

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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} 1916

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G.O. No. 730, 4th July 1916

Zoological Survey of India

Communicating to the Superintendent, Government Museum, a copy of the resolution of the Government of India regarding the constitution of a —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ—the following paper:—

**Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Education
(Museums), No. 19, dated the 20th June 1916.**

The Government of India have had under their consideration for some time past a scheme for the constitution of a Zoological Survey of India on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The scheme has recently been approved by the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the details for the information of Local Governments and Administrations and the general public. The survey will come into force on July 1st, 1916.

2. In March 1913 the Chairman of the Trustees of the Indian Museum forwarded a representation from the Superintendent of the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Museum regarding the recognition of the Zoological section as a Zoological Survey. The Government of India who had already under consideration the desirability of establishing on a sound basis a Zoological Survey of India informed the Trustees of the Museum that they would be prepared to consider a scheme for such a survey on lines somewhat similar to the existing Botanical Survey and asked to be furnished with the necessary details. The Trustees accordingly submitted their proposals at the end of September 1913. They represented that, though it had been definitely recognised in the past that field work and zoological research formed an important part of the official duties of the scientific officers of the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Museum, both branches of work had been necessarily undertaken in a somewhat haphazard manner. Different officers had taken up the investigation of different groups of animals and had visited various parts of India and Burma in connection with their investigation without there being a definite programme drawn up each year or a comprehensive scheme of research instituted. In short, this part of the duties of the section had been in an experimental stage. They thought accordingly that the time had come to pass to further developments and suggested the establishment of a Zoological Survey. The detailed proposals of the Trustees were approved by the Board of Scientific Advice to whom they were submitted and the Government of India in recommending them to the Secretary of State in their Financial Despatch No. 866, dated the 11th December 1915, urged the following additional considerations in support of the scheme: "In the first place," they stated, "since medicine, more specially tropical medicine, is intimately connected with certain branches of zoology, it is obvious that anything that furthers the interests of zoological research in this country will indirectly benefit medicine and sanitation materially. Secondly, outside interest in Indian zoology has increased in recent years and more attention is now devoted to it by individuals and societies in India. In the publication entitled—Records of the Indian Museum—35 original papers on zoology have been published since March 1914, of which 14 have been written in India. Ten contributors of notes or papers have been zoologists resident in this country who are not members of the museum staff, while not less than five contributors have been Indians. Moreover, at the present time a survey of mammals is being carried on by the Bombay Natural History Society to which we have recently given a grant of Rs. 7,500."

3. The proposals as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State are as follows:—

(a) The head-quarters of the survey will be the Indian Museum. The reports in recent years of the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Indian Museum show that a good deal of zoological research work is already being done by the staff of the section. The Museum has an excellent library and new and completely equipped laboratories. It also contains and preserves comprehensive zoological collections both from India and from other countries in Asia and issues two series of publications, viz., "Records of the Indian Museum" and "Memoirs of the Indian Museum," in which is embodied the zoological work already accomplished. It also provides facilities for students of superior scientific status to work at advanced zoology.

(b) The scheme regarding the Zoological Survey entails the breaking up of the organisation now known as the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Indian Museum into two parts, one of which will become a Government department under the title of the Zoological Survey of India and will be primarily concerned with zoological investigation and exercise such advisory functions as may be assigned to it by Government, while the other part will remain as the office of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and will be organised for the present on the lines laid down in the existing bye-laws of the Museum. One effect of the proposals will be that the Zoological and Anthropological section will be brought into line with the Geological, Archaeological and Industrial sections which are in the charge of the Director of the Geological Survey of India, the Director-General of Archaeology in India and the Director of the Botanical Survey of India respectively.

(c) The whole of the staff, office establishment and menials of the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Museum with the exception of those employed of the section who are engaged solely in connection with the maintenance of discipline, cleanliness, etc., in the Museum as a whole and the chaprasis employed by the Trustees will be transferred to the Zoological Survey. The Superintendent of the present Zoological and Anthropological section will become the Director of the Zoological Survey with his head-quarters at the Indian Museum. He will however continue to be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Trustees but the Government of India do not consider it desirable to lay down the condition that this combination of posts shall continue indefinitely, provided that if a separate Secretary is at any time appointed no increased cost to Government is thereby involved. He will also continue for the present to perform the duties of Superintendent of the Indian Museum. The Director of the Zoological Survey will be regarded for the purposes of the Indian Museum Act as Superintendent of the Zoological and Anthropological section of the Museum.

The superior staff of the Zoological Survey will be as follows:—

One Director, Zoological Survey of India. The first Director will be Dr. Annandale, B.A., D.Sc., C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., F.A.S.B., the present Superintendent of the Zoological and Anthropological section.

One Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India.

Two Assistant Superintendents, Zoological Survey of India.

Besides the above, the Surgeon Naturalist to the Indian Marine Survey will be considered an officer of the Zoological Survey and be styled *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Survey. He will carry out his work in direct connection with the Zoological Survey, but he will be liable to military duty in case of emergency and will be subject to naval discipline while on board the "Investigator."

(d) The Zoological Survey will be a scientific department of the Government of India under the direct control of the Department of Education just as the Botanical Survey is under that of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The relations between the new survey and the Trustees will be regulated by clause 7 (a) of the Indian Museum Act (X of 1910) and will be identical with those that at present exist between the Archaeological Survey and the Trustees except that the Director of the Zoological Survey, as stated in paragraph 3 (c) above, will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Trust. The Trustees will lend to the Director of the

Zoological Survey their zoological collections, retaining visiting powers in the Zoological section as in the others in which a similar loan has been effected. They will, however, retain full control of their Secretary's office.

(e) It will be the duty of the Zoological Survey to act as guardians of the standard zoological collection of the Indian Empire and as such to give every assistance in their power both to officials and to others, in the identification of zoological specimens submitted to them, arranging, if requested to do so, to send collections to specialists abroad for identification in cases in which no specialist is available in India. The survey will also obtain the fullest possible information about the systematic and geographical zoology of the Indian Empire and will place this information at the disposal of inquirers. It will not, however, interfere in any way with private enterprise in zoological matters or with the scientific work of other Imperial or Provincial Government departments.

The Forest and Agricultural Departments subordinate to the Government of India have agreed to collaborate in the Zoological Survey on the same condition of co-operation as exists between the Botanical Survey and other Government departments, i.e., collaboration without subordination. Local Governments and Administrations will, it is hoped, similarly allow their officers to co-operate with the Zoological Survey without being in any way subordinate to its Director. Their co-operation will be most welcome and valuable.

(f) The Director of the Zoological Survey will act as Zoological Adviser to the Government of India in the same way as the Director of the Botanical Survey acts as Botanical and the Director-General of Archaeology as Archeological Adviser. He will be treated as a head of a department and will be empowered, subject to the usual conditions, to reappropriate funds within his budget grants from one head to another and to create temporary appointments up to Rs. 50 a month.

Just as the Director-General of Archaeology is in charge of the archaeological collection of the Indian Museum, so the Director of the Zoological Survey will be in charge of the zoological and anthropological collections.

(g) The zoological publications of the Indian Museum will be continued in their present form and under their present titles but will be edited by the Director of the Zoological Survey instead of by the Superintendent of the Indian Museum. The great bibliographical inconvenience involved in any change of name will thus be avoided and any break of continuity rendered unnecessary.

(h) The personal allowance of Rs. 200 a month at present given to the Senior Assistant Superintendent, who will be styled Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, shall be made a regular part of the pay of his post. The effect of this change is as shown below :—

Present.	Future.
1 Superintendent, Zoological and Anthropological section, Indian Museum, Rs. 1,000—80—1,400 with free quarters.	1 Director, Zoological Survey of India, Rs. 1,000—80—1,400 with free quarters.
1 Senior Assistant Superintendent, Rs. 500—40—* 200 with free quarters.	1 Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, Rs. 700—40*—900 with free quarters.
Personal allowance, Rs. 200.	
1 Assistant Superintendent, †Rs. 500—40*—700.	1 Assistant Superintendent, † Zoological Survey of India, Rs. 500—40*—700.
1 Assistant Superintendent, †Rs. 500—40*—700.	1 Assistant Superintendent, † Zoological Survey of India, Rs. 500—40*—700.

* (Biennially.)

† Admitted to the benefits of the Calcutta house allowance scheme.

(i) The income of the Trustees of the Indian Museum from private sources, viz., gate money (average Rs. 1,300) and sale of publications (average Rs. 800), which are of a fluctuating nature, shall be credited to Government and in their place an annual fixed grant of Rs. 10,708 shall be given to them to meet their charges.

4. The financial effect of the scheme is as shown below :—

The details of the income, which at present ordinarily suffices to meet the normal annual expenditure of the Zoological and Anthropological section, were in 1913-14 as follows :—

	RS.
(1) Grants from Government on account of (a) non-gazetted establishment including the special entomological assistant whose pay (Rs. 100—15—250) is met from the special educational grant, (b) maintenance, and (c) acquisition of specimens ..	61,970
(2) Receipts from gate money (average Rs. 1,300), sale of publications (average Rs. 800) and savings on non-gazetted establishment and on gazetted staff (average Rs. 1,200) ..	3,300
(3) Average cost of superior staff (i.e., one Superintendent and three Assistant Superintendents) paid by Government ...	41,090
Total ..	1,06,360

The funds of the section will be distributed as follows :—

Museum.

(1) Grant to the Trustees of the Museum for general museum work, viz., (1) Rs. 8,708 on account of establishment as now revised, and (2) Rs. 2,000 on account of petty expenditure.	10,708
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Zoological Survey.

(1) Gazetted staff	41,090
(2) Non-gazetted establishment	22,132
(3) Grant for contingencies and travelling allowances of gazetted and non-gazetted establishment	34,000
(4) Ethnological gallery	529
(5) Special entomological assistant	2,430
Total ..	1,10,889

Deduct Rs. 1,200 on account of probable savings on non-gazetted and gazetted establishment	1,200
	1,09,689

It will be observed that taking the expenditure as a whole the scheme involves at present an extra cost of about Rs. 3,300 a year. Financially the main effect of this scheme is that Government will in future make a grant of Rs. 10,708 only to the Museum instead of its present grants, but will accept responsibility for the whole of the expenditure of the Zoological Survey.

5. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council trusts that the co-ordination and systematisation of zoological work throughout India, which will be a necessary consequence of the establishment of a zoological survey, in such a manner as will avoid overlapping and assist in the filling up of gaps will be of considerable value to this country.

Madras.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier	Order.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and necessary action.
Bombay.	Burma.	Province.	
Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Coorg.	
Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	Delhi.	
United Provinces.			

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Army Department, Home Department, Finance Department, Foreign and Political Department, for information, and to the Secretary to the Trustees of

the Indian Museum and the Director, Zoological Survey of India, for information and guidance, and that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Government of Madras.

Order—No. 730, Educational, dated 4th July 1916.

The resolution of the Government of India read above will be communicated to the Superintendent, Government Museum, for information and guidance.

2. The Superintendent, Government Press, will be requested to publish the resolution in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
" Superintendent, Government Press.
Copy to the Director of Public Instruction.
" " Public Department.
" " Revenue Department.

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Zoological Survey of India
Communicating to the Supdt Govt Museum
a copy of the resolution of the Government of India
regarding the constitution of a zoological
Survey of India

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