

Home (1917) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 808

DATED 16 6 17

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council.

Recording notes connected with the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. S. Aiyangar at the meeting of the ——— held on the 2nd April 1917 on the subject of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the method of expenditure of the Imperial grant of 4 lakhs and the unutilized portion of the Provincial grant.

(For the meeting of the 2nd April 1917.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Step (E)

Pushing K at E

slip (J)

(The D. S. S.)
estimate is
being checked on
a side; under
preparation.
It will be typed
& sent soon.

- One teachers' college for men.
One training college for women.
Four secondary training schools for masters.
One secondary training school for mistresses.
Thirty-three higher elementary training schools for masters.
Eight higher elementary training schools for mistresses.

The recurring charges are estimated at over 11 lakhs per annum and the initial outlay on buildings at 65 lakhs. As only a portion of the grant of 4 lakhs will be available for the training of teachers, it may be possible to open only a few more training schools in the year 1917-18. The Director of Public Instruction will advise in due course how many additional schools can be opened with the funds available and where such schools should be opened. Further, the instructions that may be received from the Government of India may also direct the course to be taken. A committee is not likely to afford much assistance in this matter.

4. As regards the other object for which the four lakhs grant is intended, viz., the improvement of the pay of teachers, it is submitted that the Government of India have clearly indicated in their educational policy the lines on which action should be taken by local Governments in this matter. They have laid down that trained teachers in elementary schools should get a minimum pay of Rs. 12 per mensem and that in Government secondary schools the minimum salary should be Rs. 40 a month. The minimum pay of trained teachers in elementary schools is at present Rs. 10; though no minimum has been prescribed for secondary school teachers there are several teachers in those schools who get less than Rs. 40. The Director of Public Instruction will be able to suggest without the help of a committee how far it will be possible to approach the above minima with the funds now available.

5. The Additional Member also suggests that the proposed committee should enquire into the method of expenditure of the unallotted portions of the Provincial grant for education. It is not clear what specific items in the budget the Additional Member has in view. The following lump provisions are entered in the budget "estimate for 1917-18 under the head 22, Education":—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| | Rs. |
| (1) Provision for the model secondary schools scheme | 1,11,000 |

The scheme was submitted to the Government of India with letter No. 537, Educational, dated the 16th May 1916. That Government have made certain suggestions in that connection. These are under consideration.

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|--|--------|
| (2) Additions to the Inspecting Agency | 50,000 |
|--|--------|

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted proposals for the appointment of "personal assistants" to the Inspectors, some of the Assistant Inspectors and to the Inspectresses and these are under consideration.

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|--|-------|
| (3) Additional Muhammadan Sub-Assistants | 5,700 |
|--|-------|

The proposals in this respect have already been sanctioned—G.O. No. 37, dated the 8th January 1917.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (4) Opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools. | 1,21,000 |
|---|----------|

The distribution has to be fixed with reference to the needs of the Presidency as a whole in the matter of the expansion of elementary education which have already been, in a measure, determined by Sir Alfred Bourne when placed on special duty in 1912. Any additional particulars that may be required can be ascertained by the Director of Public Instruction by a circular issued to local bodies.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (5) Grants to local bodies for buildings for secondary schools | 1,50,000 |
|--|----------|

This has been provisionally distributed and the distribution has been accepted by the Finance Committee. The plans and estimates for the works received from the Director of Public Instruction are being returned to him for transmission to the local bodies concerned for resubmission with a clear report as to the financial ability of the local bodies concerned.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (6) Contributions to local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings. | 1,00,000 |
|--|----------|

The Director of Public Instruction has just submitted proposals for the distribution of Rs. 58,000 of this grant and in sufficient time to admit of its being fully utilized in 1917-18. His recommendations have been made after considering the claims of all the local bodies that applied for grants which aggregated Rs. 276 lakhs.

- p. 132 JEAE (1916-17) (7) Opening of a secondary school for Muhammadans at Trinopoly.

Proposals in this regard have been received and are under consideration.

- p. 133 g-ds (8) For improving the schools in the Vizagapatam Agency ... 5,500

- p. 135 g-ds (9) For opening four hill training schools in the Vizagapatam Agency. 3,500

Proposals for the utilization of these provisions have already been received and are under examination.

- p. 134 of-ds (10) For opening additional training schools for women ... 10,000

The Director of Public Instruction's proposals in respect of this item have been received and accepted in Financial. Orders have not issued pending the receipt of a reply from the Director to a reference made to him on a minor point.

6. It will thus be seen that the assistance of a committee is not required to determine the distribution of the grants. In the circumstances it is for consideration whether the resolution may be opposed.

7. Orders are solicited whether the resolution should be discussed in Council, whether any additional information should be called for and as to who should take charge of it.

N.K.—23-3-17.

Non-official members of the Legislative Council, and in particular, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, have in several resolutions brought forward the question of appointing committees to determine the distribution of lump grants for education (both Imperial and Provincial) whenever they are made. In connection with the utilization of the Darbar grant of 8 lakhs made in 1912, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested the appointment of a committee. Sir Murray Hammick, in opposing the resolution, observed among other things (1) that district boards and municipalities had been and were being consulted in all matters connected with elementary education in their respective localities, (2) that the development of education was to be carried on on the same lines as before, the only difference being that owing to additional funds being made available much more on those lines would be done than hitherto and (3) that no single central committee would be able to decide for all the districts especially for the remote ones, such as Ganjam and South Kanara. Again, in the next year (1913) a resolution was brought forward for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the distribution of the grant of 23 lakhs for 1913-14 received from the Government of India. His Excellency the Governor in opposing the resolution observed that the Department of Public Instruction was an administrative one with a large net-work of officials all through the Presidency whose duty it was to keep the Director of Public Instruction informed and that the department was able to formulate the necessary proposals. The lump Imperial grant of 4 lakhs now sanctioned has offered another opportunity to bring in a similar resolution. It is submitted that, so far as this grant is concerned, the resolution may be opposed on the same grounds as on previous occasions.

Of the Provincial grants, the Honourable Additional Member has apparently in his mind the lump assignments referred to as items (4), (5) and (6) on page 2 ante. Of these the distribution of (5) and (6) has practically been settled by the Director of Public Instruction. As regards item (4) all the preliminary details for a programme for the expansion of elementary education have already been collected when Sir Alfred Bourne was on special duty and it should not need a committee to go into the question again, especially when the amount available will not be very large after assigning a portion for strengthening existing elementary schools.

Submitted that the resolution may be opposed.

The Director of Public Instruction may see the file and note on it before it is circulated to His Excellency.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-3-17.

E. A. HARVEY—24-3-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I have nothing to add to the above notes except that I agree that the proposed committee would serve no useful purpose even if the doubt as to the distribution of the 4 lakhs desired by the Government of India did not make it impossible to entertain the proposal.

J. H. STONE—25-3-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the file may now be circulated to His Excellency for orders on paragraph 7 of the office-note on page 3 supra.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-3-17.

Submitted to His Excellency for orders.

E. A. HARVEY—26-3-17.

Mr. Stone will take charge of the resolution and will be in attendance—when Council meets on Thursday—if discussion is necessary.

P[ENTLAND]—27-3-17.

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 Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd day of April 1917.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE METHOD OF EXPENDITURE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into the method of expenditure of the lump grant of four lakhs made by the Government of India for education and the unallotted portions of the Provincial grant for the same.'

"Paragraph 57 of the Financial Statement of the Government of India refers to this grant made by them 'for improving the training and pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools'. Those are the words used in the Financial Statement of the Finance Member. Here, it is mentioned that no details are at present available, but that the Government of India have promised to communicate them to us. We have also got 1.21 lakhs provided for opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools. That is on page 36 of the Financial Statement. I want this question to be examined by a committee of officials and non-officials. We are thankful to the Government for the informal conference that was called the other day by your Excellency in connection with questions connected with the educational progress of this province. I believe the conclusions of that conference are yet under the consideration of the Government and that orders have not yet been passed. I hope that the opinions of so many people have really aided Government to some extent. The point I raise now is that we have a recurring grant of Rs. 4

2 RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE METHOD OF EXPENDITURE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

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lakhs and it has to be divided into parts for the improvement, training and pay of teachers, secondary and elementary teachers. We have been adopting a scale for grants for primary education which must be considered very commendable by any Government. For primary education, sessional schools have been freely allowed to be started wherever possible, instruction has been given and teachers are being trained. Whether for secondary education we have gone to that extent now, I cannot say. But there was an attempt made in 1913-14 to improve the prospects of teachers by granting to several institutions certain lump sums which they were allowed to distribute amongst teachers. I must submit, my Lord, that that kind of distribution has not been very productive of good. My impression is that the management generally took the money that was given to them and allowed it as an increment to be distributed during the years they got the grant. But now, we stand on a firmer basis: this sum of four lakhs is sure to be a recurring grant. During the subsequent changes of the Financial Statement of the Imperial Government and also in the first Financial Statement of Sir William Meyer it is clearly pointed out that the Government of India have undertaken to advance this cause as much as possible and this was the first contribution they were making even at this time of crisis. The principles for distributing the recurring grant must be ascertained very clearly and definitely. I need not labour the point very much to say that such principles are not decided upon by the assistance afforded by the Inspecting Agency of the Educational Department and the office of the Director of Public Instruction, but the details are got from persons who are actually managing these institutions in the various places. In the case of the opening of new elementary schools the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has taken considerable pains to prepare the plans for the whole Presidency. We know, wherever possible, on the recommendation of the Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors, schools have been opened in areas which they thought were best fitted for them. But I should think that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will be able by now to find that in the case of some of these institutions—I do not say it is a very large number—in the case of a small percentage of these institutions, they have not been started in proper localities, and the buildings in some of them have been found to be unoccupied more or less. I do not mean to say that if a committee of officials and non-officials worked on this matter they would not be recommending places where it would fail as in the case of the recommendations of the Inspecting Agency. I do not contend that position. But I want to urge that the distribution of four lakhs of money among the districts for elementary education and for the improvement and the training of teachers is a complicated question which will have to be viewed from all these aspects by members from the several institutions. We felt a lot of difficulty in the distribution of grants for secondary schools on the half net system. The Director of Public Instruction has said in this Council—I do not think I should refer to the committee's report—that they proposed to make a special allotment to schools which were self-supporting and a small grant was to be reserved for such institutions. That was a principle adopted in that conference after the points were discussed. Similarly in regard to the grant of four lakhs, principles of distribution will have to be discussed and a result arrived at satisfactory to the whole province. There are backward districts and advanced districts, and the question will have to be considered whether in the case of advanced districts as much money should be spent as in the case of backward districts, and in centres where there is more than one institution it is necessary to give as much grant as is given to one centre where there are not many institutions. Localities where schools will have to be started will have to be considered and the experience of the management as to their ability to distribute schools in the area under their control will be of considerable value in deciding these matters. Some missionary gentlemen who were members of that conference who had large tracts commanded by them with various institutions—schools for boys and girls and secondary schools and colleges—were able to give information which must have been felt useful by the department. All these will have to be considered in this connection also.

"It might be said this is a mere grant of four lakhs, why should there be such a fine discussion on the decision of principles? My Lord, as I have pointed out in this discussion it is clear that the Government of India want to pursue this matter further. The principles that we adopt now will have to be such as will be found later to

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE METHOD OF EXPENDITURE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION. 3

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(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Stone.)

work successfully. Your Excellency has been paying a lot of attention to educational matters. I think now, when we have got this grant during your Lordship's régime, it will be very proper to have this committee to work it out and place their views before your Excellency's Government, so that your Excellency may be able to pass orders after considering all the aspects of the question. I feel, my Lord, that it is absolutely essential that time ought not to be allowed to slip. I hope your Excellency would as early as possible appoint a committee of the kind to go into the question and make recommendations, so that the Government may have the facts before them to act on. With these words I beg to propose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I confess that I have not gathered from what the Honourable mover said a clear idea as to the reasons for his desire for this committee. He has mentioned various things that have to be considered when we come to decide how this four lakhs should be spent. I confess that I was not able to see that any one of them could be any better done by the kind of committee he proposes than it can be done by the department in consultation with local officers. I therefore rise to oppose the resolution."

"The Honourable Member remarked that the scale of grants for elementary education was satisfactory. That is rather a cryptic saying. I do not know who considers it satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*interrupting*):—"I said 'for training teachers for elementary schools.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Does the Honourable gentleman mean that we have sufficient provision for training teachers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We have made sufficient provision."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Then does it mean that the Government of India need not make any more provision?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We will have to incur expenditure on it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I pass on from that. We find we have not enough training schools. Then he took the grant for increase of pay of teachers in 1913-14. He took what was given in 1913-14. He seemed to express the view that this grant was swallowed up by the teaching grants and the teachers have not reaped any benefit from it and that their pay has not been improved. The whole thing is rather technical; the whole thing is rather mixed up by the way in which we calculated our teaching grants. If any part of this four lakhs is devoted towards the improvement of the pay of teachers I should take care of the means whereby it is done. If an increased grant is paid over to schools it is not easy to ensure that the increased grant goes to improve the pay of teachers. So far I agree with the Honourable Member."

"Then the Honourable Member referred to the present four lakhs recurring grant. He seems to infer that the previous one was not recurring whereas it was recurring."

"He spoke of our getting details from managers of schools. Whenever an Inspector visits a secondary school, the result is an elaborate report the greater part of which consists of the details furnished by the manager. The Honourable gentleman seems to think that the department is singularly ignorant. As a matter of fact I do not think we suffer from want of information. We suffer from want of time to properly digest information rather than insufficient information. We are not in want of information given to us by managers."

"Then he seems to think that some schools were started in wrong places and therefore they have not succeeded. I must confess I have not heard of it. If any Honourable Member knows of schools which were started with the recurring grant from the Government of India in any locality where manifestly they were not wanted, I wish they would let me know, because honestly I have not heard of such cases lately. In days gone by, when the Government of India gave us grants Sir Alfred Bourne

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“Then the Honourable Member spoke about the great difficulty in distributing these four lakhs among 25 districts. It is very difficult. It does not leave very much for each district or anything like enough to meet the wishes of any district. But the difficulty has to be met; and the task is not one which I shall shrink from.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am not sure if the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has satisfied himself that all the reasons given by him do not require a committee. But one thing has been clear: there has been no time when the Director of Public Instruction said in this Council that he could not do things with his officers which were recommended for a committee for consideration. That has been the attitude taken by him in this matter. I did not want, my Lord, to go into the inequalities that I have detailed in the memorandum, which I have presented to the Government and that have arisen from the distribution of grants as done at present. I took various districts, various colleges and schools and I referred to the distribution to them of grants which came under no principle. That is what I have done in a separate memorandum. I do not want to go into that in detail. If the Hon'ble Mr. Stone says that with the assistance of his Inspectors he will be able to devote the grant to the best possible advantage, I am afraid I would not be able to subscribe to it. I do not say that they do not do their business according to the best of their lights. But various considerations arise and imperceptible ideas come into their minds and recommendations and reports are made which cannot be said to have taken into consideration all aspects. Various private managements have had to go before the department and to explain their position. Thus we have been able to show that the principles adopted in this distribution have not been what they ought to be. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone suggested that the basis of distribution may be to show special consideration to backward localities. I have shown in my opening speech various sides that will have to be considered in the distribution and how much the knowledge of the people on the spot will be necessary to come to a decision on the subject.

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(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not wish to add anything to what has been said by the Director of Public Instruction. I do not gather whether the Honourable Member wishes to press the resolution to a division or not.”

The resolution was put and lost.

	For	Against
1. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Iraq.	10	10
2. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Iraq.	10	10
3. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Afghanistan.	10	10
4. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.	10	10
5. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Pakistan.	10	10
6. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Pakistan.	10	10
7. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Iran.	10	10
8. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Iran.	10	10
9. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in North Korea.	10	10
10. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from North Korea.	10	10
11. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Cuba.	10	10
12. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Cuba.	10	10
13. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Venezuela.	10	10
14. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Venezuela.	10	10
15. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Russia.	10	10
16. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Russia.	10	10
17. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in China.	10	10
18. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from China.	10	10
19. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in India.	10	10
20. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from India.	10	10
21. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Japan.	10	10
22. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Japan.	10	10
23. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in South Korea.	10	10
24. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from South Korea.	10	10
25. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Taiwan.	10	10
26. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Taiwan.	10	10
27. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Hong Kong.	10	10
28. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Hong Kong.	10	10
29. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Macau.	10	10
30. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Macau.	10	10
31. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Philippines.	10	10
32. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Philippines.	10	10
33. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Thailand.	10	10
34. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Thailand.	10	10
35. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Vietnam.	10	10
36. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Vietnam.	10	10
37. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Laos.	10	10
38. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Laos.	10	10
39. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Cambodia.	10	10
40. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Cambodia.	10	10
41. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Myanmar.	10	10
42. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Myanmar.	10	10
43. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Brunei.	10	10
44. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Brunei.	10	10
45. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Singapore.	10	10
46. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Singapore.	10	10
47. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Malaysia.	10	10
48. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Malaysia.	10	10
49. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Indonesia.	10	10
50. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Indonesia.	10	10
51. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Timor-Leste.	10	10
52. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Timor-Leste.	10	10
53. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in East Timor.	10	10
54. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from East Timor.	10	10
55. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Solomon Islands.	10	10
56. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Solomon Islands.	10	10
57. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Vanuatu.	10	10
58. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Vanuatu.	10	10
59. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in New Caledonia.	10	10
60. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from New Caledonia.	10	10
61. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in French Polynesia.	10	10
62. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from French Polynesia.	10	10
63. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Wallis and Futuna.	10	10
64. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Wallis and Futuna.	10	10
65. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Cook Islands.	10	10
66. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Cook Islands.	10	10
67. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in Niue.	10	10
68. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from Niue.	10	10
69. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Marshall Islands.	10	10
70. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Marshall Islands.	10	10
71. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Micronesia.	10	10
72. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Micronesia.	10	10
73. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Palau.	10	10
74. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Palau.	10	10
75. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
76. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
77. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.	10	10
78. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Marshall Islands.	10	10
79. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Palau.	10	10
80. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Palau.	10	10
81. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
82. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
83. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Palau.	10	10
84. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Palau.	10	10
85. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
86. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
87. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Palau.	10	10
88. The U.S. should withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Palau.	10	10
89. The U.S. should continue to support the current administration in the Republic of the Federated States of Micronesia.	10	10
90. The U.S. should withdraw its troops		

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.		The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.	
"	Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	"	Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Achariyar.
"	Mr. P. Siva Rao.	"	Mr. J. P. Bedford.
"	Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	"	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
"	Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	"	Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
"	Rao Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	"	Sir Robert Clegg.
"	Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	"	Mr. L. E. Buckley.
"	Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	"	Mr. M. E. Couchman.
"	Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	"	Mr. C. G. Toddhunter.
"	Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.	"	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Sahib.
"	Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.	"	Surgen.-Genl. W. B. Bannerman.
"	Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	"	Mr. E. F. Barber.
"	Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	"	Mr. Gordon Fraser.
"	Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	"	Mr. C. H. Higginbotham.
		"	Archibald Selous.
		"	the Prince of Arcot.
		"	Mr. J. H. Stone.
		"	Mr. S. B. Murray.
		"	Col. W. M. Ellis.
		"	Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

An extract of the discussions at the meeting of the Legislative Council has been added to the file. The resolution was opposed on behalf of the Govt. and was eventually lost. No further action is necessary.

2. The Govt. of India have since communicated their wishes regarding the obligation of the recurring grant of 4 lakhs and the Director has been asked to submit proposals therefor.

3. The papers magazine is submitted, be
no. 808 of 16.6.17
Recorded

memo. no. 1703-1
11.4.17

Legislative Council

Recording notes connected with the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. K. L. D. Appayya at the meeting of the — held on the 22nd April 1917 on the subject of the appointment of a committee to inquire into the method of expenditure of the Imperial grant of 4 lakhs and the unallocated portion of the Provincial grant.

by
14.6.17

CA
15/6/17
for

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

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