

Educational (1913) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 540 E. 6

DATED 10-6-1913.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council — Recording notes on the
Resolution moved at the meeting of the
Apex — held on the 13th May 1913, on
the Subject of the ^{re} Inspectorship in the
Indian and Provincial Educational
Services

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[F. & L.]
103.
800-6-3-12.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

V. U.
Regarding revised Financial Statement
Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

SUBJECT.— No. 2 for the meeting of the Legislative
Council to be held on the 13th March 1913.

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolution may be forwarded to the
Finl & Eol Department with reference to No. (N) of the rules regulating
Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolutions in the Legislative Council.
The Financial
~~That~~ department may be asked to be so good as to report in regard to the admission
of the Resolution at an early date.

2. Under rule (7) of the rules to regulate Secretariat procedure in dealing with
these Resolutions, a copy of the note prepared for the information of the Honourable
Member in charge of the department concerned should be sent to His Excellency the
Governor for perusal. It is requested that a copy of the note may also be sent to
the Hon'ble _____ in cases where he is not
furnished with one as member in charge of the department.

2. A copy of the resolution may also be sent
to each of the other departments of the
Secretariat for information.

Leg. No. 631-1
4-3-13

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5/3/13 *Finl. Deptt*
Eol. *with copy to*
Other Deptts. for information



LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Financial Department.
Educational „

Resolution regarding Revised Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

7/ That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 69,000 for seven inspectors, Indian Educational Service, in 22-B. EDUCATION be reduced to Rs. 57,000 for five inspectors, Indian Educational Service, and the amount thus reduced be added to Rs. 14,400 for four inspectors, Provincial Educational Service.

[Meeting of the 13th March 1913.]

Recd No 7
(Colono. 2)

3

Educational Department.

Subject.

Employment of two additional P.E.S. Officers as Inspectors of Schools in the place of I.E.S. Officers.

Including the Inspector of European and Training Schools there are at present nine inspectors, seven in the Indian Educational Service and two in the Provincial Educational Service. The Additional Member's recommendation is that the number of inspectors in the Indian Educational Service may be -- reduced by two, a corresponding increase being made in the number in the Provincial Educational Service.

2. A summary of the circumstances which led to the present number of inspectors in the two services ^{is} given in paragraphs 1 to 12 of the office note on pages 1 to 3 of notes with G.Os. 342-43 Edl., dated 5th June 1907, to which attention is solicited. Briefly, the number of inspectors, which had been 4 since 1888, was in 1896 on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission distributed -- equally between the two services, the Indian and the Provincial ~~Services~~ Educational -- Services. This continued till 1903 when an additional inspectorship in the Indian -- Educational Service was created for the -- inspection of European and Training Schools. The number in the Indian Educational Service was increased in 1905 to 5, and again in 1907 to 7, the number in the Provincial Educational Service remaining at 2 since 1896. It will

② $\frac{4710}{37.8.01} + \frac{4710}{37.8.01} = 9420$

para. 3. page 4 +
affinity A on page 10 of p. 479-50 ⑤

① $\frac{63.41}{68.2.11} \div \frac{272}{37.8.01}$

② $\frac{p. 515}{15.8.12} + \frac{p. 113.50}{11.3.03}$ ③

④ $\frac{326.27}{17.5.05} + \frac{825.50}{15.12.08}$

⑤ $\frac{242.03}{5.6.07} + \frac{20500.35}{10.6.108}$

⑥ $\frac{6.2.3}{20.11.21} + \frac{6.2.3}{20.11.21}$
⑦ $\frac{2.76.03}{21.2.03} + \frac{10.0.05}{10.2.3}$

be seen from the above that the departure from the principle of distribution in equal proportions ^{between} the two services ~~is~~ ^{was} first made in 1905 and that

the circumstances that induced the Government to adopt the course ~~are~~ explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of letter No. 327 Educational, dated 17th May 1905. They were

(i) that primary education was better cared for when the inspectors were Europeans, and

(ii) that a conference assembled by the Director was also in favour of European inspectors.

3. This is not the first time that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has pressed this -- point. In March 1910 he put a question in the Legislative Council whether the Government would make future appointments of inspectors in equal proportions from the two services. In reply the Additional Member was told that "it has been found desirable that a large proportion of the inspectors should be of the Imperial Service" -- Please see G.O., No. 127 Educational, dated 17th March 1910, especially Dr. Bourne's note on pages 3 to 5. In April of the same year during the budget debate Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar spoke about the point in the Council -- vide pages 282 & 283 of Part IV of the Gazette for 1910. The Government then considered that the inspectorate would probably have to be filled in its superior -- branch mainly from the Indian Educational Service for many years to come -- vide page 2 of G.O., No. 42 Educational, dated 24th January 1911. The point was again pressed by an interpellation at the meeting of the Council of the 14th February 1912, and he was informed that experience had shown that the chief qualifications required

Question No. 67, Page 434
of the Record of Council.

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of inspectors were almost entirely confined to persons well acquainted with schools in England and in touch with the latest educational developments there. The question was ^{once} again referred by the Additional Member at the budget debate in April 1912 and was again considered by Government. In addition to the reasons previously noted, it was pointed out that the average European inspector -- possessed more driving power and common sense and was less hampered by caste scruples and it was accordingly ^{ruled} ~~stated~~ that ^{there was} ~~no~~ prospect of the wider employment of Indians as -- inspectors - vide ^{the day} notes connected with the budget debate of April 1912. ~~stating~~

4. Besides the general desire to procure more appointments for Indians, the only ground relied upon by the Additional Member is the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. * As against this there are

(1) the Resolution of the Government of India of a later date, viz. 1904 (para 43- page 19 of G.O.215 Edl., dated 6-4-1904) on the Indian Educational Policy which, while -- declaring that only the right sort of men imbued with best traditions in the matter of school management should be appointed as -- inspectors, pointed out that their assistance could only be enlisted by increasing the -- cadre of the Indian Educational Service;

(ii) the opinion based on experience -- that acquaintance with school life in England was an essential qualification for the -- inspector,

(iii)

para. 99. page 101 of the Report.

XV
* we have had on 25 years practical experience since then & the lessons are unmistakable.

Lo.

(iii) the opinion that a European would be better fitted than an Indian as inspector.

Attention is also invited to paragraph 7 of letter to the Government of India, No. 578 dated 8th October 1910 in which it was -- generally pointed out that so long as it was considered necessary to graft in India the English system of education, adequate staff of Englishmen with the spirit of English -- public school and ^{University} ~~college~~ life was essential.

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The resolution is intended to raise a general question of a frankly racial nature. There is no suggestion of economy, and it really has ^{little} ~~nothing~~ to do with the budget. I red. refuse discussion of the general issue on that ground & deal with the case on practical lines connected with the financial provision proposed for 1913-14. The reason is that we cannot alter the provision made for Inspectors in the Indian Educational Service, unless we abolish two appointments in that service or transfer the incumbents to some other employment. This means changes in the

as the additional Member drives,

made a reference to the Secretary of State, who would not look at the question until he had heard what the Public Service Commission thought.

H.E. the Sec.

9-30

Please see the extract from the proceedings of the Leg Council held on 13th March 1913 (W). As no action has to be taken with reference to this resolution the papers may be merely recorded.

2. A draft order is submitted for approval.

5.6.13

8.6.13

8 / 9

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

RESOLUTION No. 7—INSPECTORSHIPS IN INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 13th day of March 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron PENTLAND* of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIIYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIIYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIIYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASINHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMEI MARAKKATYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVEGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

* * * *

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

INSPECTORSHIPS IN INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 7. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 69,000 for seven inspectors, Indian Educational Service, in 22-B. Education be reduced to Rs. 57,000 for five inspectors, Indian Educational Service, and the amount thus reduced be added to Rs. 14,400 for four inspectors, Provincial Educational Service.

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellency, in moving the resolution I am asking that the Government should go back some years and restore the *status quo ante*. Two years ago I put a question in this Council and Sir William Meyer gave the answer. The answer is found in volume 3. The question was—

(a) How many new appointments as inspectors of schools were made in the Madras Presidency during the last three years?

(b) Is it a fact that until three years ago the proportion of appointments to the grade of inspectors was in the ratio of two to one between the Imperial and the Provincial Educational Services?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any new appointments were made from the Provincial Service during the last three years to the office of inspectors, and if none were made, what was the reason?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to make future appointments to the office in equal proportions from the two branches of the educational service?

In answer to this question Sir William Meyer said:—

(a) Two.

(b) to (d) Since 1897 the proportion has been successively—

Indian Educational Service.	Provincial Educational Service.
2	2
4	2
5	2
and is now	
7	2

‘It has been found desirable that a large proportion of the inspectors should be of the Imperial Service.’

“Since 1897 the proportion between European inspectors and Indian inspectors has been successively two and two in 1897, four and two some years later, five and two a year later and it is now seven and two. Thus about 15 years ago there were two European inspectors and two Indian inspectors and in the year 1912 the Government find that they have got seven inspectors among Europeans and two among Indians and I understand that a third inspector is to be appointed, making the total 10. My proposition is that out of 10 at least four should belong to the Provincial Service. Your Excellency, in the year 1886 when the Education Commission made their report they made this recommendation. Their recommendation is to be found in Chapter VII, paragraph 12. Their recommendation was ‘that it should be distinctly laid down that native gentlemen of approved qualifications—we have ceased to be natives; we are Indians—’ be eligible for the post of inspector of schools, and that they be employed in that capacity more commonly than has been the case hitherto.’

“This is the recommendation of the Education Commission. The reason for it is obvious and I will show in a minute that this recommendation was accepted and acted upon in every other Province than Madras. The reason for the recommendation was—it is also stated in an earlier paragraph—it was expected that Indians of high educational qualifications would be better able to supervise their own men who were largely

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

employed in the lower services, that Indians who know the language of the country would be able to understand and appreciate the difficulties of the teachers whom they had to supervise; and that was the reason why they recommended that Indians should be more largely employed than was the case. I mentioned, your Excellency, that this recommendation was accepted and acted upon; and it was accepted and acted upon in this Presidency in the beginning and in equal proportion Europeans and Indians were employed in the earlier stages. Somehow or other a different state of things has come to prevail in this Presidency. It may not be unprofitable to look to some other Provinces and your Excellency will find that the state of affairs prevailing in them is altogether different from what obtains in Madras. In that useful report—the quinquennial report of Mr. Orange—which takes us to the year 1907, the Council will find on page 332 these figures. I have made up the figures up to the year 1912 from other books. The figures were, in 1907 Madras had five inspectors in the Indian Educational Service and two in the Provincial Educational Service; to-day it is seven in the Indian Educational Service and two in the Provincial Educational Service. In Bombay it was four and one. I have not been able to get the figures for Bombay as to how matters stand now. I understand that so far as Bombay is concerned certain headmasters of model schools are also classed as members of the Provincial Service and the proportion is right. If we go to Bengal, in the year 1907 there were seven men of the Indian Educational Service and six of the Provincial Educational Service; to-day it is six in the Indian Educational Service and five in the Provincial Educational Service. In the United Provinces it was five and four; to-day it is four and six, that is four in the Indian Educational Service and six in the Provincial Educational Service. In the Punjab it was three and three and it is three and three to-day. In Eastern Bengal and Assam it was four and four in the year 1907 and to-day it is four and seven, that is, four in the Indian Educational Service and seven in the Provincial Educational Service. That is the rate of advance which has been made in the other Provinces, whereas we have gone down. It was two and two at one time, four and two at some other time, five and two in 1907 and in 1912 we have seven in the Indian Educational Service and only two in the Provincial Educational Service. Your Excellency, it seems to me that we are going down and that there is great retrogression in regard to this matter in this Presidency. Of course, we hear reasons from those responsible for this state of things as to why there has been this taking away of these appointments from the Provincial Educational Service and of handing them over to the Indian Educational Service. I asked a number of questions in regard to this matter. In the answer that was given to me by Sir William Meyer he said that it was found desirable that a large number of inspectors should be of the Imperial Service. He has not elucidated the matter any further than that it was considered necessary that a larger number of inspectors should belong to the Imperial Service. I think it was last year that I put another question and Sir Alfred Bourne said in reply that it was thought desirable that men possessing English University qualifications should be employed in the inspectorate. That was the reason given to me. Now, my Lord, I fail to see why persons who have graduated in this country, who know the language of the people and who know the ways of the teachers, should not be given preference over persons who come from England and who have had education and training there. Suppose I am now willing to concede that it is necessary that persons who have acquaintance with the English University life should be preferred to others; even under those conditions, you have got such men in Madras; but unfortunately their only fault is that they belong to this country though they had been to England and educated in the English Universities. They ought to be given preference over those who have the same qualifications but who suffer under the disadvantage of not knowing the vernaculars of the country. It is unnecessary for me to mention to Sir Alfred Bourne the names of persons who have returned from England and who are employed in the Educational Service. One of them is employed as an assistant inspector and one or two as professors in the Presidency College. Now, your Excellency, it seems to me that under those conditions it is absolutely necessary that Indians should be more largely employed and that we should go back to the state of affairs that existed when the recommendations of the Education Commission were intended to be given effect to and also to a certain extent arrive at the same position

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir Alfred Bourne; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

that is obtaining in the other Provinces where they are literally carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission. Perhaps it is necessary that I should mention that Indian inspectors do suffer under one disadvantage; because when Indian inspectors are appointed, they have been for 15 or 20 years in the service and when they are about 45 or 50 they are employed as inspectors; and a comparison is made between persons who are 50 and persons who are 25 or 30 who are brought from England and who are immediately appointed to the Educational Service. It is undoubtedly true to say that it is necessary that persons employed in the inspectorate should be young men who would be able to go about—they will have to travel a good deal—men who will not feel the strain of years upon them. That is the case with regard to men whom we employ in the Indian Educational Service. So far as the Provincial Educational Service is concerned, you select men who are at the fag-end of their service and who have been for 25 or 30 years schoolmasters and who have been a long time assistant inspectors, and so on, with the result that they are not able to do as much active work as persons whom you employ and who are brought fresh from England and put into this place. The remedy for this state of affairs is not to cut down the number of appointments in the Provincial Service; the remedy is to employ men while they are young in life, still capable and still able to move about and inspect and lead an active life. The proper course is to employ those men rather than say that Indians were found wanting and therefore you will not employ them. I am sorry that this resolution will have the effect of saying that you do not find capable men in the service who will be able to take up the position of inspectors. On the other hand I think it will be in the recollection of members belonging to Government that there are some inspectors belonging to my community who have shown extraordinary organizing power and great capacity with regard to this matter. They could have shown greater powers of organization and greater capacity if only they had been appointed in proper time and in the same way as you appoint Englishmen; and therefore my submission to the Council is that you should see that Indians are more largely employed, and in employing Indians you should also see that it is not at the fag-end of their career when they are about to retire from their service they should be pitch-forked into the inspectorate, but they should be employed as inspectors while they are young and therefore able to move about. If you do that, you will find there are many Indians who are quite capable of discharging their duties satisfactorily and there is absolutely no necessity for not following the recommendations of the Education Commission and for not following in the foot-steps of the other Provinces who have literally carried out the recommendations of the Education Commission. For these reasons I commend this proposition to the consideration of the Council and I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne will see that these men do deserve recognition and that it is necessary to appoint more largely men belonging to the Indian community."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"The Honourable Member, Sir, has certainly lost no opportunity in bringing this matter before the Council and the Government, but in the present case it seems to me that the question is one of practical politics. The question before this Council is what should stand in the Financial Statement for the coming year. The definite proposal made here is to take away so much from the Indian Educational Service and that course would have the effect of reducing the cadre of that service by throwing two officers out of employ, who would otherwise have to be provided for or else given pensions. I do not propose on this occasion to go beyond this practical difficulty and to say that it would need reference to the Secretary of State and that in preparing the budget of the following year your Excellency's Government have no option but to put down the probabilities of expenditure for the year. Certainly the probabilities are that even if this matter be taken up now, nothing will be done to it during the current year. I understand your Excellency's Government oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I only wish to say one word in connection with this resolution. I dare say that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar did not contemplate that Sir Alfred Bourne should dispense with the services of two

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

members of the Indian Educational Service. I expect that his object was merely to raise the question of the cadre and try to find out whether it was the intention of Government to redress the balance somehow. It must be acknowledged, I think, that the change that was made in the relative proportion of Indian and European inspectors was made slowly and without being perceived. Now really the discrepancy is very great. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar is a day too early in bringing forward this matter to-day. Probably it is technically difficult to work out this proposition even if this Council could be conceived to accept it, and I think that from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne we are entitled to a statement as to what he intends to do in the future. Certainly we do not want that this resolution should be accepted as it is."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"If ever there was a question on which the relative merits of two communities ought not to have been brought into comparison, it is this particular question. To me it is a matter of absolute immateriality as to whether it is a European or an Indian that is in charge of the Educational Department or the inspectorate, so long as the true interests of the country are advanced. I should prefer under certain circumstances Europeans to Indians, even though the Indians may be better qualified by reason of their acquaintance with the vernaculars of the country and better acquainted with the people and may even be able to make a better impression in the matter of education. What we want in this matter is purely efficiency—not only efficiency but also the introduction of western methods of teaching into the educational world of Madras. Whether it is the members of the Provincial Educational Service or the members of the Indian Educational Service, I hope that the Council would insist upon the members having a knowledge of the European methods of education before they are appointed to the inspectorate. If we can secure Indian gentlemen who have got the experience or can be made to acquire that experience in Europe, most certainly I should like to see the balance redressed and that this glaring inequality or disproportion of seven to two should not be kept up. I should not be understood as arguing for the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's motion on the ground on which he may be understood to put it, that inasmuch as the Indian element is going down, we should therefore redress it. As I have already said, there are certain advantages which we shall derive in the educational world by the presence of Europeans. So far as the inspectorate is concerned, I felt that there was one advantage in having a European inspector and that was it might be possible to induce the presidents of district boards to allot a little more money from their funds for educational purposes than Indian educational inspectors might be able to do. That is what I have always felt—that the presidents of district boards might listen more to the reasoned persuasions of European inspectors than to the persuasions of Indian inspectors, but I think that under present conditions that reason no longer obtains and we have to consider therefore whether—I am not speaking of the professorial staff or the inspectorate staff—we should not reduce the inequality by putting a few more members into the educational service, who are Indians. With reference to this resolution, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has not enlightened us on the question as to whether in the Indian educational world of Madras we can find men who are willing to undergo that experience if European experience is necessary to be put in charge of the inspectorate. If there are such men competent and willing, most certainly I should vote for the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's resolution and say that something must be done in regard to the Provincial Educational Service. One thing must be recognized and the Honourable Members will see that the best Indian educational talent is being diverted year after year to the bar, because the emoluments of the bar are much higher than in other professions. However brilliant educationally a young man may be, he would go to the Law College rather than to any other institution because the profession of law pays him better in the long run and his brains will earn there more than anywhere else; but in order to encourage the Indian young men to take to the educational service, I think that higher places should be thrown open to them subject to the contingency that I have already mentioned. If the Government are able to assure us that there are such young men who can be appointed, I most certainly would like to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's resolution is accepted. All Indian inspectors feel keenly that their

Inspectorships in Indian and Provincial Educational services.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

prospects are very poor. It is necessary that something must be done for them. If the Government are able to enlighten the Council as to whether there are Indians who are competent and who have been benefited or could be benefited by English experience to be put in charge of the inspectorate, I will ask the Government to accept this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If no other Honourable Member wishes to address the Council, I hope the Council will allow me to say one word and one word only on this matter. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has pointed out that this is not a very practical proposal; but on the other hand the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has very fairly observed that this opportunity is taken to raise the question of the inspectorate. From what the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has said it seems to me that the question is not likely to arise until additions are proposed to be made to the inspectorate. Personally I think the Council will agree with me in a case like this that this is a question which should be considered or debated not on the ground of race but rather on the ground of the interests of education in its widest sense. That is the real ground, it seems to me, from which the issues of this resolution should be regarded; and I have only to say that, when the time comes to make any further extension of the inspectorate, while I cannot commit the Government in any sense to the action they will take at that time, they will bear in mind the various expressions of opinion which have fallen from the members who have addressed the Council to-day on this subject. It is now my duty to put the resolution to the vote if the Honourable gentleman desires me to do so.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"After what your Excellency has said, I do not think it necessary that there should be a division of the house in regard to this proposition. May I say one word with regard to the subject? I certainly had no desire to raise any question of race. I was only repeating what the Education Commission said, viz., that inasmuch as Indians have experience of the vernacular language and know the ways of the people it is necessary that they should be more largely employed, and it is not upon any other sense of disability or ability that I raised this question. I am glad that your Excellency considers that when an extension to the staff of the inspectorate is to be made the claims of the Indians in the educational service will be taken into account. In these circumstances I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

* * * * *

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

[L. & M.
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4,000-17-12-00

Educational

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:

Inspectorships in the Indian & Provincial Ed Services.

Recording notes on the resolution moved at the meeting of the Leg Council held on 12-3-13 on the subject of this

Again G.O., No. , dated 19
Again G.O., No. , dated 19
Current No. 687 From the , No. , dated 19

" " " " " " " " " " " "

ORDER. No. 54080^{his}, dated 10.6.1913.

His

Recorded.

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5.6.13 8.6.13

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