

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1229, 1st September 1921

Retrenchment in Expenditure

Proposals regarding — Papers recorded.

ORIGINAL

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1229, 1st September 1921

Retrenchment in Expenditure

Proposals regarding — Papers recorded.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

Dated—the 5th May 1921.

No.—564-1.

With reference to G.O. No. 158, Public, dated 21st March 1921, and Memorandum No. 1696-1, dated 21st March 1921, I have the honour to report as follows.

Out of the sum of Rs. 52,500 allotted to the Museum for the current year Rs. 6,336 (rates and taxes) and Rs. 150 (telephone charges) obviously cannot be altered. Rupees 21,527 is used as payment for permanent and menial staff. If the Museum is to be of any value whatever, a highly trained Superintendent is essential at the head of it, as was recognized by Government shortly before my appointment when the pay of the post was raised from Rs. 500—50—800 to Rs. 500—50—1,000 in G.O. No. 1482, Home (Education), dated 2nd December 1919. If the full value of the Superintendent's services is to be obtained, it is essential that he should have a staff of assistants qualified to look after the various sections of the work under his supervision; and the necessity for the increase of these was recognized by Government in G.O. No. 848, Home (Education), dated 26th July 1920, sanctioning the appointment of a separate sub-librarian. His appointment has led to a greatly increased efficiency in the library, which has inevitably been accompanied by an increase in the work of the office clerks; for instance now that a proper check can at last be kept on the receipt of periodicals, letters have frequently to be sent out with requests for the supply of missing numbers. It is clear, therefore, that the staff of clerks cannot be reduced. The sweepers, gardeners, etc., are only the bare minimum necessary to keep the grounds and buildings decent. With regard to peons I have recently addressed Government as to the necessity of an increased number and two additional men have been sanctioned out of six asked for [vide G.O. No. 677, Law (Education), dated 27th April 1921]. It is, I think, clear that there can be no reduction here, as any reduction would either make it impossible to keep a proper guard over the collections or retard the work of more highly paid members of the staff.

I may however suggest that of the five men recommended in this office letter No. 425 A-1, dated 12th April 1921, for pay on Rs. 23, 23, 23—1—35 grade, one, namely, the Superintendent's peon, may perhaps continue in the peon's grade without seriously reducing efficiency as my experience during the past year has convinced me that I ought to work in much closer touch with the Scientific Assistants than has hitherto been the case; and if each of them has an attender properly trained in his own branch of laboratory work an ordinary peon can be made to suffice for my own office.

Of the total sum of just over Rs. 28,000 already dealt with, it is thus clear that no retrenchment can be made. The total amount of retrenchment asked for, viz., 20 per cent of the total budget provision of Rs. 52,500 is Rs. 10,500 which obviously cannot be met from the total remaining grant of Rs. 24,500 without absolutely crippling our activities; and I can scarcely believe that Government contemplate this.

In considering the directions in which retrenchment may be possible two separate, though interdependent, functions of both the Museum and the Library must be distinguished, namely that of collecting and preserving objects and books that

would otherwise be inaccessible to future generations, and that of disseminating information. The latter function must always be the ultimate object, but since it is dependent on the former it can be temporarily reduced with less permanent loss than can the latter.

The Library staff has recently been increased and two new galleries have been added to the Museum, and both will necessitate increased expenditure if they are to be properly utilized.

In the case of the Museum the expansion anticipated in the provision of the two new galleries may, I think, be temporarily curtailed without serious loss of a permanent nature. I have already taken advantage of the prospect of additional space on the ground floor to re-arrange the Birds in much less crowded position, storing the mammals temporarily, and on the upper floor I have commenced the separation of Fish from invertebrates. Neither gallery can however be made really satisfactory for a considerable time to come, the former because glass of sufficient size for the necessary cases cannot at present be obtained, and the latter because we have insufficient invertebrate material.

So long as the above galleries can remain closed the grant for gallery fittings may be reduced from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 2,000, and as there is still a great deal of collecting that we can do in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras the travelling allowance grant may perhaps be temporarily reduced from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 800.

In order to permit of a much needed rearrangement of the bronzes the live animals have all been sent to the People's Park where they are much more in place. Rs. 400 for feeding charges may therefore be omitted. Our present method of obtaining stores from Europe is extremely slow and unsatisfactory, and our grant for local purchases has consequently had to be increased. I think the total grant of Rs. 350 under this head may also be omitted. Things which are really unobtainable here can be bought from Europe direct from the general grant as is done in the case of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

In the case of the Library I must urge in the interests of the numerous readers who come to consult its books that nothing be done to reduce its efficiency. The cost of books has gone up greatly and our grant does not suffice to buy nearly all that ought to be available in the chief library in the Presidency. And the number of sets of old periodicals, invaluable as books of reference and almost unreplaceable, which are falling into bad condition through lack of binding is so great that it would be asking the impossible to suggest that all be properly bound at once. But the staff are doing their best to go over them, getting the most important bound and tying up the rest between cards to preserve them, all of which work must be increasing our cost both to the Government Press and to the Stationery Department, an increase whose continuance I must most strongly urge. And I may further point out that a large number of the periodicals received in the library come free in exchange for the Museum Bulletin. This Bulletin ceased to appear some years ago, and I have already had several enquiries about it accompanied by the information that the institutions concerned cannot go on giving us their publications any longer unless they receive something in exchange. I think I have been able to satisfy all so far by sending copies of our recently published catalogues; and I do not yet feel able to make suggestions for putting our exchanges on a really sound basis. But unless this is done the library will suffer greatly; and in order that it may be done the Bulletin must be revived as soon as our very limited scientific staff can begin to provide enough matter of sufficiently good quality. I trust that this may be taken into consideration when our cost to the Government Press is dealt with.

I regret that the total amount of retrenchment which thus seems possible if the Museum is to continue its work at all is:

Gallery fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Feeding charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
European stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
								3,150 instead
								of 10,500

Most, even of this can be only until the opening of three of the public galleries at present closed for rearrangement. If more than this is to be done, I think it would probably be better to close down the whole institution and disband the staff. But this would, I believe, entail an inestimable educational loss to the future and a not inconsiderable one at present.

II

Letter—from R. LITTLEHAILES, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 18th May 1921.

No.—R.O. 4326/21.

I have the honour to reply to G.O. No. 158, Public, dated 21st March 1921 calling upon me for proposals for retrenchment in expenditure.

2. The accounts of this department for 1919-20 were Rs. 122.34 lakhs while the revised estimate for last year was Rs. 132.24 lakhs. The Budget Estimate as submitted to Government by the Director for the current year was Rs. 189 lakhs (Rs. 180 lakhs original estimate plus Rs. 9 lakhs supplemental estimate), so that Government has already reduced the original estimate of the Educational Department by Rs. 32 lakhs. It is also submitted that the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 156.6 lakhs includes—

- (1) University, Rs. 85,500.
- (2) Opening of new schools for depressed classes, Rs. 1 lakh.
- (3) District Educational Councils, etc., Rs. 6 lakhs, and
- (4) Lawrence Memorial School, Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

None of these items were included in the Director's original estimate so that in reality the Director's original estimate has been reduced by Government already by Rs. 42 lakhs. This is more than a 20 per cent reduction and further reduction is impossible:

3. A reduction of 20 per cent on Rs. 156.6 lakhs would reduce the expenditure in the current year to about Rs. 125 lakhs, an amount which is considerably less than the anticipated actual expenditure of last year.

4. The Education Department is an expanding department and the increase in expenditure year by year is very small compared with the increase within recent years in the Educational Budget of England and Wales.

5. Government are moreover under section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 liable for the payment of definite contributions which cannot be reduced unless Government is to repudiate its liability under the Madras Elementary Education Act. This will require the introduction of a supplemental bill into the Legislative Council which has in my opinion not the slightest chance of being put through. If no proposals are to be made for reducing that portion of the Educational Budget which deals with subsidies then a 20 per cent reduction upon the whole budget—and it is to be noted that the Government Order refers to 20 per cent of the whole budget provision—will imply a much larger percentage reduction on that portion of the budget which is subjected to proposals for reduction. Direct departmental expenditure would suffer a very much larger percentage decrease in this department than in any other department which does not act as a portion of the Government machinery for distributing subsidies.

6. Similarly this department gives large sums in grants-in-aid to institutions under private management. No reduction is possible in these sums without Government repudiating its liability or without its taking advantage of the provisos which occur in the Grant-in-aid Code that due consideration will have to be taken of the funds available and that grants are payable as funds are available. Any suggestion to curtail the grants ordinarily allotted to schools under private management will involve strong public opposition which will be expressed both in the Legislative Council and in the public press.

7. With these preliminary remarks I proceed to go through the Educational Budget in detail:—

(1) 31/A (b) Education—University—Transferred—Grants to University—Rs. 85,500. This amount is not under the Director's control.

(2) 31/A (b) (i) Education. Government Arts Colleges.—Payment in support of Municipal Colleges.—I cannot recommend that Government repudiate its liabilities or I should suggest the deletion of Rs. 6,000 being the recurring subsidy admissible for the Municipal College at Salem.

(3) 31/A (b) (i) Education.—Government Arts Colleges.—Rupees 10,000 under lump provision for introducing group I of the intermediate grade in the Muhammadan College, Madras, may go out but I do not recommend its deletion. It will naturally create strong opposition on the part of Muhammadans but presumably Government is prepared to face this if the deletion is made.

(4) 31/A (b) (ii) Education.—University.—Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges.—Building grants. Our total liabilities under building grants are considerably in excess of the allotments for the current year, but all the liabilities will not have to be met before the close of this year. Moreover, since those grants are promised to be paid subject to funds being available, it is possible, though not to be recommended, to delete the total building grants from the budget provision of the current year under all heads as detailed below—

	Rs.
31/A (b) (ii) Education. University	83,500
B do. Secondary	113,500
C do. Primary	71,000
D do. Special schools. Training	10,000
	or 2-78 lakhs.

(5) The hostel grants which are grants on capital expenditure for building hostels could also be deleted for similar reasons. The total provision is Rs. 96,000 as detailed hereunder—

	Rs.
University	59,000
Secondary	37,000
Total ...	96,000

(6) Grants for furniture, apparatus and other special objects can similarly be treated. The total amount available is Rs. 1,21,000.

	Rs.
University	24,300
Secondary	83,500
Primary	10,000
Special including sanskrit schools	3,200
Total ...	1,21,000

It may be stated here that the distribution of the lump provision of these grants between University, Secondary and Elementary and special education was not made on the recommendation or advice of this office. It was apparently made arbitrarily, but if the distribution was not arbitrary the Director will be pleased to know the principles which govern the distribution.

(7) 31/A (b) (iii) Education.—University.—Government professional colleges.—I have already received a complaint from the Principal of the College of Engineering to the effect that he will be unable to supply electric power to the King Institute at Guindy and to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, as with the present allotment for Europe stores, etc., he says it will not be possible to carry on the ordinary work of the workshop in the college for more than a few months in the current year. It is thus likely that the College of Engineering or a portion of it will have to be closed, unless the present amount of contingencies and laboratory charges allotted under the budget is increased. The conditions of other colleges are somewhat similar in this regard, especially of the Presidency College.

On account of the difficulty of recruitment of suitable members to fill vacant posts in the Indian Educational Service—a difficulty which I discovered when at Home recently on furlough—there will undoubtedly be some saving in the estimated cost of the gazetted posts of the service; the exact amount I am unable to determine.

(8) Teaching grants could be considerably reduced but a reduction would undoubtedly be followed by a public outcry and by the closure of several aided institutions. The budget grant for the purpose is Rs. 32-94 lakhs as shown below:—

	Rs.
University (Teaching grants to colleges)	115,000
Secondary (Teaching grants)	541,000
Primary do.	24,80,000
Special do.	1,58,000
Total ...	32,94,000

(9) 31-A (b), (iv) Education, University.—Grants to non-Government professional colleges.—Rs. 14,000 subsidies to colleges for training.—This is granted to the L.T. Training Class attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and is a method of reduction which is possible but which is not recommended.

(10) 31-B (a) (i) Education.—Secondary.—Direct grants to non-Government Secondary schools.—Additional fixed grants to European Schools.—Rs. 20,000 could be cut out of the direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools 'Reserved.' I do not recommend this.

(11) 31-B (a) Education.—Secondary.—Reserved.—I have no details of the estimate of Rs. 2-92 lakhs on the Lawrence Memorial School, orders regarding the provincialization not having been received. A part of the provision might be reduced.

(12) Building grants for European Schools 'Reserved' Rs. 1-36 lakhs and Rs. 20,000 special grants for these schools could go out. For details please see below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
	Building.	Special.
Secondary and Middle	1,30,000	18,000
Primary	6,000	2,000
Total ...	1,36,000	20,000

(13) 31-B (b) (i) Education.—Government Secondary Schools.—Rs. 2,000 may be deleted under lump provision for employment of additional teachers under the powers delegated to the Director. This will help still further to bring educational progress to a stand still.

(14) 31-B (b) Education.—Secondary.—Transferred.—Summary.—For Medical Inspection of Schools there is a provision of Rs. 70,000. Medical inspection is one of the most recent and yet one of the most important functions of the department, but the provision could be deleted if Government considered it desirable.

(15) 31-B (b) (i) Education.—Government Secondary Schools for boys.—One post of Instructor in Manual Training has lapsed. This makes a saving of about Rs. 6,000 per annum.

(16) I consider the Adviser to Government on Physical Education and his assistants essential. His abolition, however, would result in a saving of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(17) 31-B (b), (i) Education.—Government Secondary schools.—The provision of Rs. 5,000 for opening a higher form in the Government Muhammadan Secondary school, may, though not on my recommendation, be deleted. It will involve the transfer of pupils who have already reached the highest existing form there now, viz., Form IV, from this school to some other school and serious discontent among the Muhammadan population who are relying upon this school for education.

(18) 31-B (b) (i) Education.—Secondary schools for girls.—Proposals have already been made to Government for the utilization of Rs. 18,000 in the budget for the opening of additional secondary schools for girls.

(19) 31-B (b) (iii) Education.—Secondary.—Grants to local bodies.—For opening new Board High and Middle schools, etc., Rs. 3-79 lakhs—Rs. 50,000 might be saved under this head, under grants to local bodies for secondary education by refusing to revise the establishment or to add higher forms to the existing forms. This is not recommended as we are pledged to this expenditure.

(20) 31-C (b) *Education—Primary—Government Primary schools for girls.*—Rupees 25,000 under lump provision for the revision of pay of teachers under Government Primary schools for girls could be surrendered, and discontent among teachers become more acute than it at present is.

(21) 31 C (b) (iii) *Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education.*—Rupees 20,000 out of a provision of Rs. 22,000 for the opening of night and continuation schools might be surrendered.

(22) 31-C (b) (iii) *Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education.*—Rupees one lakh provision for opening of new schools for depressed classes could go out. Also Rs. 5 lakhs out of the Rs. 6 lakhs for the expansion of elementary education and for meeting the cost of District Educational Councils could go out. I do not recommend these deletions.

(23) 31-D (b) *Education—Special—Transferred—Summary.*—Lump provision for the opening of Manual Training Centres of Rs. 2,000 could go out.

(24) 31-D (b) *Education—Special—Transferred—Summary.*—Lump provision for opening new Agricultural Middle school, Rs. 25,000, could also go out.

(25) 31-D (b) *Education—Special—Transferred—Summary.*—The opening of a Reformatory school for girls, Rs. 16,500 and an Industrial school for boys, Rs. 20,500 could go out, the children roaming about the streets and fields as hitherto.

(26) Under 31-D (b) *Education—Special, Training schools for masters,* the lump provision of Rs. 1,000 for employment of additional staff under the powers delegated to the Director could go out.

(27) 31-E (b) (i) *Education—General—Direction.*—In view of the orders on retrenchment the Director will refrain from asking Government in the immediate future for any additions to the staff required in his office, although it has been for sometime considerably overworked.

(28) 31-E (b) (ii) *Education—General—Inspection.*—Supervisors of Elementary schools might be abolished. This will save Rs. 1.85 lakhs and place on the market a large number of persons who could be utilized as teachers. Supervisors of Elementary schools doing actual inspection work number 227; of these 10 are attached to the Agency tracts and it is too early to consider their abolition. The remaining 217 could go, which will result in a saving of about Rs. 1.75 lakhs per annum. This wholesale abolition at one time will naturally throw many persons out of employment and would probably cause cases of serious hardship. The following steps are suggested:—

(i) Refraining from filling up posts in the Supervisors' cadre (Inspection branch) as they fall vacant by retirement, promotion or death of the incumbents.

(ii) Drafting into the Training schools suitable supervisors as new posts attached to these schools are created.

[Attached to these schools there are now two classes of posts excepting those included in the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre to which these men might be considered fit. (a) Posts outside any cadre and (b) Supervisors' cadre posts.—In the revised scales as the scale for (a) will be the same as that sanctioned for secondary trained school assistants and hence different from that for (b) it will be rather difficult to draft supervisors into the model schools if posts in the model schools fall vacant. Again there is no reason why the supervisors should be treated better than school assistants with the same professional qualifications. It is suggested that the same scales may be sanctioned for all teachers with secondary grade qualifications.]

(iii) Promoting the best Supervisors to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre.

(iv) Transferring such of the supervisors as have no permanent appointment in the department as far as possible to Board and Municipal services. Each year a number of new schools are started and fresh classes are opened and fresh teachers are appointed. Of the 217 Supervisors, only 55 are permanent in Government service. Of these again only 56 are in actual inspection work, the remaining 29 being on other duty mostly as Sub Assistant Inspectors. Even if the Municipal and Board Elementary and Middle schools can absorb each year only about 60 in three years' time we shall not have any Supervisors left. It is possible that in some cases

it may so happen that the District Board or Municipal post may carry with it less pay than what the man chosen may be drawing in Government service. This will be only exceptional.

It is suggested that Government circularise the Local Boards and Municipalities to select men for vacant posts for which only secondary trained men are required from among the Supervisors on the advice of the Inspectors of Schools.

(29) 31 E (b) (ii) *Education—General—Inspection.*—The posts of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors for which provision of Rs. 42,000, is made in the budget could be held in suspense.

(30) 31 E (b) (ii) *Education—General—Inspection.*—Rs. 20,000 for additional Inspectors could also be held in suspense.

III

Letter—from R. LITTLEHAILES, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Commissioner for Government Examinations.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 23rd May 1921.

No.—2828.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 158, Public, dated the 21st March 1921, communicated to me under Government Endorsement No. 1459-1, (Law Department), dated the 6th April 1921, I have the honour to state that it is not possible to effect any reduction in the staff of this office. Even with the present establishment, it is found extremely difficult to get through the work in good time. The office is under-manned and the establishment is very much overworked; in fact, the members of the office sacrifice almost all holidays and work out of office hours every day.

2. The rates of remuneration to non-official superintendents and clerks have remained the same notwithstanding the high prices prevailing. Any attempt to lower the rates will only dislocate smooth working and create discontent.

The existing rates of remuneration for setting question papers and valuing answer papers are not sufficiently high to attract the best persons and a reduction will inevitably result in the entertainment of an inferior type of men for the work. I have had representations from the Boards of Examiners in connexion with the Government Technical Examinations and the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board for enhancing the present rates of remuneration on the ground that they are not commensurate with the responsibility of the work or the time involved in doing it. I had intended to ask Government to remit the reduction of 25 per cent in respect of the remuneration to Examiners for the Government Technical Examinations referred to in G.O. No. 481, Educational, dated the 16th July 1906, but do not propose now in view of the present financial position of Government to make the request.

3. A fee is collected from each candidate and the total receipts usually not only cover the expenditure but leave a surplus. Out of this surplus, the compensation of Rs. 24,000 is paid to the University every year in connexion with the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination. The fees collected are intended for distribution among the various persons employed for the different items of work connected with the examinations, none of which can be dispensed with.

4. In view of the fact that the charges of the Commission are borne by it out of its own receipts without committing Government to any expenditure and of the fact that no unnecessary expenditure is incurred, I feel that the order of retrenchment of expenditure under reply was not intended to apply in all its force to the Commission for Government Examinations.

Order—No. 1229, Law (Education), dated 1st September 1921.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1229, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1921.

[SUBJECT.—*Retrenchment in expenditure.*]

Report of Superintendent, Government Museum.

[Budget head 30-B. Provincial Museums.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

There seems to be no scope for retrenchment. The small items suggested by the Superintendent represent merely expenditure that will probably not take place this year or, as in the case of the feeding charges, that will be incurred under some other head. These small amounts presumably would in any case be surrendered.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—27-3-21.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction.

[Budget head 31—Education (excluding grants for depressed classes.)]

His Excellency does not think that any retrenchment is expedient here.

N.E.M.—27-7-21.

Report of Commissioner for Government Examinations.

[Budget head 37—F. Government Examinations.]

The report shows that no retrenchment is possible.

N.E.M.—27-7-21.

[Subject—Proposals received with reference to G.O. No. 153, Public,
dated 21st March 1921.]

His Excellency has been through these proposals and the notes above, indicate those proposals which His Excellency considers afford some promise of retrenchment. These proposals His Excellency wishes the Secretary in the department concerned to submit to Hon'ble Member or Minister as the case may be and, after the Hon'ble Member or Minister has seen the papers, His Excellency proposes to discuss the matter further with him. No very detailed examination of the proposals need be made until after this discussion has taken place. Proposals not referred to in these notes need not be pursued further.

(It was not intended to call for proposals regarding expenditure debited to Imperial and therefore no action is necessary in regard to the reports which deal with such heads of expenditure.)

N.E.M.—27-7-21.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1229, LAW (EDUCATION), 1ST SEPTEMBER 1921

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be submitted to M-3.

G.N.—1-8-21. T.K.—2-8-21. N.K.—5-8-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—7-8-21. P. C. DUTT—8-8-21.

Calls for no action.

A. P. P[ATRO]—13-8-21.

The papers may be recorded.

G.N.—16-8-21. T.K.—16-8-21.

C.R.—27-8-21.

The papers may be sent to Public for perusal of M-3's note. It was stated that department that His Excellency proposed to discuss the matter further with the Minister after the latter had seen the notes.

C.R.—18-8-21.

P.C.D.—20-8-21.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

V.P.E.M.—23-8-21.

The reports and Government Order better be printed with the notes I suggest as this subject will be perennial and they will be useful for reference.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS--24-8-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Yes.

P.C.D.—20-8-21.

The papers may be printed as suggested by Chief Secretary. The draft is for approval.

G.N.—25-8-21. T.K.—25-8-21.

C.R.—27-8-21.

[G.O. No. 1229, Law (Education), dated 1st September 1921.]

Section II-10 (a)-26,598-11-4-21.

Date.

Initials.

When received for Fair-copying.

When copied . .

When examined

When signed

When despatched

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 192

” ” ” ” ” 192

READ ALSO:—

C. No. ~~2400~~, From the S-Gim, No. 584-1, dated 5-5-1921.

" " ~~594~~ " " D.P.I. Pc " 4326/4 " 18-5-1921.

2 CA. 2 2828 23-5-1921

ORDER.

P. S.

No. 1229, dated 1-9-1921.

Record

P. C. D.

27.8.2

8 5 Pub 2553
Government College, Mangalore.

Dated 14th May 1921

From

M.R.Ry.R.H.Savar Avl.B.A.,

Ag.Principal, Govt. College, Mangalore.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

Sir,

Print
With reference to your Proceedings R C No.4326/21 dated 25-4-21 and 26-4-21 calling for proposals regarding reduction of expenditure by 20 per cent, I have the honour to report that no reduction is possible in the staff of this college. As regards expenditure under contingencies the allotment under the following heads may be curtailed by 20 per cent.

1. Books and maps
2. Laboratory charges
3. Petty construction and repairs
4. Purchase and repairs to furniture.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R.H.Savar

Ag.Principal.

*Submitted
to P.W. 7-7-21 24/21*
True copy submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Fort St. George.

R.H.Savar
Ag.Principal,
Govt. College, Mangalore.

Press
Please Shikha
Sh

G.O. No. 1229, 1st September 1921

Retrenchment in Expenditure

Proposals regarding — Papers recorded.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from F. H. GRAVELLY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum,
and Principal Librarian, Connimara Public Library, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.
Dated—the 5th May 1921.
No.—564-1.

With reference to G.O. No. 158, Public, dated 21st March 1921, and Memorandum No. 1696-1, dated 21st March 1921, I have the honour to report as follows.

Out of the sum of Rs. 52,500 allotted to the Museum for the current year Rs. 6,336 (rates and taxes) and Rs. 150 (telephone charges) obviously cannot be altered. Rupees 21,527 is used as payment for permanent and menial staff. If the Museum is to be of any value whatever, a highly trained Superintendent is essential at the head of it, as was recognized by Government shortly before my appointment when the pay of the post was raised from Rs. 500—50—800 to Rs. 500—50—1,000 in G.O. No. 1482, Home (Education), dated 2nd December 1919. If the full value of the Superintendent's services are to be obtained, it is essential that he should have a staff of assistants qualified to look after the various sections of the work under his supervision; and the necessity for the increase of these was recognized by Government in G.O. No. 848, Home (Education), dated 26th July 1920, sanctioning the appointment of a separate sub-librarian. His appointment has led to a greatly increased efficiency in the library, which has inevitably been accompanied by an increase in the work of the office clerks; for instance now that a proper check can at last be kept on the receipt of periodicals, letters have frequently to be sent out with requests for the supply of missing numbers. It is clear, therefore, that the staff of clerks cannot be reduced. The sweepers, gardeners, etc., are only the bare minimum necessary to keep the grounds and buildings decent. With regard to peons I have recently addressed Government as to the necessity of an increased number and two additional men have been sanctioned out of six asked for [vide G.O. No. 677, Law (Education), dated 27th April 1921]. It is, I think, clear that there can be no reduction here, as any reduction would either make it impossible to keep a proper guard over the collections or retard the work of more highly paid members of the staff.

I may however suggest that of the five men recommended in this office letter No. 425 A-1, dated 12th April 1921, for pay on Rs. 23, 23, 23—1—35 grade, one, namely, the Superintendent's peon, may perhaps continue in the peon's grade without seriously reducing efficiency as my experience during the past year has convinced me that I ought to work in much closer touch with the Scientific Assistants than has hitherto been the case; and if each of them has an attendant properly trained in his own branch of laboratory work an ordinary peon can be made to suffice for my own office.

Of the total sum of just over Rs. 28,000 already dealt with, it is thus clear that no retrenchment can be made. The total amount of retrenchment asked for, viz., 20 per cent of the total budget provision of Rs. 52,500 is Rs. 10,500 which obviously cannot be met from the total remaining grant of Rs. 24,500 without absolutely crippling our activities; and I can scarcely believe that Government contemplate this.

In considering the directions in which retrenchment may be possible two separate, though interdependent, functions of both the Museum and the Library must be distinguished, namely that of collecting and preserving objects and books that would otherwise be inaccessible to future generations, and that of disseminating information. The latter function must always be the ultimate object, but since it is dependent on the former it can be temporarily reduced with less permanent loss than can the latter.

The Library staff has recently been increased and two new galleries have been added to the Museum, and both will necessitate increased expenditure if they are to be properly utilized.

In the case of the Museum the expansion anticipated in the provision of the two new galleries may, I think, be temporarily curtailed without serious loss of a permanent nature. I have already taken advantage of the prospect of additional space on the ground floor to re-arrange the Birds in much less crowded position, storing the mammals temporarily, and on the upper floor I have commenced the separation of Fish from invertebrates. Neither gallery can however be made really satisfactory for a considerable time to come, the former because glass of sufficient size for the necessary cases cannot at present be obtained, and the latter because we have insufficient invertebrate material.

So long as the above galleries can remain closed the grant for gallery fittings may be reduced from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 2,000, and as there is still a great deal of collecting that we can do in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras the travelling allowance grant may perhaps be temporarily reduced from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 300.

In order to permit of a much needed rearrangement of the bronzes the live animals have all been sent to the People's Park where they are much more in place. ~~Rs. 400 for feeding charges may therefore be omitted.~~ Our present method of obtaining stores from Europe is extremely slow and unsatisfactory, and our grant for local purchases has consequently had to be increased. I think the total grant of Rs. 350 under this head may also be omitted. Things which are really unobtainable here can be bought from Europe direct from the general grant as is done in the case of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

In the case of the Library I must urge in the interests of the numerous readers who come to consult its books that nothing be done to reduce its efficiency. The cost of books has gone up greatly and our grant does not suffice to buy nearly all that ought to be available in the chief library in the Presidency. And the number of sets of old periodicals, invaluable as books of reference and almost unreplaceable, which are falling into bad condition through lack of binding is so great that it would be asking the impossible to suggest that all be properly bound at once. But the staff are doing their best to go over them, getting the most important bound and tying up the rest between cards to preserve them, all of which work must be increasing our cost both to the Government Press and to the Stationery Department, an increase whose continuance I must most strongly urge. And I may further point out that a large number of the periodicals received in the library come free in exchange for the Museum Bulletin. This Bulletin ceased to appear some years ago, and I have already had several enquiries about it accompanied by the information that the institutions concerned cannot go on giving us their publications any longer unless they receive something in exchange. I think I have been able to satisfy all so far by sending copies of our recently published catalogues; and I do not yet feel able to make suggestions for putting our exchanges on a really sound basis. But unless this is done the library will suffer greatly: and in order that it may be done the Bulletin must be revived as soon as our very limited scientific staff can begin to provide enough matter of sufficiently good quality. I trust that this may be taken into consideration when our cost to the Government Press is dealt with.

I regret that the total amount of retrenchment which thus seems possible if the Museum is to continue its work at all is:

Gallery fittings	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,000
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	400
Feeding charges	...	...	...	...	...	400
European stores	...	...	...	...	...	350
						3,150 instead of 10,500

Most, even of this can be only until the opening of three of the public galleries at present closed for rearrangement. If more than this is to be done, I think it would probably be better to close down the whole institution and disband the staff. But this would, I believe, entail an inestimable educational loss to the future and a not inconsiderable one at present.

Letter—from R. LITTLEHAILES, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 18th May 1921.

No.—R.O. 4326/21.

I have the honour to reply to G.O. No. 153, Public, dated 21st March 1921, calling upon me for proposals for retrenchment in expenditure.

2. The accounts of this department for 1919-20 were Rs. 122.34 lakhs while the revised estimate for last year was Rs. 132.24 lakhs. The Budget Estimate as submitted to Government by the Director for the current year was Rs. 139 lakhs (Rs. 180 lakhs original estimate plus Rs. 9 lakhs supplemental estimate), so that Government has already reduced the original estimate of the Educational Department by Rs. 32 lakhs. It is also submitted that the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 156.6 lakhs includes—

- (1) University, Rs. 85,500.
- (2) Opening of new schools for depressed classes, Rs. 1 lakh.
- (3) District Educational Councils, etc., Rs. 6 lakhs, and
- (4) Lawrence Memorial School, Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

None of these items were included in the Director's original estimate so that in reality the Director's original estimate has been reduced by Government already by Rs. 42 lakhs. This is more than a 20 per cent reduction and further reduction is impossible.

3. A reduction of 20 per cent on Rs. 156.6 lakhs would reduce the expenditure in the current year to about Rs. 125 lakhs, an amount which is considerably less than the anticipated actual expenditure of last year.

4. The Education Department is an expanding department and the increase in expenditure year by year is very small compared with the increase within recent years in the Educational Budget of England and Wales.

5. Government are moreover under section 57 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 liable for the payment of definite contributions which cannot be reduced unless Government is to repudiate its liability under the Madras Elementary Education Act. This will require the introduction of a supplemental bill into the Legislative Council which has in my opinion not the slightest chance of being put through. If no proposals are to be made for reducing that portion of the Educational Budget which deals with subsidies then a 20 per cent reduction upon the whole budget—and it is to be noted that the Government Order refers to 20 per cent of the whole budget provision—will imply a much larger percentage reduction on that portion of the budget which is subjected to proposals for reduction. Direct

4 No. 1229 LAW (EDUCATION), 1st SEPTEMBER 1921
 departmental expenditure would suffer a very much larger percentage decrease in this department than in any other department which does not act as a portion of the Government machinery for distributing subsidies.

6. Similarly this department gives large sums in grants-in-aid to institutions under private management. No reduction is possible in these sums without Government repudiating its liability or without its taking advantage of the provisos which occur in the Grant-in-aid Code that due consideration will have to be taken of the funds available and that grants are payable as funds are available. Any suggestion to curtail the grants ordinarily allotted to schools under private management will involve strong public opposition which will be expressed both in the Legislative Council and in the public press.

7. With these preliminary remarks I proceed to go through the Educational Budget in detail:—

(1) 31/A (b) Education—University—Transferred—Grants to University—Rs. 85,500. This amount is not under the Director's control.

(2) 31/A (b) (i) Education. Government Arts Colleges.—Payment in support of Municipal Colleges.—I cannot recommend that Government repudiate its liabilities or I should suggest the deletion of Rs. 6,000 being the recurring subsidy admissible for the Municipal College at Salem.

(3) 31/A (b) (i) Education—Government Arts Colleges.—Rupees 10,000 under lump provision for introducing group I of the intermediate grade in the Muhammadan College, Madras, may go out but I do not recommend its deletion. It will naturally create strong opposition on the part of Muhammadans but presumably Government is prepared to face this if the deletion is made.

(4) 31/A (b) (ii) Education—University—Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges—Building grants. Our total liabilities under building grants are considerably in excess of the allotments for the current year, but all the liabilities will not have to be met before the close of this year. Moreover, since those grants are promised to be paid subject to funds being available, it is possible, though not to be recommended, to delete the total building grants from the budget provision of the current year under all heads as detailed below—

31/A (b) (ii) Education. University	...	...	...	Rs.
B do. Secondary	...	...	...	83,500
C do. Primary	...	...	...	113,500
D do. Special schools. Training	...	...	...	71,000
				10,000
				or 2.78 lakhs.

(5) The hostel grants which are grants on capital expenditure for building hostels could also be deleted for similar reasons. The total provision is Rs. 96,000 as detailed hereunder—

University	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Secondary	...	...	...	...	59,000
					37,000
Total	...	...	...	...	96,000

(6) Grants for furniture, apparatus and other special objects can similarly be treated. The total amount available is Rs. 1,21,000.

University	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Secondary	...	...	...	...	24,300
Primary	...	...	...	...	83,500
Special including sanskrit schools	...	...	...	...	10,000
					3,200
Total	...	...	...	...	1,21,000

It may be stated here that the distribution of the lump provision of these grants between University, Secondary and Elementary and special education was not made on the recommendation or advice of this office. It was apparently made arbitrarily, but if the distribution was not arbitrary the Director will be pleased to know the principles which govern the distribution.

(7) 31/A (b) (iii) Education—University—Government professional colleges.—I have already received a complaint from the Principal of the College of Engineering to the effect that he will be unable to supply electric power to the King Institute at Guindy and to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, as with the present allotment for Europe stores, etc., he says it will not be possible to carry on the ordinary work of the workshop in the college for more than a few months in the current year. It is thus likely that the College of Engineering or a portion of it will have to be closed, unless the present amount of contingencies and laboratory charges allotted under the budget is increased. The conditions of other colleges are somewhat similar in this regard, especially of the Presidency College.

On account of the difficulty of recruitment of suitable members to fill vacant posts in the Indian Educational Service—a difficulty which I discovered when at Home recently on furlough—there will undoubtedly be some saving in the estimated cost of the gazetted posts of the service; the exact amount I am unable to determine.

(8) Teaching grants could be considerably reduced but a reduction would undoubtedly be followed by a public outcry and by the closure of several aided institutions. The budget grant for the purpose is Rs. 32.94 lakhs as shown below:—

	Rs.
University (Teaching grants to colleges)	115,000
Secondary (Teaching grants)	541,000
Primary do.	24,80,000
Special do.	1,58,000
Total	32,94,000

(9) 31-A (b), (iv) Education, University—Grants to non-Government professional colleges.—Rs. 14,000 subsidies to colleges for training—This is granted to the L.T. Training Class attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and is a method of reduction which is possible but which is not recommended.

(10) 31-B (a) (i) Education—Secondary—Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools—Additional fixed grants to European Schools.—Rs. 20,000 could be cut out of the direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools 'Reserved.' I do not recommend this.

(11) 31-B (a) Education—Secondary—Reserved.—I have no details of the estimate of Rs. 2.92 lakhs on the Lawrence Memorial School, orders regarding the provincialization not having been received. A part of the provision might be reduced.

(12) Building grants for European Schools 'Reserved' Rs. 1.36 lakhs and Rs. 20,000 special grants for these schools could go out. For details please see below:—

	Rs. Building.	Rs. Special.
Secondary and Middle	1,30,000	18,000
Primary	6,000	2,000
Total	1,36,000	20,000

(13) 31-B (b) (i) Education—Government Secondary Schools.—Rs. 2,000 may be deleted under lump provision for employment of additional teachers under the powers delegated to the Director. This will help still further to bring educational progress to a stand still.

(14) 31-B (b) Education—Secondary—Transferred—Summary.—For Medical Inspection of Schools there is a provision of Rs. 70,000. Medical inspection is one of the most recent and yet one of the most important functions of the department, but the provision could be deleted if Government considered it desirable.

(15) 31-B (b) (i) Education—Government Secondary Schools for boys.—One post of Instructor in Manual Training has lapsed. This makes a saving of about Rs. 6,000 per annum.

(16) I consider the Adviser to Government on Physical Education and his assistants essential. His abolition, however, would result in a saving of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(17) 31-B (b) (i) *Education—Government Secretary schools.*—The provision of Rs. 5,000 for opening a higher form in the Government Muhammadan Secondary school, may, though not on my recommendation, be deleted. It will involve the transfer of pupils who have already reached the highest existing form there now, viz., Form IV, from this school to some other school and serious discontent among the Muhammadan population who are relying upon this school for education.

(18) 31-B (b) (i) *Education—Secondary schools for girls.*—Proposals have already been made to Government for the utilization of Rs. 18,000 in the budget for the opening of additional secondary schools for girls.

(19) 31-B (b) (iii) *Education—Secondary—Grants to local bodies.*—For opening new Board High and Middle schools, etc., Rs. 3.79 lakhs—Rs. 50,000 might be saved under this head, under grants to local bodies for secondary education by refusing to revise the establishment or to add higher forms to the existing forms. This is not recommended as we are pledged to this expenditure.

(20) 31-C (b) *Education—Primary—Government Primary schools for girls.*—Rupees 25,000 under lump provision for the revision of pay of teachers under Government Primary schools for girls could be surrendered, and discontent among teachers become more acute than it at present is.

(21) 31-C (b) (iii) *Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education.*—Rupees 20,000 out of a provision of Rs. 22,000 for the opening of night and continuation schools might be surrendered.

(22) 31-C (b) (iii) *Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education.*—Rupees one lakh provision for opening of new schools for depressed classes could go out. Also Rs. 5 lakhs out of the Rs. 6 lakhs for the expansion of elementary education and for meeting the cost of District Educational Councils could go out. I do not recommend these deletions.

(23) 31-D (b) *Education—Special—Transferred—Summary.*—Lump provision for the opening of Manual Training Centres of Rs. 2,000 could go out.

(24) 31-D (b) *Education—Special—Transferred—Summary.*—Lump provision for opening new Agricultural Middle school, Rs. 25,000, could also go out.

(25) 31-D (b) *Education—Special—Transferred—Summary.*—The opening of a Reformatory school for girls, Rs. 16,500 and an Industrial school for boys, Rs. 20,500 could go out, the children roaming about the streets and fields as hitherto.

(26) Under 31-D (b) *Education—Special, Training schools for masters,* the lump provision of Rs. 1,000 for employment of additional staff under the powers delegated to the Director could go out.

(27) 31-E (b) (i) *Education—General—Direction.*—In view of the orders on retrenchment the Director will refrain from asking Government in the immediate future for any additions to the staff required in his office, although it has been for sometime considerably overworked.

(28) 31-E (b) (ii) *Education—General—Inspection.*—Supervisors of Elementary schools might be abolished. This will save Rs. 1.85 lakhs and place on the market a large number of persons who could be utilized as teachers. Supervisors of Elementary schools doing actual inspection work number 227; of these 10 are attached to the Agency tracts and it is too early to consider their abolition. The remaining 217 could go, which will result in a saving of about Rs. 1.75 lakhs per annum. This wholesale abolition at one time will naturally throw many persons out of employment and would probably cause cases of serious hardship. The following steps are suggested:—

(i) Refraining from filling up posts in the Supervisors' cadre (Inspection branch) as they fall vacant by retirement, promotion or death of the incumbents.

(ii) Drafting into the Training schools suitable supervisors as new posts attached to these schools are created.

[Attached to these schools there are now two classes of posts excepting those included in the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre to which these men might be considered fit. (a) Posts outside any cadre and (b) Supervisors' cadre posts.—In the revised scales as the scale for (a) will be the same as that sanctioned for secondary trained school assistants and hence different from that for (b) it will be rather difficult to draft supervisors into the model schools if posts in the model schools fall vacant. Again there is no reason why the supervisors should be treated better than school assistants with the same professional qualifications. It is suggested that the same scales may be sanctioned for all teachers with secondary grade qualifications.]

(iii) Promoting the *best* Supervisors to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre.
 (iv) Transferring such of the supervisors as have no permanent appointment in the department as far as possible to Board and Municipal services. Each year a number of new schools are started and fresh classes are opened and fresh teachers are appointed. Of the 217 Supervisors, only 35 are permanent in Government service. Of these again only 56 are in actual inspection work, the remaining 29 being on other duty mostly as Sub-Assistant Inspectors. Even if the Municipal and Board Elementary and Middle schools can absorb each year only about 60 in three years' time we shall not have any Supervisors left. It is possible that in some cases it may so happen that the District Board or Municipal post may carry with it less pay than what the man chosen may be drawing in Government service. This will be only exceptional.

It is suggested that Government circularise the local Board and Municipalities to select men for vacant posts for which only secondary trained men are required from among the Supervisors on the advice of the Inspectors of Schools.

(29) 81 E (b) (ii) Education—General—Inspection.—The posts of Additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors for which provision of Rs. 42,000, is made in the budget could be held in suspense.

(30) 81 E (b) (ii) Education—General—Inspection.—Rs. 20,000 for additional Inspectors could also be held in suspense.

Letter—from R. LITTLEHAILES, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Commissioner for Government Examinations.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 23rd May 1921.

No.—2828.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 158, Public, dated the 21st March 1921, communicated to me under Government Endorsement No. 1459-1, (Law Department), dated the 6th April 1921, I have the honour to state that it is not possible to effect any reduction in the staff of this office. Even with the present establishment, it is found extremely difficult to get through the work in good time. The office is under-manned and the establishment is very much overworked; in fact, the members of the office sacrifice almost all holidays and work out of office hours every day.

2. The rates of remuneration to non-official superintendents and clerks have remained the same notwithstanding the high prices prevailing. Any attempt to lower the rates will only dislocate smooth working and create discontent.

The existing rates of remuneration for setting question papers and valuing answer papers are not sufficiently high to attract the best persons and a reduction will inevitably result in the entertainment of an inferior type of men for the work. I have had representations from the Boards of Examiners in connexion with the Government Technical Examinations and the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board for enhancing the present rates of remuneration on the ground that they are not commensurate with the responsibility of the work or the time involved in doing it. I had intended to ask Government to remit the reduction of 25 per cent in respect of the remuneration to Examiners for the Government Technical Examinations referred to in G.O. No. 481, Educational, dated the 16th July 1906, but do not propose now in view of the present financial position of Government to make the request.

3. A fee is collected from each candidate and the total receipts usually not only cover the expenditure but leave a surplus. Out of this surplus, the compensation of Rs. 24,000 is paid to the University every year in connexion with the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination. The fees collected are intended for distribution among the various persons employed for the different items of work connected with the examinations, none of which can be dispensed with.

4. In view of the fact that the charges of the Commission are borne by it out of its own receipts without committing Government to any expenditure and of the fact that no unnecessary expenditure is incurred, I feel that the order of retrenchment of expenditure under reply was not intended to apply in all its force to the Commission for Government Examinations.

Order—No. 1229, Law (Education), dated 1st September 1921.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government in Council)

P. C. DUTT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

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For approval
10.9.21 *W. S. J.*
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1229, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 1st SEPTEMBER 1921.

[Subject] *Depress charges in expenditure*
[Synopsis.—Report of Superintendent, Government Museum.]
[Budget head 30-B. Provincial Museums.]

There seems to be no scope for retrenchment. The small items suggested by the Superintendent represent merely expenditure that will probably not take place this year or, as in the case of the feeding charges, that will be incurred under some other head. These small amounts presumably would in any case be surrendered.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—27-3-21.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction.

[Budget head 31—Education (excluding grants for depressed classes.)]

His Excellency does not think that any retrenchment is expedient here.

N.E.M.—27-7-21.

Report of Commissioner for Government Examinations.

[Budget head 37-F. Government Examinations.]

The report shows that no retrenchment is possible.

N.E.M.—27-7-21.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Subject—Proposals received with reference to G.O. No. 158, Public, dated 21st March 1921.

His Excellency has been through these proposals and the notes on pages *above* ~~ante~~, indicate those proposals which His Excellency considers afford some promise of retrenchment. These proposals His Excellency wishes the Secretary in the department concerned to submit to Hon'ble Member or Minister as the case may be and, after the Hon'ble Member or Minister has seen the papers, His Excellency proposes to discuss the matter further with him. No very detailed examination of the proposals need be made until after this discussion has taken place. Proposals not referred to in these notes need not be pursued further.

(It was not intended to call for proposals regarding expenditure debited to Imperial and therefore no action is necessary in regard to the reports which deal with such heads of expenditure.)

K. S. RINIVASA AYYANGAR—27-7-21. *N.E. Marjoribanks*

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be submitted to M.-3.

G.N.—1-8-21. T.K.—2-8-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—7-8-21.

P. C. DUTT—8-8-21.

Calls for no action.

The papers may be recorded
N.K.—5-8-21.

G.N.—16-8-21. T.K.—16-8-21.

A. P. P. [ATRO]—13-8-21.

C.R.—27-8-21.

Order No. 1225 recorded

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1229, LAW (EDUCATION) 1st SEPTEMBER 1921

The papers may be sent to Public for perusal of M-3's note. It was stated by that department that His Excellency proposed to discuss the matter further with the Minister after the latter had seen the notes.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—18-8-21.
P. C. DUTT—20-8-21.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

The ~~re-prints~~ and Government Order better be printed with the notes I suggest as this subject will be perenial and they will be useful for reference.

V.O.M.—23-8-21.

Yes.

P.O.D.—30-8-21.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—24-8-21.

The papers may be printed as suggested by Chief Secretary. The draft is for approval.

G.N.—25-8-21. T.K.—25-8-21.

C.R.—27-8-21.

[G.O. No. 1229, Law (Education), dated 1st September 1921.]

ORDINARY.

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DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 1229, dated 1. 9. 1921.

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 (b) Correspondence 16 pages
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 (to be printed)

Brief subject

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