

Law (192 /) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1377

DATED 23-3-1921

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council--Resolution--budget--additional
Inspectress and additional Inspectors--recorded.

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887C.A. 1205A



600720
28/20

Council Office.

14-3-21.

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.

THE LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

393. That the following alterations

be made in 31-2 (b) (1) Education, General;

Same as item (1)

m. p. 1. super
and Rem p. 2. super

(1) Rs 6,600 for additional Deputy
Director.

Page.

138

(11) Delete Rs 1,100 for a Deputy
Directress

138

(112) Delete Rs 3,000 overseas allow-
ances.

138.

Same as item

(11) m. p. 1. super

(iv) Delete Rs 1,800 duty allowance to
Deputy Director.

138

(v) Reduce Rs 1,00,000 provided for 13
Inspectors to Rs 80,000.

139.

(vi) Delete Rs 14,400 provided for
temporary Inspectors.

139

(vii) Reduce Rs 21,900 provided for
three Inspectresses of Girls'
Schools by Rs 1,000 so as not
to fill possible vacancies, in
I. A. S.

139.

(viii) Delete Rs 25,400 overseas allow-
ance for 11 officers.

139.

(ix) Reduce Rs 28,000 provided for
appointment of an Additional
Inspectress and Additional
Inspectors by Rs 5,000 so as
to make the appointments in
the provincial Service.

140

V.L.S.

It has been ascertained for the Legislative Council office that only item ⁽¹³⁾ has been admitted and the rest disallowed.

2. The scheme for the reorganisation for of the superior inspecting agency provides for the employment of 9 additional inspectors in addition to the present staff of 13 permanent inspectors and three temporary inspectors. The provision of Rs20000 made in the Budget is for the employment of three additional inspectors only, for a period of six months in the ensuing year. No ~~part~~ portion of it is intended for the employment of additional inspectors. The Member suggests a reduction of the provision by Rs5000 so as to make the appointments in the Provincial Service. As a result of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, the Educational Services have been reorganised on the basis of the work to be done into two classes ^{viz} ~~namely~~ the Indian Educational Service and the M.E.S. It has been recognised that posts of Inspectors should be filled by officers of superior attainments and such posts are accordingly now included in the I.E.S. (vide paras 2 and 4 of letter No.487, dated 23-4-1920) The Member's suggestion that the new posts of Inspectors should be created in the M.E.S. cannot be accepted as it runs counter to the orders passed by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

1285
3.11.20.

(10)



1205A-1
19/8/21

No. 181
19.3.21

MS
19/11/21

JP 2 (10)

Quite so - The proposal is reactionary.

Resolution withdrawn.

RAA
19.3.21.

19/3/21

CM 1205A

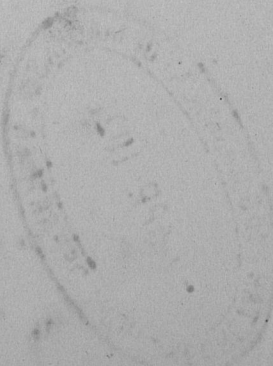
Submitted

or
9.3.01

✓

3.

M,



26TH MARCH 1921.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Rev. Mr. Macphail ; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.*)

of the services of supervisors of schools, it will be a step in the wrong direction. We have also this additional fact that there is a point of view whether the inspecting agency should be brought under the District Educational Council or whether it is to continue under the department. This matter was discussed recently. But undoubtedly this is not the time to take up this step. For the present I do not think that we should be doing a right thing in abolishing the supervisors."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Mr. President, I oppose this motion as I consider the supervision of schools as of very great importance. I have intervened in the debate simply because I wish to say that I hope that Government, in view of the position they have taken up to-day and the importance they attach to the supervision of schools, will see their way to make suitable grants for supervision to the managers of aided schools. Of late, Government has been declining to give such grants, but I hope that after this debate they will, in view of the importance they attach to supervision, give grants for supervisors to aided schools."

Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu moved for the closure of the debate. The closure motion was put and agreed to.

The motion was then put to vote and lost.

The following motion standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

45. That in the demand under 31-E (b) (ii) Education—General—Inspection the grant of Rs. 9,500 proposed for temporary establishment be omitted.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I beg to move the motion which stands in my name as follows :— 1-15 p.m.

46. That the sum of Rs. 2,36,500 provided for travelling allowance on page 140 be reduced to Rs. 1,00,000—No. 31-E.

"My reason in moving this motion is this: I was able to follow the remarks of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction when he said that if each sub-assistant inspector were to spend three or four days in inspecting each school, he would not be able to do the work satisfactorily and inspection would not be complete. I do admit that. But it proceeds on the assumption that he will have to inspect completely all the schools at least once a year. I submit that it is unnecessary that the schools should be inspected once a year. There are so many agencies which could look after the business. If the inspection is made thoroughly by staying three or four days in each village and making the village people understand the value of education and co-operation with the Educational authorities in the matter of education in these rural areas, I think a great deal can be done by these inspectors than by merely going and inspecting the school and passing remarks as to whether the school has been maintaining all benches or the number of planks which would be necessary to maintain the school is sufficient. My idea is that the travelling should be done not merely for the purpose of getting travelling allowances or showing that a large number of schools has been inspected. He will not have the necessary time to stay in the place for doing any useful work. He goes to a place in the morning. He has time only to look after his comforts and inspect the place. Then, again, he leaves it either that evening or the next morning if the travelling is restricted to a certain place. I think there must be sufficient time for him to get in touch with the people of the village and he can do much useful work. The amount of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd provided for travelling allowance is not quite necessary. Of course, I am aware that recently the scale of travelling allowance is increased, and therefore increased provision should be made. I think the inspection should proceed on different lines and on the lines which I have submitted for the consideration of this House."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The travelling allowance provided for under this head is for all grades of inspecting officers, and as the Honourable Member has himself pointed out in the course of his speech that the rate of travelling allowance has been increased, the additional amount, if placed at our disposal under this item in the budget, will not be just sufficient. As regards the general question whether inspection should be less frequent (which is practically what the Honourable Member's suggestion comes to), that is to say that a school should be inspected once in three or four years, I leave it to the general sense of the House to decide whether it is a feasible suggestion at all. It is possible that if this suggestion is accepted, we may have to enormously increase the cadre of inspecting officers. Then, again, comes the question of finance. Further, to say that it is sufficient that the inspecting officers inspect the schools once in three or four years is an impracticable suggestion."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I have left the suggestion to the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction and, therefore, I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"The motion which stands in my name runs as follows :—

That the following alteration be made in 31-E (b) (i) 47 Education—General—Direction :—

Reduce Rs. 20,000 provided for appointment of an additional Inspectress and additional Inspectors by Rs. 5,000 (Budget, page 140).

(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.) [26TH MARCH 1921.]

"Sir, I take very strong exception to the provision made in the budget for inspection of schools in this Presidency. The Public Service Commission which quite recently went into the details of this question state that these inspectors are to be increased by a very small number, not more than one-third; they should be called chief inspectors and paid a higher salary than the inspectors, because there should be a distinction between the two. They also suggested that each district ought to have an inspector to look after the education in the district. They also stated that the assistant inspectors should cease to exist the moment the inspector is appointed for the district, and that the chief inspectors ought to be classed as class (1) and other inspectors are to be classed as class (2). The district inspectors ought to be classed as (2). They say that the scale of salary for the chief inspector should be from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1,250, Rs. 250 to Rs. 700 for other inspectors. They also state that the assistant inspectors, who were employed during the time, are all to be abolished as soon as the district inspectors are appointed. We find these recommendations are not at all followed and arrangements are proposed to the great detriment of the finances of this province. Last year there were seven inspectors in the Indian Educational Service and six in the Provincial Educational Service. The salary on which the former are to be started is Rs. 400, rising up to Rs. 1,750. That is the maximum that was fixed for these appointments. The Provincial Educational Service men are to be started on Rs. 250 and their salaries are to terminate at Rs. 800. The difference between the one and the other can easily be perceived. Now, instead of having seven people from the Indian Educational Service and six from the Provincial Educational Service, we have provided in the budget for 16 inspectors appointed from the Indian Educational Service on the higher scale from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,750, which, with their travelling allowance, duty allowance, overseas allowance, etc., will probably come to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 or more. To make such a provision for the whole Presidency with a minimum pay of Rs. 2,000 for each district inspector is, I consider, something too extravagant for any Government; but still a provision like that has been made in the budget. And not only that, the assistant inspectors who are 13 in number at the time are not abolished as was recommended by the Public Service Commission. They are to continue further, and are, I suppose, to be placed on the Provincial Educational Service cadre. Now we have got 16 men in our Provincial Educational Service and we are going to get 16 men for the Indian Educational Service, and all these appointments are to be completed this year. I am objecting to this course not because a certain man who is recruited to the Indian Educational Service belongs to a particular race. The question is not one of mere race at all. Only last week or so, a number of Indians got into the Imperial Service. The question is one purely of economy or expenditure, and not race at all. The Public Service Commission recommended that in the Educational department the Indian element should be increased. They stated that in the existing appointments, probably to begin with, 25 per cent ought to be given to Indians and this percentage ought to be gradually increased. It was not their intention that this scheme ought to be worked up by increasing the number of appointments. No doubt they thought, Sir, that in giving effect to the recommendations more appointments should be made, but it was not the idea of the Public Service Commission that it was by increasing the number of appointments that the Indians ought to be provided for. Now, what has happened is the number of appointments has been more than doubled, i.e., raised from 7 to 16, and then a few Indians are appointed to these posts. That is not the way in which the service was sought to be Indianized.

"Now, by the arrangement proposed, the cost has become considerable, very extravagant, and also the assistant inspectors are not taken away. In addition to all this, we are now asked to sanction a provision for the addition of more inspectors and inspectresses. Now we have got three inspectresses. With regard to these inspectresses also, I have heard, Sir, there are some Indian ladies who have acted as inspectresses for a considerable period of time. I think one assistant inspectress acted for five or six years, and in spite of the fact that she was competent to hold the post, other ladies were got in and she has not found any chance of being made permanent, and when a permanent vacancy fell in, some other lady was brought in. Again, Sir, I heard within the last few months that another lady who has put in smaller service has superseded the claims of others who are as qualified or even better qualified."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whom the Honourable Member is referring to?"

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I am referring in the first case to Mrs. Srinivasa, who was acting for a long time, and in the other to Miss Macleod, who has superseded Miss Lazarus. We find quite competent people who are able to do the work quite satisfactorily."

"I may also mention in this connexion one other point which I mentioned last week or week before last. For the purpose of inspection and for the purpose of doing district work, we are appointing these inspectors and inspectresses. They have to come in contact with the people of the district, and it is absolutely necessary that they must be people who know the customs of those with whom they are moving and be able to converse freely and influence their notions and ideals. If people who are strangers are appointed, they will not be able to do their work as satisfactorily and as efficiently as others who know their customs and manners and understand their feelings. And it is both from the point of view of efficiency and of economy, I submit that the provision made to give such huge salaries for inspectors and inspectresses is quite unjustifiable and out of all proportion to what we can bear. As I have

26TH MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Patro.)

already stated in another connexion, our country is a very poor country and it cannot afford to pay even the salaries that are paid in other countries. We are now paying in India not only such salaries as are paid in other countries, but even much higher salaries."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I rise to a point of order, which I should have taken at the very outset. The resolution refers to additional inspectors as well as to additional inspectresses, but the item in the budget refers only to additional inspectors. My point is that 'additional inspectresses' should not come into the discussion at all. On page 140 of the budget we find the side heading 'Appointment of an additional inspectress of schools,' but the amount of Rs. 11,000 shown against it refers to the budget provision in the estimate for 1920-21 and the entry in the column for 1921-22 is blank."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that Rs. 20,000 attacked by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar refers only to additional inspectors?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"That is my opinion. That is what the entries in the budget mean."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Hon'ble Member Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar explain his position?"

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"The major portion of my argument was directed only against inspectors."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Then the Honourable Member will confine himself to additional inspectors."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR (continuing):—"As I have submitted, without caring either for the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, or for efficiency or economy, and without also considering the circumstances under which we are living and our capacity to bear the expenditure, this expenditure on inspection has been so extravagantly increased and is now further sought to be increased by this lump provision of Rs. 20,000, and I beg to submit, Sir, that this sum should not be allowed."

"What I want to press on the notice of the Council is that I want to make this reduction of Rs. 5,000 by making new appointments on the lower scale, and not on the scale provided for in the budget."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am glad that the Honourable Member from Coimbatore has raised this important issue. I believe it is admitted on all hands that Indianization of education is absolutely essential in order that the national interests may be given greater importance. Very recently we have had an article in one of the leading journals of India on national education and supervising authorities. If we want that education should be modern, and developed on national lines, there is very strong reason in favour of Indianization of education. It is on this principle that I beg leave to suggest that, as far as possible wherever opportunity occurs, that Indian inspectors to offices and Indian Educational officers should have to be substituted, and their maintenance is essential on grounds of economy and efficiency. While I do not discredit the work that is being done by the European agency, I do believe and hold that better work can be done by the same offices being held by Indians. Comparing the cost of education in India and the cost of education in this Presidency within the last few years, we find that there is an enormous rise in the cost of expenditure, and it makes one feel where we shall stop. If we are to expand education—secondary, higher and elementary—and if we are to expend so much money on inspection and supervision only, where is the room for development all round? Therefore, it seems to me that it is necessary to draw the attention of the department to this important principle, viz., that, as far as possible, Indianization of officers should be adopted. It is for this purpose that I rise to speak on this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I am sorry I have again to rise to a point of order. It is to enquire whether the whole trend of the last speaker's remarks is in order. He is perhaps not aware that there is no racial qualification for appointment to the post of inspectors. The question of the Indianization of the Inspectorate, therefore, does not arise on this motion. As a matter of fact, the House will probably be told later on what proportion Indian inspectors bear to the total existing staff. There is no need for any racial feelings in this matter, and I am intervening at this stage in order, if possible, to avoid side track the Council from any such issue."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO (continuing):—"There is absolutely no suggestion of racial feeling in this question. I raise this question in the interests of my country, in the interest of economy, in the interest of efficiency and in the interest of national advancement and progress, because Indian inspectors will be able to enter into the feelings of their countrymen."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I rise again, Sir, to the point of order and ask you, Sir, to give a ruling?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is supporting the motion for the reduction of Rs. 20,000 allotted under this head by a sum of Rs. 5,000. If he could show that by the substitution of Indian agency for European agency that reduction will be made practicable, he would be in order in raising this question. If, however, he could not show that that substitution could produce that result, then he will be wholly out of order. Now, I will give

(The Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Patro ; Mr. Palmer ;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ;
Mr. Krishna Rao.) [26TH MARCH 1921.]

him an opportunity of showing how, by substituting Indian for European agency, he could save the amount of Rs. 5,000."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO (*continuing*):—"There would be a saving from out of the increased salaries and overseas allowances, and it requires no considerable perception to see that I want to show that economy and saving could be effected."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting what Mr. A. P. Patro has stated. I do not want to say anything about European inspectors, but I have seen European inspectors and I have seen Indian inspectors also."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I am sorry, Sir, that I have to rise once more to the same point of order, namely, as regards the irrelevance of the question of Indian *versus* European. This speaker also is embarking on that issue."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"His reference to the question of European *versus* Indian would be relevant only if he could show that this saving of Rs. 5,000 could be brought about by the substitution. If he could show that, he would be perfectly in order. So he had better go to that point at once."

Mr. A. T. PALMER (*continuing*):—"Thank you very much, Sir. It is this very point I was about to refer to. I was going to show that if we employ Indian inspectors there would be a saving. It does not require much to say that, because we would be paying less in the matter of allowances, overseas allowances, etc. There is no doubt there is greater discipline by appointment of European inspectors. But there is more sympathy, more fellow-feeling and more Indianization, if I may use that word, in employing Indian inspectors."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg shortly to oppose this resolution on the main ground that this was a policy adopted by the Public Services Commission itself to which the mover referred and which has been approved by the Secretary of State. I believe that Mr. Ramalingam Chetti has overlooked some of the essential paragraphs of the Public Services Commission Report. If he had read paragraph 5 to Annexure IV to the report, he would have seen that the present policy of having an inspector in the Indian Education Service for each division is the very policy which had been advocated by the Public Services Commission itself. With the permission of the House, I beg to read a few sentences from that Report. This is what the Public Services Commission Report says,—

'Starting from this basis, and excluding from consideration the subordinate service, we are satisfied by the evidence which we received from all quarters that there are in fact two kinds of work—one superior and one inferior—to be performed by educational officers, both on the administrative and collegiate side. On the administrative side this is particularly clear. Here the superior work is that of general supervision and control and the inferior that of ordinary inspection or teaching. For the former a highly and for the latter a less highly qualified type of officer is necessary. We recommend that this difference of fact be recognized and that the administrative service be divided into an upper and a lower class to give effect to this decision. Speaking generally, and to indicate what we have in mind, we would place in class (1) the Principals, and in most cases the Vice-Principals of the training colleges, the headmasters of the specially important high schools and the present inspectors of divisions, but we would call the last-named chief inspectors so as to emphasize the importance of their position.'

'The report further says: 'We would also take the opportunity of the reorganization to abolish the present class of additional inspectors and to create new chief inspectorships in their place, until ultimately there shall be at least one chief inspector to each revenue division.'

'This is in fact, Sir, the very policy which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has indicated in his memorandum of having one chief inspector, an Indian Educational Service officer, for each revenue division. It is according to that policy provision has been made in the present year's budget for three inspectors for an amount aggregating to Rs. 20,000. We are still very short of the required number, and as each inspector of the Indian Education Service is appointed, the assistant inspector will disappear. That is the policy which has been adopted by the Government. At present there are 16 inspectors and the present provision provides only for three more inspectors, that is to say, it brings the total number to 19 inspectors of the Indian Educational Service. I only wish very briefly to refer to the remarks of Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetti. At present, among the inspecting staff in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service as a whole we have nearly 50 per cent officers among the statutory Indians and the Honourable Members will have seen from the Gazette notification that very recently 13 Indian gentlemen have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. It has been the policy of the Government, under orders from the Secretary of State, to see as far as possible that 50 per cent of the appointments in the Indian Educational Service are occupied by Indian gentlemen.'

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I rise to support this motion. The portion to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has drawn our attention requires some consideration. We are glad that, under orders from the Government of India and the Secretary of State, Indians have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. But the point which has been raised by the Honourable Mover of this resolution is on grounds of economy, regarding which this Council has been very particular from its inception. It suggests that by reducing the provision made in the budget under that head it will be possible to secure persons at a cost much less than what has been provided for in the budget. A reference to the recommendations of the Public

26TH MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Krishna Rao ; Rev. Mr. Macphail ; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ;
Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib.)

Services Commission must make us pause a while before we accept them. If we have to-day to regret the heavy cost of administration in the various departments, it is unfortunately due to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. It is not to-day in the year of grace 1921 that we are raising this protest, but it was raised even after the recommendations were published and widely circulated. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramalingam Chetti may be assured that my observations would be perfectly in order irrespective of the details which he is going to refer to. I am going to tell this House that merely because the Public Services Commission recommended a certain course of action, we should not accept it. We must view with considerable regret the increase in cost of expenditure which has been brought about by the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in various respects. If this House is satisfied about that, it cannot and ought not to take a different view even with reference to their recommendations in this matter. It is that aspect which I wish to place before this Council. Though this question has arisen upon a budget provision of Rs. 20,000 being the provision made for Assistant Inspectors it raises a very important question of principle. Though it may not be possible for us to criticise and condemn the proposals made by the Commission, this Council should when it has the opportunity of expressing its disapproval with some of the financial provisions, avail itself of such opportunity by supporting the motion of Mr. Ramalinga Chetti. With these few words I support the motion of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chetti.

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr. President, it is difficult to say what one may or may not say on this matter. But I do feel myself that it is quite possible to draw a distinction between the men who are already in service and the men who have to be recruited. If this distinction is considered, it seems to me that it is not possible to cut down the expenditure. It cannot be cut down by reducing the salaries of two or three officers who are going to be appointed. I feel myself that of recent years there is a feeling that the salaries of some officers should be cut down because men can be had for less and it is a question of supply and demand. You can, no doubt, get heaps of people who would be happy to be appointed as Inspectors of Schools on salaries much lower than those that are now paid, and I know there are a very large number of people who would be happy to become Inspectors to-morrow, but are we sure that they are well qualified to carry on the work of Inspectors? What I consider to be very important is that the man who inspects schools should have large experience. I am not going to enter into the question of European *versus* Indian, and I do not care whether an Inspector is a European or an Indian. But what I do think to be very important is that he should know something of education outside India. Of course, the Honourable Member from Ganjam spoke of nationalizing Indian education. I should like to find out from him exactly what that means. If nationalizing Indian education means to know what is being done in other countries in connexion with education and follow them, then we may begin nationalizing education in that way. I do not want to suggest that we should blindly copy what is followed in the West. But I do think that in trying to improve our schools we should try to know what has been done by other people in other countries, such as Great Britain, America and those on the continent of Europe. Personally, what I want to say is that every Inspector, whether Indian or European, should have a knowledge of educational progress in America and other places and what is done there in such matters, and then deal sympathetically and intelligently with the problems of this country. It is no doubt an excellent thing to talk of Indianization, but if the man feels himself to be no better than a pupil, he cannot make any impression and will not be useful. What is really wanted is that he should have a high ideal and if we can get men with high ideals then, I say they are worth the money we pay them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I just want to say a few words since the question has been introduced. No attempt has been made to show as to how the figure 5,000 has been arrived at. There are already 16 Inspectors, 13 permanent and 3 temporary, and 3 Inspectresses for Girls' Schools and if we take all the three sets together that makes 19. I understood Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar to say that there were going to be three additional Inspectors or 22 in all. Then apart from the old ancient history of this Royal Commission and other things, it has been stated that 50 per cent should be Indians according to the Secretary of State's orders. So that out of 22, 11 should be Indians. The fourth entry on page 139 gives overseas allowances to 11 people already. That means that there are already 11 Europeans out of the existing 19 and there are only 8 Indians. If the 50 per cent rule is to be enforced there will be no difficulty for the Government to say 'We will adopt the 50 per cent. These additional Inspectors will be Indians.' The three temporary Inspectors on page 139 seem to cost Rs. 14,400. I suppose all temporary officers are placed on a lower scale. If that is so, it is difficult to understand why the new Inspectors should cost Rs. 20,000."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I with your permission, Sir, inform the Honourable Member that the provision of Rs. 20,000 includes establishment charges, travelling allowances and various other items—not merely the pay of the Inspectors themselves."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"There is a difference of Rs. 5,500 even after allowing for establishment. I do not think that the cost of establishment for each Inspector can be Rs. 2,000 a year. As we know, the establishment of these Inspectors costs very little. Therefore it is but reasonable to think that the overseas allowance has been included in this Rs. 20,000. If an assurance is given that there will be no overseas allowance and that the three Inspectors will be Indians we shall be satisfied."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB:—"I move that the question be now put."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi [26TH MARCH 1921.
Nayudu; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble the President.)

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"As a matter of practice, Sir, I suggest that questions should not be put before either the mover has replied or before any member of Government has had an opportunity of saying what he wanted to say. Otherwise I submit, that a debate in this House may be absolutely one-sided. I am sorry to see that closure is applied somewhat indiscriminately in this House. I regret to say that the practice which was prevalent in the last Council of a member of Government getting up at an early stage of the proceedings and making a statement on behalf of the Government is not being adopted. At least in this sitting of the Council this is not the case for I believe Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has made a statement on behalf of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"Personally speaking, I am against closure. I wish that the proceedings were not limited to any time and that speakers were allowed to speak. But on this question of closure there is a discretion and if the House wants information, certainly it is open to the Council to say so. The President is only putting to the vote a motion for closure made by an Honourable Member."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I draw the attention of the House to the practice prevailing in the Indian Legislative Assembly? There the closure is never applied before a mover has replied. Even if an Honourable Member moves for a closure, the President has always the discretion to prevent indiscriminate or reckless abuse of the rule about closure. If the motion is put to the vote before the mover has had any chance of replying, it will be really unfair. I only wish that the practice that is now followed in the Legislative Assembly may be followed here. Before the closure is moved, the mover and the official member must have a chance of replying."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I think after what has fallen from some Honourable Members I should say a few words. So far as the President is concerned, I presume all members will agree that he has absolutely no right to compel any member to speak, be it a member of the Executive Council or any of the Ministers. It is not for the President to decide and sit in judgment over the members of Government as to when they should speak and why they have not spoken. Nor is it for the President to ascertain whether the mover of a resolution is or is not going to reply. When the debate has reached a certain stage and it appears to be probably the feeling of a large majority of the House that they have had enough of the debate, it is the duty of the President to give them the opportunity of expressing that wish. And that is the object with which the closure motion is put, and while it will be absolutely irrelevant for us to examine whether till now the closure has or has not been rightly applied, may I point out that in the large majority of cases where the closure has been actually applied, it has been carried unanimously and in a very small percentage of cases, where it has not been carried unanimously, it has been carried by an overwhelming majority. I take it that that means that in all these cases a very large majority of the members felt that they had had enough of the debate. At the same time I quite agree that it would be convenient to this House generally—and in so saying, I believe I am voicing the opinion not of this or of that party but of all Honourable Members—if at a sufficiently early stage of the debate, the member of the Government in charge should get up and explain the position of the Government. It will focus the discussion and enable the Government and the House to know clearly what the issues are. I would also appeal to Honourable movers that they should, instead of waiting until the closure falls upon them, get up in good time and offer to make a reply; in which case, it is true that they run the chance of some members speaking after them, but they would be well advised not to wait for what they may consider to be the psychological moment. It is not expected of me, as President, to adjust a debate with such a degree of precision and to watch over the proceedings to such nicety, as to call upon the mover to offer his remarks at the last possible moment or to make him quite certain that there is nobody else ready to speak after him."

"We are working the Standing Orders for all that they are worth and it must be remembered that the President is after all the mouthpiece of the House. He has no authority independently of the House or of the Standing Orders which he has to interpret and apply. I cannot therefore give any guarantee that I will not agree to apply the closure till the Government member has spoken or till the mover has had an opportunity of doing so. It will be well for the Government member to speak at a fairly early stage to show what the wishes of the Government are. But Government members are not bound to do it. There is no obligation to do so if the Government feel at any time that in regard to any particular subject that the public interest will be best served by allowing the discussion to go forward without their participating in it."

"The mover also may at times feel that the debate has taken such a turn and that so many people have spoken on behalf of his motion that he need not make another speech, in which case he will be perfectly entitled not to reply. It is no function of the President to find out what is passing in the mind of the mover, whether he is waiting to be called on or whether he is satisfied that no reply is necessary; but it is the function of the President, when he considers that the debate has reached a certain stage and when he thinks that there is a general consensus of opinion in the House that the debate should be closed, to allow that consensus to prevail. If he does not do so, he will not be fulfilling his duty; he will be taking a grave responsibility on himself in such cases by withholding the closure."

"I therefore now call upon the House to say what their wishes are with regard to the motion for closure."

The motion for closure was carried by 46 votes against 30.
Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao demanded a poll.

26TH MARCH 1921.]

A poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson. | 26. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 2. " Mr. C. G. Todhunter. | 27. " O. Tanikachala Chettiyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. | 28. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 4. " Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 29. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar. | 30. " M. C. Raja. |
| 6. " Mr. P. Ramarayanagar. | 31. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| 7. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu. | 32. " R. T. Kesavalu Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. F. J. Richards. | 33. " M. C. Madura Pillai. |
| 9. " R. G. Grieve. | 34. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 10. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 35. " D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu. |
| 11. " E. Periyannayakam. | 36. Mr. M. D. Devadass. |
| 12. " S. B. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur. | 37. " A. T. Palmer. |
| 13. " R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 38. " G. Vandanam. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar. | 39. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar. | 40. Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Rao Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 41. Ahmad Miran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. Mr. K. P. Gopala Menon. | 42. Mr. A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib. |
| 18. " A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar. | 43. " Saiyid Muhammad Padsha Sahib. |
| 19. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 44. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro. | 45. Mr. A. M. MacDougall. |
| 21. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. | 46. Rao Bahadur T. Namburumal Chettiyar. |
| 22. " R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar. | 47. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya. |
| 23. " S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. | 48. Rev. E. M. Macphail. |
| 24. " N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai. | 49. Mr. R. E. Rencontre. |
| 25. " A. Subbarayudu. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. | 15. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya. | 16. Mr. P. Siva Rao. |
| 3. " P. C. Muthu Chettiyar. | 17. Sriman Biswanath Das. |
| 4. " T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 18. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja. | 19. Mr. K. V. Ramachari. |
| 6. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 20. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao. |
| 7. " T. Sivasankaram Pillai. | 21. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 8. " S. Somasundaram Pillai. | 22. Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat. |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 23. Sriman Sasibushana Rath. |
| 10. Mr. A. Tangavelu Nayagar. | 24. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao. | 25. Mr. M. Suryanarayana Pantulu. |
| 12. Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 26. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 13. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 27. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 14. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. | 28. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar. |
| | 29. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| | 30. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan. |

The motion for the closure of the debate was carried by 49 voting for, 30 voting against.
The main motion of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar (No. 47) to reduce by Rs. 5,000 the provision of Rs. 20,000 for the appointment of an additional Inspectress and of additional Inspectors was then put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar demanded a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. | 16. Sriman Biswanath Das. |
| 2. Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar. | 17. Mr. S. Muttumanikkachari. |
| 3. Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 18. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja. | 19. Mr. K. V. Ramachari. |
| 5. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai. | 20. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao. |
| 6. " N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai. | 21. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 7. " A. Subbarayudu. | 22. Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat. |
| 8. " A. Tangavelu Nayagar. | 23. Sriman Sasibushana Rath. |
| 9. " V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. | 24. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu. |
| 10. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao. | 25. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 26. Mr. M. Suryanarayana Pantulu. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 27. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 13. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. | 28. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 29. " S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar. |
| 15. Mr. P. Siva Rao. | 30. " A. T. Palmer. |

DEMAND XVI—EDUCATION (NON-EUROPEAN)

(Mr. Krishna Rao ;
the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.)

[26TH MARCH 1921.]

Noes.

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|--|--|
| 1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson. | 26. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai. |
| 2. " Mr. C. G. Todhunter. | 27. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | Nayudu. |
| 4. " Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 28. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 29. Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar. |
| 6. " Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayulu | 30. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam |
| Reddiyar. | Nayudu. |
| 7. " Mr. P. Ramarayaningar. | 31. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi | 32. " M. C. Raja. |
| Nayudu. | 33. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| 9. Mr. F. J. Richards. | 34. " R. T. Kesavulu Pillai. |
| 10. " R. G. Grieve. | 35. " M. C. Madurai Pillai. |
| 11. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 36. " M. D. Devadoss. |
| 12. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 37. " G. Vandanam. |
| 13. Mr. E. Periyarayagam. | 38. " Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razaak Sahib. |
| 14. " S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad. | 39. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur-Rahman |
| 15. " B. Appaswami Nayudu. | Sahib. |
| 16. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar. | 40. Munshi Muhammad Abdur-Rahman |
| 17. Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar. | Sahib. |
| 18. Rao Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 41. Mr. Ahmed Miran Sahib. |
| 19. Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya. | 42. " A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib. |
| 20. " K. P. Gopala Menon. | 43. " A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar. |
| 21. " A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar. | 44. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib. |
| 22. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 45. Mr. A. M. MacDougall. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro. | 46. Rao Bahadur T. Numberumal Chettiyar. |
| 24. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. | 47. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya. |
| 25. " R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar. | 48. Rev. E. M. Macphail. |
| 26. " S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. | 49. Mr. R. E. Rencontre. |

Thirty members voted for the motion and 49 against.

Order 13975/23.9.21
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22.9.21

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23.9.21

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23/9/21

Leque Council -
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- additional
inspections and
inspectors - recorded

Note - The proposal to employ
three additional inspectors of
schools has since been dropped

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192

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DATED

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ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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LETTER GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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