

1,000-20-1-11.
Educational (191/) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 485

DATED 18-7-11.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Provincial Conference.

Recording notes on the
resolutions relating to education
passed at the last session of the
— held in May 1911.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

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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.



PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

D.O. from - the Private Secretary to His
Governor,
To - the Chief Secretary to the Governor.
Dated - the 18th May 1911,
No. - 584-1:-

I am desired by His Excellency to send
the enclosed copy of remarks made by Rao B.
Ramanuja Chariar, President of the Madras
Conference, when presenting in deputation to
His Excellency the resolutions passed at the recent
session of the Conference and a report of His Ex-
cellency's remarks. I am to invite your attention
His Excellency's promise that the resolutions will
receive the fullest consideration of the Governor
and of His Excellency and to ask you to have
resolutions dealt with accordingly in the various
departments to which they relate.

A copy of each resolution should be put up
separately and distributed to the departments concerned.

H.A.S.
19-5-11.

For the Under Secretary.

Submitted that the extracts placed before
be forwarded to the *Ed. Dept.* for consideration.

To
The *Educational* Department.

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May it please Your Excellency,

On behalf of the last Provincial Conference we beg to tender our respectful thanks to Your Excellency for having consented to receive through the Deputation the resolutions passed by the Conference. This is the first occasion on which the resolutions of a Provincial Conference are submitted in person to the Head of the local Government for favourable consideration. Your Excellency will be aware that the Governor General and Viceroy has been pleased in recent years to ~~have~~ receive the resolutions of the Indian National Congress at the hands of a deputation and we heartily thank you for inaugurating the same procedure in respect of the resolutions of our Provincial Conference. We trust that this procedure would be followed in future years. We do not intend to occupy Your Excellency's time by reading all the resolutions but shall confine ~~ourselves~~ ourselves to drawing Your Excellency's attention to the more important of them.

(11)

RESOLUTION IX. This resolution requires very sympathetic consideration. The system of grant-in-aid in force is not calculated to enhance the usefulness of the institutions which work under great difficulties to impart sound education. The Conference understands that the revision of the grant-in-aid code is engaging the attention of Government and hopes that the rules will be so altered as to bring them into conformity with what obtain in other Presidencies.

Having regard to the importance of securing efficient teachers for imparting sound instruction, it is absolutely necessary that a Provident Fund should be started for their benefit. In the opinion of the Conference the Honourable Mr. Stone's scheme is in the main conceived on right lines. We also hope this subject will be dealt with in such a way as to earn public gratitude and confidence.

RESOLUTION XIV. We are strongly of opinion that the time has come for the introduction of free and compulsory education as outlined in the Honourable Mr. Gokhale's Bill as that is the ground work on which the real progress of the country in any direction depends.

Educational.

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In reply His Excellency spoke as follows:-

Gentlemen,

I have very great pleasure in welcoming you here this morning and of assuring you of the gratification which it is for me to receive this deputation. I have to thank you one and all for having come to this great distance from the Presidency town in order that you may lay before me the resolutions of the Provincial Conference which was recently held in Madras. I am especially gratified by this act of courtesy on your part when I reflect on the names of those who participated in the proceedings to which I have just alluded and when I reflect on the names of those who comprise this deputation this morning. It comprises not only men who have been chosen as non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council, but it includes the names of several who have taken an important part in movements of great public concern both political and social in this Presidency, and therefore the constitution of this deputation add strength to the opinions expressed and weight to the arguments which are used. I may mention in passing that I read with great interest the proceedings of your Conference in Madras and I hope you will not mind my remarking on the earnestness and the moderation and the practical common sense with which each subject as it seemed to me was handled which came up for review at your hands. Now, gentlemen, the record of the various resolutions which you have placed in my hands is a long one and contains a considerable variety of subjects. It is necessarily of very great length and it is I am sure obvious to you that it will be impossible for me this morning to deal even in the most cursory manner possible with the subjects that are dealt with. Every subject moreover in the resolutions invites argument and discussion which it would be difficult to compress into any reasonable limit. At the same time every one of these subjects either has been or is

present a matter of debate and concert and anxiety to my Government. As I said just now, many of you gentlemen are members of our Legislative Council and it is within your competency to bring in one way or another to the notice and consideration of Government each one of the subjects contained in these Resolutions. I can only say that the fact that the influence which you exercise there is backed by the Provincial Conference that the opinions to which you give expression are endorsed by so well informed and so intelligent a body and that the sentiments by which you are animated is shared by those on whose behalf you approach me to-day - this fact I say must have great weight with you and impression upon Government. It would of course be affectation on my part if I were to pretend that there is any likelihood of all the proposals embodied in these Resolutions being at once accepted by my Government. In some cases, the ends which you seek to achieve, gentlemen, are those precisely which we also would attain, but perhaps the difficulties which have made ~~themselves~~ themselves manifest to us as being somewhat formidable are not yet fully recognized and the road perhaps is not quite so open or so clear as at first sight it would appear to be. In other cases, again the consummation of the desires by which you are prompted would have to be preceded by our ~~extraordinary~~ conversion from views which we already hold and in some cases hold strongly, but of this at least I can give you a very definite assurance and that is that the representations which you make to me to day will not be ignored. I can ~~promise~~ promise you, gentlemen, that they will receive the fullest consideration of my Government and myself and if ultimately it may be deemed necessary to reject any of them I will ask you to believe that such rejection will only be because we consider it advisable in the interests of good Government and for the welfare of the community at large. With this assurance gentlemen, I can only once again thank you for your courtesy in coming here to day and assuring you that I will

take into my most careful consideration the matters which
you have been good enough to bring to my notice.

EXTRACT FROM THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE

18th MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, 1911, MADRAS,

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 8th, 9th and 10th May 1911.

IX EDUCATION.

(i) This Conference is of opinion that, in the interests of the teaching profession and of education generally, a scheme for the establishment of a Provident Fund for teachers in private employ is essential, and urges the Government to reconsider the scheme dealt with in G.O., No. 418, dated 18th July 1910, with a view to overcome the difficulties pointed out therein and render it workable; or if necessary to devise a new scheme capable of being worked efficiently.

(ii) This Conference is of opinion that the Grant-in-aid Code of the Madras Educational Department requires to be made more liberal in regard to teaching grants to Elementary and Secondary schools and that with reference to the latter the maximum grant payable to a school should be made equal to the excess of its annual expenditure over its income, and that in order to arrive at the fee-income of a school for the purposes of the grant-in-aid Code a deduction of 15 % should be made from the fee income calculated according to standard rates.

(iii) This Conference is of opinion that the further improvement and extension of Secondary Education in this Presidency should be effected by more liberal rules of recognition and aid to private effort and that the sum of four lakhs and odd which Government proposes to spend annually on a certain number of model schools of its own can be utilized to far greater advantage if given as aid to private secondary schools but if Government considers a few model schools indispensable, this Conference is of opinion that the number of such schools should be restricted to 8 including the four

already under departmental management.

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XIV. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

That this Conference thoroughly approves of the Elementary Education Bill of the Honourable Mr. Gokhale ~~being~~ introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council on the 16th ~~March~~ 1911, and ~~prays~~ the local Government to give the Bill its most sympathetic and favourable consideration.

XVI. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

That this Conference recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India be requested to reconsider his decision regarding the establishment of a Department of Industries in this Presidency as expressed in his Despatch No. 50, Revenue, dated the 29th July 1910, and to accord his sanction to the proposals of the Ootacamund Conference of 1908 as approved by the Madras Government and the Government of India.

Educational.

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GO. NO. 3446

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Regd. 7.11 Sec No 1634
The Reception Committee

The 18th Madras Provincial Conference, 1911

MAHAJANA SABHA HALL, MOUNT ROAD

Madras, 1.7.1911

D.
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Dear Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you two copies of the resolutions adopted at the 18th Madras Provincial Conference held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th May 1911, together with two copies of a brief memorandum setting forth the principle urged in favour of certain resolutions.

I have the honour to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. Ramaswami
PRESIDENT.

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Resolutions passed at the Session of
The 18th Madras Provincial Conference, 1911, Madras
VICTORIA PUBLIC HALL

*Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th, 9th and
10th May, 1911*

**I. The late Messrs. G. Venkataratnam and K. Perrazu
Pantulu**

This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the loss which this Presidency has sustained, by the death of Messrs. G. Venkataratnam and K. Perrazu Pantulu.

II. Council Regulations

This Conference is of opinion :—

- (a) That the elective principle should be so extended as to secure an elected non-official majority in the local Legislative Council.
- (b) That the Presidency outside the city of Madras should be divided into 12 instead of 8 electoral areas as at present, each electoral area having one representative.
- (c) That the electorate of each such area should be composed of (i) all persons eligible for election as members of Municipal Councils or of Taluk Boards within the area and (ii) all graduates residing within the said area and of not less than five years' standing.
- (d) That any person who ordinarily resides within the electoral area for which he seeks election, and who either is a non-official member, or has served at least 3 years as such member, of any Municipality or Local Board should be eligible as a candidate for election.
- (e) That the member for the Madras Municipal Corporation should be elected by those qualified to be Commissioners of the said Corporation.
- (f) That the representative of the Indian Commercial Community should be allowed to be elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, instead of being nominated as at present.
- (g) That in the case of Landholders other than Zemindars the minimum annual income from land qualifying a person to vote or be voted for at an election should be one thousand rupees instead of three thousand rupees as at present.

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- (h) That the Finance Committee should have a non-official majority and should be at liberty to discuss, in addition to the provision made under unallotted expenditure, amounts provided in the financial statement for expenditure on items not already sanctioned, but under discussion between the local Government on the one hand and the Government of India or the Secretary of State on the other, and that the Members of the Finance Committee should be entitled, as of right, to information as to the details of the various items to be discussed by them.

III. Indians in South Africa

This Conference learns with some relief of the negotiations now proceeding towards a solution of the South African Indian question and calls on the people of India to continue unabated their moral and pecuniary support of their countrymen in South Africa who have displayed unshaken firmness and incurred unparalleled sacrifices in a prolonged and difficult struggle. It further trusts that the settlement to be arrived at will not only remove all the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, but establish the complete equality of the people of this country with the other subjects of the British Empire.

This Conference records its satisfaction at the prohibition by the Government of India of Indentured Emigration to Natal from the 1st July; and it sincerely trusts that no heed will be paid to the representation of the Natal Planters for reconsidering in any way the decision arrived at by the Government of India declaring indentured emigration to Natal unlawful.

IV. Recent Public Service Notification

That this Conference is of opinion that the recent Notification of the Government of Madras, dated 11th March 1911, relating to the separation of the Subordinate grades of the Public service into two divisions, an upper and a lower, does not give effect to the spirit of the recommendation [No. 64] of the Decentralisation Commission on the matter and is calculated to perpetuate the evils that that Commission wanted to remove.

V. The Recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission

- (a) That this Conference disapproves of the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission [No. 24 of the General Summary, Vol. I of the Commission's Report] for the enactment of a General Delegation Act to enable the transmission of executive power from a higher to a lower authority by Government notification as such removal of legislative safeguards by executive orders is bad in principle and is calculated to produce dissatisfaction and weaken the confidence of the public in the Government.

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- (b) That this Conference heartily supports the recommendation [No. 15] that the general principles of land revenue assessment should be embodied in provincial legislation instead of being regulated by executive orders and earnestly requests the Government of India to reconsider their decision in this matter announced recently at the Imperial Legislative Council.

- (c) That this Conference is of opinion that the non-official members of District Boards should as far as possible be consulted by the Collectors of the respective Districts on matters which, though not included in the administrative sphere of such Boards, affect the District generally.

- (d) That while generally agreeing with the recommendations of the Commission regarding Municipalities and Rural Boards, this Conference regards as retrograde the proposal [No. 110] that Divisional Officers should be Presidents of Taluk or sub-district Boards, and is strongly of opinion that effect should be given to Madras Act V of 1884, by allowing the Boards to elect non-officials as Presidents.

- (e) That this Conference is of opinion that the Commission's recommendations [Nos. 132 & 133] with reference to the constitution of Presidency Corporations should be given effect to in Madras at an early date in respect of the powers of the Corporation and the election of a non-official President.

- (f) That this Conference supports the recommendations [Nos. 67 and 68] regarding the grant of larger discretion to Collectors in respect of suspensions and remissions of land revenue, and of larger powers to Collectors, Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars in respect of agricultural loans.

- (g) That this Conference while giving its emphatic support to the proposals (Nos. 85 to 89) of the Commission for constituting Village Panchayats in selected villages and urging on Government the adoption of necessary measures for carrying them into effect in this Presidency, is however of opinion that the village headmen should not be *ex-officio* chairmen of the Panchayats.

VI. Election to the Local Boards

- (i) That this Conference is of opinion that the Resolutions of the Government of Madras, dated 13th April 1909, Nos. 496 and 497, Local and Municipal Department, do not give full effect to the principle of local self-government; and urges

- (a) that at least two-thirds of the members of the Taluk Boards should be elected;
- (b) that graduates of not less than 5 years' standing should be eligible for election as members of the Taluk Boards; and
- (c) that the property qualification for the electors and candidates for the Taluk Boards should be the same.
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(ii) This Conference considers that the number of members to be elected to the District Board by the Taluk Board should be increased and officials should not be eligible for such election and such election should be only by the non-official members of the Taluk Board.

(iii) This Conference considers that the village officer should not be allowed to stand for election to the Taluk Board.

(iv) This Conference further considers that Vice-Presidents of District Boards should be appointed only by election as recommended by the Decentralisation Commission [No. 110.]

VII. Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions

That this Conference regrets that the separation of judicial and executive functions has not yet been carried out in this Presidency to any appreciable extent, and requests the Government to devise measures for giving immediate effect to this much-needed reform.

VIII. Exodus to the Hills

That this Conference is of opinion that it is neither necessary nor desirable that the Government should remain at Ooty for any period exceeding 4 months in the year.

IX. Education

(i) This Conference is of opinion that, in the interests of the teaching profession and of education generally, a scheme for the establishment of a Provident Fund for teachers in private employ is essential, and urges the Government to reconsider the scheme dealt with in G. O. No. 418 dated 18th July 1910 with a view to overcome the difficulties pointed out therein and render it workable; or, if necessary, to devise a new scheme capable of being worked efficiently.

(ii) This Conference is of opinion that the Grant-in-aid Code of the Madras Educational department requires to be made more liberal in regard to teaching grants to Elementary and Secondary schools, and that, with reference to the latter, the maximum grant payable to a school should be made equal to the excess of its annual expenditure over its income, and that, in order to arrive at the fee-income of a school for the purposes of the Grant-in-aid Code a deduction of 15 p. c. should be made from the fee-income calculated according to standard rates.

(iii) This Conference is of opinion that the further improvement and extension of Secondary Education in this Presidency should be effected by more liberal rules of recognition and aid to private effort and that the sum of 4 lakhs odd which Government proposes to spend annually on a certain number of model schools of its own can be utilised to far greater advantage if given as aid

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to private secondary schools; but if Government considers a few model schools indispensable, this Conference is of opinion that the number of such schools should be restricted to 8, including the 4 already under departmental management.

X. Provincial Settlement

While approving the principle of the permanency of the provincial settlement as recently decided upon by the Government of India, this Conference is of opinion that the basis adopted for the Settlement with this province is inequitable; and in view of the excessive taxation obtaining in this presidency and of the necessity for increased expenditure for the efficient administration thereof in all its departments, this Conference is of opinion that the Excise Revenue should be entirely provincialised.

XI. Agency Tracts

That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for extending the ordinary laws and rules of procedure in force in the Presidency to portions of the Agency tracts in the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, and recommends the appointment of a committee composed of officials and non-officials to enquire into and report upon the progress of the said tracts and to advise the Government as to whether any and which portions of the said tracts are fit for such extension.

XII. Religious Endowments

That this Conference thoroughly approves of the proposed Bill of the Hon'ble Messrs. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar to amend the Religious Endowments Act—Act XX of 1863, and urges the Local Government to enable the Bill to be introduced into the local Legislative Council at an early date.

XIII. Competitive Examinations and appointment of Indians to the higher ranks of the Public Service

That this Conference records its emphatic opinion :—

- (a) That the present differentiation of the Civil Services into
- (i) the Imperial Service recruited in England, mainly from Europeans and
 - (ii) the Provincial service recruited in India, mainly from Indians,
- is opposed to the declarations made in the Statutes of 1833 and 1870, and the Queen's Proclamation in 1858 and that such differentiation should be abolished, as early as possible; and that Indians should be afforded equal opportunities with the Europeans for appointment to

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posts now reserved for the Imperial Service, by the holding of Simultaneous Examinations in England and India under conditions calculated to secure the best men for the posts.

- (b) That as long as the present institution of the Provincial Civil Service continues, at least one half of the District Judges, the Under Secretaries to Government and one-third of the Collectors and District Magistrates, should be appointed from the Provincial Service and that Indians should be more largely employed in the higher ranks of the special departments, such as Public Works, Salt and Abkari, Forest, Survey and Settlement, Post, Telegraph, Police, Customs, &c, and that recruitment to the executive branches should be by means of competitive examinations—not more than one-fourth of the appointments in a year, being by promotion from the lower ranks.
- (c) That a Member of the Board of Revenue and a Secretary to Government should be appointed from among Indians of proved merit and ability.

XIV. Primary Education

That this Conference thoroughly approves of the Elementary Education Bill of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council on the 16th of March 1911, and prays the Local Government to give the Bill its most sympathetic and favourable consideration.

XV. Local Option

That this Conference recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that local option as to the number and location of shops for vending toddy and country spirits within Municipal limits be given to the Municipal Councils and within non-Municipal areas, to special Committees in which the non-official element shall be adequately represented and that no special license be issued for toddy and country liquor shops during fairs and religious festivals.

XVI. Department of Industries

That this Conference recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India be requested to reconsider his decision regarding the establishment of a Department of Industries in this Presidency as expressed in his Despatch No. 50, Revenue, dated the 29th July 1910, and to accord his sanction to the proposals of the Ootacamund Conference of 1908 as approved by the Madras Government and the Government of India.

XVII. Deputation to His Excellency the Governor of Madras

This Conference appoints the following gentlemen as a deputation to lay before His Excellency, the Governor of Madras, the resolutions passed at this session :—

1. Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIAR.
2. The Hon. Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.
3. The Hon. Mr. NAWAB SAYYAD MAHOMED BAHADUR.
4. The Hon. Mr. N. SUBBA RAO.
5. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR.
6. The Hon. KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMUD HABIBULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR.
7. The Hon. Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.
8. The Hon. Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASAMI AIYANGAR.
9. Mr. B. N. SARMA.
10. Mr. K. R. GURUSAMI AIYAR.
11. Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI and
12. Mr. S. VENKATANARASIMHA RAO.

XVIII. Omnibus Resolution

That this Conference, concurring with previous Conferences, is of opinion :—

- (i) (a) that the policy enunciated in the Resolution of the Government of India on Land Revenue Settlement in the Presidency is opposed to their previous declarations and pledges on the subject and is not conducive to the economic stability and progress of the agricultural community and the Conference there fore prays that it may be enacted that no settlement shall be revised within sixty years of its introduction and that there shall be no enhancement of the assessment except on the ground of a substantial rise in prices ;
- (b) that applications for remission should not be insisted on for the grant of remission of land revenue ;
- (c) that remissions of land revenue should be granted where the gross outturn does not exceed one-third the normal crop whether it is due to excess or deficiency of water or to any other cause beyond the control of the ryot ;
- (d) that remissions should be granted for lands inclusive of mamool wet where the ryot is unable to cultivate the same for want of a sufficient water-supply ;
- (e) that the sub-division of survey numbers before remission can be granted should not be insisted upon, or that at least facilities should be afforded for such

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sub-division so as to enable the ryot to obtain remission easily.

(ii) (a) That it is of vital importance to the welfare of the agricultural community that sufficient land should be set apart in reserved as well as unreserved forests for the free grazing of the cattle of adjoining villages, that ryots should be granted free permits for grazing, for manure leaves, and for materials of implements of husbandry, and that depots should be opened within easy reach of the villagers for the sale at cheap rates of firewood, forage and such other forest produce as may be required by them for domestic and agricultural purposes ;

(b) that the forest laws should be so modified that illicit grazing in reserved forests may be punishable either by the impounding of the cattle concerned or by the prosecution of the trespasser and not by both, that the compensation leviable by the District Officer in compounding forest offences may not exceed three times the damage caused to Government, and that no tools, etc., used in the commission of any forest offence may be liable to confiscation.

(iii) That no person should be assessed to income-tax and no person's assessment should be raised against his objection unless the particulars of the information on which he is assessed or his assessment is raised are disclosed to him and he is given an opportunity to disprove the same.

(iv) That, having regard to the hardship that is felt by jurors summoned to serve on the jury or to act as assessors without any travelling and subsistence allowances being paid to them, Government should make rules for the payment of such allowances to Jurors and Assessors ordinarily resident beyond five miles from the Court house.

(v) That, having regard to the success of the system of trial by jury and to the nature and category of offences to which it has been extended in the province of Bengal and other parts of India, the system of trial by jury should be extended in this province to offences to which at present it does not apply.

XIX. That the Madras Provincial Conference do hold its sittings next year at Kumbakonam

XX. VOTE OF THANKS

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MEMORANDUM

II. Council Regulations

To fulfil completely, the spirit of the reforms the non-official majority in the Provincial Legislative Council should be composed of elected members.

This is necessary if the representatives of the people are to be trained to constructive work.

The danger of Government being defeated by such elective majority is small.

Whenever in rare cases, Government is defeated 2 remedies are open —

i. The Governor in Council may exercise his veto.

ii. The Imperial Legislature may pass the necessary legislation.

With a view to secure an elected majority, 1st, the Presidency outside Madras should be divided into 12 electoral areas. The smaller the electoral area, the greater would be the attention paid to local interests 2ndly, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce should be allowed to elect the representative of the Indian Commercial Community. This body is already fitted to exercise this franchise and its bestowal would at once make it more stable, stronger and even more representative.

The Finance Committee should be made competent to discuss even items not included in the "unallocated" expenditure. Otherwise their responsibility becomes nominal. Full information should be allowed to them on schemes provided for in the Budget, but still under correspondence with the Government of India or the Secretary of State. No discussion, after such correspondence is closed and the schemes are ripe for execution, can be of any practical value.

For the Finance Committee to realise its responsibility, it ought to contain a non-official majority.

IV. Recent Public Service Notification

The line of separation should be drawn at the grade of Deputy Tahsildars. Below Rs. 35 it is idle to expect a high tone of character, and men who are to rise to positions of real trust and responsibility after a long period of service, cannot with safety be made to begin on Rs. 35. The Decentralisation Commission apparently did not contemplate that the division between higher and lower service should be made at so low a point. The opinion

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of great authorities like Sir T. Muthusami Aiyar, Dewan Bahadur Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar and Sir Henry Stokes is also against it.

V. The Recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission.

- (a) A General Delegation Act enabling the transmission of executive power from a higher to a lower authority is neither necessary nor justifiable. In every case of such proposed delegation the people and their representatives should have an opportunity of considering the desirability or otherwise of the proposal.
- (b) In the absence of definite rules as to the method of calculating the net outturn, the standard adopted by different Settlement Officers in different places must vary. This inconsistency in the method of calculation coupled with an uncertainty as to when the next settlement would be effected is bound to damp the spirit of the agriculturist and impair his work in the direction of effecting improvements to his lands.
- (d) The duties of the President of a Taluk Board are not more difficult than those of the Chairman of a municipality and a non-official of ordinary intelligence and industry can well be trusted, to discharge them. This reform was part of Lord Ripon's original scheme and has quite recently received the approval of Lord Morley.
- (e) In the city of Bombay the corporation is presided over by a non-official. But the head of the executive is a salaried officer answerable to the corporation. The same arrangement should be extended to Madras.
- (g) Lord Morley has declared that the village ought to be the starting point for public life. Wherever Village Panchayats have been started on a voluntary basis, they have succeeded well.

VI. Election to the Taluk Boards

(i) Lord Ripon's original resolution of 28 years ago laid down as a cardinal principle that the majority on all self-governing Boards should be non-official. The Decentralisation Commission has recently reaffirmed the same principle. Other provinces in India have long enjoyed the privilege of election to a larger extent than Madras.

(ii) With regard to rural organisation, Madras is acknowledged to be far more advanced than most other provinces. Officials if allowed to stand for election will carry all before them. They cannot vote with absolute independence in matters where the District officials as a class have taken definite views. The official element, where necessary, may be brought in by nomination.

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(iii.) The village officer has in many cases ceased to be an important person in his village. The nature of his duties and the way he is treated by higher revenue officers have degraded his office. In any case he is not expected to exercise an independent judgment in the presence of his Divisional Officers.

(iv.) Vice-Presidents of District Boards working under the immediate direction of Presidents may well be allowed to be elected.

IX. Education

(i) A Scheme of Provident Fund for Teachers:—

(a) A Provident Fund Scheme is very necessary. The services rendered by the teacher to the community are of such a character that ease and comfort must be secured to him in his retirement just as much as to any Government employee.

(b) One objection raised by Government to the practicability of the Honourable Mr. Stone's Scheme is that generally Schoolmasters are very little under control and independent of their Managers. This description of the schoolmaster is not correct.

(c) The Scheme will make the teacher willing not to cling too long to his office.

(d) The Hon. Mr. Stone's Scheme with some slight modifications will prove very beneficial.

(1) Contributions to the Fund by teachers should be made obligatory and not optional.

(2) Managers of schools also should contribute in the case of masters that have served them ten years.

(e) This Scheme, if brought into force, is likely to cost the Government from one to one and a half lakhs.

(f) The grounds on which the Government reject the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's Scheme do not appear convincing.

(1) The fear that 'assistance given to a Provident Fund for teachers of schools under private management would inevitably lead to a demand for such assistance to teachers of Municipal and Board schools also', should not stand in the way of Government. Local bodies might easily be induced to start funds for teachers in their employ. Even supposing that Government are forced to extend their help to these teachers also, the increase of expenditure would not come to more than half a lakh. Government should not consider an expenditure of two lakhs on this account too much.

(2) Government consider that sufficient materials are not to hand to show how much this scheme would cost them. They might easily collect the information, if necessary. They also say that in the case of the majority of teachers it is not known what salaries they get. Mr. Stone has obviated the necessity of ascertaining

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these salaries by making the contribution by a teacher depend on the grade of teachers' certificate he possesses.

(3) The regular collection of contributions by masters, may, it is feared, be found difficult and managers, say Government, should not be held responsible for failure on the part of masters to pay. It is also feared fresh legislation may be found necessary to prevent malversation or mismanagement of the amounts collected. The example of Railway Companies and of Local and Municipal Boards having a Provident Fund for their employees is enough to dispel any fears of Government in this matter. It may also be ruled that contributions received every month should be paid into the Postal Savings Bank.

(4) The cost of additional staff required for maintaining accounts, the difficulty of getting men with adequate knowledge of keeping such accounts, and the trouble of having to maintain service registers numbering 1,000 for each district are other objections raised by Government. These are not really insuperable difficulties. As it is, Government maintain tens of thousands of service registers. As Mr. Stone himself says, the appointment of one additional clerk in each of the Assistant Inspector's Offices will be quite enough to get the additional work done.

(ii) *The Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code :*

(a) *Secondary Schools :—*

I. In previous years the grant offered was equal to excess of expenditure over income. The rule now is that the grant will be only half of that excess. In calculating this excess the procedure formerly was to allow a deduction of 10 % on the fee income calculated according to standard rates, for scholarships, free scholarships &c. It is not so now. In asking for a restoration of this concession, the Conference fixes the percentage at 15 instead of 10 in view of the greatly enhanced fee-rates that will soon come into force.

II. The provision with regard to endowments to Secondary Schools in order to be eligible for Government grants is a hardship. If this rule is strictly enforced most of the Secondary Schools in the Presidency would go out of the aided list.

III. The total expenditure on the Upper Secondary Schools has increased from 11½ lakhs in 1898-99 to 17½ lakhs in 1909-10. The contribution by Government, however, has fallen from Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 1,33,000, i. e., from 14 % of the total expenditure to 7.6 %.

IV. The Government contribute 1½ lakhs for the education of 5,000 European students and Rs. 361,000 for the education of a lakh and a half of Indian students. Thus Government contribute Rs. 31.7 per pupil in an European School and Rs. 2.4 per pupil in an aided School.

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V. On account of the increase in the standard rate of fees by 23 % even the few schools which receive grants now will soon cease to get them.

VI. A comparison of the Madras Code with that of the other provinces shows that the former is less liberal than the latter. In no other province is any guaranteed income from endowments insisted on. The annual average grant by Government to a school in this Presidency is the lowest in India, the percentage of income from fees being the greatest.

(b) *Elementary Schools :—*

I. The grants to Elementary Schools have been decreasing.

II. The code discourages the establishment of efficient Primary Schools because there is no inducement offered to managers to appoint capable men as teachers. The discretion allowed to Inspecting officers to increase or decrease the grant to a school by 25 % does not satisfactorily secure this end.

III. It discourages also the springing up of new schools in backward districts where schools are most needed. The capitation grant is low, the number of pupils very small and so the probable income to teacher is very limited. No new schools are started. Many of the existing schools also have been closed.

IV. The code makes no distinction between teachers of different educational qualifications, between trained and untrained teachers.

V. In the higher classes of the higher grade elementary schools, teachers of better educational qualifications on higher salaries have to be appointed and there must be an inducement offered to open more of these schools. The uniform rate of Rs. 3 per teacher and the uniform capitation allowance of eight annas make the attainment of this object difficult.

VI. The uniform treatment of both boys' schools and girls' schools in respect of aid fails to take account of the important fact that girls' education is not yet properly appreciated and paid for.

VII. No distinction is recognised in the matter of allotting grant between men-teachers and women-teachers.

VIII. The Director in his latest report regrets that only less than a fourth of the girls in the 4th standard pass on to the next higher standard. One reason is want of women-teachers. This defect should be remedied by more liberal grants.

(iii) *Government Model Schools :—*

I. The scheme is opposed to the policy of 1882.

II. It is not the outcome of the experience of Government in this province. It is perhaps the result of the Simla Conference where non-official opinion was not consulted.

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III. Secondary education is very largely in the hands of non-official bodies. In all matters affecting general educational policy, the department should consult their opinion. A council of education should be formed consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Government Member of education and two or three gentlemen connected with Secondary education. This should be a permanent body to be consulted on all questions of education.

IV. Secondary education is not cheap in this country. It is more costly than in Scotland.

V. It has been said that Secondary education should be self-supporting. It is almost so in Madras, the Government contributing only 7.6 % of the total expenditure. In no civilized country is Secondary education entirely self-supporting. It is not so in England. It is entirely free in the United States.

VI. The feeling that Secondary education has spread as far as it is desirable should be combated. We want more Secondary Schools now. It is they that should turn out the large number of teachers that may be required if Mr. Gokhale's bill is passed.

VII. Government propose to spend about 4 lakhs and odd on 19 Model Schools. It would be better if they distributed this amount among private schools and helped them to raise their efficiency.

VIII. Government Schools are very costly. The cost of educating a pupil in a Government School is Rs. 53 while that in an aided school is only Rs. 23. In the former case, Government contribute Rs. 29 per pupil and in the latter only Rs. 1.4. This clearly shows that aided schools are cheaper and more conducive to the spread of secondary education. The establishment of Model Schools will only have the effect of contracting the area of secondary education.

IX. The grants to aided Upper Secondary Schools have been going down and they amount now only to Rs. 84,000 distributed among 87 schools.

X. Even this small amount may in future be curtailed, seeing that fees have been raised by 23 %. And if the department should insist on the provision with regard to endowments being satisfied, there will be only very few schools entitled to grants.

XI. With all this, however, private managers will be forced to bring up their schools to the level of efficiency of the models with the result, perhaps, that some of them will have to be closed.

XII. After all, it is a question whether these will really be Model Schools for others to copy from. Government Schools have inherent defects which private schools are free from. A private school with all the resources of a model school at its command will be immensely better.

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XIII. The experience of Bengal shows that the mere maintenance of State Model Schools cannot secure an efficient system of secondary education. A liberal system of recognition and grants-in-aid would seem to be required for the purpose.

XIV. If Government still consider that more schools under their direct management are necessary, 8 schools including the 4 already in existence will be enough.

X. Provincial Settlement

Madras contributes more than a proportionate share to the imperial exchequer. Its needs are enormous, and the large accumulation of balances by the local Government is a proof only of excessive caution and probably of the want of mature schemes. The present basis of settlement if made permanent will retard the improvement in administration. As in other provinces Excise should be provincialised in Madras. In that case we should have 290 lakhs more. The provincialisation of Forest revenue gives this province only the trifling sum of 3½ lakhs. The Madras Government have protested against their inequality of treatment through their representative in the Imperial Council.

XII. Religious Endowments

It is the duty of Government to protect public trusts.

The mismanagement of Religious endowment has become notorious. The provisions of the Act of 1863 have been found to be inadequate to check this evil. This fact has been acknowledged at various times by Government themselves—notably by the Board of Revenue in 1874. The strong committee of 1888 composed of Sir T. Muthusami Aiyer, Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, Sir S. Subramania Aiyer, Prof. Ranganada Mudaliar, Mr. P. Chentsal Rao, Mr. C. Sankaran Nair and others reported that remedial legislation was urgently called for. Previous proposals in this behalf have been rejected by Government on the ground that they went too far and affected the procedure or altered the principles of the Act of 1863. The present proposals steer clear of these defects. Their important features are :—1st. They provide for an annual audit, and a publication of account. 2nd.—They take away the life tenure of members of the Devasthanam Committees. The feelings of the community are strongly engaged in this matter and it would be a signal proof of the divergence between popular sentiment and the local Legislature if this Bill were not to be allowed to become law.

XIII. Competitive Examinations and appointment of Indians to the higher ranks of the public service :—

Contrary to repeated declarations by the highest authorities, Indians have laboured under insuperable disadvantages in the matter of public service in their own country. The differentiation

of the civil service into the Imperial and Provincial services is a glaring denial in practice of the equality conceded in theory. Owing to the absence of simultaneous Examinations in England and in India only 80 Indians have entered the civil service as against 2636 Europeans since 1853, *i.e.* about 3 per cent. At present there are 64 Indians against 1204 Europeans *i.e.*, about 5 per cent. The list of subjects and the marks allowed to them at the civil service examinations are such as to place the Indian candidate at a disadvantage as compared with his European competitor.

The present provincial service is not properly recruited. Notwithstanding inherent defects the old system of competitive examinations secured for the country an able and honest class of public officers. Promotion from the grade of Tahsildar is not calculated to secure these qualities. The provincial service now enjoys a very limited scope for rising to positions involving real initiative and guidance of State Policy. More such posts should therefore be reserved for the service, and this in special departments such as Public Works, Salt and Abkari, Forest, Survey and Settlement, Post, Telegraph, Police, Customs &c.

XIV. Primary Education

I. It is merely an enabling, permissive measure.

II. The Bill is sure to be popular. There is a demand for education everywhere, as may be seen from the existing schools being filled to their utmost capacity. If education is sought to be made compulsory it is only in order to provide greater facilities for the education of the masses.

III. It may be thought that the Bill may press hard upon the agricultural classes. In view of exemption from compulsory attendance provided for in clause 5 of the Bill, it is not likely to be so. Besides, it is only in the case of children between 6 and 10 years of age that attendance will be made compulsory. And compulsion will be enforced only in areas where a certain percentage of school going population are already at school.

(IV) (a). There will not be much difficulty about finding Inspectors necessary for the work of control and supervision.

(b). The supply of teachers, however, is not likely to be adequate. But since the provision of the Bill will be enforced, not in the whole province at once but only in selected areas, this difficulty will not be very keenly felt.

V. On rough calculations, it appears, that financial difficulties will not be very great.

VI. Compulsion has proved a success in Baroda and Ceylon. There is no reason why it should not prove so in British India as well.

NOTES.

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Educational Department.

Cur.No.1324, from the Public Department, No. dated 7th June 1911.

Subject.

Resolutions passed at the Madras Provincial Conference held in Madras in May last.

The following subjects are dealt with in the resolutions relating to education:-

I. The establishment of a Provident Fund for teachers in private employ.

II. Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code as regards teaching grants payable to -- elementary and secondary schools and the method of calculating fee income in aided institutions for the purpose of calculating grants.

III. The number of Government Model High schools.

IV. Compulsory elementary education.

V. Revival of the Department of Industries.

These points are dealt with in separate notes below.

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Pages 7 & 8 of C.F.
Unadvised
replies
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consideration
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with Secy of
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Reports now
coming in

with Secy of
State

Circled in Box No-18.

H.M.

H.L. to Secy

The matters in issue are either chosen for the present or not under consideration.

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I. ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVIDENT FUND FOR
TEACHERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOY.

One of the subjects dealt with by the Madras Provincial Conference held in Madras in May last is the establishment of a provident fund for teachers in private employ. The result of the Conference runs as follows: The Conference is of opinion

"that in the interests of the teaching profession and of education generally a scheme for the establishment of a provident fund for teachers in private employ is essential and urges the Government to reconsider the scheme dealt with in G.O. No. 418, Edl., dated 18th July 1910 with ^a the view ^b of overcoming the difficulties pointed out therein and rendering it workable or if necessary to devise a new scheme capable of being worked efficiently."

2. In 1908 the Government deputed Mr. J. H. Stone, at the instance of the Madras Educational Conference of 1906, to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a provident fund for teachers. He drew up a scheme which provided for the establishment of a general provident fund for the benefit of all qualified or certificated teachers in recognized schools under private management. The Government examined this scheme very carefully and in full detail and came to the conclusion that it must be dropped for the following reasons, namely, --

G.O. no. 433 Ed
3-6-08 a

G.O. no. 418 Ed
18-7-10 B

Paras 3 & 6 of

G.O. no 418-Ed
18-7-10

B

& H's note of 7-10-09 on
page 17 of the note to the G.O.

P.S. 418-Ed 8-15-11-09
on page 18 of note to G.O. 418-Ed
18-7-10

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(1) that it was premature;

(2) that legislation would be necessary to make it workable; and

(3) that the money necessary to make the scheme a success might be better devoted to more direct objects in the educational field.

3. His Excellency the Governor then desired that the question of instituting a provident fund for local fund and municipal teachers alone should be considered. A scheme for the establishment of such a fund was accordingly prepared and after considering it, the Government decided that it should also be abandoned, chiefly on the score of cost and of the inutility of the scheme - vide notes on pages 28 to 31 of the notes with G.O.No.418, Edl., dated 18th July 1910.

4. In August 1910, the Hon'ble Mr. T.V. Seshagiri Aiyar addressed the Government urging a reconsideration of the above decision, but the Government said they saw no reason to reconsider it - vide G.O. No.576, Edl., dated 6th October 1910. Subsequently at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910, the same Hon'ble Member put a question enquiring whether the Government intended to take any steps to inaugurate a provident fund for teachers and whether Government would contribute to funds started by managers of schools, to which the following reply

reply was given:

"(a) The question was exhaustively dealt with last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, who submitted to Government a very valuable report on the whole subject and recommended for acceptance a carefully thought-out and comprehensive scheme for the creation of a provident fund for all certificated teachers in schools under private management in the Presidency. The Government, however, after carefully considering the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, found themselves reluctant to draw the conclusion that its introduction was not practicable at the present time.

"(b) The Government do not think it probable that they would be justified in contributing to special funds started by managers of schools in aid of teachers in their schools; they will, however, be ready to consider any cases that may be brought before them."

5. It does not appear that sufficient grounds exist for a reconsideration of G.O.No.418, Bd1., dated 18th July 1910.

6. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar again raised the question at the Finance Committee in January last - vide para 33 of the report of the Proceedings of the Finance Committee - pages 7 & 8. The discussion of the question here was concluded with the H. Mr. stating that the Govt would consider the question if a more practicable scheme than that submitted by Mr. Stone were put forward.

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vide question 30 on page
344 of the Leg. Cl. No. 27-11-10

Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code as regards teaching grants payable to elementary and secondary schools and the method of calculating fee income in aided institutions for the purpose of calculating grants.

The Madras Provincial Conference

which was held in Madras in May last, ~~passed~~ ^{expressed} the opinion that the Grant-in-

Aid Code of this Presidency required to be made more liberal in regard to teaching grants to elementary and secondary schools and that with reference to the latter, the maximum grant payable to a school should be made equal to the excess of its annual expenditure over its income." This --

question was raised at the last Finance Committee by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Government promised to -- examine the points and amend the Code if necessary. A report on the subject was obtained from the Director of Public Instruction who advocated the amendment of articles 32 and 33 of the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to make their meaning clear. The question is now under the consideration of Government. The file is now with the Hon'ble Member.

2. The Conference further suggests that in order to arrive at the fee-income of a school for the purposes of the Grant-in-Aid Code a deduction of 15 per cent should be made from the fee income calculated according to standard rates. In other words, the suggestion means that the rates of fees sanctioned in G.O., No. 271

p. 6 of the Finance Committee proceedings
Page 1 of the printed notes A

Para 7 of G.O. no. 938 Ed
30-12-91

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Educational, dated 21st May 1910 should be reduced by 15 per cent in the case of aided institutions.

3. When abolishing the system of compulsory fee rates as a condition of aid or recognition in 1891, the Government considered that it was necessary for the due regulation of aid that a certain fee income should be assumed to be levied in aided institutions and in order to maintain the relative advantages which aided institutions enjoyed in competition with board schools and ^{also} to compensate for the non-recognition of free scholarships, they directed that the fee income of aided institutions should be assumed to be 10 per cent less than that obtained by the application of the standard rates to the number on the rolls in each term - vide para 7 of G.O., No. 938 Edcl., dated -- 30th December 1891. This method of calculating the fee income of aided institutions continued to be in force till the 31st March 1906, but it was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1906 on the introduction of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code, as the Director of Public Instruction considered that the time had come for the withdrawal of the concession. - Vide para 19 of the Director's letter on page 4 of G.O., No. 356 Edcl., dated 21st May 1906. When the scale of fees for secondary schools ^{and colleges} was raised in G.O. No. 271 Edcl., dated 21st May 1910, the missionary council on aided education requested that for the purpose of calcu-

calculating the amount of grant for which aided colleges might be eligible, 15 per cent less than the rates prescribed for 'other colleges' maintained by Government should be taken as the standard rates; but the Government ~~declined~~ declined to accede to this request — Vide G.O., No. 208 Edcl., dated 11th April 1911 and the notes connected with it in which the question has been fully discussed. ^{Shortly afterwards} The Missionary Council again urged the same point, but the Government said that they were not prepared to comply with their request — Vide G.O., No. 315 Edcl., dated 26th May 1911. The request now made by the Conference is exactly the same as that made by the Missionary Council and considered by Government, and seems therefore to deserve no further consideration.

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28.6.11

H.M. &
H.R. J
28.6.11

The Provincial Conference held in Madras in May last urges that the further improvement and extension of secondary education in this Presidency should be effected by more liberal rules of recognition and aid to private effort and that the sum of four lakhs and odd which the Government propose to spend annually on a certain number of model high schools of ^{its} own can be utilized to far greater advantage if given as aid to private secondary schools, ~~under private management~~. But if the Government considers that a few model schools are indispensable, the Conference ^{is of opinion} ~~submits~~ that the number of such schools should be restricted to 8, including ^{already} the four ~~now~~ under departmental management.

2. The scheme for the establishment of model high schools was drawn up in deference to the wishes of the Government of India who considered that there should be a Government high school in each district. The scheme does not provide for the establishment of any new schools. The proposal is to take over ^{some (ten)} ~~most~~ of the high schools now maintained by local boards and municipalities and a few schools under private management and to reorganize them and the four high schools now maintained by Government as model schools. The local fund and municipal schools which it is proposed to take over are schools, the net

Para 10 of the letter to India
no 87 Ld & 21-2-10

G.

Page 2 of G.O. no. 250 Ld
30.3.08

F

Para 7 of letter to India
no 87 Ld & 21-2-10.

G.

Hand signed at page 438
of the Leg. Cl. Pro. & 29-11-10

H

His speech at page 439
of the Leg. Cl. Pro. 8, 29-11-10

Para 10 of the letter to India
no 502 Ed. 8, 25-8-10

I

3. The sum of four lakhs and odd referred to by the Conference is the total cost of the 19 model high schools which it is proposed to establish; ^{on account of present} ~~this does not take account of the anticipated receipts from fees, the cost of the~~ ~~the non-payment of the cost to local~~ ~~board and municipal schools~~ and the present cost of the four Government institutions. Excluding these ~~these~~ items, the net cost of the scheme is less than a lakh of rupees per annum - ^(Rs 90,953) vide para. 11 of the letter to India, No. 87, Ed. 1., dated 21st February 1910. The scheme has already been approved by the Government of India and forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction. The question of the policy of Government in regard to the establishment of these schools was fully discussed at the meeting of the Legislative Council

held

G.O. no. 183 Ed
29-3-11

J

Pages 428 to 443 of
the Leg. Cl. Re. B 29-11-10 H

held on the 29th November 1910 in connection with a resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer, when the position was clearly explained by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick.

7/3/
27.6.11

The Missionary Council on 27.6.11 submitted to the Govt of India a memorial protesting against these model schools. This has just been forwarded to this Govt for remarks and is being separately dealt with.

27.6.11

H. M.
H. E. K. S.
J. B.

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IV. COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Conference ~~approves~~ held in Madras in May last approves of the Elementary Education Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and prays that the Government will give the Bill their sympathetic and favourable consideration. The Bill has been referred to the University of Madras, District Boards, Municipal Councils and other bodies; their replies are now being received and will be taken into consideration separately.

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27-6-11

This opinion of the Conference will be taken into consideration in disposing of the Bill.

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28-6-11
H.E. J.
J. B.

G.O. no 1884A
1-4-11

E

It is impossible & would do no good to take up each of these questions & discuss them at length now.

The matter of plants is a very difficult one & I am still undecided how to treat it. The other matters are fairly well really and kept for.

It will be enough to record these resolutions with the remark that the views of the Conference will receive consideration when any of the matters dealt with in the resolutions are under the consideration of the Govt.

These kinds of Resolutions merely expressing bald opinions are really of no assistance to Govt. - But we can record them with the remark as above - That will meet the case.

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I have been through all these notes. No immediate action can be taken. I agree as at "A" above

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IX.7."

"A"
I agree



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15/7

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S.C. No. 1679
Regd 7.7.11



Public Department.
the Chief Secretary's note
previous page - The draft below is

I have taken His Excellency's instructions about the disposal of the Resolutions of the Madras Provincial Conference. His Excellency is of opinion that it is unnecessary to communicate any formal orders to the President of the Conference. Their recommendations will be borne in mind when the subjects of the various Resolutions come up for consideration. The notes relating to each of the Resolutions may therefore be simply recorded.

A copy of this note should be sent to each department to which any of the Resolutions was sent.

H.A.S.
5-7-11.

[fo. No 485 dated 18-7-11]

To

The Educational Department. u.o.

These papers may be simply 'Recorded' with reference to the Chief Secretary's note on the previous page - The draft below is for approval.

18.7.11

18/8/11

[fo. No 485 dated 18-7-11]

US



Public Department.

I have taken the Secretary's instructions

about the disposal of the Resolutions of the Indian Pro-

vincial Conference. His Excellency is of opinion that

it is unnecessary to communicate any formal orders to the

Members of the Conference. Their recommendations

will be borne in mind when the subjects of the various

Resolutions come up for consideration. The notes rela-

ting to each of the Resolutions may therefore be simply

recorded.

A copy of this note should be sent to each

Department to which any of the Resolutions was sent.

H.A.B.
11-7-11

The Secretary, Public Department.

READ ALSO:—

READ ALSO:-

C. No.	1324,	From the	Public Dept.,	No.		, dated	7.6.1911
" "	1634	" "	Resist. maderas	" "		" "	1.7.1911
" "		" "	Provincial Conference	" "		" "	
" "		" "		" "		" "	19

ORDER

No. 485-18, dated 7. 1918.

Muse

Recorded.

10
18.7.11

Educational Dept.

U.S.

The file dealing with the resolutions of the Madras Provincial Conference is now with H. E. having been circulated to him on the 5th instant. The P. S. G. may ~~now~~ be requested to ^{be good enough to} return the file as no order is required.

Plus. 1819-1
12-7-11.

July 17

7A/
12-7-11

R.D.
12-7-11

O. P. G. has.

from
12/7/11

The Secretary has the files but wishes to read the notes before returning them.

are
14.7.11

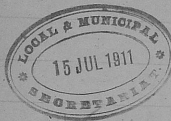
The files have since returned from H. E. and have been 'Recorded'. This may be added to the other file.

R.D.
15-7-11

for
15/7/11

The draft below is for approval.

7A/
15-7-11



15/7

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

191

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. 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.
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 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy Heading only.