

Home (1919) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 256

DATED 27-2-19

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council---

Recording notes connected with a resolution
moved by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the --- held
on 19th November 1918 regarding salaries of teachers in elementary
and Secondary schools.

Resolution VI

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

SUBJECT.—No. VI

for the meeting of the Legislative

Council to be held on the 19th November 1918.

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolution may be forwarded to the Local & Municipal ~~etc~~ Departments with reference to Nos. (1) and (3) of the rules regulating Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolutions in the Legislative Council. Orders regarding admission will be communicated in due course.

V. T. K.

29.10.18

Leg U.O. No. 2272, dated 29.10.18

To

The Home (Education) Department.



Resolutions on matters of general public interest. Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao. Allotted to para. 35 and 37 of the last triennial report on Public Instruction and to para. Local and Municipal Department. (Education), asked the Government to consider measures adopted from time to time for the improvement of the pay of teachers.

VI. The Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps may be taken to raise the salaries of the teachers in the elementary and the secondary schools.

It has been proposed to fix the minimum pay of teachers in Government secondary schools at Rs. 25 a month and the maximum at Rs. 135 a month. As regards secondary schools under local bodies, the Government sanctioned in 1913 a subsidy of Rs. 94,335 for the improvement of the pay of the staff employed in these institutions. The Director then stated that, in arriving at this amount he calculated the costs of putting each of these institutions upon a footing somewhat similar to that proposed for the Government model high schools and that the grant proposed by him was approximately a moiety of the cost so calculated. Similar sums have been granted to local bodies in subsequent years to meet the cost of enhancement of the pay of teachers.

With regard to secondary schools, the Government of India in 1912 made a recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of such schools and whole of this grant was distributed by the Director for the improvement of the pay and respect of the teachers in aided institutions.

In 1914 the Government of India made

70 129 (D)
M-2-19

70 1001 (E)
M-11-13

70 578 (G)
M-12

70 921 (H)
M-11-17

Home(Education)Department.

Attention is solicited to paras.35 and 77 of the last quinquennial report on Public Instruction and to para.5 of letter to India No.471, Home(Education), dated the 11th April 1918 as to the measures adopted from time to time for the improvement of the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools

3. Secondary schools.- There is at present no minimum pay laid down by Government for teachers in secondary schools. In ~~the~~ model high school scheme now under the consideration of the Secretary of State, it has been proposed to fix the minimum pay of teachers in Government secondary schools at Rs.25 a month and the maximum at Rs.135 a month. As regards secondary schools under local bodies, the Government sanctioned in 1913 a subsidy of Rs.94335 for the improvement of the pay of the staff employed in ~~these~~ institutions. The Director then stated that, in arriving at this amount, he calculated the cost of putting each of these institutions upon a footing ~~some~~ what similar to that proposed for the Government model high schools and that ~~the~~ grant proposed by him was approximately a moiety of the cost so calculated. Similar sums have been granted to local bodies in subsequent years to meet the cost of enhancement of the pay of teachers ~~sanctioned~~ ^{acted} in 1913.

With regard to ^{acted} secondary schools, the Govt. of India, in 1912, made a recurring grant of Rs.80,000 for the improvement of such schools ^{and} the whole of this grant was distributed by the Director for the improvement of the pay and prospect of the teachers in aided institutions. In

In 1913 the scales of pay of pandits and

Go. 128
4-2-18 (D)

Go. 1007
5-11-13 (E)

Go. 598
5-7-12 (G)

Go. 921
16-10-12 (H)

Go. 583
31-5-15
(I)

munshis in Government schools were revised and in 1915 the Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs.9,100 towards the raising of the pay of ~~the~~ pandits and munshis in schools under ~~the~~ local bodies.

(J) In G.O.No.1433, Home(Education), dated the 15th November 1917, the Government have approved the proposal of the D.P.I. to set apart a sum of Re.41,000 out of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs for distribution to secondary schools at his discretion with a view to secure an improvement in the position of the teaching staff

Page 3 of go. 470
11-4-18
(C)

3. In para.5 of his letter No.7828, dated the 9th January 1917, the Director stated that, during the last ten years, the emoluments attached to the teaching profession had risen very considerably, the pay which a trained graduate could command having nearly doubled during the period, and that the question of an increase in pay was not one of such importance in this Presidency as in those parts of India where there is a well-developed system of Government ~~high~~ high schools. In para.5 of letter to India No.471, dated the 11th April 1918, this Government stated that no special steps need be taken in this Presidency to raise the emoluments of teachers in secondary schools.

(K) 4. Elementary schools.— Prior to 1912, there were trained teachers in elementary schools on pay less than Rs.10 per mensem. In G.O.No.445, Educational dated the 22nd May 1912, the Government approved the proposal to grant an allowance to all trained and approved teachers in schools under public management so as to raise their salary to Rs.10 per mensem. A sum of Rs.80,000 was distributed among local boards and municipalities to meet the extra expenditure involved. With the aid of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs sanctioned by the Government of

go 1105
11-12-12 (L)

Go. 1433
15-11-17
(J)

India in their letter No. 303, dated the 29th March 1917, the minimum pay of trained teachers in boys' schools under public management ~~tax~~ has been raised to Rs. 11 per mensem and of women teachers in girls' schools to Rs. 13 per mensem at a cost of Rs. 132431. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a recurring grant of 5½ lakhs for the improvement of elementary education and further increases to the pay of trained teachers in elementary schools are therefore possible.

Go. 715
5-8-13
(M)

5. As regards elementary schools under private management, considerable increase has been effected in the rates of teaching grants payable under rule 15 of the Grant-in-aid Code. Prior to 1913, the Code authorised the payment of grant at a uniform rate of Rs. 36 per annum to all teachers whether trained or untrained. In 1913, the rule was modified so as to make this rate applicable only to untrained teachers. The rate for trained teachers of the lower elementary grade was raised to Rs. 48 per annum and that for trained teachers of the higher elementary grade to Rs. 48 per annum. With the aid of the Imperial grant of four lakhs sanctioned by the Govt. of India last year, the rates have been still further raised as shown below involving an ~~extra~~ extra expenditure of Rs. 80000

Qualification	Teaching Grant
Lower elementary grade	Rs. 48 per annum.
Higher " "	Rs. 60 " "
Secondary grade	Rs. 120 " "

Go. 1433
15-11-17
(J)

It is not known whether the D.P.I. intends to propose a still further increase in the above rates out of the Imperial recurring grant of 5½ lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India during the current year. It may ~~also~~ ^{also} be mentioned in this connection that, in 1913, the list of backward classes was considerably enlarged and the rate of capitation grant payable

Go. 715
5-8-13
(M)

6

in respect of each ^{And/ was raised} pupil from Rs. 8 to Rs. 1/- 6

6. The Government are alive to the need for improving the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools but the question is mainly one of funds. Till more funds become available for education, it is not possible to take any ^{large measure} steps as suggested by the Additional Member. Probably if the position is explained to him, he may withdraw the resolution.

7. Orders are requested whether the resolution should be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council, whether further particulars should be called for and as to who should be in charge of it.

AK
2/11/18

AK
2/11/18

DDG for remarks

4/11/18

ESN 264627

4/11

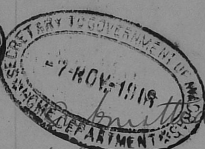
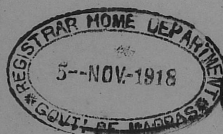
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DP 8700

Plan to notes at the bottom of page 5.
This proposed to remove Rs. 8000/- of the 5th
Colles for a further increase of the expenditure
from - para 5 of the notes.
This also proposed to increase by Rs. 1/- the
pay of trained teachers in schools under public
management - para 4 of the notes. This
estimated that the amount required will be
1.21 Colles.

AK
4.11.18

Home (ESN) Dept



B: 89
C: 57
R: 67
to para 1 of the office note above
meeting
A.P.L. to be in
change P
5/11/18
for orders with reference
AK
5/11/18
MAY
5/11/18

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 Wednesday, the 20th day of November 1918.

RESOLUTION *RE* SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move relates to the salaries of teachers of elementary and secondary schools and is in the following terms:—

‘ VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps may be taken to raise the salaries of the teachers in the elementary and the secondary schools.’

“ Your Excellency, the low pay of the teachers in the elementary and secondary schools has been a long felt grievance. The grievance has attracted the notice of the Government of India and also of the Secretary of State. I may just quote a few extracts from the speech which the Viceroy delivered at the Conference of Directors held in January 1917. The Viceroy was pleased to say: ‘ But schools depend for their efficiency on the quality of their teachers and inefficient schools represent so much good money thrown away. I would press upon you, then, in the first place, concentration on the teaching problem. We want, as I said lately in Calcutta, to raise the status of the teaching profession, to make it a calling with prizes which will induce men to enter it as a life profession. For this we must raise the pay of the teachers. Much has no doubt been done in recent years to raise the pay of teachers, but I would ask you to consider whether the pay given now, and more especially the minimum pay, is adequate.’ In the Indian Educational Policy issued in 1913, the Government of India state about primary school teachers: ‘ Trained teachers should receive not less than Rs. 12 per month (special rates being given in certain areas); they should be placed in a graded service; and they should either be eligible for a pension or admitted to a provident fund.’ And speaking of teachers in secondary English schools they say in the same resolution that the policy of the Government of India is ‘ introducing a graded service for teachers of English with a minimum salary of Rs. 40 per month and a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month.’

“ Coming to the joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, it is said: ‘ Educational wastage is everywhere excessive and analysis shows that it is largely due to underpayment and want of proper training in the case of teachers. The actual recruits for normal schools are too often ill-prepared and the teaching career which in India used formerly to command respect does not now offer adequate inducements to men of ability and force of character. The first need therefore, is the improvement of teaching.’

“ Then turning to the latest Quinquennial Report issued by the Director of Public Instruction, relating to 1916-17, it is stated at page 33: ‘ Another desirable reform, so far as schools under board and municipal managements are concerned, would be to place the teachers in such schools in some kind of service so that promotion would not be confined to the school in which a teacher happened to be serving at the time but would be open to him by transfer as vacancies occurred elsewhere. His provident fund deposits also should be transferable on such transfer. At present in schools under public management conditions, though ameliorated by subsidies given to improve the pay and prospects of teachers, are not satisfactory. Provident funds are rare, the scale of salaries is often inadequate, promotion is limited, and the management is not always satisfactory.’ So my Lord, it is universally recognized that the pay of the teachers both in the elementary and in the secondary schools is grossly inadequate and does not attract men of real ability.

“ Before I proceed further I may just refer to the scales that are now in force in the various schools in the Presidency and these scales have been summed up in the memorial which has been recently submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the Members of the Council of Association of Headmasters. I am quoting from that memorial. It states: ‘ From statistics collected by the South India Teachers' Union, we have information as to the salaries of 298 L.T.'s employed in various classes of schools scattered in different parts of the Presidency. Sixty of these are headmasters of complete secondary schools in receipt of salaries

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

[20TH NOVEMBER 1918.]

of Rs. 100 a month and above. Three of the 60 headmasters are on Rs. 100 a month, 16 receive between Rs. 100 and 125, 19 between Rs. 125 and Rs. 150, 3 between Rs. 175 and Rs. 200 and 2 Rs. 200. Of the remaining 238 L.T.'s only 55 get Rs. 100 or above, the others remaining on lower salaries than Rs. 100.

"This is the present state of things and I must specifically draw the attention of the Council to the special difficulty which is felt in procuring teachers of ability in some of the districts in the Presidency. That difficulty is noted in paragraph 61 of the Quinquennial Report. 'A trained graduate assistant in Madras City or Tanjore will start now on about Rs. 70 per mensem rising probably to Rs. 100; the initial salary in Bellary or Anantapur will have to be at least Rs. 80 per mensem. An untrained graduate can command from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem.' It is also noted that some parts of the Presidency can secure teachers more easily than others. It is well-known that these scales of pay of teachers in the various schools in the Presidency, in the public schools under the management of local bodies, and the Government schools and in the case of aided schools, vary very largely; but it is commonly felt that the pay is very inadequate. I must say something especially with reference to the scale of salary that prevails in the Municipal High School of Bellary, the net cost of which is borne by Government. Four assistants are employed on a scale of Rs. 65 to 85. In the same memorial, the scale of salary that they propose is given. They propose for a Headmaster Rs. 150 to 300, other L.T.'s Rs. 90 to 140, for pandits, Rs. 35 to 55, and so forth. It may be asked whether this resolution would apply to aided schools also, in other words, to private schools under private management which receive grants-in-aid from the Government. This resolution applies as well to private schools which have been given grants-in-aid and in that case it may be stated that they get one-half of the net cost and if the manager is willing to raise the salary in any particular case, he is at perfect liberty to do so. The difficulty is for the managers to propose a higher scale, because their funds do not permit them to bear even one-half of the cost. I would propose, as it is the case in Bombay, that if the ordinary grant is not sufficient, a supplementary grant may be made not exceeding one-third (and in the case of the poor but deserving schools one-half) of the ordinary grant mainly for the improvement of the salaries of the teachers. I am aware, your Excellency, that something is being done by the Government of India and also by this Government in this direction. I am aware also that the Government of India have been making a liberal recurring grant of four lakhs per annum devoted to the improvement of the pay and the training of teachers. I know also how that recurring grant has been utilized and I may say that the teachers in the secondary schools have not been very much benefited by it. There have been two Government Orders issued in the matter—G.O. No. 361, dated 18th March 1918, distributing a sum of one lakh and odd rupees to local bodies towards the enhancement of the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools. The minimum pay used to be Rs. 8 plus Rs. 2 allowance, it used to be Rs. 10; and now it has been raised by Re. 1, it is now Rs. 11; and in 1913 it was proposed by the Government of India that the minimum pay of teachers should be at least Rs. 12 and in the case of lady teachers in girls' schools, it must be something more. It has been raised to Rs. 12. But I submit it should be raised at least to Rs. 15 so that we might attract a better class of female teachers to be employed in girls' schools.

"Then in the case of secondary schools there is a G.O. No. 994, dated 30th July 1918, which was issued sanctioning the distribution of about two lakhs to local bodies. I see here that about one lakh and odd has been distributed for the improvement of the scale of salaries of teachers in the secondary schools. But as I already stated, this grant has not gone very much towards improving the salaries of teachers in the said schools.

"The Government also recognize that the scale which was probably framed and devised some years ago before these new economic conditions arose would be hardly adequate under present conditions. I may refer the Council to the scale of salaries which the Government have sanctioned when new secondary schools under the management of local bodies were started in June 1918. The headmaster gets Rs. 125 and the assistants start on a uniform pay of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. This scale is somewhat more liberal than the old scale which prevails in many other schools. This, I recognize, is somewhat an improved scale. It is certainly an improvement on the old state of things. So your Excellency, this is a very necessary reform. The want is recognized and so the only question is one of finance and so far as funds permit, I submit that something may be done to raise the pay of the teachers both in the elementary and in the secondary schools. I propose that in the case of teachers in elementary schools, the minimum pay should be raised to at least Rs. 12. The Government of India have already announced the grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs towards the development of primary education, a portion of which may be spent towards the improvement of the pay of elementary teachers by increasing it by Re. 1 and in the case of teachers of girls' schools, elementary schools, they ought to get at least Rs. 15 per mensem. In the case of secondary schools, a liberal scale may be adopted, and I leave it to your Excellency's Government whether the scale proposed by the Headmasters' association which is now pending before the Director of Public Instruction may not be given effect to. If that is a very high scale, some more modest scale at least may be adopted to suit the requirements of the times. With these words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

20TH NOVEMBER 1918.] (Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Duncan; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I do not think any words are needed to support this resolution, because it is a non-controversial resolution. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have also stated that the pay should be increased. Therefore I heartily second this resolution and expect that it would be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN:—"Your Excellency, I quite sympathise with the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. From what he has said, it will be gathered that this Government also sympathise with the resolution. He has admitted towards the end of his speech that it is a matter of finance. I can go no further than that and say that in sympathising with him I cannot see my way to go the length he proposes in raising the salaries of teachers. I quite understand that it is desirable to increase the salaries of teachers; as far as funds permit, I think it ought to be done. But I would like to invite attention to the fact that there are several schemes involving large expenditure on education and these schemes have to be financed and the department has to be careful as to how it is going to distribute the funds at its disposal among the various schemes. There is a scheme here in this resolution which bears upon the betterment of the pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools. As the Honourable Member has stated, Government have already done something in this direction and the something that they have done has entailed a certain amount of money. No doubt the terms of this resolution which has been moved by the Honourable Member, will be borne in mind, and I do not think that Government will turn a deaf ear to what is contained in it. I will say no more than that funds do not allow at present the enhancement of salaries as proposed by the Honourable Member; but I am quite prepared to give every consideration to the question of enhancement as far as it lies in my power to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"In view of the sympathetic attitude of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, I withdraw my resolution."

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

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

7

NOTES CONNECTED WITH A RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the meeting of the 19th November 1918.]

[SUBJECT.— *Salaries of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps may be taken to raise the salaries of the teachers in the elementary and the secondary schools.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Attention is solicited to paragraphs 35 and 77 of the last quinquennial report on Public Instruction and to paragraph 5 of letter to India No. 471, Home (Education), dated the 11th April 1918, as to the measures adopted from time to time for the improvement of the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools.

2. *Secondary schools.*—There is at present no minimum pay laid down by Government for teachers in secondary schools (G.O. No. 128, dated 4th February 1918). In the Model High school scheme now under the consideration of the Secretary of State it has been proposed to fix the minimum pay of teachers in Government secondary schools at Rs. 25 a month and the maximum at Rs. 125 a month. As regards secondary schools under local bodies the Government sanctioned in 1913 a subsidy of Rs. 94,325 for the improvement of the pay of the staff employed in those institutions (G.O. No. 1007, dated 5th November 1913). The Director then stated that in arriving at this amount he calculated the cost of putting each of these institutions upon a footing somewhat similar to that proposed for the Government Model High schools and that the grant proposed by him was approximately a moiety of the cost so calculated. Similar sums have been granted to local bodies in subsequent years to meet the cost of enhancement of the pay of teachers sanctioned in 1913.

With regard to aided secondary schools the Government of India in 1912 made a recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of such schools and the whole of this grant was distributed by the Director for the improvement of the pay and prospect of the teachers in aided institutions (G.O. No. 598, dated 5th July 1912).

In 1912 the scales of pay of pandits and munshis in Government schools were revised and in 1915 the Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 9,100 towards the raising of the pay of pandits and munshis in schools under local bodies (G.O. No. 921, dated 16th October 1917 and G.O. No. 583, dated 31st May 1915).

In G.O. No. 1433, Home (Education), dated the 15th November 1917, the Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to set apart a sum of Rs. 41,000 out of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs for distribution to secondary schools at his discretion with a view to secure an improvement in the position of the teaching staff.

3. In paragraph 5 of his letter No. 7828, dated the 9th January 1917, the Director stated that during the last ten years the emoluments attached to the teaching profession had risen very considerably, the pay which a trained graduate could command having nearly doubled during the period and that the question of an increase in pay was not one of such importance in this Presidency as in those parts of India where there is a well-developed system of Government high schools (page 3 of G.O. No. 470, dated 11th April 1918). In paragraph 5 of letter to India No. 471, dated the 11th April 1918, this Government stated that no special steps need be taken in this Presidency to raise the emoluments of teachers in secondary schools.

4. *Elementary schools.*—Prior to 1912 there were trained teachers in elementary schools on pay less than Rs. 10 per mensem. In G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated the 22nd May 1912, the Government approved the proposal to grant an allowance to all trained and approved teachers in schools under public management so as to raise their salary to Rs. 10 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was distributed among local boards and municipalities to meet the extra expenditure involved (G.O. No. 1105, dated 11th December 1912). With the aid of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 302, dated

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the 29th March 1917, the minimum pay of trained teachers in boys' schools under public management has been raised to Rs. 11 per mensem and of women teachers in girls' schools to Rs. 12 per mensem at a cost of Rs. 1,32,421 (G.O. No. 1433, dated 15th November 1917). The Government of India have recently sanctioned a recurring grant of 5½ lakhs for the improvement of elementary education and further increases to the pay of trained teachers in elementary schools are therefore possible.

5. As regards elementary schools under private management, considerable increase has been effected in the rates of teaching grants payable under rule 15 of the Grant-in-aid Code. Prior to 1913 the Code authorised the payment of grant at a uniform rate of Rs. 36 per annum to all teachers whether trained or untrained. In 1913 the rule was modified so as to make this rate applicable only to untrained teachers. The rate for trained teachers of the lower elementary grade was raised to Rs. 42 per annum and that for trained teachers of the higher elementary grade to Rs. 48 per annum (G.O. No. 715, dated 5th August 1913). With the aid of the Imperial grant of four lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India last year the rates have been still further raised as shown below involving an extra expenditure of Rs. 80,000 :-

Qualification.	Teaching grant.	
	RS.	48 per annum.
Lower elementary grade	...	60
Higher	...	120
Secondary grade	...	...

It is not known whether the Director of Public Instruction intends to propose a still further increase in the above rates out of the Imperial recurring grant of 5½ lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India during the current year. It may also be mentioned in this connexion that in 1913 the list of backward classes was considerably enlarged and the rate of capitation grant payable in respect of each such pupil was raised from 8 annas to 1 rupee (G.O. No. 715, dated 5th August 1913).

6. The Government are alive to the need for improving the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools but the question is mainly one of funds. Till more funds become available for education it is not possible to take any large measure as suggested by the Additional Member. Probably if the position is explained to him he may withdraw the resolution.

7. Orders are requested whether the resolution should be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council, whether further particulars should be called for and as to who should be in charge of it.

N.K.--2-11-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR--2-11-18.

Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO--4-11-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

above/ Please see notes at the bottom of page 5. It is proposed to reserve Rs. 80,000 of the 5½ lakhs for a further increase of capitation grant--paragraph 5 of the notes. It is also proposed to increase by 1 rupee the pay of trained teachers in schools under public management--paragraph 4 of the notes. It is estimated that the amount required will be 1-21 lakhs.

H. S. DUNCAN--4-11-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders with reference to paragraph 7 of the office-note above.

T.K.K.--5-11-18.

N.K.--5-11-18.

C.R.--5-11-18.

R.R.--5-11-18.

Yes. At Executive Council meeting. Director of Public Instruction to be in charge.

P[ENTLAND]--6-11-18.

Submitted.

The Resolution is to be discussed at the Executive Council meeting tomorrow. A printed copy of the note ^{connected with} the resolution has been added to the file. Please see pp 7-8 ante.

28
14.11.18
A.S.
14.11.18

G
14.11.18

P.T.O

An extract from the Council proceedings relating to this resolution has been added to the file. Please see pages 10 to 12 ante. The resolution was withdrawn. The discussions do not contain any points for further action. The papers may be

order 256 B, 27-2-19
ms. Recorded.

288
28-2-19
MS
25-2-19

68
26-2-19
S.

Wm
7/2/19

When given for copying

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191

REAR AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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IN ORIGINAL.

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