

Educational (1916) Department.

Mis SERIES.

G.O. No. 561- Est

DATED 22-5-16.

[Despatch Abstract.]

League Council. Recording notes connected with the resolution on the subject of the omission from the C.B.E. of the provision for the payment of temporary personal allowances to certain members of the D.E.S. made by the Hon Mr V.S. Srinivasan Sastri at the meeting of the — held on the 16th March 1916.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION REGARDING REVISED
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Temporary personal allowances to certain officers of the Indian Educational Service.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—

~~XXXX~~ This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision in the budget for 1916-17 for granting temporary personal allowances to certain officers of the Indian Educational Service be struck out.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a brief history of the allowances referred to by the additional member :—

In August 1909 certain proposals for the improvement of the emoluments of the Indian Educational Service were referred *Vide* Government of India letter on page 2 of G.O. 231, Educational, 17th March 1913. by the Government of India to local Governments for opinion. When the Government of India, after receiving the opinions of the local Governments, were about to make definite recommendations on the subject to the Secretary of State for India, news was received of the probable appointment of a Royal Commission on Public Services in India and it was decided that the whole question must be referred to that body. In view, however, of the facts that the replies of local Governments indicated that there were solid causes for dissatisfaction in the service, that recruitment was found difficult, that certain members of the service had submitted memorials to the Secretary of State and that the deliberations of the Royal Commission and the subsequent framing of proposals would take considerable time, the Government of India proposed to arrange for the grant of personal allowances in deserving cases of hardship, especially where officers of long service who had not attained to junior or senior allowances could not reasonably be expected to reap any advantage from such measures of alleviation as might be finally adopted on the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Suggestions were accordingly called for in regard to the grant of these allowances—please see India's letter in G.O. No. 231, Educational, dated the 17th March 1913. The Madras Government replied in their letter No. 232, dated the 17th March 1913, that there did not exist among the members of the Madras service any case of admitted hardship calling for *immediate* relief. The Government of India then forwarded to this Government a list of the recommendations made by other provinces and enquired whether this Government desired to revise their views in the light of the information contained in that list—page 1 of notes with G.O. No. 139, Educational, dated the 5th February 1914. The Madras Government thereupon recommended the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 200 each to five senior officers of the Indian Educational Service—letter No. 223, dated the 21st February 1914. Early in 1915 the Government of India authorised this Government to create, subject to certain conditions, new allowances of a temporary nature of an aggregate annual value not exceeding Rs. 6,000. In accordance with this order this Government sanctioned the payment of an allowance of Rs. 100 each to the four senior officers * noted in the margin who, it was thought, were not likely to be benefited by any recommendations of the Royal Commission—G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 3rd July 1915.

* Mr. E. W. Middlemast.
Mr. R. L. Jones.
Mr. H. J. Allen.
Mr. J. M. Hunter.

2. Mr. Middlemast died subsequently and his allowance was transferred to Mr. H. S. Duncan—G.O. No. 1082, Educational, dated the 30th September 1915. G.O. 26, Educational, 10th January 1916.

* Mr. R. Ll. Jones.
Mr. H. J. Allen.
Mr. H. S. Duncan.

† Rs. 2,400 under Government Colleges, General (the third allowance of Rs 100 under this head is that drawn by Mr. Daru, Professor of Geology) and Rs. 1,200 under Government Colleges, Professional, Teachers' College.

Mr. Hunter's allowance has now been disallowed as he has since been granted the junior personal allowance of Rs. 200—10—250; [the question of regranting the special allowance to him is separately under consideration]. Thus only three * officers are at present in receipt of this allowance and the provision made on this account in the budget estimate for 1916-17 is Rs. 3,600 +

3. It is not clear why the additional member suggests the omission of these allowances. Apparently he thinks that as no similar allowance has been granted to Provincial Educational Service officers, there should be no special favourable treatment for the Indian Educational Service officers. At the meeting of the Finance Committee this member referred to this subject and stated that he understood that the Government of India had enquired whether there were hard cases in the Indian or

Provincial Educational Service which deserved consideration in the form of personal allowances and that the Madras Government had reported only three cases in the Indian Educational Service. The Chairman replied that he believed that the reference from India related to the Indian Educational Service only and not to the Provincial Educational Service; but that the papers would be looked into. The fact, however, is that references were made by India both about the Indian Educational Service and the Provincial Educational Service and that in the first instance the Madras Government replied that there were no deserving cases in either service—Letters No. 634, dated the 16th July 1912 and No. 232, dated the 17th March 1913. On being asked to reconsider their views in regard to Indian Educational Service officers, this Government made recommendations in regard to certain officers of the Indian Educational Service—Letter No. 223, dated the 21st February 1914. It is not known whether any personal allowance has been sanctioned by India to Provincial Educational Service officers in other provinces. The Government have not treated Indian Educational Service officers specially and if Provincial Educational Service officers have not been allowed the same concession, it was because that there was no case of special hardship in that service.

4. Another line of attack which the additional member would probably take up may be the present financial stringency. He may ask why, when the Government are making heavy retrenchments in all directions, these officers should be given special allowances. The amount involved, i.e., Rs. 3,600, is small when compared with the amount of hardship to which these officers are subject.

5. It is therefore submitted that the resolution may be opposed.

6. Orders are solicited as to who should be in charge of the resolution and whether it should be discussed in Council.

V.S.—7-3-16.

I think that the resolution should be opposed. Three officers are now receiving these allowances and their qualifications, length of service, permanent pay, and permanent and special allowances, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name.	Qualifications	Length of service.	Permanent pay.	Permanent allowance.	Special allowance.
Mr. R. Ll. Jones	M.A. Professor of Physics	YES. M. 26 5	RS. 1,000	RS. 500 + 300 (as Meteorologist, etc.)	RS. 100
Mr. H. J. Allen	M.A., Bar-at-Law. Principal and Professor of History.	21 6	1,000	250 (in the scale of 250—50—500)	100
Mr. H. S. Duncan	M.A. Principal, Teachers' College.	21 5	1,000	250	100

I do not think that the dribble of Rs. 100 per mensem can be considered excessive in any of the above cases. India has sanctioned disbursement up to Rs. 6,000. We are disbursing only Rs. 3,600. So considerations of economy are not being ignored. It is difficult to conjecture in advance what the additional member's line of argument would be. If he proceeds on the ground that the Provincial Educational Service should have been treated in the same fashion, the reply is that, if the additional member thought that there was hardship in the case of Provincial Educational Service officers, the proper course for him would be to propose the grant of allowances to the members of that service, not to cancel the allowances in the case of the Indian Educational Service officers.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—8-3-16.

It has been decided in Council to-day that Mr. Stone will oppose this resolution. Copies of the material papers should be sent to him without delay.

P.R.

9-3-16.

Sent 17/3

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Financial dept.

Resolution N^o XXXIV.

Attention is solicited to
para: 5 of the Proceedings of the
W² Finance Committee of the 20th January
1916. A copy of the notes written
in that connection is published
(flag X). For orders whether it
may be sent to the Educational
dept. as it may be useful in
connection with Resolution N^o XXXIV.

8.3.16. Let them see the
8.3.16. They have all the in-
formation.

8.3.16

1 PM PD
Educ. Info.



8.3.16
Add this to the
file
Resols. 2
8.3

NOTES TO G.O. 66-67, FINANCIAL, 1ST FEBRUARY 1916

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The replies given by the official members have been checked and no alteration is found necessary except in regard to the Chairman's reply in paragraph 5 of the proceedings. The Chairman's statement that there had been no reference from the Government of India about the grant of interim measures of relief to hard cases of officers in the Provincial Educational Service is not quite accurate. In their letter, No. 1234, dated the 6th June 1912, the Government of India enquired whether there were any hard cases among officers of the Provincial Educational Service, whose circumstances required alteration—page 2 of G.O. No. 633, Educational, dated the 16th July 1912. The Madras Government replied in their letter No. 634, dated the 16th July 1912, that there did not then exist among the members of the Madras service any case of acknowledged hardship calling for immediate relief.

2. With the above remarks the proof may be returned to Financial.

S.A.—25-1-16.

V.S.—25-1-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—26-1-16.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 5 of the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.—Grant of personal allowance to members of the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—

2. *Provincial Educational Service.*—In June 1912, the Government of India inquired whether there were any hard cases among officers of the Provincial Educational Service, in order that they might consider the question of the grant of personal allowances to them. In reply, this Government informed the Government of India that there did not exist any case of acknowledged hardship calling for immediate relief (letter No. 634, Educational, dated 16th July 1912). At the same time, this Government suggested relief of another character, viz., that, in lieu of abolishing two appointments in the Provincial Educational Service on Rs. 600 and Rs. 300 respectively, consequent on the transfer of two instructorships in the Engineering College from the Provincial Educational Service to the Public Works Department Upper Subordinate Service, (this was originally proposed by this Government without carefully considering the effect of the proposal on the prospects of promotion to members of the Provincial Educational Service), the posts selected for retrenchment should be from the Rs. 250 and Rs. 200 grades. This proposal was accepted by the Government of India—vide G.O. No. 1088, Educational, dated 9th December 1912.

3. *Indian Educational Service.*—In January 1913, the Government of India inquired if there were any cases of real hardship in the Indian Educational Service Officers to whom personal allowances might be granted—vide G.O. No. 231, Educational, dated 17th March 1913. In this Government's letter No. 232, Educational, dated 17th March 1913, the Government of India were told that no case of admitted hardship calling for immediate relief existed in this Presidency. Subsequently, in a demi-official, dated the 14th November 1913, page 1 of notes to G.O. No. 139, Educational, dated 5th February 1914, the Government of India pointed out that other provinces had made more liberal recommendations for the grant of personal allowances to Indian Educational Service Officers. The position was then reconsidered; this Government's letter No. 232, Educational, dated 17th March 1913 was withdrawn; and the grant of personal allowances of Rs. 200 per mensem each to five Indian Educational Service Officers in this Presidency was recommended to the Government of India—vide letter No. 223, Educational, dated the 21st February

NOTES TO G.O. 66-67, FINANCIAL, 1st FEBRUARY 1916

1914. The Government of India finally authorised this Government to create new allowances of a temporary nature whose aggregate annual value should not exceed Rs. 6,000—vide G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 3rd July 1915.

4. For orders whether the following note may be added to the present note which runs:—"This statement by the Chairman was found to be correct":—

"A further examination of the papers shows that in 1912 (i.e., before the question of the grant of personal allowances to officers of the Indian Educational Service was raised), an enquiry was made by the Government of India in the case of the Provincial Educational Service, and the Government of India were told that there was no necessity for the grant of personal allowances. This Government, however, took advantage of the opportunity to suggest to the Government of India that the reduction of the two posts which it was proposed to make in the Provincial Educational Service consequent on the transfer of two instructorships in the Engineering College from the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service to the cadre of Public Works Upper Subordinate class, should be effected in the Rs. 250 and Rs. 200 grades, instead of in the Rs. 600 and Rs. 300 grades as originally suggested. This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India."

V.G.K.—27-1-16.

L. E. KERSHAW—27-1-16.

I would not add the above note but would print the proceedings as shown in red ink.

A | This done we can submit the papers to Honourable Member for orders whether anything further should be said to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. The only paper which I was shown in Committee was the Government Order of 1915 which refers only to the Indian Educational Service.

A. BUTTERWORTH—27-1-16.

The alterations made by the Chief Secretary in red ink in the proof copy of the proceedings of the Finance Committee (paragraph 5) have been carried out in the book-form proof copies which have been sent to the Members of the Finance Committee for remarks as to whether they notice any material omissions therein.

2. For orders whether the case may now be submitted to Honourable Member with reference to A in the Chief Secretary's note above.

V.G.K.—29-1-16.

L.E.K.—29-1-16.

Please see last clause in paragraph 5 in the report of the Finance Committee. The only paper the office sent in to me was the correspondence about the *Indian Educational Service* but the office-note above shows that there was earlier correspondence about the *Provincial Educational Service*.

Shall anything be said to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri?

A. BUTTERWORTH—29-1-16.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has apparently obtained official information which has not been made public and no further communication need be made to him. He can ask a question if he wants to know.

H. A. S[UART]—31-1-16.

Keep papers so that if he asks a question in the budget meeting we can answer it.

A.B.—1-2-16.

[G.O. Nos. 66-67, Financial, dated 1st February 1916.]

Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned 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 Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th day of March 1916.

TEMPORARY PERSONAL ALLOWANCES TO CERTAIN OFFICERS OF INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Vethaen

14TH MARCH 1916.]

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

might have retired by the time the adoption of the recommendations came into effect. That might have been so. We are told that it was in response to the request made by these officers that these temporary allowances were granted.

"It is necessary for one minute to look at the way in which these temporary personal allowances work out. These temporary personal allowances to which I am referring, are three in number and in actual receipt of them although four, it would appear, have been sanctioned. The officers drawing them are each of them enjoying a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month already. Besides their salary of Rs. 1,000 a month each one of them draws already, besides the temporary allowance I am referring to, a personal allowance in one case of Rs. 500 and in the two other cases Rs. 250 per month, so that these temporary allowances which the Council would be good enough to remember is Rs. 100 a month, are granted to men who are already drawing from the State in one case Rs. 1,500 a month and in the two other cases Rs. 1,250 a month. It might be said that even though the year is one of financial stringency certain allowances the Government could not help granting in certain cases. I am quite willing to grant, for example; that if these officers had been injured or damaged or put to avoidable loss by any act of the Government, the Government would have felt bound in honour, notwithstanding their financial difficulties, to come to their rescue. If, for instance, these officers had been transferred to unhealthy areas, if they had been put upon duties which involved travelling without sufficient travelling allowances, if they had in one way or another been put to financial loss on account of their duties and in the due discharge of them, I am quite willing to admit that the duty of the Government would have been to put aside their difficulties and come to the rescue of the officers. But these are officers of the Indian Educational Service who are lecturing in the colleges of first grade in the City of Madras or nearabouts. One is in Saidapet and for all practical purposes, he is in the City of Madras. As far as I can see, they are not transferred and no addition has been made to their duties which would involve them in additional expenditure. Why then in this year should Rs. 100 be added to their salaries is a thing the Government ought to justify on the clearest possible ground. Our duty as non-officials is to scrutinise extravagance and of all sorts of extravagance in all forms, nothing is more obnoxious than this form of extravagance which adds to the salaries of officers who are already in receipt of salaries which non-official public opinion regards as already sufficiently high—I would not say more, some would add perhaps, too high. Our duty, therefore, is to point out to Government that this is an extravagance which should have been resisted and we cannot allow its appearing in the budget. We know, however, that our vote is not to be taken when the budget is finally passed; but our duty is none the less to protest against this, the first occasion that we see it on the budget. Your Excellency, this matter is somewhat aggravated by another circumstance which I must bring to the notice of this Council. There are in the Educational Service of this Presidency two branches, the Indian and the Provincial. These temporary personal allowances, let it be remembered, have been granted only to officers of the Indian Educational Service. Is it to be said that the officers of the Provincial Educational Service had no grievances in regard to their salaries, that they are fully and amply paid, and that they have had no representations to make as to the way in which they have been treated as regards their salaries? The fact that nothing has been granted to them while in this year the temptation has not been resisted to add to the salaries of well-paid officers aggravates the case against the Government. I hope there would be sufficient justification put forward today to maintain these items in the budget. As far as I can see there is no justification except this that, in a general way, all people want better salaries and that it has been found impossible to resist the claims put forward by these officers. All that we can say in answer to them is that we read some time ago in the papers—this is again an un-official source—that the Government of India allowed in the case of the Provincial Educational officers that personal allowances in hard cases might be given ranging from Rupees 50 to 150 a month. I am not aware that a single allowance of the kind has been given. I suppose the financial stringency in that case is very much acuter than it has been found to be in the case of the Indian Educational officers. I am not pleading for any additional allowance to other officers but I am protesting against the way in which the salaries of high-paid officers have been added to notwithstanding the financial stringency to which the Government are subject."

TEMPORARY PERSONAL ALLOWANCES TO CERTAIN OFFICERS OF INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution :—

'XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision in the budget for 1916-1917 for granting temporary personal allowances to certain officers of the Indian Educational Service be struck out.'

"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have just now read out pleads for economy although it is a very small economy. The year has been described to us over and over again as a year of financial stringency. Financial stringency is a very mild expression to use in connection with this year's condition. In Great Britain, extravagance both public and private is considered treason and economy both public and private is recommended as the first and the second and the third duty of the State. In India we have had to face additional taxation on a considerable scale and this additional taxation has comprised even that universal commodity, I mean the article of universal use, salt. In this year then the duty of economy is paramount on the individual and on the State and the crime of extravagance is to be stigmatised strongly. It is very difficult indeed for one like me to plead for economy in regard to the services and my difficulty is not lessened at all by the circumstance that the temporary personal allowances to which I am referring have been drawn by the officers concerned for some months past; but my justification is that provision for this was not in last year's budget. It has come within our cognizance now and I take the first opportunity of protesting against it.

"Your Excellency, I am not aware in any authoritative sense of the reasons that have led to the grant of these temporary personal allowances. I am therefore obliged to tell the Council what I have learned from sources of information which will not be considered as authoritative as if they were official. It would appear that from officers of the Indian Educational Service certain representations were made to the effect that if they waited until the recommendations of the Public Service Commission came out and were acted upon by the Indian Government, it would be a long while that they would have to wait, and some of the officers who were in advanced service

(Mr. Stone ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

[14TH MARCH 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"Your Excellency, in opposing this motion I must in the first place correct a mistake of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. He has heard that these allowances were given as the result of representations from the officers who have received them. That is not the case. The allowances were given spontaneously by the Government of Madras after correspondence with the Government of India. In fact, I am not sure that the initiative in the matter did not come from the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"If it is so, it is worse."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"At the very moment when the Public Services Commission was appointed, the Government of India were, so to speak, on the point of submitting to the Secretary of State a matured scheme for improving the Indian Educational Service. Then the Public Service Commission was appointed, and naturally that scheme had to be postponed and the Government of India found that there were officers in the Indian Educational Service who could not by any possibility expect to be benefited by any improvement of the rules that might be made as the result of the deliberations of the Public Services Commission. It was anticipated, and so far the anticipations have been amply justified by the facts, that it would be quite a long time before any improvement in the rules suggested by that Commission could be effected."

"The justification of course for improving the conditions of service of the Indian Educational Officers is the same as the justification for giving these allowances, which are some slight anticipation of the improvement in the service which it is expected will in time be effected; and the reasons for improving the Indian Educational Service were that the Secretary of State found that it was impossible to recruit satisfactorily for that service in the existing conditions of pay, promotion and pension. That, of course, was one reason. There was also the fact that throughout India, not only in Madras but in other provinces, very great discontent existed among the officers of the Indian Educational Service."

"Now we come to the foundation of the Honourable Member's idea that these allowances were granted in response to representations made by the officers themselves, namely, that memorials had been put in by officers of the Indian Educational Service with considerable frequency. These gentlemen, the officers of the Indian Educational Service, are not among the worst educated or least intelligent servants of the State, and if they, after reviewing the circumstances of their position and considering the position of other officers of similar education and from a similar rank of society, came to the conclusion that they were justified in memorializing, I do not think any one has any right to say that their discontent was unjustifiable. If they were justified in memorializing—and the Government of India had certainly accepted as established the general principle that they were so justified—then it was necessary in public interests that the service should be improved. If these things are true, it seems to me that the Government are justified, as I said before, in somewhat anticipating the improvement of the service, which was admittedly necessary, by granting these allowances."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has told the Government that in doing this they have been extravagant. I think the Council ought to know that the Government of India allowed this Government to set aside a sum of Rs. 6,000 for indemnifying the members of the Indian Educational Service for the delay in the improvement of their service, and of that sum of Rs. 6,000 the Madras Government are utilizing only Rs. 3,600. That I think is hardly extravagant. When the Government of Madras have had money put into their hands for this purpose, that that Government should refrain from utilizing all of it and should restrict the benefit of it only to three officers is not at all extravagant."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has spoken of the Provincial Educational Service. It is quite irrelevant to take up this question and I do not propose to enter into any discussion as to whether the Provincial Educational Service needs any relief of a similar kind to that which has been given to the Indian Educational Service. But it seems to me that if the Honourable Member had desired this aspect of the matter to be discussed, it was open to him, either along with the present resolution or not, to have proposed that a sum of money should be set apart in the budget for meeting the grievances of the Members of the Provincial Educational Service if there are any."

14TH MARCH 1916.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Sir Harold Stuart ; Mr. Kesava Pillai ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone referred to the setting apart of Rs. 6,000 for this purpose. I should like to know if it is in the budget anywhere."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"It is not Rs. 6,000 set apart in the budget. What the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said was that the Government of India had allowed us to spend up to a maximum of Rs. 6,000. The actual expenditure provided for next year is Rs. 3,600 in the shape of allowances for three officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Apparently they have not given any money. We are allowed to spend from our funds."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Then the matter is clear. The question for this Government to decide is whether the Rs. 6,000 —"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*) :—"It is only Rs. 3,600."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*continuing*) :—"Whether the Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 3,600 need be expended this year is the question. That raises the whole question as placed before this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Sastri. The suggestion that it was not intended for another set of officers might have been directly stated so and it did not arise in the discussion before the Council, it is only very proper in matters of this kind that the matter is straightaway dealt with and the reasons put before the Council. There is no warrant, as far as I could see, to challenge the position taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"My Lord, I would like to say a word or two. It appears to me and it strikes me forcibly from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that the officers in the higher branches of the service were discontented and that they were sending up memorials rather frequently to Government and the Government were moved to grant them personal allowances—it strikes me rather that when high paid officials are discontented, the Government seem to be more ready to grant the prayers. I find it so not only in this department but also in other departments, especially where the Indian Civil Service is concerned. There, officers are given compensation because they could not get promotion, in these war times, on account of the stoppage of leave to a number of their fellow civilians as usual. I hope Government will be pleased to pay the same sort of attention whenever discontent is found to prevail among the smaller classes of officials and also when they find that there is discontent among the ryot population when you enhance taxation. I am afraid the Government do not pay such heed or serious attention to the discontent of the people; but they are ready to grant the prayer of the higher class of officials who receive higher salaries from Government. I think, from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, that the Government would not be displeased if people memorialize the Government expressing their discontent in anticipation of the benefits that they might derive from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. We are told that this has been given as a solace to the officers who are in the department now and who might not be able to get the benefit that might accrue under the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. I do not know if they would do the same as regards the other branches of service who are expecting promotions and where people hope to get more appointments in anticipation of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. I should say that if this had been done spontaneously by the Government of Madras, it speaks well of the generosity of the Government, but I do not know whether it would be considered good in principle. I do not know why in this year of stress when everybody is asked to retrench his expenditure, and when people are asked to pay more money in the way of taxation, these gentlemen in the Educational department should not have been expected to exercise some little bit of self-restraint and self-sacrifice and not to demand personal allowances and why the Government should have so readily paid the money. I cordially agree with the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri or in the condemnation of the policy that has led to this expenditure, even if it be of Rs. 3,600 a year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"My Lord, I should like to make some remarks. I understood from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that the Government

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart;
Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

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of India placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras a certain sum of money for being spent as personal allowances. It is not the fault of this Government if that fund was drawn upon for personal allowances. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that the Government of Madras have been permitted to use Rs. 6,000 for personal allowances to officers of the Educational department and that it is proposed to use only Rs. 3,600. I should like to know what the exact position is, whether your Excellency's Government applied to the Government of India for sanction for the payment of personal allowances, or whether the Government of India of their own motion permitted this Government to remove the discontent which was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone as having existed in consequence of memorials. In either case it seems to me that this is certainly not at all a proper time to remove discontent existing in the Educational department. The officers in that department must like others cultivate a philosophic frame of mind, and they should be contented with the receipt of the salaries they now get during this period of stress. I am raising this point, because it has been stated that to the extent of Rs. 6,000 permission has been given by the Government of India. There is plenty of discontent in the subordinate ranks and in this Council there was a resolution to improve the pay of the subordinate professorial staff whose pay was between Rs. 100 to Rs. 175. It was proposed to put the officers in the Provincial Service. Sir Alfred Bourne promised to look into it and to consider that subject. There were a number of memorials and nothing has been heard of it. There seems to be no reason why this matter has been dealt with in this way. I should like to know the exact state of facts."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, in response to the appeal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I rise to state exactly what happened in connection with these allowances. The Indian Educational Service is a service for the whole of India; it is not a Provincial Service. The Government of India in answer to a number of memorials from the principal members of that service complaining of the terms of their employment, recognised that something should be done and felt that it was not wise to postpone remedial measures until the recommendations of the Public Services Commission had been considered and carried into effect. They, therefore, of their own motion and on their own initiative, suggested the grant of some personal allowances, and they said that the maximum expenditure for the Madras Presidency was to be put at Rs. 6,000 per annum. We were asked to send up proposals on that basis; we made our proposals and the result is that Rs. 3,600 is provided in the budget. That represents an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to each of the three most senior men in the Educational service next to the Director. I hardly think that it is fitting for this Council to take up so much time in dealing with a matter which is comparatively of small magnitude. I am sure this Council does not feel that the salaries given to them are high. The question of the improvement of the pay and emoluments of the Educational service was raised by the Government of India so long ago as 1908-1909 when I was Home Secretary. It was done because of the difficulty of recruitment which was then becoming very great. I am sure these difficulties have gone on and will go on and the emoluments of the Educational service will have to be increased. Here is a very small instalment of what is merely bare justice to these officers of great distinction and ability, and the Council is taking up much time in discussing this petty item of Rs. 3,600. I do urge that the Council should induce the Honourable Member to withdraw, or should give its opinion by an overwhelming majority against such petty motions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, in response to the appeal of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I should have refrained from saying anything in the matter except for the fact that there is a question of principle involved in the matter. I shall eschew the personal element altogether, and I shall take it that these gentlemen deserved some compensation and some increase for reasons which were considered adequate by Government. I shall not deal with the question whether the emoluments of the Educational service should be increased to induce the best men to come out from England. That is a larger question, and with some of us the idea is that the best talent would have to be attracted by better salaries, but the number should be very much smaller, and it must be for a short

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period. But that is a different matter altogether. Whatever may be the case, I submit that notwithstanding the fact that the Government of India ratified or sanctioned this proposal—"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"The Government of India initiated this policy."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA (*continuing*):—"Here is a certain body of men entering the Government service on a specific contract and on a certain understanding. There is a contract between that body and the Government when they enter the service; and whether the terms are hard or easy, whatever they may be, they are bound to serve during that period under that contract unless and until the Government of their own motion should change it in the interests of the general tax-payer. Now I submit that neither this Government nor the Government of India will be justified in anticipating the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. It may be that the Public Service Commission may suggest a reduction. It would be forcing the hands of the Public Service Commission and the hands of the Secretary of State to say that in our opinion this must be done. We cannot blame the individual officers for representing their grievances. I think it is their privilege to do so. But for any Government to accede to a departure from the policy of acting upon a contract which at the time the parties entered into it, they entered into openly, would be to introduce a dangerous principle which if followed would lead to disorganization. I remember that several members of the Provincial Civil Service ask 'The Public Service Commission are going to give more collectorships or more judgeships, why should not the Government of Madras give us a few more district judgeships and a few more collectorships?' Similarly in other departments why should not the Government in anticipation of the Public Service Commission's recommendations give us a few more things? Tomorrow the karnams may say that they could not work unless they are paid Rs. 15. We can sympathise with the officers; they may be justified in asking Government for an increase. But for this Government notwithstanding the support of the Government of India, to accede to that principle would be such a violation and departure from sound policy as ought to be deprecated, and I would ask the Council to vote for this resolution of my honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am not surprised that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart objected to the smallness of the item which was occupying the time of this Council at an inordinate length; for what else could he say? Did not the lady in 'Midshipman Easy' say the same thing when people took objection to a child coming into existence which ought not to have come into existence? She could only 'say it is a wee—little thing.' It is to these little things that people object. Your Excellency, the question of recruitment is held up to us. It is said that it is felt increasingly difficult in England to recruit officers of the proper calibre for the Indian Educational Service. Times without number, we have heard this in reference to the police service, to Civil Service and in reference to every service. The usual objection is that it is due to the difficulty of the service, the increasing difficulty of the service; some people say that it is the insufficient emoluments which do not tempt excellent people to come out. Other people are inclined to think that the causes might lie much deeper; for example, some perverse person might suggest that perhaps the time has gone by when the word 'India' spelt 'duty' in five letters instead of four to men of the English race. Many things are possible. I do not think that for one moment it could be said that it is the question of recruitment that became difficult in England. Your Excellency, the question of recruitment is question entirely of the future. The officers to whom these temporary allowances are granted are in the service now. They are about to retire. Does the question of recruitment come in with regard to them? My objection is to the addition to their salaries. If it is found by the Secretary of State difficult to get people in England tomorrow or today, what justification is there for giving an addition to the salaries to those people who are already here in the service?"

"Then it is said that there are a great many grievances, and that these gentlemen have long had a tale of grievances to unfold to the sympathetic ears of the Government of India. Your Excellency, I have some years of experience of officials of all grades, and I do not know of any grade of officer, high or low, who is not without his grievances; from the top to the bottom there are grievances endless.

An extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Council relating to the resolution has been added to the file. No further action is necessary.

2. A draft order recording the notes is submitted for approval.

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(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

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If only a person was found willing to listen to the story of these grievances, well there will really be no end. There are classes of officers whose grievances are substantial, grievous grievances which do not get an ear. There are other officers whose sentimental grievances, whose fancied disabilities are on a par with those of the lady who said that she had nothing to wear when she had four wardrobes full of new dresses; it is these grievances that command a very ready hearing; and they have their grievances lessened. Time after time, the complaint has been that discrimination is made between service and service, and this is pointed out as an instance thereof. Nobody complains of the small sum of Rs. 3,600 and nobody wants to waste the time of the Legislative Council by bringing that small item only for the fun of it. It is typical of the grievance that has been felt and that has been expressed and brought to the notice of the Government time after time. There are other services that are being treated in the same way. I brought this only as an instance. I for one feel bound to place my most emphatic protest against the way in which the finances of the country are being administered in good seasons and bad for the benefit of certain classes of the public officers only."

The resolution was put and lost.

C. G. TODHUNTER,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

An extract from the proceedings of the Council relating to the resolution passed on 12th July 1916. The further action is necessary to be taken in regard to the resolution.

Received

12/10/16

sent

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An extract from the proceedings of the Council relating to the resolution passed on 12th July 1916. The further action is necessary to be taken in regard to the resolution.

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