

100  
Educational (1902) Department.

MS.  
ORDINARY ~~PRINTED~~

1  
G.O., No. 565

DATED 27.6.12

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✓  
DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr. Paul Appaswami.

Informing — that after careful  
consideration of the rules governing the  
case the Govt. regret they are  
unable to sanction his application  
to be allowed to draw the full pay  
of the appointment of junior professor  
Lower College.



# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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## FURTHER PAPERS.

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[ E. & L. ]  
68  
2,109-15-3-00.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

# CURRENT FILE.

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[P.T.O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.]



PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. \_\_\_\_\_

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

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Papers of other departments.

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Stock form No. 151.  
5,000-20-6-11.

*Educational* ✓  
**LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.**

CURRENT No. *1357*

Received ..... 191 . Registered *10-3-* 1912

Subject.  
*Submitting for order a communication from Mr.  
Paul Appaswami acting junior Professor of Annamalai  
requesting that he may be paid the full salary  
of the post.*

ENCLOSURES.

No. ....

Spare copies .....

*N.R.O. No 2906/12*

Station *Tumkur.*, Dated the *16<sup>th</sup>* April 1912

From (Name) *The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, D. Sc. F. R. S.*  
*C. S. S.*  
(Designation) *Director of Public Instruction.*

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,  
*Educational. Local and Municipal Department.*  
*Through the Accountant-General.*



From

Paul Appasamy, M.A., L.L.B.,

Ag: Junior Professor, Law College,

M A D R A S.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Local, Municipal, Educational and

Legislative Departments,

Fort St: George, M A D R A S.

(through the Principal, Law College and the Director  
of Public Instruction, Madras.)

Sir,

I request that His Excellency's Government may  
be pleased to issue orders that the full salary attached  
to the office of Junior Professor, Law College may here-  
after be paid to me; and that the fraction now deducted,  
amounting to one-third of the salary, may also be placed  
to my credit.

2. On 13-2-1912 His Excellency's Government was  
pleased to pass proceedings (G.O. No.129 Edl.) under  
article 90 (I) of the Civil Service Regulations to this  
effect "Mr. Paul Appasamy will be considered to have been  
sub protem Junior Professor of the College with effect  
from the 10th October 1911 and will be permitted to draw  
the full pay of that appointment."

3. When I submitted a salary bill prepared on the  
above basis asking for full pay, I was favoured with an  
Audit slip by the Assistant Accountant General, quoting  
article 63\* of the Civil Service Regulations and deciding

\* nature of India affairs  
is a post usually  
held by a European.



2. 3 / X

that I was only entitled to two-thirds of the pay of the Junior Professor.

4. Article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations runs thus "The salary of a native of India appointed to an office which has been usually filled by a member of the Indian Civil Service, or of the staff corps or by nomination in England or otherwise with the specific approval of the Secretary of State is in the absence of special orders to the contrary two-thirds of that assigned to the European."

5. I beg leave to submit that even if article 63 be considered applicable to my case - I shall presently shew that it is not - it is expressly provided therein that it should be used only in the absence of special orders to the contrary. Now in my case there is a special order to the contrary. The Proceedings quoted in para 2 above, after stating that I am appointed sub protém, add express words to the effect that "I should be permitted to draw the full pay of that appointment." This clause was not necessary in an order merely appointing me sub protém under ordinary rules. Government was pleased to add it because it intended to make it clear by a special order within the meaning of article 63 that I should draw the full pay of the appointment. The *offici* of the Accountant General has acted without paying any attention or regard to this special order of Government. I am the more surprised at *him* so acting because in the normal course of business Government would have referred the question to the Accountant General in the first instance before passing the above order; and on hearing his objections if any and obtaining his assent, must have been pleased to pass the Proceedings above quoted. The objection



that is now raised is one that he could and ought to have raised at that stage and failing to do so, I submit that he cannot raise it now and thus override an express order of Government (within the meaning of article 63) which was communicated to me.

6. I beg leave to contend also - and this is my main contention - that the article quoted has no application to my case and that the appointment I now hold does not come under any of the classes described in the article. The appointment has never been held by a member of the Indian Civil Service or of the Staff Corps and I submit that it does not come under the description of an office usually filled by nomination in England or otherwise with the specific approval of the Secretary of State.

(1) It is true that Mr. (now the Honourable Mr.) C. E. Odgers was appointed in England; but he is the only Junior Professor in the History of the College who was so appointed. A number of distinguished gentlemen have for long or short periods had the distinction of serving in the College in that capacity; but all of them were appointed in Madras and by the Local Government. Mr. C. Ramachandra Rau Sahib, and Mr. Dewan Bahadur K. Narayana Rau, among Indian Vakils, Mr. John Adam, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. Kenworthy Brown and Mr. T. W. Barton among Barristers at Law with English qualifications have at one time or other acted as Junior Professors in the College but they were all appointed in Madras. These are only some among the names - there have been men before them who were also Junior Professors appointed in Madras. In fact Mr. Odgers is the solitary instance of a Junior Professor nominated in England and it is therefore not right to describe the appointment as one

\*\* Mr. R. B. Lushington and Mr. L. B. Lushington were sometimes Junior Professors in the College.



5/ b  
usually filled by nomination in England or to describe the pay as that assigned to a European.

for no. 67751 S  
26-9-11  
(2) "The rules regulating the constitution and working of the Madras Law College" now in force do not lay down any condition that a Junior Professor should be appointed in England. Rule 10 runs as follows "The Junior Professor and Assistant Professors shall ordinarily be Graduates of a University and shall be either Barristers at Law of not less than three years standing or Vakils of the High Court of not less than five years standing." It will be noticed that no distinction is drawn between a Junior Professorship and an Assistant Professorship in respect of recruitment or qualifications. Assistant Professors have always without an exception been selected and appointed in India and Junior Professors who are placed on the same footing and come within the same rule can likewise be appointed in India. The rule also provides, more particularly, that Government may select a Vakil of the Madras High Court to fill up the appointment. If selection can thus according to the rules formally drawn up and now in force be made in India, it is not fair to describe the appointment as one usually filled up by nomination in England. To treat the appointment in that way would cancel and altogether nullify the only authoritative provision there is regarding the subject.

(3) So far as I have been able to ascertain, the scheme originally proposed by the Law College Council in 1901 and subsequently accepted and acted on by Government contains no proposition about the Junior Professor being always or usually appointed from home.

(4) It is true that in 1902 the College staff was



6/ 7  
reorganised under the scheme just mentioned, and that Mr. Odgers was the first Junior Professor appointed under the new scheme. Government appears to have proposed that the first selection should be made in England, with a view probably to set a standard of ability which may be followed in succeeding selections. But the circumstance that a proposal was once made, does not render it necessary that a similar proposal should be made on every future occasion or whenever a vacancy occurs. The Government have wisely kept their hands free as regards future selections; and if a capable or talented European or Indian Barrister practising in India applies for the appointment or even if a High Court Vakil of conspicuous ability presents an application for the same, Government is free to appoint him to the office. In fact the regulations which were drawn up under the new scheme and while Mr. Odgers was being appointed expressly provided that a High Court Vakil is eligible to become a Junior Professor. The proposal that was made in 1901 to obtain a candidate from England was therefore casual or accidental, it being only one of the ways in which under the rules an appointment could be made.

(5) I venture to say that this is peculiarly one of those appointments which it is difficult to recruit from home and comparatively easy to fill up in India. The pay attached to the appointment is not so large or tempting as to induce Englishmen of conspicuous ability with a fair amount of practice in England to give up their prospects at home and come over here; and even if such a candidate is available the pay is not so tempting as to induce him to continue long as a Junior Professor. Among Indians, the men with the best University qualifications study Law and the best among them, whether Vakils of the High Court or



1/ 2

Barristers with English academic qualifications will always be available for service <sup>in</sup> the College and the full pay attached to the office, without deductions made, is enough to keep them, as many men of conspicuous ability have been kept, for six or ten or twelve years as the case may be. The Government has therefore done wisely in not fettering its hands but keeping them free to select in India or in England; and in these circumstances to describe the appointment as one usually filled up in England is improper.

(6) There is yet another strong reason why the article should not be applied in the sense in which it is sought to be construed by the *Office of the* Accountant General. The appointment has been held in the past and is likely to be held in the future by professional men of acknowledged ability or eminence at the Bar, to some of whom service in the College may really mean a sacrifice of leisure and to all substantial inducements would have to be offered to attract them as lecturers. To enforce in the case of such men who are not on the permanent service of Government but are occasionally <sup>or</sup> for short periods induced to serve in the College without privileges of pension or leave, rules which were devised for Government servants in permanent service on the ordinary staffs of different departments is to say the least inappropriate and inequitable.

(7) There are Law Colleges in Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, constituted on lines similar to the Law College here. So far as I have been able to ascertain, not only is there no rule that any particular Professor should be sent for from England; selections appear to be made indiscriminately in England or India according as suitable Barristers practising in one or other of the two countries applies. Even the principals of the Bombay and Calcutta



8/ 9

Colleges, the latter a much bigger institution than the Madras Law College are at present Indians; and the Junior Professors are likewise men selected and appointed in India.

(8) I may also be permitted to mention in this connection a strictly personal reason why the rule should not be applied to my case. Though I am an Indian with good Indian University qualifications, I have also had the benefit of an excellent education at Cambridge, where I took double first class honours in History and Law. I venture to say that it might be difficult if a selection is made in England to obtain a candidate with better academic qualifications than myself.

I beg leave to submit therefore that the appointment is not one which is usually recruited for from home; and that it is improper and inequitable to apply article 63 of the Civil Service Regulation to my case. I further submit that Government has been pleased to pass a special order in my case, that they must have had in mind the reasons I have just mentioned or some of them and that the *Officer of the* Accountant General has acted in disregard of an express order within the meaning of article 63.

I therefore request that His Excellency's Government may be pleased to direct that my full salary as Junior Professor may be paid to me and that the arrears now held back in contravention of the Government order passed in February last may be also placed to my credit. I shall feel very grateful if you will be pleased to issue the necessary directions.

I beg to remain, Sir,

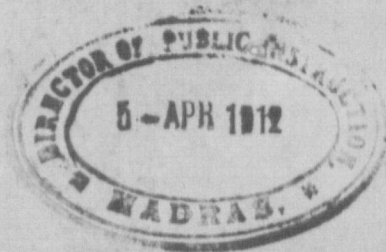
Your most obedient Servant,

Law College, Madras

3 April, 1912

Paul Appasamy  
April 3. 1912





Submitted to the  
Director of Public In-  
struction for trans-  
mission to Government  
Law College  
Madras  
3 April 1912  
P.A. Nelson  
Principal.

9  
10  
N.R.O.C. No. 2906/12 dated 16<sup>th</sup> April 1912.

Submitted to Government through the Accountant

General for favour of orders.

R.A. Grieve.

For Director of Public Instruction.

*ms*  
P.V.S.



OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS,

Fort St. George, the 8 of May 1912.

No. G.A.67- 2295



Forwarded.

Genl. 156 R. 21  
26.4.12

Encls. 3

2. Attention is respectfully invited to this office -- letter No.G.A.67-115 dated 2nd April 1912.
3. In para 4 of the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State No.108 dated 28th March 1901 -- printed in G.O.No.447 Educational dated 12th August 1901, it was expressly stated that a high initial salary had -- been proposed for the post of junior professor as "the -- officer should be selected in England", and the full -- pay of the appointment therefore admissible to a Native -- of India is limited to 2/3rds of that admissible to an -- officer recruited from England under Article 63 of the -- Civil Service Regulations.

*H. W. Madh*

OFFG: ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

*H*

TO

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.



E. & L.  
51  
900-15-3-02

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.  
LEGISLATIVE

# NOTES.

---



C.No.1354, from the D.P. I., No.2906, dated 16--4-1912.

12  
Subject.

Pay of Mr. Paul Appaswami, acting  
Junior Professor of Law, Law College, Madras

R  
In G.O.No.193, Edl., dated 20th June 1911  
Mr. Paul Appaswami, Assistant Professor, Law College,  
was appointed to act as Junior Professor, during  
the absence of Mr. C.E. Odgers on leave or until  
further orders and under Article 140 of the  
Civil Service Regulations he was allowed to draw  
a salary of ₹380 per mensem, being ₹250 his  
pay as Assistant Professor, plus ₹130 one-fifth  
of ₹650, the minimum pay of the Junior  
Professor.

2. Mr. Odgers returned from leave on the  
9th October 1911 and without resuming his appoint-  
ment at the Law College, proceeded to act as  
Administrator-General, which appointment he still  
continues to hold. Mr. Paul Appaswami then  
requested that he might be appointed sub protem  
Junior Professor and be allowed to draw the full  
pay of the appointment. His application was  
referred to the Accountant General and on his  
reporting that there was no audit objection to  
the request being granted, it was directed in  
G.O.No.129, Edl., dated 13th February 1912,  
that Mr. Paul Appaswami should, with effect from  
10th October 1911, be considered to have been  
sub protem Junior Professor and that he be per-  
mitted to draw the full pay of that appointment.

C  
D  
3. In his letter dated 2nd April 1912,  
the Accountant General brought to notice his  
omission

page 1 of 1 p 129 C  
13.2.12



omission to challenge the Government Order of 20th June 1911, sanctioning an acting allowance of ₹130 to Mr. Appaswami, the latter being under Article 63 of the C.S.R. entitled only to two-thirds of the acting allowance or ₹86-10-8 for holding the appointment which is intended to be filled by officers nominated in England. The excess payment of ₹43-5-4 for three months from 10th July to 9th October 1911 was sanctioned in G.O.No.158, Edl., dated 26th April 1912 under Article 279-A of the [C.S.R.] C.A code

4. The Accountant General has raised similar objection with regard to the full pay sanctioned in G.O.No.129, Edl., dated 13th February 1912. Mr. Appaswami now reports that the Accountant General has refused to allow him the full pay of the appointment, namely ₹650 from 10th October 1911, and has allowed him only two-thirds of the pay (₹433-5-4) under Article 63 of the C.S.R. and requests that the Accountant General may be directed to withdraw his objection and to pass him the full salary of the appointment.

5. The Accountant General holds that under para.4 of the despatch of the Government of India No.108, dated 28th March 1901, printed with G.O. No.477, Edl., dated 12th August 1901, the post of Junior Professor in the Law College is to be filled by nomination in England and that the salary of a native of India appointed to it should, under Article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations, be two-thirds of that admissible to an officer recruited in England. In the despatch quoted by the Accountant General, the Government



Government of India stated--

"For the post of Junior Professor it is proposed that the officer should be selected in England and that the salary attached to it should be fixed at Rs. 650-25-900 a month. As explained by the Local Government, a high initial salary has been proposed for this appointment in order that it may be possible to secure a capable man who would when necessary be qualified to act for the Principal and Senior Professor."

This was based on para. 5 of this Government's letter No. 539, Edl., dated 26th October 1900. From these it is clear that the post is one which has ordinarily to be filled by nomination in England and in this view the objection of the Accountant General must be upheld.

Attention is also invited to the notes and orders with G.O. No. 518, Edl., dated 10th September 1909 in which the applicability of the provisions of Article 63 of the C.S.R. to the posts of Principal and Junior Professor of the Law College has been recognized.

6. The chief arguments put forward by Mr. Appaswami in support of his request will however be briefly examined below. Mr. Appaswami submits that the appointment of Junior Professor does not come under any of the classes described in Article 63 of the C.S.R. and that that article therefore does not apply to his case. He states that Mr. Odgers is the solitary instance of a Junior Professor nominated in England and that it is therefore not right to describe the appointment as one usually filled by nomination in England. He instances in support of his contention the appointments of Junior Professor made before the College was re-organized in 1901. In the face of the express declaration of the intentions of Government noted above these arguments are of no avail. Further, as the



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Government decided that the appointment should be filled by nomination in England only in 1900, the appointments made before that year cannot be cited to prove the contrary. Since Mr. Odgers' appointment in 1902 acting appointments have, it is true, been made by this Government during his absence but they, it is submitted, do not at all support Mr. Appaswami's case.

7. Mr. Appaswami's second contention that the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Law College do not lay down any condition that a Junior Professor should be appointed in England, is also similarly invalid. Rule 10 of the Law College rules merely lays down the qualifications required for the Principal, the Junior Professor and the Assistant Professors, but does not refer to the question as to how these appointments are to be filled, whether by nomination in England or by recruitment in India.

8. Another reason urged by Mr. Appaswami is that the appointment is one which it is difficult to recruit from home and comparatively easy to fill up in India and that as the appointment is likely to be held in the future as in the past by professional men of acknowledged ability and eminence at the bar, the rule in Article 63 of the C.S.R. should not be applied to it. This seems to be beside the point.

9. The most important of Mr. Appaswami's contention is that, even if Article 63 be considered applicable to his appointment, his case falls under the exception mentioned in that Article as by a special order the Government

have

page 4 ref

page 2 ref



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Go 129288 C  
13-2-12

have permitted him to draw the full pay of the appointment. It is however observed that the order does not state that Mr. Appaswami should be paid Rs. 650 a month. The words "full pay of the appointment" used in the order may be interpreted to mean the full pay admissible to a native of India under Article 63 of the C.S.R. The question however is whether the words "special orders to the contrary" occurring in Article 63 refer to the special orders of a Local Government or of the Government of India. It does not appear that the former is meant. The remarks of the Financial Department may be invited on this ~~approximate~~ point.

10. There is another point for consideration not touched upon by Mr. Appaswami. The appointment of Junior Professor in the Law College is practically not a whole time post. Mr. Odgers, who is the permanent incumbent of it, is allowed to practise as a Barrister-at-Law in the Courts of the City of Madras - vide clause (2) of his agreement on page 2 of G.O. No. 593, Edl., dated 14th September 1907. During the first period of his engagement, that is, from 1902 to 1907, Mr. Odgers was allowed to take consulting or chamber practice - vide clause (3) of his first agreement on page 2 of G.O. No. 504, Edl., dated 23rd August 1902. If, in view of these facts, it is conceded that the appointment of Junior Professor is not a whole-time post, the Government have full power to determine the salary of an officiating incumbent under Article 144 - vide para. 5 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 82, Financial, dated 29th July 1910 on page 3 of G.O. No. 427, Financial, dated 29th September



17/16

1910. It is however apprehended that this will not apply to Mr. Appaswami's case as he is a permanent Assistant Professor of the Law College, though even in that capacity he is only a half time officer. It is also doubtful whether this provision can override the express ruling in Article 63. On this point also the Financial Department may be requested to note.

T.K.

24-5-12.

*Ca*  
*24/5/12* I do not think art. 144. can be applied.

The one point as it seems to me is whether the Local Govt. has power to pass the "special orders" to the contrary contemplated by Art. 63. If not, the case of Mr. P. Appaswami is sufficiently hard to warrant a recommendation to the Govt. of India that no recovery should be made of the amount shown in Recs.

Will Financial Dept. advise!

*J*  
20/5/12

*Dr. P. P. P. P. P.*  
File no.



*Est. no. 1354-1*  
*28-5-12*

*Confidential*  
*Rev 31-5-12*  
*Ph*  
*Urgent*  
*Mo.*



*Regd. 29.5.12*

*on*  
*17*

*P.T.O.*



17  
Financial Dept.

The case relates to the salary admissible to Mr. Paul Appasamy, <sup>permanent</sup> Assistant professor of the Law College, Madras & now sub-pro-tem junior professor in that College from the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1911. The remarks of the Financial dept. are invited by Educl on the following points:—

(A) Whether the words "special orders to the contrary" occurring in Art 63 C.S.R. refer to the special orders of a Local Govt. or the Govt. of India. and

(B) Whether the provisions of Art 144 C.S.R. may be applied in the present case and whether they can override the ruling in Art. 63 C.S.R.

2. Point (A) — Under Art. 63 C.S.R. "the Salary of a Native of India appointed to an Office which has been usually filled by " \* \* \* nomination in England or "otherwise with the specific approval of the Secretary of State, is, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, two-thirds of that assigned to the European." From para 5 of Educl. dept Office note on pp 2-3 ante, it is clear that the appt. of

\* (para 2 on p 1 ante)

(Para 9 on p. 5 ante)

(Para 10 on p. 6 ante)



Vide also para 3 of A. G's  
Ends on p. 10 C.F.

P. 11 of the Madras Suppl  
to the C. S. R.

(Para 5 app 3-4 C.F.)

Junior professor, Law College, comes under the class of Offices filled by nomination in England. As regards the Special orders to the contrary, attention is invited to the note to art. 61 in the Madras Supplement to the C. S. R. wherein it is explained that as regards Personal Allowance, the special orders mentioned in art 61 C. S. R. have reference to the authority who sanctioned the personal allowance in the first instance and who alone has the power to sanction its retention in full when the salary of the recipient is increased. On the same analogy, the special orders mentioned in art. 63 may, it is submitted, be held to have reference to the authority who sanctioned the appt. and rate of pay in the first instance, namely the Secretary of State in the present case. G.O. No. 129 Edue & 13. 2. 12 cannot therefore be construed as a "special order" as contended by Mr. Paul Appasamy, and the sanction of the Secretary of State ~~is~~ appears to be necessary to enable him to draw the full pay (£600) of the appt. The <sup>word</sup> "full pay" ~~is~~ <sup>used</sup> in G.O. 129 Edue & 13. 2. 12 should therefore



be taken to mean the full pay admissible to a Native of India under Art. 63. C.S.R. <sup>in effect</sup> This rule has been accepted by Govt. vide R. 158. Educational rules No 264 dated 1912.

3 Point (B) - As Mr. Paul Appasamy holds a substantive appointment as Assistant professor of the Law College, Art. 144. C.S.R. will not apply in his case. Nor will the provisions of this article override those of art. 63. C.S.R. - vide note 1 to article 63 in the Madras Supplement to the C.S.R.

4. With these remarks, the case may, it is submitted, be returned to Educational.

Mg.  
5.6.12.  
7.4.12  
5.6.12

CA  
7.6.12

CA

I should like to see the orig. orders of the Lgt or Sgts. upon which art. 63 is founded.

all  
8612

(p. 10 A m p 5 ante)

D

[Vide p. 7 ante]

(Vide p. 6 ante)

p. 11 of the Madras Suppl  
to the C.S.R.

P.S.

Recd 10.6.12  
244

MD

[Mr. R.A. consulted  
and asked to search  
for papers]

P.T.O



21.

Art. 63 in the present (fifth) edition of the C.S.R. corresponds to Art. 80 in the first edition of the C.S.R. In the (first edition the following note appears under this Art. (80) :-

In a Despatch No. 90, (Public) dated 14-10-1 886, the Secy. of State remarked as follows:- "I fully concur in the views of my predecessor in Council, expressed in his Judl. Despatches Nos. 18 & 20 respectively, dated 27th-May and 29th July last, as to the equity of the rules under which Natives of India receive two-thirds of the pay drawn by Europeans discharging the similar duties, and as to the great importance of admitting no further exceptions to that rule. I see no sufficient reason to make an exception in the present case".

The despatches referred to in the preceeding extract do not appear to have been communicated to this Govt.

2. Attention is also solicited to the following:-

- last pub. case.*
- (1) Para 4(2) of the despatch from the Govt. of India, Home Department, to the Secy. of State, No. 6 dated 23-1-1 874.
  - (2) Para 3 of the despatch from the Secy. of State, to the Govt. of India, No. 68 Pub. dated 17-7-79.
  - (3) Paras 1 and 2 of the Resolution of the Govt. of India, Finance and Commerce Dept., No. 698 dated 21st May 1881, and

\* Dated 15<sup>th</sup> May 1889.

Vide Telephone from M. R. O - ship B.

III

IV

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1686.

NOTES.

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VII

(4) Letter from the Secretary, Finance Committee, No. 40 dated 1-5-1886 and this Govt's reply thereto, Letter No. 971 Financial dated 24-9-1886, and

(5) Para 1 of the letter from the Govt. of India, Finance and Commerce Dept., to the Govt. of Bombay, No. 3092 P dated 19-7-1893.

Mg  
14.6.12  
T.H.R.  
14.6.12

C.R.  
17.6.12

C.A.

cf also p. 3 ante

cf. Finl notes on pp 8-9 ante

T.H.R.

It seems to be clear that the appointment of junior Professor is one meant to be filled by nomination in England, & if so, any special orders under art 63 CR should be made by the authority who will ~~fill the~~ make the nomination i.e. the S of S.

Sly 18.6.12

Finl. no. 3182-1  
18.6.12 J.D. Edl Ho

Educational Deptt.

It is now for consideration whether Mr. Appaswami may be informed that his request is inadmissible.

In the light of the financial notes CR 19.6.12 this disposal seems inevitable, but the case shd. be marked for



C. Box 6  
22/6/12

H.E. the Governor  
200-22

22  
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Mr. Laque. Mr. Appami seems  
wrong. Talk him so.



h  
23-01-12

J.K.  
2ndry please  
CA  
24/6

A Draft<sup>over</sup> is submitted for approval.

J.H. CA  
26-6-12 26-6-12

5  
27-6-12

Charitable Board

It is now for consideration  
the Appointments of the  
in the various  
22/6/12



23  
24  
READ AGAIN G.O.R. No. 193 Edl, dated 20 - 6 - 1911.  
" " " " 129 Edl, " 13 - 2 - 1912.

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 1354, From the D.P.J., No. 2906/12, dated 16 - 4 - 1912.

" " " " 44, " 44 by 2295, " 8 - 5 - 1912.

" " " " " " " " " " 19.

ORDER.

No. 565, dated 27 - 6 - 1912.

mis

Apr 16  
after careful consideration  
of the rules ~~of~~ concerning  
the case

Mr. Paul Appaswami, ~~Ag.~~  
~~Junior Professor, Law College~~, will  
be informed that, <sup>the Govt regret they</sup> ~~under article~~  
~~are unable to sanction his application~~  
~~60 of the C.S.R. his request~~  
to be allowed to draw the full  
pay of the appointment of junior  
professor, is inadmissible.

T.B. CR LD  
26.6.12 26.6.12 27.6.12

To The D.P.J. }  
A.G. } 27.6.12  
27



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AM G.O. No.  
190

DATES

CHECK NO.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH TEXT

PAGES NOT FILED UP. BEING KEPT FOR DISPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL

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- B = Not to be printed.
- P = Print Abstract only.
- Q = Print heading only.

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