

Educational (191/) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 134

DATED 6-3-1911

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on ~~the~~ Sanskrit Schools in Northern India

Informing the D.P.O. that
Government are awaiting his recommendation
on the _____

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[E. & L.]
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2,400-15-3-00.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

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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.

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.

Educational Dept

Memo no 203-1 of 30-7-11.

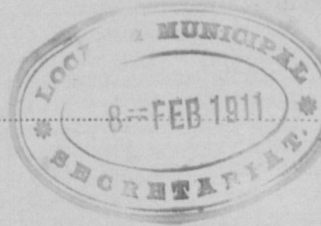
The D.O. 9. is requested to state whether the Sub-Inspector of Sanskrit Schools whose deputation to Northern India for the purpose of studying the condition of the ^{Sanskrit} Schools there was sanctioned in G.O. No. 349 Est. dated 14th June 1909, has submitted any report of the results of his tour, and if he has, to submit a copy of the report to Govt.

200
30.1.11

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30.1.11

To The D.O. 9. 30.1.11

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received  191 . Registered 812 191 /.

Subject.

Submitting a copy of the Report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools on Sanskrit Education in Northern India.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

Dis. No. 695

Station Madras, Dated the 7th February 1911.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

Madras.

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

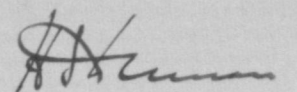
Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, on Sanskrit Education in Northern India called for in Government Memorandum No. 203-1 Educational, dated 30th January 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



For Director of Public Instruction.

P. V. S.

T.R.
9/2
G.P.

[E. & L.]
1,500-15-3-02

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
~~LEGISLATIVE~~

NOTES.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
HELD ON THE 20th AND 23rd JANUARY 1911 AT THE COUNCIL
CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK, K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH.
The Hon'ble Mr. HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ORR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that it was proposed to adopt the same procedure as had been adopted in the previous year in considering the Financial Statement. The copies of the Draft Financial Statement were in the hands of the members of the Committee and they might briefly go through the different heads in Part II and as they went through them any member who wished to make any comment might do so. The members were aware that the important portion of the budget, so far as the Committee was concerned, was contained in Part III, from pages 55 onwards, namely, the unallotted budget. Part II contained the ordinary estimates of the year and he did not suppose that the Committee would make any violent alterations in them—in fact, under the rules it is impossible to do so, as the Government of India had adopted them and incorporated them in their own budget. Yet they might go through the various items, so that any alterations that might be suggested might be taken into consideration. The Chief Secretary had rearranged the Financial Statement and made it more convenient by giving the revenue and expenditure under each head, one after the other, instead of giving the revenue under all the heads first and then the expenditure.

The members of the Committee then discussed the Draft Financial Statement, taking the items under each head and the following is a summary of the points considered :—

I.—ESTIMATES UNDER SERVICE HEADS.

1. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired if it was open to the Committee to cut down any portion of the obligatory expenditure and increase the unallotted amount to a corresponding extent, so that there might be a larger sum under "unallotted" for disposal.

The Chairman replied that, under Rule 6, though it was open to them to reduce the obligatory expenditure, yet it was not open to them to add that amount to the "unallotted." The amount included under "unallotted" was fixed by the Government. The Committee could make recommendations for altering the ordinary expenditure especially under heads which were wholly Provincial but they could not add what was thus saved to the unallotted amount. In fact to do so would be without point, because all sums under unallotted have later to be distributed under service heads, and hence a transfer would practically be merely from one service head to another.

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Land Revenue.

2. Mr. Raghava Rao wished to know whether, in calculating the revenue receipts, increment remission in Ganjam had been taken into account. He understood that in resettlements only 25 per cent. of the increase should be collected in the first year, and he wished to know whether increment remission had been entered in the budget in regard to Ganjam division.

The Chairman said that the Revenue Secretary would be asked to enquire whether any provision had been made for increment remission being deducted as far as Ganjam was concerned.

3. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired whether, in view of the lump provision of Rs. 58 lakh made for the reorganisation of the Deputy Collector service, it was the intention of the Government to raise the pay of the lowest grade.

Mr. Atkinson replied in the negative and pointed out that it was proposed to increase the total number in the cadre of Deputy Collectors and the number in the highest grade and in other grades would be increased, but it was not proposed to increase the number of grades, an Rs. 800 grade having been lately created. The matter was under reference to the Government of India and it was different from Mr. Meyer's scheme.

4. Mr. Habibullah Sahib and Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar urged that the pay of the village munsif and the monigar, which in some cases was Rs. 2 or 3 *per mensem*, should be increased in view of the important powers entrusted to them and also the fact that the pay of the karnam had been raised.

The Chairman pointed out that the village officers did not depend for their living on the amount they received from Government, but had their own private property from which they derived income. If the service rendered by them was to be paid for according to its monetary value, the expenditure would run up to 30 or 40 lakhs a year. The question that was raised was one of policy which should be discussed by the Council and not decided by the Finance Committee, who were not in a position to alter the Budget in that matter. It was open to members to give notice of a resolution to increase the pay of the village establishment and then the whole thing could be argued out.

Excise.

5. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired whether the estimated increase in revenue under excise was due to increase in duty or increase in consumption.

Mr. Cardew replied that increases in duty were taken into account in fixing the budget estimate.

The Chairman observed that the increase was mainly due to proposed enhancements of duty and it was possible that the good seasons they had had during the current year might add to the consumption of liquor; but there was no intention to afford greater facilities for drinking than before.

Mr. Atkinson stated that in the Madras town and some of the villages in Saidapet taluk it was intended to enhance still-head duty from Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-8-0, while in other parts of Chingleput and other districts it was proposed to raise it from Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 6-4-0. That was the reason why they expected an increase in revenue.

6. Mr. Raghava Rao enquired whether it was not the policy of the Government not to extend the excise system to the Agency tracts and why the excise system had been extended to the Gunupur Agency from the 1st of April last.

The Chairman replied that the reason for extending the system in the Gunupur Agency was that it would enable the Government to control the shops. They had no intention of extending the system to the Agency tracts, unless they obtained thereby some control over the liquor shops in those tracts and elsewhere. Therefore, it was more a matter for congratulation than otherwise that they had been able to extend the system in the Gunupur Agency.

7. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired whether the Government were going to reduce the number of liquor shops at fairs and festivals.

Mr. Atkinson replied that in the previous year orders had been issued that no occasional license was to be issued where a fair or a festival lasted for only two days and where the number of people attending the festival was less than 3,000. That restriction was intended to greatly reduce the facilities for drinking at fairs and festivals.

8. Mr. Habibullah Sahib asked whether the Committees which had been appointed in 1908 in order to fix the number and location of Abkari shops might meet oftener than once in three years—say annually.

The Chairman replied that the Revenue Secretary would be asked to enquire whether, as a matter of fact, notice of the sale of shops was sent to local bodies annually or only once in three years.

Forest.

9. Mr. Kesava Pillai enquired whether the Government would restrict the powers of District Forest Officers in regard to the amount of fees to be charged in compounding forest offences relating to headloads of grass and firewood. He was aware that in the case of trespass by cattle, sheep or goats, the Government had recently limited the powers of Forest Officers in the matter of composition to four times and ten times the seigniorage fees. A similar restriction might, he thought, be imposed in the case of offences committed by poor people removing headloads of grass or firewood.

Mr. Atkinson replied that the Government had made certain concessions last year and it was better to wait to see their effect.

10. Mr. Habibullah Sahib asked whether the Government would increase the number of depots for the sale of firewood. He knew that, in a few places where depots had been established, people had suffered because when the depot was not able to meet fully the wants of the people of the locality, owners of private depots raised the prices of firewood with the result that the public suffered.

Mr. Atkinson replied that the policy of the Government was not to compete with private enterprise in the sale of wood or fuel *outside* the forest, but to encourage private contractors to take delivery of fuel or timber *in* the forest or at the edge of the forest.

11. Mr. Kesava Pillai asked for the revival of the permit system to enable Lambadis and Korachis to live thereby, instead of resorting to stealing.

The Chairman replied that that was a matter for discussion in Council.

Registration.

12. Mr. Kesava Pillai wished to know whether the question of reduction in search fees which he had raised in the previous year had been disposed of.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative and promised to show the papers to the Honourable Member.

13. Mr. Kesava Pillai asked whether the Government would not raise the pay of clerks in the Registration Department.

Mr. Cardew replied that the Inspector-General of Registration had sent up a large scheme for raising the pay of clerks which had not yet been considered by Government.

The Chairman observed that the matter was one which would have to go before the Secretary of State. The Government of India always looked upon the Madras Registration Department with considerable jealousy, because the department was much better organized in Madras than anywhere else in India; and for that reason it was difficult to impress upon the Government of India the necessity for increasing the establishment. The Government of India perhaps had some difficulty in understanding the Madras system of separate offices and separate establishment for registration. Madras had gone ahead while the rest of India had not.

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General Administration.

14. Mr. Raghava Rao wished to know why the lump provision of Rs. 2-50 lakhs. was entered.

The Chairman explained that it was to meet charges in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar. They had merely put down that figure as that was about the cost incurred on the last occasion. They had received no information from the Government of India who, however, had allowed the provision to stand.

Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

15. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar urged that the pay of the lowest grade of District Munsif should be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 to put it on a par with that of Deputy Collectors and Inspectors of Salt Revenue. District Munsifs were most heavily worked officers and deserved the increase suggested. Notwithstanding the heavy work they did, there was a good deal of arrears.

The Chairman pointed out that the existence of arrears was a very good argument for increasing the number of Munsifs but was not a reason for increasing their pay. The Government had never refused any recommendation of the High Court to increase the number of Munsifs. In this country the life of a Munsif was generally found to be more congenial than that of a Tahsildar or Deputy Collector.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar pointed out that the appointment of Munsifs was extremely attractive considering the number of applicants for it. When the thing was so attractive and when they were able to get very good men for the pay offered, the question was whether the pay offered was inadequate. The High Court had on its file 200 applications and out of those applicants the High Court could any day select 50 applicants whom it would be perfectly satisfied to appoint. But they did not get a chance of appointing 10.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar pointed out that there was one matter which ought to be taken note of—that the Munsifs were going down in their health and physique.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar replied that was because they would sit in the Court till 7 o'clock in the night.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar urged that unless they did so they could not do their work.

Mr. Cardew said that Rs. 200 seemed to be a sufficient price in view of the supply of candidates in the market.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar urged that the fact that there was a large supply of candidates was no reason why Munsifs should not be given more pay, considering that Deputy Collectors, Inspectors of Salt and Police started with a pay of Rs. 250.

The Chairman replied that, on account of the nature of the work to be done, it was not easy to get suitable people to become Inspectors of Salt.

16. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar suggested that in view of the arrears of the High Court, an additional judge ought to be appointed in the High Court.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar pointed out that the result of the appointment of an eighth judge had still to be ascertained and it was premature to consider the question of appointing a ninth judge at present.

17. Mr. Raghava Rao enquired whether it was not possible to increase the number of Stationary Sub-Magistrates. He thought that, if effect were given to that proposal, it would enable the scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions to be brought into force as far as possible.

The Chairman replied that, if the number of Stationary Sub-Magistrates were increased, there might not be enough purely revenue work for the Deputy Tahsildars.

Mr. Atkinson pointed out that, in the current year, provision had been made for ten more Stationary Sub-Magistrates and the number would be increased as occasion arose.

Mr. Habibullah Sahib said that the increase in the number of Stationary Sub-Magistrates this year was due to the redistribution of districts.

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The Chairman remarked that the scheme brought in ten more new Stationary Sub-Magistrates, though there was no new area added to the presidency.

18. Mr. Habibullah Sahib enquired whether the Government had considered the question of granting travelling allowances to jurors and assessors.

The Chairman replied that a reference had been made to the High Court on the question of granting travelling allowance to persons summoned to serve as jurors or assessors in the Courts of this Presidency from a distance of more than 5 miles and the High Court had been asked to furnish an estimate of the number of sessions cases. The High Court's reply to that reference had not been received; they were probably consulting Sessions Judges and it was thought unnecessary to make any provision in the budget on this account as it was not known what the High Court's recommendation would be.

Law and Justice—Jails.

19. Mr. Kesava Pillai wished to draw the attention of Government once more to the question of rice diet in jails.

The Chairman replied that it was a matter for the Council to consider.

Police.

20. Mr. Raghava Rao represented that there was a feeling in the Presidency that there were not sufficient police to prevent thefts.

The Chairman replied that the expenditure on the Police Department had been steadily increasing and it stood now at 86 lakhs. In spite of the police being so unpopular, and being considered the greatest enemy of the people, whenever it was proposed to remove a police station, there was protest against it. There was nothing that the people hated so much as the removal of a police station. They were removing stations from villages as a result of the recommendations of the Police Commission and they had also increased the strength of the police. Besides abolishing police stations, the Government had also abolished the system of policemen visiting villages. Villages were no longer visited by policemen and that was probably the reason why it was imagined that the police strength had been reduced. As a matter of fact, the strength of the police had not been decreased, but increased. In doing away with the village beat, the Government had gone on the theory that the villagers should ordinarily be left to themselves and that the police should be required to intervene only when crime occurred and was reported. The villages must now report crime at police stations and it was no longer the duty of the police to seek out such occurrences.

21. Mr. Orr enquired whether the expenditure on the Harbour Police which amounted to Rs. 27 lakh was exclusive of the amount contributed by the Harbour Trust Board.

The Chairman replied that the contribution of Rs. 28 lakh by the Harbour Trust Board for the police was probably included in the figures given at the bottom of page 16 of the Civil Budget Estimate wherein there was a foot-note saying that the amount "includes recovery on account of the additional Harbour Police".

22. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired why no quarters were provided in the City of Madras for Indian Police Inspectors.

The Chairman replied that the difficulty in Madras was to find house-sites whereon quarters could be built for Inspectors. The rules of the Government of India on the subject were that the Inspectors of Police, whether European, Eurasian or Native, ought to be supplied with houses, and they would not give house-rent in exchange for it. Mr. Armitage, the Commissioner, had been to see him more than once on the subject, but no definite decision as to what could be done had yet been arrived at.

23. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired whether the Government would draw the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the fact that there were no Hindus or Muhammadans among the Inspectors in the City Police.

The Chairman replied that the attention of the Inspector-General of Police had been drawn to the matter.

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24. Mr. Habibullah Sahib enquired whether there would be any further recruitment of Sub-Inspectors to be trained at the Vellore School.

The Chairman replied that the Sub-Inspectors had been recruited up to the full number.

Education.

25. Mr. Kesava Pillai enquired why the receipts under fees from Government Colleges, which had been estimated in 1910-1911 at '84 lakh, were estimated in the year 1911-1912 at only '74 lakh.

The Chairman pointed out that the estimate for 1911-1912 was based upon the revised estimate for 1910-1911 which was only '73 lakh, the estimate of fees framed in the budget estimate for 1910-1911 not having been fully realized.

26. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar drew the attention of Government to paragraph 20 of the latest report of the Director of Public Instruction on Education and pointed out that Missionary Colleges got more money in the shape of grants-in-aid for higher education from Government than other Colleges and he also drew the attention of Government to rule 61 of the Grant-in-Aid Code which made grants depend upon school authorities' finding funds, the grant not exceeding one-half of the amount found for library, apparatus, etc. That rule existed only in Madras and he wished to know why in Madras alone funded institutions only should receive grant and not other institutions.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar pointed out that if Mission schools received a larger grant, it was probably because they were generally more efficiently managed. There was no use propping up inefficient institutions.

The Chairman, referring to the rule of the Grant-in-Aid Code quoted by Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, said that the idea of the Code was that a man who helped himself deserved help.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that, if the Government would look into Mr. Orange's quinquennial report, they would find that the system of giving grants-in-aid only to persons who were able to find funds was peculiar to Madras and that such a system did not prevail elsewhere. He therefore urged that both the matters might be referred to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Chairman replied that the Director of Public Instruction would be asked to report on the matter, namely, the justification for rule 61 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and the explanation of paragraph 20 of the report of the Director of Public Instruction.

27. Mr. Raghava Rao represented that a training school for mistresses should be established at Rajahmundry for the benefit of the Northern districts.

The Chairman replied that the matter would be considered.

28. Mr. Habibullah asked that travelling allowances might be given to Muhammadan supervisors.

The Chairman replied that the Government of Madras had gone up to the Government of India with the recommendation that supervisors should get the old allowance of Rs. 15.

29. Mr. Habibullah enquired whether a separate inspecting agency above the grade of sub-assistants might not be provided for Muhammadan schools.

The Chairman replied that, if a separate Muhammadan Assistant Inspector were appointed, it would deprive the Muhammadan schools of the advantage of inspection which they now received from the general staff of Inspectors and the special Muhammadan inspecting officer would have so large an area to cover that he would not be able to do his work efficiently.

30. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar next enquired whether any report had been received from the Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools who had gone to Northern India for the purpose of investigating the condition of Sanskrit education in other parts of the country. He wrote to the Director of Public Instruction on the matter and, as far as he knew, nothing was known about the Assistant Inspector's report.

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The Chairman replied that the matter would be enquired into. He remembered Dr. Bourne talking to him about it.

31. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar asked whether the Government who had erected a number of buildings for elementary schools would provide funds for supplying the schools with tools for manual instruction. He thought that the amount required would not exceed Rs. 15,000.

The Chairman replied that the matter would be noted and the Director of Public Instruction would be asked about it. They could easily make a grant to Local Boards for the purpose.

32. Mr. Raghava Rao enquired whether there was any provision made for granting scholarships to Panchama boys.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired whether the Government would send out a circular to Local Boards desiring them to start more schools for the depressed classes.

The Chairman replied that it was not necessary for the Government to do more than they had done in the matter. They had specially provided for backward classes in the Grant-in-Aid Code; and they had a training school for Panchamas in Madras which would supply teachers for the mufassal. He learnt, however, from the Inspector of Schools in Madras and Chingleput that in those districts there was really no objection to Panchamas getting admission into any school.

Mr. Raghava Rao asked whether the Government would lay down that Panchamas should be admitted into all aided schools.

The Chairman replied that it would be better not to move too quickly in the matter. They must leave the Local Boards and aided schools to do as they pleased for the present.

Mr. Kesava Pillai remarked that Mr. Raghava Rao's observation referred to aided schools.

The Chairman asked whether it was the intention of the Honourable Member that the Government should refuse aid to any school unless it admitted Panchamas.

Mr. Kesava Pillai replied in the affirmative.

The Chairman said that the Government was not prepared to do that.

Mr. Raghava Rao enquired whether the Government would afford special facilities for the education of Panchamas in colleges by the grant of scholarships.

The Chairman replied that he was not prepared to earmark any special funds in order to provide scholarships for Panchamas in colleges. The funds set apart for scholarships in the budget were open to all classes and special rules existed in the Grant-in-Aid Code in regard to Panchamas.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar pointed out that it was not shown that any Panchamas were actually qualified by the stage of education that they had already reached, to take advantage of scholarships for higher education, if such were specially provided.

The Chairman said that local bodies were given as much money as the provincial Government could spare and he was not prepared to earmark any portion of those funds specially for Panchama scholarships. Local Boards could do what they liked with the funds placed at their disposal.

33. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar raised the question of establishing provident funds for teachers in private schools. He pointed out that, so far as that matter was concerned, he had Mr. Stone's support. Mr. Stone calculated that to start a provident fund for teachers would entail an expenditure of 1 to 1.50 lakhs of rupees per year and it was also pointed out by Mr. Stone that it would be beneficial to have a provident fund for teachers, as it would enhance their status and make them more contented. The ultimate order of the Government on the subject was that the scheme was not practicable. He could not quite understand what the Government meant by saying "not practicable."

The Chairman pointed out that if the Honourable Member would read the Government order fully, he would find that there were several objections to that scheme as formulated by Mr. Stone. The Government went through the scheme submitted by Mr. Stone, discussed it over and over again and came to the conclusion

that it was not a scheme which could be worked with success without working harm in other ways. If there was a more practicable scheme put forward, the Government would be prepared to consider it. The Government did not condemn altogether the idea of providing a Provident Fund for Teachers, but they were not prepared to accept the scheme put forward by Mr. Stone.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that the private employer ought to be compelled to contribute towards the Provident Fund.

The Chairman said that that would have to be effected by legislation. No doubt, the system existed in England, but there also, it was only within the past ten years that the thing had been thought of; and there the whole scheme of aided education was brought under Government supervision. His own idea was that 25 years hence they would be ready for a scheme of that sort, but at present they had heaps of other schemes to spend money upon. That was his own personal view. With the lax control which the Government had over aided education, with the lax control which Managers of schools had over teachers and with the lax way in which fees were paid, it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to carry out successfully any scheme of Provident Fund. They had a certain amount of money to spend, and they had other things to spend upon than the Provident Fund.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar inquired if the Government would be prepared to consider a more practicable scheme, if one were put forward.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar asked how many schools would be shut up, if the Government were to compel Managers to contribute towards the Provident Fund.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar replied that it was better that schools which could not contribute towards the Provident Fund should be shut up rather than that there should be no fund. He instanced in support of the Provident Fund scheme the case of the Mayavaram teacher who had been sent into the street.

The Chairman remarked that that instance was a very good argument for making the school a Government Model school, but that even if they had had a Provident Fund, the teacher referred to would not have been much better off except perhaps that he might have received a small amount from the Provident Fund.

Scientific, etc., Departments.

34. Mr. Orr enquired what the policy of the Government was in putting up Cinchona plantations, seeing that they lost about one lakh of rupees a year.

Mr. Cardew pointed out that the figures given in the budget did not include the value of stock in hand—the stock of quinine and cinchona bark. The Government were buying 2 lakhs of rupees worth of bark during the year, a great deal of which would be put into reserve and would not be issued during the year. If the Honourable Member would look into the Administration Report, he would find the real position, from the amount of stock which was maintained as a reserve against a sudden rise in prices. The Budget Estimate was not a balance sheet or a profit and loss account, because it took no account of stocks.

Mr. Orr pointed out that during the past year there was one lakh less in revenue than in expenditure and it was anticipated that during the current year there would be another lakh less. If those two lakhs were represented by stock in hand it was all right; otherwise it was a losing concern.

35. Mr. Raghava Rao enquired whether there was any provision made for establishing Weaving schools.

The Chairman replied that the whole thing had been upset by the Secretary of State's orders and nothing could be decided until the return from Allahabad of Mr. Chatterton who had gone to northern India to see the Weaving Schools at Serampore and elsewhere; and when he came back he would let the Government know what his ideas were and when they got a scheme from him, they would go into it. When Mr. Chatterton returned, he would lay before them a scheme with the experience he gained and then the Government might be able to do something in the matter. The present idea of the Government was to open a weaving school in Madura; but in what form and how they would do it had yet to be decided.

Mr. Orr enquired if any weaving schools would be established in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

The Chairman replied that Mr. Chatterton had no such idea, and was in favour of starting a school in Madura, which was the home of weaving. The whole thing would be considered when Mr. Chatterton returned from Northern India.

36. Mr. Raghava Rao asked whether the Government would make any provision for opening mechanics' institutes—one for the Northern districts and the other for the Southern districts, where people might be trained as mechanics to manage oil-engines, etc.

The Chairman replied that the Government had already taken over the Madura school from the Madura District Board and also the Tinnevely school from the Tinnevely District Board. Mr. Chatterton's idea was that they should close the Tinnevely school and maintain the Madura school for the southern districts. In connection with that matter he (the Chairman) had suggested that they should establish a school at Rajahmundry.

Mr. Raghava Rao suggested that they should open the school near the Dowlaisheram Workshop.

The Chairman replied that the workshop people would probably object to it. Mr. Chatterton would probably recommend the opening of a school for the North either in Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam.

Minor Works and Navigation.

37. Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti enquired whether the expenditure on tank restoration and minor works could be increased to at least 10 lakhs a year. He pointed out that the amount provided in the budget for tank restoration works was 5.62 lakhs, to which an addition of .46 lakh was made last year, which brought the total to 6 lakhs. From the triennial report of the Public Works Department up to 1907-1908, it would be found that the scheme drawn up was to spend about 9 lakhs every year and to complete the whole restoration scheme in 15 years. According to that scheme, the Presidency was divided into six circles, and the estimates were prepared up to 1907-1908. There was no apparent reason why they could not spend 10 lakhs a year upon the tank restoration scheme and complete it within 15 years.

Mr. Smith replied that, while it was easy enough to get earthwork done, it was difficult to find contractors to carry out the masonry part of the work and that was the reason why the department had not been able to spend more than the amount provided.

The Chairman said that he would ask the Chief Engineer to report why the full amount of 9 lakhs originally intended to be spent in a year on minor works in charge of Public Works was not spent, and why he could not increase the amount that was now spent every year on the restoration of minor works, namely, 5.62 lakhs, and he would ask the Chief Engineer for his recommendation as to what should be done to do so.

Civil Works.

38. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar wished to know why instead of employing highly paid temporary engineering establishment, it was not possible to fill the higher appointments in the Public Works Department from the lower grades by a system of allowances and to get temporary men in to fill lower appointments. He pointed out that there were at present 22 Temporary Engineers, some of whom were put over the heads of permanent men, some of these temporary men drawing a salary of Rs. 850, 800, 750 and 700. Many of those men were not given special work but were given district charges and they were not in the regular establishment; and the result was that the men already doing work in the department were not given district charges, whereas temporary men were given district charges. If temporary men were put into higher grades, men in the lower grades had no chance of promotion, and it entailed a great deal of expense on the Government, besides exercising a demoralizing effect on the permanent staff. Of the 22 men temporarily employed, six were specialists about whom he had nothing to say. As to the rest there was no

reason why they should have been put at the top over the heads of the existing men. If the Government wanted a temporary man in the higher grades it was better to promote the man already in the service and give him a higher pay and bring the temporary men in in the lower grades.

Mr. Smith said that the answer to the argument advanced was that the Government could not get suitable temporary men on less pay than that now given.

The Chairman remarked that he had not studied the question, but what struck him was that, although they might replace a man who was in executive charge drawing a salary of Rs. 600 by a man on Rs. 300 in permanent service by giving him allowance, yet he was not quite sure whether the man on Rs. 300 could be replaced by a qualified man temporarily. It would not be easy to get qualified men to take up appointments in the lower grades, considering that the number of qualified Engineers was small. He would, however, have the matter enquired into and investigated by the Chief Engineer.

Minor Works and Navigation.

39. Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti referring to the estimated receipts from the Buckingham Canal which showed an increase enquired whether any portion of the increased revenue was to be devoted to keep the bar at Ennoor and the bar at the mouth of the Cooum open.

Mr. Smith, replying in the affirmative, pointed out that the charges incurred on keeping the bar open would be covered out of the amount set apart for the maintenance of the canal.

Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti remarked that the state of the canal was very bad during the past year.

The Chairman corroborated Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti and pointed out that he found the state of the canal to be very bad during the past year when he tried to go to Sadras. The question was whether the Chief Engineer intended to make it better.

Mr. Smith replied that a larger amount had been provided this year with that very object.

Scientific, etc., Departments.

40. With regard to the question raised by Mr. Orr as to the amount spent on cinchona and the income derived therefrom, Mr. Cardew pointed out that the required information was to be found in the administration report which had been laid on the Editors' table. From that report it would be seen that the stock of cinchona in febrifuge and bark at the beginning of 1909-1910 was of the value of Rs. 4.63 lakhs and at the end of the year Rs. 5.59 lakhs—an increase in the year of a little less than a lakh of rupees. That increase represented an increase in stock mainly in bark and partly in quinine. The profit and loss account also showed—taking charges, salaries and outstanding stock—a balance of profit to the extent of Rs. 17,000.

At this stage the Committee adjourned for the luncheon interval and re-assembled at 2-50 P.M.

41. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar represented that the Draft Financial Statement had been supplied to the members only a day or two ago with the result that they had only a very little time to go through it.

Mr. Cardew said that the difficulty in the matter was that the budget went on the 2nd January to the Government of India and they could not do anything till it was accepted by the Government of India. This year the Government of India's reply was received on the 16th January and they had made some changes in the revised estimate. Even if they acted on the Government of India's telegram which was due on the 10th instant, giving a rough outline of what the Government of India were going to do, it was not possible to get the Financial Statement ready before the 13th or 14th at the earliest.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that, if the Financial Statement was supplied to them about the 14th and the meeting of the Committee was held on the 22nd, it would be all right.

Mr. Cardew said that the meeting might be held on the 20th and adjourned to the 22nd.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said if the Statement was given to them on the 17th or 18th as was the case in the present year, it was impossible to do anything with it.

Mr. Habibullah Sahib said that the Finance Committee was not expected to conclude its deliberations till the 27th and if the meeting had been called for some day next week, it would have been more convenient.

Mr. Cardew pointed out that under the rules the Committee must commence its deliberations not later than the 20th January.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had to make its report to Government on the 27th and the Government had then to communicate the results to the Accountant-General, who had in turn to complete and print the second edition of the Budget by the 1st February.

At this stage, at the suggestion of Mr. P. Kesava Pillai and other Members, the meeting was adjourned to Monday the 23rd instant at 12 noon.

Education.

42. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that he wished to go back to the budget for education, to draw the attention of the Committee to paragraph 133, sub-paragraph (iii) on page 32 of the Draft Financial Statement, where it would be found that Rs. 1.20 lakhs was entered "for the establishment of Government model high schools—a scheme estimated to involve an extra recurring cost of 4.43 per annum." He wished to know why the items mentioned therein showed an increase as compared with the figures given to him at one of the Council meetings. He understood that only .90 lakhs was originally intended to be provided for model high schools, and that the scheme was to cost about 3 lakhs. He wished to know why instead of those two figures, 1.20 and 4.43 were now entered in the budget.

The Chairman said the explanation of the increased cost was that the Government of India, in dealing with the proposals of this Government, desired that the salaries of certain masters should be raised, as they did not think that salaries originally proposed were sufficient.

II.—THE UNALLOTTED BUDGET.

The Committee next proceeded to consider the suggestions made by the Government for the distribution of the amount available under "UNALLOTTED."

43. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar moved the following resolution:—

"That this Committee is of opinion that the contribution made to the Harbour Trust Board should be met from Imperial revenues and should under no circumstances be met with from the unallotted Local Revenue which ought to be utilized for the more pressing needs of the Presidency."

He urged that the amount which had been unallotted and was still available for appropriation was only 25 lakhs, of which 6 lakhs was proposed by the Government to be given as contribution to the Harbour Trust Board, though in the previous year they had given the Harbour Trust Board 5 lakhs. The improvement of the Harbour, he thought, was a matter in which the Local Government and the Imperial Government were equally interested and it was a matter in which the Imperial Government ought to come to the aid of the Local Government by making a large contribution. He also wished to know the total receipts of the Harbour Trust Board and their expenditure, and also how much capital expenditure had been incurred on the Harbour and how much of it was contributed by the Imperial Government and how much by the Provincial Government.

Mr. Kesava Pillai seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cardew stated that in 1909-1910 the total receipts of the Harbour Trust Board amounted to 10.50 lakhs and their expenditure amounted to 8 lakhs, of which 2.77 lakhs represented interest paid to Government on Government loans. The Government of India had already given 20 lakhs from Imperial funds and could not be expected to give more.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar desired to know what grants the Madras Government had made to the Harbour up to date.

The Chairman replied that they had not given anything till last year, when they made a contribution of 5 lakhs. The Government considered that the greater the facilities that were afforded for the import of goods into the harbour and the export of goods from Madras, the greater would be the wealth not only of the town of Madras but of the whole Presidency. Mr. Spring was perfectly right when he described the port as an entrance to the whole Madras Presidency, and unless it was properly equipped and furnished, it was bad business for the rest of the Presidency.

The Chairman also read a note by Mr. Spring showing the schemes proposed to be carried out with the grant now suggested.

After further discussion, Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar did not press his proposition and the details mentioned on pages 61 to 65 of the Draft Financial Statement regarding the allocation of "Unallotted expenditure" were approved.

44. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar enquired whether, under rule 61 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Government would make a grant equal to half the funded capital to the girls' school in Triplicane and to the Native College in Madura. He mentioned that Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar had given to the girls' school a capital sum of Rs. 10,000, while Nattukottai Chetties had given the Madura College about Rs. 20,000. He wished to know whether the Government would give half of those items, namely Rs. 5,000 to the girls' school and Rs. 10,000 to the Madura College as special grants.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar pointed out that the grants contemplated by rules 61 and 62 of the Grant-in-Aid Code were not intended to be made for general funds of the schools, but for special purposes, such as teacherships, etc.

Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that he could easily get Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar to earmark his Rs. 10,000 for teacherships.

The Chairman said that he would ask the Director of Public Instruction to look into the matter and see whether a moiety of the endowments in question could be granted under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

45. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar drew the attention of Government to the need of an additional ward in the hospital at Kodaikanal and asked that a sum of Rs. 10,000 might be provided in the budget for this purpose.

The Chairman thought that the amount, if provided in the budget, could not be spent this year and the proposition fell through for want of a seconder.

46. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar then suggested that a special grant might be made to the Trichinopoly District Board for certain sanitary works. He pointed out that he himself had made a contribution for these works, but the Taluk Board pleaded want of funds and did not carry out the project.

The Chairman replied that it was already proposed to give the Trichinopoly District Board Rs. 12,000 for sanitary works and that the Government could not go into the division of this sum between the District Board and the Taluk Boards.

47. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar further asked that the Government would make a contribution towards the amount spent on maintaining the Transvaal deportees. He thought that, in view of the fact that the Imperial Government were willing to help and the Native States were willing to contribute, the Madras Government might reconsider the Government Order recently passed by them.

The Chairman pointed out that the Finance Committee was hardly the right body to discuss this matter. If the Honourable Member wished the Government to reconsider their previous decision, he should make a representation to Government giving his arguments. All he could say was that the Government would consider any representation that he might make on the subject.

48. Mr. Raghava Rao requested that provision might be made for the carrying out of the Mollada Tampara project, which would irrigate 5,000 acres in the taluk of Ganjam both ryotwari and zamindari. The project had not been taken up because the estimated return was too low, but he thought that, in calculating the return, account had not been taken of water-rates to be derived from zamindari lands benefited by the project. He suggested that a portion of the unallotted amount might be set apart to carry out that project.

The Chairman replied that it was no use to put an allotment in the budget until the scheme was sanctioned, but the point whether the income derivable from zamindari lands had been taken into account or not would be looked into.

49. Mr. Habibullah Sahib moved that Rs. 45,000 be provided for additions and improvements to the Municipal hospital at Vellore. The hospital building at Vellore had been condemned by every Surgeon-General who had visited it.

Mr. Kesava Pillai seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said that there was no objection to the sum being provided, but he doubted whether the Public Works Department would be able to spend it.

Mr. Habibullah Sahib said that the Municipality would undertake to spend the amount, seeing that they had an Upper Subordinate to look after the Municipal buildings who might be depended upon to spend the amount.

The proposal was accepted, and it was resolved to enter a sum of Rs. 45,000 in the budget for the purpose above named.

50. It was also agreed that a sum of Rs. 4,000 should be inserted for improvements to the Cuddalore hospital.

51. Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti enquired (1) whether the Government would open two more experimental farms during the coming year, (2) whether the Government proposed to continue the experiments in water-lifts, and (3) whether the Government would consider the propriety of organising in the coming year an exhibition of machinery for the manufacture of sugar.

The Chairman replied that the Government would consider the points brought to notice, but it was unnecessary to allot any amount in the budget for the purposes mentioned.

52. Mr. Cardew said that there was yet 1.18 lakhs under "Unallotted" to be distributed and proposed that it should be added to the sums to be divided among local bodies.

The Chairman stated that he had heard from Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar that the University would shortly be requiring a grant, and he would therefore propose that Rs. 25,000 be allotted for University education. He also proposed that the rest of the amount be divided between the items (e) and (f) under head "45. CIVIL WORKS" on page 56, 50 being added to (e) "Contribution to Local Bodies for Hospitals and Dispensaries" and 43 lakh to (f) "Sanitary Works."

53. Mr. Habibullah Sahib thanked the Chairman for the courtesy shown to Honourable Members and the Finance Committee then dispersed.

1428

12

Statement of points raised by non-official members of
the Finance Committee in regard to administrative matters to
which information was promised by Government.

Reference to para
in the Committee's
papers.

2

(1) Information whether, in calculating the land revenue receipts for Ganjam division, the grant of increment remission ^{was} ~~was~~ taken into account, to be furnished to the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao.

8

(2) Information whether notice of the sale of Abkari shops is sent to local bodies annually or only once in three years to be given to the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib.

12

(3) Recent papers on the subject of reduction of fees charged for searching documents in the Registration offices to be shown to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Pages 47
30 ^{supra}

(4) The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar to be informed whether any report has been received from the Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools who had gone to Northern India for investigating the condition of sanskrit education there.

48

(5) The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao to be ^{informed} ~~informed~~ whether in concluding that the estimated return from the Mallada Tampara project was too low the Government had taken into account the income from water-rates on Zamindari lands ^{that would have been} ~~benefited~~ ^{benefited} by the project.

15/29 Edl No. 203
Rev 30-1-11

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Page 14 supra

Pages 47 supra

A statement of the points raised by the non-official

Members of the Finance Committee in respect of which

information was promised to them has been made out in the

Financial Department and is put up below. Of the five

items, Nos. (1) and (2) relate to the Revenue Department,

(3) to the Judicial Department, (4) to the Educational

Department, and (5) to the Public Works Department

(Irrigation).

2. Submitted that the departments concerned may be

asked to take necessary action and intimate the fact to

this Department.

A. H. 27-1-11.

C. R. 27-1-11.

Copy forwarded to the Educational Department.

(By Order)

C. R. R. R.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

27th January 1911.

27-1-11
Registrar,

Chief Secretariat.

The draft memo placed below for approval.

30-1-11

The Educational Department is concerned only with point No.(4) which relates to the enquiry made by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar whether any report had been received from the Sub Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools who had gone to Northern India for investigating the condition of sanskrit education there.

A

2. In G.O.No.349 Educational, dated 14th June 1909, the Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to depute the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools on a tour in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Panjab so that he might study the working and organization of sanskrit schools in those provinces. In making the proposal, the Director of Public Instruction said that he wished to acquaint himself in some detail with the conditions prevailing in regard to Sanskrit schools in the country outside the Presidency so that he might do something for the betterment of such schools in this Presidency. It is not known whether the Sub-Assistant Inspector has submitted a report to the Director of Public Instruction. No such report has been received in this office.

3. It is for consideration whether the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to state whether the Sub-Assistant Inspector has submitted a report and if ^{he has} to forward a copy of it to Government.

7.7.
30-1-11

30-1-11

The draft memo placed below for approval.

30-1-11

30-1-11

30-1-11

Page 14 supra
Pages 6 & 7 supra

A statement of the points raised by the non-official Members of the Finance Committee in respect of which information was promised to them has been made out in the Financial Department and is put up below. Of the five items, Nos. (1) and (2) relate to the Revenue Department, (3) to the Judicial Department, (4) to the Educational Department, and (5) to the Public Works Department (Impression).

2. Submitted that the departments concerned may be asked to take necessary action and intimate the fact to this Department.

30-1-11

30-1-11

Copy forwarded to the Educational Department.

(By Order)

30-1-11

Chief Secretary

30-1-11

NOTES.

Page 17

[Memo. no. 203-1 Edl dated 30-1-11]

From the D.P.I. no. 695 dated 7th Feb - 1911.

The D.P.I. forwards a copy of the report submitted by the Sub. Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools. The report is apparently now under consideration by the D.P.I. The Honble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar only wants to know whether any report has been received from the Sub. Assistant Inspector. He may be informed that the report has been received and is under consideration by the D.P.I. The following draft D.O. is submitted for approval:-

* It is understood that the report has been referred to a Committee.

10/2 Page 14 supra

Do. No 291-1
13. 2. 11

Dear Sir,

with ref to your desire expressed at the meeting of the Finance Committee to be informed whether any report has been received from the Sub. Asst. Inspector of ^{Sanskrit} Schools, who was deputed on a tour to Northern India for investigating the condition of Sanskrit education there, I am to inform you that a report has been received and that it is now under consideration by the D.P.I.

After some 400 rupees to be paid for removal return. 10/2/11

7.7.
10.2.11

10.2.11

13.2.11

20 The Honble Mr. J.V. Seshagiri Aiyar. 13.2.11

NOTES.

Page

32
18

The D.O. to the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has
issued. The file may now be forwarded to the
Financial department u.o. for perusal and
return.

PP
14.2.11

RD
14.2.11

Financial u.o.

For
15.2.11

Regd 15-2-11

CURRENT NO.
0864
FINANCIAL

Financial dept.

A draft summary of the further
action taken by Educational in
regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's
enquiry about Sanskrit education
has been prepared and is for
approval.

2. After it is approved, the file
may, it is submitted, be returned
to Educational.

18.2.11

File No. 864-1820-2-11

To Coll. No.

[Signature]

18.2.11

File No. 291-2
15.2.11

[Signature]
TARIAT
15 FEB 1911
AS GOVT

REGISTRAR
27 FEB 1911
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARY

* Draft for approval.

1911
MAY 1

1933

Educational

In para 3a of the Finance Committee's
proceedings reference is made to a
report of the Assistant Inspector of
Sanskrit Schools. The Director of Public
Instruction may be asked whether he
has any recommendations to make on
it. Please circulate papers & see
proper disposal

He
1.3.11



Please see the notes of the D.P.I. on page 17 ^{supra}
It is understood that the D.P.I. has referred
the report of the Sub-Assst. Inspector of Sanskrit
Schools to a Committee and is awaiting
the committee's report. As soon as the
Committee have submitted their report,
the D.P.I. will, ^{doubtless} address the Govt., if necessary.
In these circumstances it is for consideration
whether the Director should now be asked
to state whether he has any recommendations
to make on the report of the Sub Assst.
Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.

TR
3.3.11

The D.P.I. may perhaps be asked to
state whether he has any recommendations
to make on the report of the Sub-assist
Inspector of Sanskrit Schools and if so,
when they may be expected.

RD
3.3.11

SP
3.3.11

Let him to refer the matter to his report the
report to a committee or submit his own report on
the subject

DR
4/3/11

Draft submitted for approval.

TR
4.3.11

RD
4.3.11

Draft passed by D.S.

RD
6.3.11

[Ep. 20/34 his 6.3.11]

191

C. No. 291, From the D.P.O., No. 697, dated 7-2-1911

" " , ", " 191

No. 134, dated 6. 3. 1911.

mis

The Govt. understand that the D.P.I. has referred the report of the Sub-Asstt. Inspector of Sanskrit Schools to a Committee and await his recommendations on the report.

7A.
-3-11

4. 3. 11

$\frac{8m}{5731}$

To The D.P.I.

~~1 equal~~

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

191

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
 191

, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy Heading only.

20