

Law (1925) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1930

DATED

9-11-1925

[Despatch Abstract.]

Chettur-G.K.

Reconsideration of the orders in G.O.No.918, Law(Education),
dated the 1st June 1925--declined.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
50	1206	L.E.	11.7.25				
80	918	L.E.	15.6.25				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

From

M. R. Ry. Govinda Krishna Chettur Avergal, M. A. (Oxon.),
Acting Principal,
Government College, Mangalore.

To

H. E. Viscount Gosehen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.,
Governor of Madras,
(FORT ST. GEORGE).

Through

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,

I beg to place before you for your favourable consideration the following facts concerning myself and my position in the Educational Department. I do so in the hope that an impartial statement of my claims and the very definite sense of grievance which I entertain will secure for me a reconsideration of G. O. No. 918 Law (Education), dated 1st June 1925, (Appendix IIID), which I feel certain was arrived at without all the facts of the case being taken into consideration.

I am a first-class (English) graduate of the University of Madras, and an Honours graduate (History) of the University of Oxford. On my return from England (October 1921), I applied for a post in the Indian Educational Service, and my name was approved of by the Selection Board as fit for such an appointment, and registered on the list of suitable applicants to posts in the I. E. S., maintained by the Government of India. There being no vacancy at the time, I was informed that I should be appointed when a suitable vacancy arose. This did not happen for quite ten months, and though I was more than once offered an appointment in the Madras Educational Service, I refused such offers and was content to wait, feeling not only that my qualifications entitled me to something better, but also that acceptance of a post in the M. E. S. would prejudice my claims for future appointment to the I. E. S. Finally, in September 1922, I was appointed *directly* to the Indian Educational Service, and after a period of nearly a month's training, posted to this College as (acting) Principal. At the end of six months, my work evidently having been found satisfactory, I was recommended by the Government of Madras for a year's extension, which was sanctioned by the Government of India. (G. O. No. 782 Law (Education) Department, dated 7-6-1923—Appendix IIIA). At the end of that year, that is at the end of 18 months of service, my work continuing to be satisfactory, I was again recommended by the Government of Madras for a further extension of six months in the service, which the Government of India were once more pleased to sanction (G. O. No. 419 Mis. Law (Education) Department dated 19-3-1924—Appendix IIIB). When these six months were over I had completed two years of service in the Department, and was ripe for confirmation. When however my papers were sent up to the Government of India at the end of these two years, that is in October of 1924, owing to

the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding provincialisation of the All India Services, the Government of India, as a temporary measure, were pleased to sanction my officiating appointment in the I. E. S. from 23rd October 1924 until further orders (G. O. No. 1713 Mis. Law (Education), 7-11-1924—Appendix IIIC). Obviously my work still continued to be satisfactory, and the order of the Government of India just quoted, led me to hope for confirmation in the Indian Educational Service when the Secretary of State should issue final orders regarding the position of officers like me, who had been appointed *prior to the appointment of the Lee Commission*, and who had been doing satisfactory work. I was therefore the more surprised when in January of 1925, barely three months after the order of the Government of India had been received by me, the Government of Madras reduced me to the Madras Educational Service on an initial salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, when at the time I was drawing Rs. 500 in the scale of the I. E. S. I felt that this was most unfair, particularly as some officers who had been appointed to the I. E. S. *after* me were allowed to continue in the I. E. S., and pointed out the injustice of the treatment which was being given to me, and the considerable hardship which it involved, in a memorial to the Madras Government; but I was informed (G. O. No. 918 Law-Education dated 1st June 1925) that Government were unable to accede (though no reasons were given) to my requests for confirmation in the I. E. S., or for the grant of a higher initial pay in the M. E. S. I cannot but think that the decision of the Government was arrived at without taking into consideration all the facts of the case.

I confess that I am at a loss to understand why after *two years and three months* of satisfactory work in the Indian Educational Service, at a time when I was entitled to be confirmed in that Service, I should suddenly have been reduced to a lower service which I never contemplated entering at any time, and *my pay cut down by nearly one half*. The only conclusion which I can come to under these circumstances is, that I am not considered by the Madras Government to be *fit* to continue in the I. E. S. I cannot realise or understand how it is I am suddenly adjudged unfit, when previous reports about my work have been so satisfactory as to secure sanction for extensions of my period of service from the Government of India. I could have understood my reduction if my *regime* in this College had been a failure, but I do not think it can be considered so from any point of view. I have been the Principal of this College ever since I was appointed in October 1922, and I may say without boasting that the College owes to me several improvements which have contributed in no little measure to its efficiency as an educational institution, and the prestige which it possesses in the eyes of the public. The College Miscellany, which owes its inception to me, is perhaps the clearest indication of the deep and wholehearted interest which I have always taken in the welfare of the College, and it is a matter of no little personal satisfaction to know that this organ of the Government College Mangalore is admittedly one of the very best of its kind in the country; I may in this connection be allowed to draw attention to a personal letter (Appendix IV) sent to me by H. E. Lord Willingdon expressing his warm appreciation of the Magazine, and embodying a message to the students of this College. I am confident that the four numbers which I have been enabled to publish until now will stand as a permanent record of my successful administration of this institution and of my unsparing devotion to its interests. I feel that they constitute in themselves a complete and sufficient answer to any charge of inefficiency which may be brought against me. May I also point out that judged by "results," the period of my Principalship has been no less successful. The year 1924—25 has a remarkable record of progress and good work to its credit, and in the public examinations (Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, and the Intermediate Examination) our highest hopes have been realised. Out of *twenty* candidates presented for the S. S. L. C., *sixteen* were declared eligible for a University course which gives us a pass percentage of 80; and out of fifty presented for the Intermediate examination *twenty-five* were declared completely successful, five of

(D)

(C)

80.119
27.1.25

(B)

The Selection Committee considered that he would have been fit for the I.E.S. but he obtained a higher class in the Oxford degree - p. 212
22.2.25

The D.P. considers that the results were not quite satisfactory

M. 6-7 m.p.m.

p. 12 m.p.m.

these being placed in the first class, while a very large number passed in parts. In the English part of the examination alone, 74% of the total number presented were declared successful. These figures, I need scarcely add, are considerably higher than the Presidency Averages for the year. I may also state that the strength of the College classes has nearly doubled itself this year as the result of my successful administration, in spite of the fact that several Colleges on the West Coast have been raised to the first-grade and the additional attraction into those Colleges which this implies. May I also mention in this connection that when the Madras University was reconstituted under the University Act in 1923, I was *elected* to a seat on the Academic Council by the Principals of second-grade Colleges.

These facts, I submit, speak for themselves. I do not think it can be urged against me with any show of reason that my work has been inefficient or unsatisfactory. I believe on the contrary that I have given ample proof not only of the very great interest which I have taken in my work and the ungrudging labour which I have brought to bear upon it, but also of the success with which my efforts have been crowned.

I have sometimes wondered whether it is the class which I obtained in the Oxford Schools (third) which stands against my entry into the I. E. S. now. I cannot think so for several reasons. In the first place, because it did not stand against my name being approved of in 1921 by the Selection Board, who considered me properly qualified and suitable for appointment in the I. E. S., and on whose approval my name was registered for appointment on the Government of India waiting list. Nor did my class stand against me on my actual appointment directly to the Indian Educational Service in October 1922. That being the case, I cannot see *why it should stand against me in 1925, after over two years of approved service*. Moreover it is hardly necessary for me to point out that there are gentlemen with no higher qualifications than what I possess, and not a few with qualifications considerably less, who are at the present moment permanent members of the Indian Educational Service. However that may be, I may be permitted to state that the class which I secured at Oxford cannot be considered an index of my real ability. The accompanying letters (Appendix I) from my tutors and from my warden (Dr. W. A. Spooner) will show the high estimation in which I was held, and the expectations that were formed of me. They show that I was one of a brilliant set at Oxford (New College) and that I was in the running for a *first class*, which I should have secured, but for a serious illness to which I was subjected during the greater part of the examination term, and during the examination itself. I feel therefore that it is not fair to me to argue my class against me particularly at this stage, after I have served for considerably over two years and shown my real ability and worth.

My endeavour has been to show that the period of my Principalship in this College has been a period of continuous and strenuous effort attended with more than ordinary success, and that a charge of inefficiency, (if ever such a charge is brought against me), cannot but fall to the ground on a consideration of the facts of the case. I have endeavoured also to show that my Oxford degree does not represent my true ability, and the letters from my tutors vouch for this in no hesitating terms. I am therefore painfully at a loss to know why this heavy punishment of reduction both in status and pay should have been laid upon me. Mr. R. Littlehales, in January of 1925, who was then Director of Public Instruction, assured me in person that I was being put into the M. E. S. because recruitment to the I. E. S. had been closed under the Secretary of State's orders, but that I *should not suffer any loss in pay*. As he had always been extremely kind to me, and always uniformly appreciative of my work, I am confident that he did not intend that I should suffer by the change. I realised on the other hand that I had no reason to grumble at the application of what I was made to understand was a general policy, even though I felt, and still feel, that the fact of my having been

appointed before the constitution of the Lee Commission, entitled me to confirmation in the I. E. S., irrespective of the changes introduced as the result of the Commissions recommendations.

I find however great differences in the treatment meted out to me and the treatment given to officers similar to myself. In the first place although I was reduced to the M. E. S. in January of 1925, officers who were appointed to the I. E. S. after my appointment, are still allowed to continue in the I. E. S. (*vide* Quarterly Civil Lists, January and April 1925). Also I learn, that though my request for being given an initial pay of Rs. 500, while I continued to be in the M. E. S., instead of Rs. 300 per mensem, was refused, a similar request from another officer *with less qualifications than myself* (P. Raghavachari, D. E. O., Nellore) whose case was exactly like my own in all respects, was granted. These do not strike me as the application of a general policy. And since it seems to me that there is no reason why I should fall into a category by myself, I request most respectfully that the same standards of treatment which have been applied to other officers in my position, may also be applied to me.

I may point out in this connection that senior officers in the M. E. S. can, under the circumstances, have no reason to object to my being given a salary of Rs. 500 while I continue to be in the M. E. S., since I should have enjoyed that salary in the Superior Service, but for the intervention of the Lee Commission's recommendations. *There are moreover, four definite and established precedents in my favour, and none against.* And I may also add that should the established precedent be followed in my case also, it will be the last of its kind.

May I also be permitted to point out that though I have been compelled to draw only Rs. 300 per mensem since February of this year, the nature of my work as Principal of this College has remained exactly the same. I fail to realise why for the same work performed under exactly the same conditions, I should now be paid *little over half my former salary.*

It is not as though the quality of my work had deteriorated. I have on the other hand given of my very best to the College, and done so ungrudgingly; laboured in its interests with wholehearted devotion; entered enthusiastically into schemes for promoting its advancement. I do not think that there is a single person in this town or in this district, who, if called upon will not vouch for my justly earned popularity as Principal, for my unflagging interest in its welfare, for my successful and smooth management of its affairs, and for the esteem in which I am held by all those who are interested in the working of the institution. It is not for me perhaps to speak of these things, and I should not under ordinary circumstances have given expression to such feelings, but in this crisis of my career, when my entire future is threatened with ruin, and all my confident hopes and ambitions in danger of being dashed to the ground, I feel I owe it to myself in common justice to make my position perfectly clear and to establish the fairness and legitimacy of my claims. I may be permitted in this connection to draw attention to a letter (Appendix II) written by Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President of the District Board, South Kanara, to Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, expressing appreciation of my services, and pointing out the inadvisability, in the interests of the College, of my transfer from this institution. The letter was furnished to me by Mr. Subba Rao, and I append it to this Memorial with his kind permission, not merely because it gives some idea of the impression I have created in this district, as well as the disinterested opinions of one who has been closely identified with the life of this College for a period of over thirty years, but also because I attribute to the circumstance of this letter, in no small measure, the cancellation of my orders of transfer referred to above.

Mr. H. Panam
warrant is to
only officer
operating. The
rest hold
permanent
appointments
in the M.E.S.

MISSO

1. K. K. Ramachandran
2. K. G. Srinivasan
3. T. B. Krishna Rao
4. P. Raghavachari

There is one
Mr. S. S. Reddy

There are several
M.E.S. officers doing
D.E.S. work without
extra remuneration
as offrs. promotions
have been stopped

H.S. 9
infra

This was not so.

May I in conclusion be allowed to point out the very serious loss which I shall sustain should my present distressing condition be perpetuated. Not only shall I lose my status as an Imperial Service Officer and its attendant privileges, while those in no way better qualified will continue to enjoy a superior position, but I shall also lose thousands of rupees every year by my reduction in pay (Appendix V), not to speak of *the inferior position in an inferior service* which I shall be forced to occupy. I feel I have done nothing to merit such treatment, and cannot see why a punishment so heavy and so altogether unprecedented should be laid upon me, when no grounds whatever for such punishment can, as I have shown, in any sense, or from any point of view, be brought forward.

I beg therefore, most respectfully, that Your Excellency taking into consideration all the facts of my case and noting the obvious unfairness of the treatment which has been given to me, may graciously be moved to see that justice is done.

For which act I shall ever remain grateful.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most respectful, most obedient servant,

P. Chatterjee

Acting Principal
Government College, Mangalore.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
MANGALORE
DATED, AUGUST 12TH 1925.

ENCLOSURES:—

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX I

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,
SEPT. 5TH 1921.

During Mr. G. K. Chettur's residence at New College, I have had him as pupil several terms and have had very good facilities for judging his capabilities.

His essays were always very good pieces of work, and showed real thinking power combined with considerable industry. They compared very favourably with those of his contemporaries, though his year contained some of the most brilliant historians in Oxford. I never recollect him to have fallen below the high standard of work which he set for himself, and I know that this view is shared by at least one of my colleagues for whom he did essays.

I was very disappointed that Mr. Chettur's class was a Third, and I am convinced that the only explanation of this was his bad health during the greater part of this summer. The work he did in College was of a much higher standard, and it was regarded as quite possible that he might get a First, or at least a good Second.

I wish therefore to recommend Mr. Chettur on the ground that his class in Schools is due to bad health and is lower than his real capabilities. He has great powers of work and concentration and shows independence and initiative in his thinking.

(Sd.) DAVID OGG,
*Fellow and Tutor, New College, Oxford,
Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.*

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.
AUG. 30TH 1921.

Mr. G. K. Chettur has been my pupil at intervals during the last three years, and as I understand he is seeking an appointment in the Imperial Educational Service. I have much pleasure in giving my tribute to his ability. That he was placed in the Third Class in the History Schools in 1921 at Oxford was due more to his misfortune than to anything else, as he was unwell at the time, and from the papers of his that I saw in the examination, I can say that he certainly did not do himself justice. He is a man who thinks for himself, writes good English, and can express himself clearly, and should I think make a good teacher.

After some years experience of teaching students from India, I can say that Mr. Chettur proved one of the most easy and interested pupils from the East that I have come across, and showed himself capable of assimilating other people's points of view far more easily than the average Indian. I very much hope that Mr. Chettur will be successful in his application, and that no undue emphasis will be laid upon the fact that in Examinations he has not done as well as might have been expected by those who had the supervision of his work.

(Sd.) L. G. WICKHAM-LEGG,
Fellow and Tutor, New College, Oxford.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
SEPT. 11TH 1921.

Mr. G. K. Chettur of New College, read with me for the Final Honour School of Modern History while I was a Fellow and Tutor there, during the years 1919 and 1920. He took his Preliminary Examination with credit, and was, I believe, complimented by the Examiner. The essays which he did for me, especially in the early part of his course, showed reading and thought, and were decidedly up to the standard of a good Second Class. He was very anxious (if anything over anxious) to do himself justice, and to give satisfaction to his tutors; and he was not only interested in his work in History but also in Literature and Art. I left Oxford a year ago, and I have not seen anything of his work during the last year of his course. But I know enough of his work to be able to recommend him for a post in the Educational Service of India, and to say that he will bring good ability and a lively mind to the Service, if he is appointed to it.

(Sd.) ERNEST BARKER, M. A., LL. D.,
Principal of King's College.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.
SEPT. 15TH 1921.

This is to testify that Mr. G. K. Chettur B. A. of New College, has passed four years as a member of this College and has borne a good character during the course of them; he has made many friends in College, and has been a leading member of the Indian Community in Oxford. He leaves Oxford, I believe, with feelings of genuine good will to the College and the University, and with many happy memories of the time he has spent at Oxford and in England. These memories I trust he will carry with him to India, and while here, for the advancement of his country, will help to promote those feelings of amity and good-will which it is to the interest both of England and India should subsist between them.

Mr. Chettur is a man of ability who possesses much power of expression. He is a really good historian, has read widely in English Literature, and has produced poems in English which are praised and appreciated by those qualified to judge. I think his knowledge and power of vivid expression should make him a really good teacher, while his knowledge of England on the one hand, and his sympathy with Indian ideals on the other, should commend him to his pupils. I look forward to his having an useful and distinguished career in the Educational Service which he wishes to enter.

In the early part of his course, Mr. Chettur obtained distinction in the History Previous Examination and was specially complimented by the examiners on the excellence of his work. In the Final Schools he obtained only a Third Class, but this I think was mainly due to his suffering from ill-health at the time of the examination. At any rate my belief is that he was unable at the time to do himself justice and that his class does not represent the ability which he possesses.

(Sd.) W. A. SPOONER, D. D.,
Warden of New College, Oxford.

APPENDIX II

Copy of letter from M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President, District Board, South Kanara, to Mr. R. G. Grieve, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

MANGALORE.

MARCH 1925.

DEAR MR. GRIEVE,

I returned from Madras last week after attending a meeting of the Senate, and the first thing I was informed of was that our popular and highly esteemed Principal Mr. G. K. Chettur, is under orders of transfer from the Government College. This has given me cause not only for much surprise, but also great concern, from the point of view of the interests of the College, which are bound to suffer by the transfer of Mr. Chettur.

You know the deep interest which I take in the welfare of our College. I am an old student myself, and I have been identified with the institution, in one way or another, and always intimately, for over a period of 30 years. In recent years, I have been pained to watch the repeated set-backs which the College has received owing to frequent changes of the head of the institution. For the last two years and a half, however, we have had for Principal a gentleman who has inspired us all with the most perfect confidence in his capacity to administer the affairs of the College successfully. Mr. G. K. Chettur has won for himself the deep regard of the Mangalore Public, and is universally held in the highest esteem. He has made a name as a scholar and as a teacher of distinction, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is one of the most popular Principals we have ever had. His learning, his tact, his sympathy, his consideration, combined with his firmness in matters of discipline, have inspired one and all with respect as well as admiration.

The College owes to him many signal improvements. He has started a Dramatic Society which is doing splendid work, as also a Boy Scout Troop. The College is indebted to him for a Magazine of which it may well be proud, for the like is not I believe to be seen anywhere else in India. The various College activities have received under his inspiration a new and vigorous lease of life; and in athletic and sporting matters his interest and enthusiasm have set a most salutary example. I am not exaggerating therefore when I say that Mr. Chettur has given the College a very considerable prestige in the eyes of everybody, and that he has infused a new and valuable spirit altogether into the institution, especially in matters scholastic, literary and histrionic.

This is the type of man we want at the head of our institution, and we do not wish to part with him, now we have got him. In two years and a half, he has done very good work in the College, and I should like to see him continue for another couple of years at least so that he may be enabled to complete the work to which he has so ungrudgingly devoted all his time and ability.

I understand also that Mr. Chettur whose appointment was in the I. E. S. has now been reduced to the M. E. S., and that this has been done on the score of his unfitness to continue in the I. E. S. If this is so, I can only infer that there has been a very serious and regrettable misapprehension of the nature and quality of Mr. Chettur's work. Mr. Chettur is a man of no common ability, and he has devoted himself entirely to the interests of the College, with, as it has proved, remarkable success. I have watched his career right through from the beginning, and I say what I have said in all sincerity and good faith.

Further, I do not think there is any one in this district who will deny the distinguished and disinterested work he has rendered in the College, and in the cause of Education, or who does not deeply regret the unmerited loss he has sustained in the Department, or the loss they themselves are certain to sustain by his transfer.

May I therefore request you to be so good as not to transfer Mr. Chettur from Mangalore, and also to see that there is no misapprehension on the part of anybody in regard either to his capacity or his efficiency, by which he may suffer in the Department. I look forward not only to his order of transfer being cancelled, but also to his speedy reinstatement in the I. E. S. of which I am convinced he will continue to be a shining ornament.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) N. SUBBA RAO.

10
APPENDIX III

A

G. O. No. Mis. 782 Law (Education) Department, dated 7th June 1923.

Order:—

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the temporary employment of M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal, in the Indian Educational Service for a further period of one year from 23rd April 1923.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 2456/23 dated 15-6-1923.

(By Order)

(Sd). T. R. SUNDARAM,
Manager, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.

B

G. O. No. 419 Mis. Law (Education), dated 19th March 1924.

Order:—

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal, Acting Principal, Government College, Mangalore, is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of his temporary employment in the Indian Educational Service for a further period of six months from 23rd April 1924.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R. C. 342-C/24, dated 21-3-1924.

(By Order)

(Sd). A. NARAYANASWAMI,
Senior Superintendent, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.

C

G. O. No. 173 Mis. Law (Education), dated 7th November 1924.

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned his officiating appointment in the Indian Educational Service from 23rd October 1924, until further orders.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R. C. 1. No. 26/24 dated 8-11-1924.

(Sd). ABDUR RAHIM,
For Director of Public Instruction.

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— 11 —

D

G. O. No. 918 Law (Education), dated 1st June 1925.

Order:—

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur should be informed that the Government are unable to accede to his requests for confirmation in the Indian Educational Service, or for the grant of a higher initial pay in the Madras Educational Service.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education).

(Sd). V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Dis. No. 2241/25 dated 9th June 1925.

APPENDIX IV

Personal letter of Appreciation sent by H. E. Lord Willingdon on receipt of the 11th Volume of the Government College Miscellany.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

19. 3. 24

Dear W. Chatter.

I have just seen the 2nd volume of Gov. College Miscellany with congratulate you warmly on its contents, very particularly on the high standard you are keeping in regard to library & other interest.

You want me to send a message to your students. I do so gladly. Tell them that, on the eve of my departure, I wish them all luck & prosperity in their future lives, & that I trust that, in God's Providence they may all be upright, honorable, zealous workers for the welfare of their Motherland & loyal devoted citizens of the British Empire.

Yr. sincerely

Willingdon

APPENDIX V

Statement showing Loss of Pay in the M. E. S. at the end of 26 years of Service.—Total loss 1,08,000. (One lakh and eight thousand rupees).

Year	Pay per mensem in the I. E. S.	Pay per mensem in the M. E. S.	Difference per mensem in Rupees	Yearly loss in Rupees
1st	400			
2nd	450			
3rd	500	300	200	2,400
4th	550	325	225	2,700
5th	600	350	250	3,000
6th	600	375	225	2,700
7th	650	400	250	3,000
8th	700	425	275	3,300
9th	750	450	300	3,600
10th	800	475	325	3,900
11th	850	500	350	4,200
12th	900	550	350	4,200
13th	950	600	350	4,200
14th	1,000	650	350	4,200
15th	1,000	700	300	3,600
16th	1,050	750	300	3,600
17th	1,100	800	300	3,600
18th	1,150	800	350	4,200
19th	1,200	800	400	4,800
20th	1,250	800	450	5,400
21st	1,250	800	450	5,400
22nd	1,300	800	500	6,000
23rd	1,350	800	550	6,600
24th	1,400	800	600	7,200
25th	1,450	800	650	7,800
26th	1,500	800	700	8,400

Total . . 1,08,000

W. Chatter
Acting Principal
Government College, Mangalore.

Law (Education)

DEPARTMENT.

Received 12 SEP 1925 192 . Registered 192 .



Subject.

A. Lu 34794

14/9/25 -

Memorial from M.R. Ry G.K. Chettur A/vargal, Officiating
Principal, Government College, Mangalore dated 12th August 1925
requesting higher initial pay in the Madras Educational
Service.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

R.O.C. No. 1332 C/25

Spare copies

Station Madras , Dated the 9th September 1925.

From (Name) R.G. Grieve, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law (Education) Department.

SIX

Submitted to Government, Law (Education) Department.

2. Attention is solicited to G.O.No. 918 Law (Education)
dated 1st June 1925.

A. Ramaiah

for Director of Public Instruction.

P.V.S. 10/9



PRINTED AT THE CODIALBAIL PRESS, MANGALORE, S. K.



N. 3-44/25

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Madras.

18th August 1935.

Dear Mr. Krishnamachari,

I am to send you the enclosed copy of a memorial received from Mr. Chettur. His Excellency understands that a copy has been forwarded through the official channels.

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)

M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnama
Achariyar A.V.I.,

Secretary to Government,
Law Department, Law (Gen) Dept

The receipt of the original
memorial sent through the
D.P.I., may be awaited.

This 8/8
22/8/35

A-91 V.T.
24/8

Law (Education) Department
[C. No. 3479 A] From the D.O.S., R.O.E.,
No. 1332 of 9.9.25

Subject - Mrs. K. Chettur -
Memorial - requesting reconsideration
of G.O. 918 Law (Education) of 1.6.25

(B)

(B)

Mr. Chettur request that G.O. no. 918
Law (Education) of 1.6.25 passing orders on his
memorial for

- (1) Confirmation in the D.E.S.,
 - or (2) Grant of a higher initial pay
- in the M.E.S., should be reconsidered.

The case of Mr Chettur has already
been fully considered - Attention
is solicited to pages 8-13 of G.O. no.
918 Law (Education) of 1.6.25 and pages
16, 19, 21 & 22 of G.O. no. 1206 Law (Educa-
tion) of 11.7.25.

(B)

(A)

No new grounds have been adduced
in the present memorial.

For orders whether ~~be requested~~
~~be taken or not~~

This 18.9.25 / Mr. Chettur may be informed that the Govt.
are unable to reconsider the previous order.

8/4
22.9.25

24.9.25
5

17/2

Put up the new appeal rules framed by the Govt of India

V.T.K.
25.9

Submitted.

Please see rules XVI & XXIX of the 1180f (G) rules published with the Govt of India 10 6187 sub resolution no. 8-472-II-23 on pages 11.6.26 554 & 556 of the 1180f of India & 21.6.24

Shis
25.9.25
8/11
25.9.25

At
25.9.15

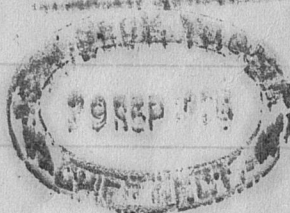
Will Public indly say whether any rules have been made regarding appeals to H. & the Govt under Rule XVIII?

V.T.K.
28/9

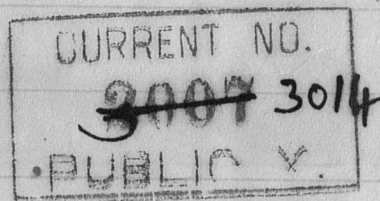
Public 11.6

Pub(x) Dept

No rules have been issued under rule XVIII of the Statutory Rules issued by the S. & S, ^{nor is} there is any proposal to issue any rules under it, but ^{a question has} been raised by this Govt regarding the Constitutional aspect of the rule & this is still under the consideration of the Govt of India.



Law (Edn) no 3479 A-1
29.9.25



11 554 of Gazette at G

Vide letter
no. 35-61
CF in bundle
file

12/18

3

This Govt's view is that it is not correct to allow appeal to the Governor against the orders of the Government.

2 It is doubtful whether Mr Chettur had a right of appeal at all under the new rules - cf rule XX (b) of the statutory rules. In any case he does not seem to have the right of second appeal.

11 554 of Gazette at G

28/9/25 As noted para. 2. above is not the app't a permanent one, although Mr Chettur may be holding it only temporarily?

all
2.10.25

1105

Submitted that the appointment in the I. & S. which Mr. Chettur was holding ^{is} a permanent appointment. In G.O. No. 119, Law (Edn), dated 27th January 1925, this I. & S. post was ordered to be kept temporarily in abeyance, and in its stead, the creation of a post in the M. & S. was sanctioned.

(C)

10/10/25 I don't think rule XX (b) applies here. It appears however to be no provision in the rules for an appeal

to the Governor in this case.

are

3-10-22

Pulch, no 3014-1
3.X.25

(Law Dept) Dept Law no

Under the powers delegated to the Local

Government Mr. G.K. Chettur was appointed to act as Principal, Government College, Mangalore in the I.E.S.

with effect from 23-10-22 for a period of six months

(Vide G.O. No. 511 A, dated 27-9-22) On the expiry

of this period the Govt. of India were addressed to

sanction his continuance in the I.E.S. for another

year from the 23rd April 1923 (Vide letter No.628 A,

dated 4-5-23). The Govt. of India sanctioned the con-

tinuance of the appointment (Vide G.O. No. 782 L.E.

dated 7-6-23) This latter period expired on 22-4-24

and the Govt. of India were again addressed for the

continuance of Mr. Chettur in the I.E.S., for a further

period of six months from 23-4-24 (Vide letter No.

210 Mis., L.E. dated 14-2-24). The Govt. of India

sanctioned the proposal with the remark that this

period would complete the period of two years for

which they are empowered to make temporary appoint-

ments in the I.E.S., The period of two years expired

on 22-10-24 .

2. In the meantime, the Govt. of India in their letter No. 1398 (Edn) dated 11-7-24 intimated that, pending consideration of the Lee Commission Report, no officiating appointments should be made to the I.E.S. even for periods not exceeding six months. An enquiry was therefore made of the Govt. of India whether the Local Government was precluded from applying for further extension of the period of employment of

90 882 SH (W)

23.9.13

A. On 3777 A

5710/25



(X)

(M)

(S)

(Y)

(K)

40 419
19.3.24

(V)

80 1572 (E)
10.10.24

(D)
80 1713
7.11.24

Mr. Chettur in the I.E.S. The Govt. of India in their letter No. 2068 (Edn), dated 25-10-24 conveyed their sanction to Mr. G.K. Chettur officiating in the I.E.S. with effect from 23-10-24, pending a decision on the Lee Commission Report and added that the Secretary of State would be addressed in due course and asked to confirm the sanction.

3. Mr. G.K. Chettur thus continued to officiate in the I.E.S. till 27-1-25 when he was reverted to the M.E.S. (Vide G.O. No. 119 L.E. dated 27-1-25). The fact was also reported to the Govt. of India - vide telegram of 9-5-25 (V)

4. The Govt. of India subsequently conveyed in their letter No. 1726 (Edn), dated 21-8-25, the sanction of the Secretary of State to the officiating appointment of Mr. Chettur to the I.E.S. for the definite period from 23-10-22 to 27-1-25 (Vide G.O. No. 1565 L.E. dated 7-9-25). On the 27th January '25 Mr. Chettur ceased to officiate in the I.E.S. There is no sanction of the Secretary of State for his employment in the I.E.S. subsisting now and not utilised by the Government. His present status is that of an officiating officer in the M.E.S.

5. Rule XX (b) of the Statutory Memorial Rules issued by the Secretary of State provides that no appeal shall lie against the removal of a person appointed by an authority in India to hold a temporary appointment. Mr. Chettur was acting in the I.E.S. for a total period of 2 years 3 months and 4 days. The two years period was covered by the sanction of the 'authorities in India' and the balance of three months and four days only was covered by the Secretary of State's sanction. When he was reverted to M.E.S. on 27-1-25, he had not been holding an appointment made with the sanction of the Secretary of State. His appointment beyond two years for three months and four days was subsequently ratified by the Secretary of State for the definite

80 1535 (Z)
2.9.25

(Z)

N 554 after 9.10.24
India - (S)

period specified.

6. A member of the Provincial Service ^{can} under Rule XVIII appeal to the Governor against the order of the Local Government. This rule obviously applies only to permanent members of that service, as there is separate provision (Rule XX) to govern the cases of probationers and officers appointed to hold temporary posts. Mr. Chettur is still an acting officer in the M.E.S. Rule XVIII does not therefore apply to him.

7. On the merits of the case the following points are for consideration:

(1) Restoration to I.E.S. is out of the question at present. The D.P.I. has stated that the case of others like Mr. C.D. ^{Subrahmany} Chetty and other officers in the M.E.S. with superior claims should be considered first;

(2) In regard to the grant of higher initial pay in M.E.S. Mr. Chettur's case is distinguishable from Mr. Raghavachari's. The latter was recommended for confirmation in the I.E.S. to the Secretary of State and had more than 5½ years acting service in I.E.S. Even he was not granted the full pay he had been drawing in the I.E.S. but only a lower pay, viz., Rs 500 against Rs 600 drawn by him in I.E.S.

(3) Attention is invited to the remarks of the D.P.I. in his letter dated 10-2-25 regarding Mr. Chettur's work as Principal - Page 6 of G.O. 918 dated 1-6-25.

Mr. Chettur was ~~appointed~~ continued in the I.E.S. with the sanction of the Secretary of State and so he cannot be said to be an officer "appointed by an authority in India". He has therefore

Page 554 of the ^(C)
Schedule of India
but up

vide p. 9 of G.O. 600 ^(B)
1-12-24

p. 21 + 22 of G.O. 1206
11-7-25
^(A)

^(B)

a right of appeal to the Govt of India.

2) The present petition is for a review of the orders passed by Govt in G.O. 918 d. 1-6-25. It is submitted for orders

M₂

H-E.

At p. 21, flag 'A', the matter was carefully considered on all the aspects and a definite decision was arrived at. The general rule was agreed upon & it was applied to the circumstances of the particular case. I do not find absolutely ^{anything} to go back upon what was decided after full discussion of the case.

2. The D.P.I.'s report about the petition on p. 6, flag 'B' "Mr. Chettur cannot be said to have done work as principal quite satisfactorily. The results achieved in the College -- during the last two years during which Mr. Chettur principal do not compare favourably. He has also been dilatory in dealing with official correspondence."

He gives other reasons also & states

definitely that he is unable to
support Mr Chettur's request for
such confirmation. This is in Feb 1925
and the order of Govt was in June 1925

3. On the present Application Mr D. J. I
has no recommendation except
confirming what he said before
in 'B', that Mr Chettur's work is
quite unsatisfactory and he does not
recommend in his favour.

4. It was said that he had a third class
in Oxford.

From what I have observed this work
it is very unsatisfactory. The D. P. D's
view is confirmed more & more. He is
a failure as a teacher & an administrator
of a College.

6. There are other cases like Subramanyam Chetty
& Sadasiva Reddy, who has a better academic
qualification (Oxford) a large number of
cases sent in view of the order of
Govt India & in respect of order on
the Report, all of them were turned down.
There is no case for the petitioner and he
is not worth more than he is now drawing

D. J. I. 15/10/25



Has not my hon. Member in
his note para 2 when stating
that the 'D.P.I.' states definitely
that he is unable to support Mr
Chettur's request for such
confirmation" omitted to state
that the D.P.I. now however
repeats his recommendation that
Mr Chettur be given in his appointment
-ment to M.S.S. the pay he was
drawing in the I.S.S. scale.

File B. page 7 last para.

Drawing in the I.S.S. scale.

G.

20 X 25.

M2

VTK

23.10.

I venture to draw attention that
having discussed the first point
relating to Salary in para 1 of
my note and the decision arrived
at in p. 21 of 'A', the
second point was discussed in other
paras of my note. Re Confirmation.

(6.5.1925)

D. P. I.'s latest view was embodied
in p. 21. of 'A' dated 15/10/25
From what I saw recently at
Mangalore I am unable to
revise the view expressed by me
relating to the pay and find.

26.10.

✓ TL

7. 月

A draft is submitted

7.11.28
 7.11.28

7.11.15

~~V.TK~~
~~9.11~~

(The appeal is addressed to "HE"
 & there seems to be no harm
 in telling him ~~to~~ in the name
 of "Govt." that the previous orders
 cannot be recorded)

Initials.

When despatched

Chatur, J. K.

Reconsideration of ^{The} order in
S.O. no. 918 Law (Education)
of 1.6.1925 - declined.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____, dated _____ 192

192

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 3479A From the D. P. I., Roc, No. 1332 ^{4/25}, dated 9. 9. 1925

192

” ” ” ” 192

ORDER.

No. 1930, dated 9-11- 1925

mis.

Harry E. K. Chetham

Arangal should be informed
that he, ~~has no right of~~
~~appeal to His Excellency the~~
~~Governor and he~~

~~2.~~ The Government are unable to reconsider the order ~~already~~ passed in G.O. no. 918 Law (Education) of 1.6.25

Srid
7.11.25

7. 11. 25

$$\frac{V \cdot T_x}{g \cdot l}$$

DESPATCHED

NOV 1925

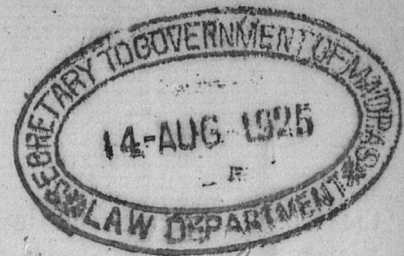
The D. A. L.
(940)

7 NOV 1925
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy. Original
sent thro' D.P-1
V.Tk
14/8

(14)

27



From

M. R. Ry. Govinda Krishna Chettur Avergal, M. A. (Oxon.),

Acting Principal,

Government College, Mangalore.

14/8/25

To

H. E. Viscount Gosehen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.,

Governor of Madras,

(FORT ST. GEORGE).

Through

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,

I beg to place before you for your favourable consideration the following facts concerning myself and my position in the Educational Department. I do so in the hope that an impartial statement of my claims and the very definite sense of grievance which I entertain will secure for me a reconsideration of G. O. No. 918 Law (Education), dated 1st June 1925, (Appendix III D), which I feel certain was arrived at without all the facts of the case being taken into consideration.

I am a first-class (English) graduate of the University of Madras, and an Honours graduate (History) of the University of Oxford. On my return from England (October 1921), I applied for a post in the Indian Educational Service, and my name was approved of by the Selection Board as fit for such an appointment, and registered on the list of suitable applicants to posts in the I. E. S., maintained by the Government of India. There being no vacancy at the time, I was informed that I should be appointed when a suitable vacancy arose. This did not happen for quite ten months, and though I was more than once offered an appointment in the Madras Educational Service, I refused such offers and was content to wait, feeling not only that my qualifications entitled me to something better, but also that acceptance of a post in the M. E. S. would prejudice my claims for future appointment to the I. E. S. Finally, in September 1922, I was appointed directly to the Indian Educational Service, and after a period of nearly a month's training, posted to this College as (acting) Principal. At the end of six months, my work evidently having been found satisfactory, I was recommended by the Government of Madras for a year's extension, which was sanctioned by the Government of India. (G. O. No. 782 Law (Education) Department, dated 7-6-1923—Appendix III A). At the end of that year, that is at the end of 18 months of service, my work continuing to be satisfactory, I was again recommended by the Government of Madras for a further extension of six months in the service, which the Government of India were once more pleased to sanction (G. O. No. 419 Mis. Law (Education) Department dated 19-3-1924—Appendix III B). When these six months were over I had completed two years of service in the Department, and was ripe for confirmation. When however my papers were sent up to the Government of India at the end of these two years, that is in October of 1924, owing to

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- 2 -

the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding provincialisation of the All India Services, the Government of India, as a temporary measure, were pleased to sanction my officiating appointment in the I. E. S. from 23rd October 1924 until further orders (G. O. No. 1713 Mis. Law (Education), 7-11-1924-Appendix IIIc). Obviously my work still continued to be satisfactory, and the order of the Government of India just quoted, led me to hope for confirmation in the Indian Educational Service when the Secretary of State should issue final orders regarding the position of officers like me, who had been appointed *prior to the appointment of the Lee Commission*, and who had been doing satisfactory work. I was therefore the more surprised when in January of 1925, barely three months after the order of the Government of India had been received by me, the Government of Madras reduced me to the Madras Educational Service on an initial salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, when at the time I was drawing Rs. 500 in the scale of the I. E. S. I felt that this was most unfair, particularly as some officers who had been appointed to the I. E. S. *after* me were allowed to continue in the I. E. S., and pointed out the injustice of the treatment which was being given to me, and the considerable hardship which it involved, in a memorial to the Madras Government; but I was informed (G. O. No. 918 Law-Education dated 1st June 1925) that Government were unable to accede (though no reasons were given) to my requests for confirmation in the I. E. S., or for the grant of a higher initial pay in the M. E. S. I cannot but think that the decision of the Government was arrived at without taking into consideration all the facts of the case.

I confess that I am at a loss to understand why after *two years and three months* of satisfactory work in the Indian Educational Service, at a time when I was entitled to be confirmed in that Service, I should suddenly have been reduced to a lower service which I never contemplated entering at any time, and *my pay cut down by nearly one half*. The only conclusion which I can come to under these circumstances is, that I am not considered by the Madras Government to be *fit* to continue in the I. E. S. I cannot realise or understand how it is I am suddenly adjudged unfit, when previous reports about my work have been so satisfactory as to secure sanction for extensions of my period of service from the Government of India. I could have understood my reduction if my *regime* in this College had been a failure, but I do not think it can be considered so from any point of view. I have been the Principal of this College ever since I was appointed in October 1922, and I may say without boasting that the College owes to me several improvements which have contributed in no little measure to its efficiency as an educational institution, and the prestige which it possesses in the eyes of the public. The College Miscellany, which owes its inception to me, is perhaps the clearest indication of the deep and wholehearted interest which I have always taken in the welfare of the College, and it is a matter of no little personal satisfaction to know that this organ of the Government College Mangalore is admittedly one of the very best of its kind in the country; I may in this connection be allowed to draw attention to a personal letter (Appendix IV) sent to me by H. E. Lord Willingdon expressing his warm appreciation of the Magazine, and embodying a message to the students of this College. I am confident that the four numbers which I have been enabled to publish until now will stand as a permanent record of my successful administration of this institution and of my unsparing devotion to its interests. I feel that they constitute in themselves a complete and sufficient answer to any charge of inefficiency which may be brought against me. May I also point out that judged by "results," the period of my Principalship has been no less successful. The year 1924-25 has a remarkable record of progress and good work to its credit, and in the public examinations (Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, and the Intermediate Examination) our highest hopes have been realised. Out of *twenty* candidates presented for the S. S. L. C., *sixteen* were declared eligible for a University course which gives us a pass percentage of 80; and out of fifty presented for the Intermediate examination *twenty-five* were declared completely successful, five of

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- 3 -

these being placed in the first class, while a very large number passed in parts. In the English part of the examination alone, 74% of the total number presented were declared successful. These figures, I need scarcely add, are considerably higher than the Presidency Averages for the year. I may also state that the strength of the College classes has nearly doubled itself this year as the result of my successful administration, in spite of the fact that several Colleges on the West Coast have been raised to the first-grade and the additional attraction into those Colleges which this implies. May I also mention in this connection that when the Madras University was reconstituted under the University Act in 1923, I was *elected* to a seat on the Academic Council by the Principals of second-grade Colleges.

These facts, I submit, speak for themselves. I do not think it can be urged against me with any show of reason that my work has been inefficient or unsatisfactory. I believe on the contrary that I have given ample proof not only of the very great interest which I have taken in my work and the ungrudging labour which I have brought to bear upon it, but also of the success with which my efforts have been crowned.

I have sometimes wondered whether it is the class which I obtained in the Oxford Schools (third) which stands against my entry into the I. E. S. now. I cannot think so for several reasons. In the first place, because it did not stand against my name being approved of in 1921 by the Selection Board, who considered me properly qualified and suitable for appointment in the I. E. S., and on whose approval my name was registered for appointment on the Government of India waiting list. Nor did my class stand against me on my actual appointment directly to the Indian Educational Service in October 1922. That being the case, I cannot see *why it should stand against me in 1925, after over two years of approved service*. Moreover it is hardly necessary for me to point out that there are gentlemen with no higher qualifications than what I possess, and not a few with qualifications considerably less, who are at the present moment permanent members of the Indian Educational Service. However that may be, I may be permitted to state that the class which I secured at Oxford cannot be considered an index of my real ability. The accompanying letters (Appendix I) from my tutors and from my warden (Dr. W. A. Spooner) will show the high estimation in which I was held, and the expectations that were formed of me. They show that I was one of a brilliant set at Oxford (New College) and that I was in the running for a *first class*, which I should have secured, but for a serious illness to which I was subjected during the greater part of the examination term, and during the examination itself. I feel therefore that it is not fair to me to argue my class against me particularly at this stage, after I have served for considerably over two years and shown my real ability and worth.

My endeavour has been to show that the period of my Principalship in this College has been a period of continuous and strenuous effort attended with more than ordinary success, and that a charge of inefficiency, (if ever such a charge is brought against me), cannot but fall to the ground on a consideration of the facts of the case. I have endeavoured also to show that my Oxford degree does not represent my true ability, and the letters from my tutors vouch for this in no hesitating terms. I am therefore painfully at a loss to know why this heavy punishment of reduction both in status and pay should have been laid upon me. Mr. R. Littlehales, in January of 1925, who was then Director of Public Instruction, assured me in person that I was being put into the M. E. S. because recruitment to the I. E. S. had been closed under the Secretary of State's orders, but that I *should not suffer any loss in pay*. As he had always been extremely kind to me, and always uniformly appreciative of my work, I am confident that he did not intend that I should suffer by the change. I realised on the other hand that I had no reason to grumble at the application of what I was made to understand was a general policy, even though I felt, and still feel, that the fact of my having been

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— 4 —
appointed before the constitution of the Lee Commission, entitled me to confirmation in the I. E. S., irrespective of the changes introduced as the result of the Commissions recommendations.

I find however great differences in the treatment meted out to me and the treatment given to officers similar to myself. In the first place although I was reduced to the M. E. S. in January of 1925, officers who were appointed to the I. E. S. *after* my appointment, are still allowed to continue in the I. E. S. (*vide* Quarterly Civil Lists, January and April 1925). Also I learn, that though my request for being given an initial pay of Rs. 500, while I continued to be in the M. E. S., instead of Rs. 300 per mensem, was *refused*, a similar request from another officer *with less qualifications than myself* (P. Raghavachari, D. E. O., Nellore) whose case was exactly like my own in all respects, was *granted*. These do not strike me as the application of a general policy. And since it seems to me that there is no reason why I should fall into a category by myself, I request most respectfully that the same standards of treatment which have been applied to other officers in my position, may also be applied to me.

I may point out in this connection that senior officers in the M. E. S. can, under the circumstances, have no reason to object to my being given a salary of Rs. 500 while I continue to be in the M. E. S., since I should have enjoyed that salary in the Superior Service, but for the intervention of the Lee Commission's recommendations. *There are moreover, four definite and established precedents in my favour, and none against.* And I may also add that should the established precedent be followed in my case also, it will be the last of its kind.

May I also be permitted to point out that though I have been compelled to draw only Rs. 300 per mensem since February of this year, the nature of my work as Principal of this College has remained exactly the same. I fail to realise why for the same work performed under exactly the same conditions, I should now be paid *little over half my former salary.*

It is not as though the quality of my work had deteriorated. I have on the other hand given of my very best to the College, and done so ungrudgingly; laboured in its interests with wholehearted devotion; entered enthusiastically into schemes for promoting its advancement. I do not think that there is a single person in this town or in this district, who, if called upon will not vouch for my justly earned popularity as Principal, for my unflinching interest in its welfare, for my successful and smooth management of its affairs, and for the esteem in which I am held by all those who are interested in the working of the institution. It is not for me perhaps to speak of these things, and I should not, under ordinary circumstances have given expression to such feelings, but in this crisis of my career, when my entire future is threatened with ruin, and all my confident hopes and ambitions in danger of being dashed to the ground, I feel I owe it to myself in common justice to make my position perfectly clear and to establish the fairness and legitimacy of my claims. I may be permitted in this connection to draw attention to a letter (Appendix II) written by Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President of the District Board, South Kanara, to Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, expressing appreciation of my services, and pointing out the inadvisability, in the interests of the College, of my transfer from this institution. The letter was furnished to me by Mr. Subba Rao, and I append it to this Memorial with his kind permission, not merely because it gives some idea of the impression I have created in this district, as well as the disinterested opinions of one who has been closely identified with the life of this College for a period of over thirty years, but also because I attribute to the circumstance of this letter, in no small measure, the cancellation of my orders of transfer referred to above.

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May I in conclusion be allowed to point out the very serious loss which I shall sustain should my present distressing condition be perpetuated. Not only shall I lose my status as an Imperial Service Officer and its attendant privileges, while those in no way better qualified will continue to enjoy a superior position, but I shall also lose thousands of rupees every year by my reduction in pay (Appendix V), not to speak of *the inferior position in an inferior service* which I shall be forced to occupy. I feel I have done nothing to merit such treatment, and cannot see why a punishment so heavy and so altogether unprecedented should be laid upon me, when no grounds whatever for such punishment can, as I have shown, in any sense, or from any point of view, be brought forward.

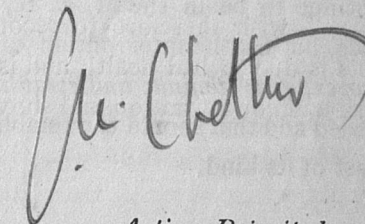
I beg therefore, most respectfully, that Your Excellency taking into consideration all the facts of my case and noting the obvious unfairness of the treatment which has been given to me, may graciously be moved to see that justice is done.

For which act I shall ever remain grateful.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most respectful, most obedient servant,



Acting Principal
Government College, Mangalore.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
MANGALORE
DATED, AUGUST 12TH 1925.

ENCLOSURES:—

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX I

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,
SEPT. 5TH 1921.

During Mr. G. K. Chettur's residence at New College, I have had him as pupil several terms and have had very good facilities for judging his capabilities.

His essays were always very good pieces of work, and showed real thinking power combined with considerable industry. They compared very favourably with those of his contemporaries, though his year contained some of the most brilliant historians in Oxford. I never recollect him to have fallen below the high standard of work which he set for himself, and I know that this view is shared by at least one of my colleagues for whom he did essays.

I was very disappointed that Mr. Chettur's class was a Third, and I am convinced that the only explanation of this was his bad health during the greater part of this summer. The work he did in College was of a much higher standard, and it was regarded as quite possible that he might get a First, or at least a good Second.

I wish therefore to recommend Mr. Chettur on the ground that his class in Schools is due to bad health and is lower than his real capabilities. He has great powers of work and concentration and shows independence and initiative in his thinking.

(Sd.) DAVID OGG,
Fellow and Tutor, New College, Oxford,
Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.
AUG. 30TH 1921.

Mr. G. K. Chettur has been my pupil at intervals during the last three years, and as I understand he is seeking an appointment in the Imperial Educational Service. I have much pleasure in giving my tribute to his ability. That he was placed in the Third Class in the History Schools in 1921 at Oxford was due more to his misfortune than to anything else, as he was unwell at the time, and from the papers of his that I saw in the examination, I can say that he certainly did not do himself justice. He is a man who thinks for himself, writes good English, and can express himself clearly, and should I think make a good teacher.

After some years experience of teaching students from India, I can say that Mr. Chettur proved one of the most easy and interested pupils from the East that I have come across, and showed himself capable of assimilating other people's points of view far more easily than the average Indian. I very much hope that Mr. Chettur will be successful in his application, and that no undue emphasis will be laid upon the fact that in Examinations he has not done as well as might have been expected by those who had the supervision of his work.

(Sd.) L. G. WICKHAM-LEGG,
Fellow and Tutor, New College, Oxford.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
SEPT. 11TH 1921.

Mr. G. K. Chettur of New College, read with me for the Final Honour School of Modern History while I was a Fellow and Tutor there, during the years 1919 and 1920. He took his Preliminary Examination with credit, and was, I believe, complimented by the Examiner. The essays which he did for me, especially in the early part of his course, showed reading and thought, and were decidedly up to the standard of a good Second Class. He was very anxious (if anything over anxious) to do himself justice, and to give satisfaction to his tutors; and he was not only interested in his work in History but also in Literature and Art. I left Oxford a year ago, and I have not seen anything of his work during the last year of his course. But I know enough of his work to be able to recommend him for a post in the Educational Service of India, and to say that he will bring good ability and a lively mind to the Service, if he is appointed to it.

(Sd.) ERNEST BARKER, M. A., LL. D.,
Principal of King's College.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.
SEPT. 15TH 1921.

This is to testify that Mr. G. K. Chettur B. A. of New College, has passed four years as a member of this College and has borne a good character during the course of them; he has made many friends in College, and has been a leading member of the Indian Community in Oxford. He leaves Oxford, I believe, with feelings of genuine good will to the College and the University, and with many happy memories of the time he has spent at Oxford and in England. These memories I trust he will carry with him to India, and while here, for the advancement of his country, will help to promote those feelings of amity and good-will which it is to the interest both of England and India should subsist between them.

Mr. Chettur is a man of ability who possesses much power of expression. He is a really good historian, has read widely in English Literature, and has produced poems in English which are praised and appreciated by those qualified to judge. I think his knowledge and power of vivid expression should make him a really good teacher, while his knowledge of England on the one hand, and his sympathy with Indian ideals on the other, should commend him to his pupils. I look forward to his having an useful and distinguished career in the Educational Service which he wishes to enter.

In the early part of his course, Mr. Chettur obtained distinction in the History Previous Examination and was specially complimented by the examiners on the excellence of his work. In the Final Schools he obtained only a Third Class, but this I think was mainly due to his suffering from ill-health at the time of the examination. At any rate my belief is that he was unable at the time to do himself justice and that his class does not represent the ability which he possesses.

(Sd.) W. A. SPOONER, D. D.,
Warden of New College, Oxford.

34

APPENDIX II

Copy of letter from M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President, District Board, South Kanara, to Mr. R. G. Grieve, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

MANGALORE.

MARCH 1925.

DEAR MR. GRIEVE,

I returned from Madras last week after attending a meeting of the Senate, and the first thing I was informed of was that our popular and highly esteemed Principal Mr. G. K. Chettur, is under orders of transfer from the Government College. This has given me cause not only for much surprise, but also great concern, from the point of view of the interests of the College, which are bound to suffer by the transfer of Mr. Chettur.

You know the deep interest which I take in the welfare of our College. I am an old student myself, and I have been identified with the institution, in one way or another, and always intimately, for over a period of 30 years. In recent years, I have been pained to watch the repeated set-backs which the College has received owing to frequent changes of the head of the institution. For the last two years and a half, however, we have had for Principal a gentleman who has inspired us all with the most perfect confidence in his capacity to administer the affairs of the College successfully. Mr. G. K. Chettur has won for himself the deep regard of the Mangalore Public, and is universally held in the highest esteem. He has made a name as a scholar and as a teacher of distinction, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is one of the most popular Principals we have ever had. His learning, his tact, his sympathy, his consideration, combined with his firmness in matters of discipline, have inspired one and all with respect as well as admiration.

The College owes to him many signal improvements. He has started a Dramatic Society which is doing splendid work, as also a Boy Scout Troop. The College is indebted to him for a Magazine of which it may well be proud, for the like is not I believe to be seen anywhere else in India. The various College activities have received under his inspiration a new and vigorous lease of life; and in athletic and sporting matters his interest and enthusiasm have set a most salutary example. I am not exaggerating therefore when I say that Mr. Chettur has given the College a very considerable prestige in the eyes of everybody, and that he has infused a new and valuable spirit altogether into the institution, especially in matters scholastic, literary and histrionic.

This is the type of man we want at the head of our institution, and we do not wish to part with him, now we have got him. In two years and a half, he has done very good work in the College, and I should like to see him continue for another couple of years at least so that he may be enabled to complete the work to which he has so ungrudgingly devoted all his time and ability.

I understand also that Mr. Chettur whose appointment was in the I. E. S. has now been reduced to the M. E. S., and that this has been done on the score of his unfitness to continue in the I. E. S. If this is so, I can only infer that there has been a very serious and regrettable misapprehension of the nature and quality of Mr. Chettur's work. Mr. Chettur is a man of no common ability, and he has devoted himself entirely to the interests of the College, with, as it has proved, remarkable success. I have watched his career right through from the beginning, and I say what I have said in all sincerity and good faith.

35
91 - 9 -

Further, I do not think there is any one in this district who will deny the distinguished and disinterested work he has rendered in the College, and in the cause of Education, or who does not deeply regret the unmerited loss he has sustained in the Department, or the loss they themselves are certain to sustain by his transfer.

May I therefore request you to be so good as not to transfer Mr. Chettur from Mangalore, and also to see that there is no misapprehension on the part of anybody in regard either to his capacity or his efficiency, by which he may suffer in the Department. I look forward not only to his order of transfer being cancelled, but also to his speedy reinstatement in the I. E. S. of which I am convinced he will continue to be a shining ornament.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) N. SUBBA RAO.

36
APPENDIX III

A

G. O. No. 782 Law (Education) Department, dated 7th June 1923.

Order:—

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the temporary employment of M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal, in the Indian Educational Service for a further period of one year from 23rd April 1923.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 2456/23 dated 15-6-1923.

(By Order)

(Sd). T. R. SUNDARAM,
Manager, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.

B

G. O. No. 419 Mis. Law (Education), dated 19th March 1924.

Order:—

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal, Acting Principal, Government College, Mangalore, is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of his temporary employment in the Indian Educational Service for a further period of six months from 23rd April 1924.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R. C. 342-C/24, dated 21-3-1924.

(By Order)

(Sd). A. NARAYANASWAMI,
Senior Superintendent, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.

C

G. O. No. 173 Mis. Law (Education), dated 7th November 1924.

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned his officiating appointment in the Indian Educational Service from 23rd October 1924, until further orders.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R. C. 1. No. 26/24 dated 8-11-1924.

(Sd). ABDUR RAHIM,
For Director of Public Instruction.

37
- 11 -

D

G. O. No. 918 Law (Education), dated 1st June 1925.

Order:—

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur should be informed that the Government are unable to accede to his requests for confirmation in the Indian Educational Service, or for the grant of a higher initial pay in the Madras Educational Service.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education).

(Sd). V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Dis. No. 2241/25 dated 9th June 1925.

APPENDIX IV

Personal letter of Appreciation sent by H. E. Lord Willingdon on receipt of the IInd Volume of the Government College Miscellany.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

19. 3. 24

Dear W. Chatter.

I have just seen the 2nd volume of the College Miscellany & with congratulate you warmly on its contents, very particularly on the high standard you are keeping in regard to literary & artistic interest.

You want me to send a message to the students. I do so gladly. Tell them that, on the eve of my departure, I wish them all luck & prosperity in their future lives, & that I trust that, in God's Providence they may always be upright, honorable, zealous workers for the welfare of their Motherland & loyal & devoted citizens of the British Empire.

Yr. sincerely

Willingdon

APPENDIX V

Statement showing Loss of Pay in the M. E. S. at the end of 26 years of Service.—Total loss 1,08,000. (One lakh and eight thousand rupees).

Year	Pay per mensem in the I. E. S.	Pay per mensem in the M. E. S.	Difference per mensem in Rupees	Yearly loss in Rupees
1st	400			
2nd	450			
3rd	500	300	200	2,400
4th	550	325	225	2,700
5th	600	350	250	3,000
6th	600	375	225	2,700
7th	650	400	250	3,000
8th	700	425	275	3,300
9th	750	450	300	3,600
10th	800	475	325	3,900
11th	850	500	350	4,200
12th	900	550	350	4,200
13th	950	600	350	4,200
14th	1,000	650	350	4,200
15th	1,000	700	300	3,600
16th	1,050	750	300	3,600
17th	1,100	800	300	3,600
18th	1,150	800	350	4,200
19th	1,200	800	400	4,800
20th	1,250	800	450	5,400
21st	1,250	800	450	5,400
22nd	1,300	800	500	6,000
23rd	1,350	800	550	6,600
24th	1,400	800	600	7,200
25th	1,450	800	650	7,800
26th	1,500	800	700	8,400

Total . . 1,08,000

W. Chatter
Acting Principal
Government College, Mangalore.

24 40

From

M. R. Ry. Govinda Krishna Chettur Avergal, M. A. (Oxon.),

Acting Principal,

Government College, Mangalore.

To

H. E. Viscount Gosehen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.,

Governor of Madras,

(FORT ST. GEORGE).

Through

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,

I beg to place before you for your favourable consideration the following facts concerning myself and my position in the Educational Department. I do so in the hope that an impartial statement of my claims and the very definite sense of grievance which I entertain will secure for me a reconsideration of G. O. No. 918 Law (Education), dated 1st June 1925, (Appendix IIID), which I feel certain was arrived at without all the facts of the case being taken into consideration.

I am a first-class (English) graduate of the University of Madras, and an Honours graduate (History) of the University of Oxford. On my return from England (October 1921), I applied for a post in the Indian Educational Service, and my name was approved of by the Selection Board as fit for such an appointment, and registered on the list of suitable applicants to posts in the I. E. S., maintained by the Government of India. There being no vacancy at the time, I was informed that I should be appointed when a suitable vacancy arose. This did not happen for quite ten months, and though I was more than once offered an appointment in the Madras Educational Service, I refused such offers and was content to wait, feeling not only that my qualifications entitled me to something better, but also that acceptance of a post in the M. E. S. would prejudice my claims for future appointment to the I. E. S. Finally, in September 1922, I was appointed directly to the Indian Educational Service, and after a period of nearly a month's training, posted to this College as (acting) Principal. At the end of six months, my work evidently having been found satisfactory, I was recommended by the Government of Madras for a year's extension, which was sanctioned by the Government of India. (G. O. No. Mis. 782 Law (Education) Department, dated 7-6-1923—Appendix IIIA). At the end of that year, that is at the end of 18 months of service, my work continuing to be satisfactory, I was again recommended by the Government of Madras for a further extension of six months in the service, which the Government of India were once more pleased to sanction (G. O. No. 419 Mis. Law (Education) Department dated 19-3-1924—Appendix IIIB). When these six months were over I had completed two years of service in the Department, and was ripe for confirmation. When however my papers were sent up to the Government of India at the end of these two years, that is in October of 1924, owing to

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— 2 —

the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding provincialisation of the All India Services, the Government of India, as a temporary measure, were pleased to sanction my officiating appointment in the I. E. S. from 23rd October 1924 until further orders (G. O. No. 1713 Mis. Law (Education), 7-11-1924-Appendix IIIC). Obviously my work still continued to be satisfactory, and the order of the Government of India just quoted, led me to hope for confirmation in the Indian Educational Service when the Secretary of State should issue final orders regarding the position of officers like me, who had been appointed *prior to the appointment of the Lee Commission*, and who had been doing satisfactory work. I was therefore the more surprised when in January of 1925, barely three months after the order of the Government of India had been received by me, the Government of Madras reduced me to the Madras Educational Service on an initial salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, when at the time I was drawing Rs. 500 in the scale of the I. E. S. I felt that this was most unfair, particularly as some officers who had been appointed to the I. E. S. *after* me were allowed to continue in the I. E. S., and pointed out the injustice of the treatment which was being given to me, and the considerable hardship which it involved, in a memorial to the Madras Government; but I was informed (G. O. No. 918 Law-Education dated 1st June 1925) that Government were unable to accede (though no reasons were given) to my requests for confirmation in the I. E. S., or for the grant of a higher initial pay in the M. E. S. I cannot but think that the decision of the Government was arrived at without taking into consideration all the facts of the case.

I confess that I am at a loss to understand why after *two years and three months* of satisfactory work in the Indian Educational Service, at a time when I was entitled to be confirmed in that Service, I should suddenly have been reduced to a lower service which I never contemplated entering at any time, and *my pay cut down by nearly one half*. The only conclusion which I can come to under these circumstances is, that I am not considered by the Madras Government to be *fit* to continue in the I. E. S. I cannot realise or understand how it is I am suddenly adjudged unfit, when previous reports about my work have been so satisfactory as to secure sanction for extensions of my period of service from the Government of India. I could have understood my reduction if my *regime* in this College had been a failure, but I do not think it can be considered so from any point of view. I have been the Principal of this College ever since I was appointed in October 1922, and I may say without boasting that the College owes to me several improvements which have contributed in no little measure to its efficiency as an educational institution, and the prestige which it possesses in the eyes of the public. The College Miscellany, which owes its inception to me, is perhaps the clearest indication of the deep and wholehearted interest which I have always taken in the welfare of the College, and it is a matter of no little personal satisfaction to know that this organ of the Government College Mangalore is admittedly one of the very best of its kind in the country; I may in this connection be allowed to draw attention to a personal letter (Appendix IV) sent to me by H. E. Lord Willingdon expressing his warm appreciation of the Magazine, and embodying a message to the students of this College. I am confident that the four numbers which I have been enabled to publish until now will stand as a permanent record of my successful administration of this institution and of my unsparing devotion to its interests. I feel that they constitute in themselves a complete and sufficient answer to any charge of inefficiency which may be brought against me. May I also point out that judged by "results," the period of my Principalship has been no less successful. The year 1924-25 has a remarkable record of progress and good work to its credit, and in the public examinations (Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, and the Intermediate Examination) our highest hopes have been realised. Out of *twenty* candidates presented for the S. S. L. C., *sixteen* were declared eligible for a University course which gives us a pass percentage of 80; and out of fifty presented for the Intermediate examination *twenty-five* were declared completely successful, five of

— 3 —

these being placed in the first class, while a very large number passed in parts. In the English part of the examination alone, 74% of the total number presented were declared successful. These figures, I need scarcely add, are considerably higher than the Presidency Averages for the year. I may also state that the strength of the College classes has nearly doubled itself this year as the result of my successful administration, in spite of the fact that several Colleges on the West Coast have been raised to the first-grade and the additional attraction into those Colleges which this implies. May I also mention in this connection that when the Madras University was reconstituted under the University Act in 1923, I was *elected* to a seat on the Academic Council by the Principals of second-grade Colleges.

These facts, I submit, speak for themselves. I do not think it can be urged against me with any show of reason that my work has been inefficient or unsatisfactory. I believe on the contrary that I have given ample proof not only of the very great interest which I have taken in my work and the ungrudging labour which I have brought to bear upon it, but also of the success with which my efforts have been crowned.

I have sometimes wondered whether it is the class which I obtained in the Oxford Schools (third) which stands against my entry into the I. E. S. now. I cannot think so for several reasons. In the first place, because it did not stand against my name being approved of in 1921 by the Selection Board, who considered me properly qualified and suitable for appointment in the I. E. S., and on whose approval my name was registered for appointment on the Government of India waiting list. Nor did my class stand against me on my actual appointment directly to the Indian Educational Service in October 1922. That being the case, I cannot see *why it should stand against me in 1925, after over two years of approved service*. Moreover it is hardly necessary for me to point out that there are gentlemen with no higher qualifications than what I possess, and not a few with qualifications considerably less, who are at the present moment permanent members of the Indian Educational Service. However that may be, I may be permitted to state that the class which I secured at Oxford cannot be considered an index of my real ability. The accompanying letters (Appendix I) from my tutors and from my warden (Dr. W. A. Spooner) will show the high estimation in which I was held, and the expectations that were formed of me. They show that I was one of a brilliant set at Oxford (New College) and that I was in the running for a *first class*, which I should have secured, but for a serious illness to which I was subjected during the greater part of the examination term, and during the examination itself. I feel therefore that it is not fair to me to argue my class against me particularly at this stage, after I have served for considerably over two years and shown my real ability and worth.

My endeavour has been to show that the period of my Principalship in this College has been a period of continuous and strenuous effort attended with more than ordinary success, and that a charge of inefficiency, (if ever such a charge is brought against me), cannot but fall to the ground on a consideration of the facts of the case. I have endeavoured also to show that my Oxford degree does not represent my true ability, and the letters from my tutors vouch for this in no hesitating terms. I am therefore painfully at a loss to know why this heavy punishment of reduction both in status and pay should have been laid upon me. Mr. R. Littlehales, in January of 1925, who was then Director of Public Instruction, assured me in person that I was being put into the M. E. S. because recruitment to the I. E. S. had been closed under the Secretary of State's orders, but that I *should not suffer any loss in pay*. As he had always been extremely kind to me, and always uniformly appreciative of my work, I am confident that he did not intend that I should suffer by the change. I realised on the other hand that I had no reason to grumble at the application of what I was made to understand was a general policy, even though I felt, and still feel, that the fact of my having been

— 4 —

appointed before the constitution of the Lee Commission, entitled me to confirmation in the I. E. S., irrespective of the changes introduced as the result of the Commissions recommendations.

I find however great differences in the treatment meted out to me and the treatment given to officers similar to myself. In the first place although I was reduced to the M. E. S. in January of 1925, officers who were appointed to the I. E. S. *after* my appointment, are still allowed to continue in the I. E. S. (*vide* Quarterly Civil Lists, January and April 1925). Also I learn, that though my request for being given an initial pay of Rs. 500, while I continued to be in the M. E. S., instead of Rs. 300 per mensem, was *refused*, a similar request from another officer *with less qualifications than myself* (P. Raghavachari, D. E. O., Nellore) whose case was exactly like my own in all respects, was *granted*. These do not strike me as the application of a general policy. And since it seems to me that there is no reason why I should fall into a category by myself, I request most respectfully that the same standards of treatment which have been applied to other officers in my position, may also be applied to me.

I may point out in this connection that senior officers in the M. E. S. can, under the circumstances, have no reason to object to my being given a salary of Rs. 500 while I continue to be in the M. E. S., since I should have enjoyed that salary in the Superior Service, but for the intervention of the Lee Commission's recommendations. *There are moreover, four definite and established precedents in my favour, and none against.* And I may also add that should the established precedent be followed in my case also, it will be the last of its kind.

May I also be permitted to point out that though I have been compelled to draw only Rs. 300 per mensem since February of this year, the nature of my work as Principal of this College has remained exactly the same. I fail to realise why for the same work performed under exactly the same conditions, I should now be paid *little over half my former salary*.

It is not as though the quality of my work had deteriorated. I have on the other hand given of my very best to the College, and done so ungrudgingly; laboured in its interests with wholehearted devotion; entered enthusiastically into schemes for promoting its advancement. I do not think that there is a single person in this town or in this district, who, if called upon will not vouch for my justly earned popularity as Principal, for my unflagging interest in its welfare, for my successful and smooth management of its affairs, and for the esteem in which I am held by all those who are interested in the working of the institution. It is not for me perhaps to speak of these things, and I should not under ordinary circumstances have given expression to such feelings, but in this crisis of my career, when my entire future is threatened with ruin, and all my confident hopes and ambitions in danger of being dashed to the ground, I feel I owe it to myself in common justice to make my position perfectly clear and to establish the fairness and legitimacy of my claims. I may be permitted in this connection to draw attention to a letter (Appendix II) written by Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President of the District Board, South Kanara, to Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, expressing appreciation of my services, and pointing out the inadvisability, in the interests of the College, of my transfer from this institution. The letter was furnished to me by Mr. Subba Rao, and I append it to this Memorial with his kind permission, not merely because it gives some idea of the impression I have created in this district, as well as the disinterested opinions of one who has been closely identified with the life of this College for a period of over thirty years, but also because I attribute to the circumstance of this letter, in no small measure, the cancellation of my orders of transfer referred to above.

— 5 —

May I in conclusion be allowed to point out the very serious loss which I shall sustain should my present distressing condition be perpetuated. Not only shall I lose my status as an Imperial Service Officer and its attendant privileges, while those in no way better qualified will continue to enjoy a superior position, but I shall also lose thousands of rupees every year by my reduction in pay (Appendix V), not to speak of *the inferior position in an inferior service* which I shall be forced to occupy. I feel I have done nothing to merit such treatment, and cannot see why a punishment so heavy and so altogether unprecedented should be laid upon me, when no grounds whatever for such punishment can, as I have shown, in any sense, or from any point of view, be brought forward.

I beg therefore, most respectfully, that Your Excellency taking into consideration all the facts of my case and noting the obvious unfairness of the treatment which has been given to me, may graciously be moved to see that justice is done.

For which act I shall ever remain grateful.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most respectful, most obedient servant,

P. K. Chetty

Acting Principal
Government College, Mangalore.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
MANGALORE
DATED, AUGUST 12TH 1925.

ENCLOSURES:—

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX V.

45
APPENDIX I

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,

SEPT. 5TH 1921.

During Mr. G. K. Chettur's residence at New College, I have had him as pupil several terms and have had very good facilities for judging his capabilities.

His essays were always very good pieces of work, and showed real thinking power combined with considerable industry. They compared very favourably with those of his contemporaries, though his year contained some of the most brilliant historians in Oxford. I never recollect him to have fallen below the high standard of work which he set for himself, and I know that this view is shared by at least one of my colleagues for whom he did essays.

I was very disappointed that Mr. Chettur's class was a Third, and I am convinced that the only explanation of this was his bad health during the greater part of this summer. The work he did in College was of a much higher standard, and it was regarded as quite possible that he might get a First, or at least a good Second.

I wish therefore to recommend Mr. Chettur on the ground that his class in Schools is due to bad health and is lower than his real capabilities. He has great powers of work and concentration and shows independence and initiative in his thinking.

(Sd.) DAVID OGG,
Fellow and Tutor, New College, Oxford,
Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

AUG. 30TH 1921.

Mr. G. K. Chettur has been my pupil at intervals during the last three years, and as I understand he is seeking an appointment in the Imperial Educational Service. I have much pleasure in giving my tribute to his ability. That he was placed in the Third Class in the History Schools in 1921 at Oxford was due more to his misfortune than to anything else, as he was unwell at the time, and from the papers of his that I saw in the examination, I can say that he certainly did not do himself justice. He is a man who thinks for himself, writes good English, and can express himself clearly, and should I think make a good teacher.

After some years experience of teaching students from India, I can say that Mr. Chettur proved one of the most easy and interested pupils from the East that I have come across, and showed himself capable of assimilating other people's points of view far more easily than the average Indian. I very much hope that Mr. Chettur will be successful in his application, and that no undue emphasis will be laid upon the fact that in Examinations he has not done as well as might have been expected by those who had the supervision of his work.

(Sd.) L. G. WICKHAM-LEGG,
Fellow and Tutor, New College, Oxford.

27 - 7 - 46
KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

SEPT. 11TH 1921.

Mr. G. K. Chettur of New College, read with me for the Final Honour School of Modern History while I was a Fellow and Tutor there, during the years 1919 and 1920. He took his Preliminary Examination with credit, and was, I believe, complimented by the Examiner. The essays which he did for me, especially in the early part of his course, showed reading and thought, and were decidedly up to the standard of a good Second Class. He was very anxious (if anything over anxious) to do himself justice, and to give satisfaction to his tutors; and he was not only interested in his work in History but also in Literature and Art. I left Oxford a year ago, and I have not seen anything of his work during the last year of his course. But I know enough of his work to be able to recommend him for a post in the Educational Service of India, and to say that he will bring good ability and a lively mind to the Service, if he is appointed to it.

(Sd.) ERNEST BARKER, M. A., LL. D.,
Principal of King's College.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SEPT. 15TH 1921.

This is to testify that Mr. G. K. Chettur B. A. of New College, has passed four years as a member of this College and has borne a good character during the course of them; he has made many friends in College, and has been a leading member of the Indian Community in Oxford. He leaves Oxford, I believe, with feelings of genuine good will to the College and the University, and with many happy memories of the time he has spent at Oxford and in England. These memories I trust he will carry with him to India, and while here, for the advancement of his country, will help to promote those feelings of amity and good-will which it is to the interest both of England and India should subsist between them.

Mr. Chettur is a man of ability who possesses much power of expression. He is a really good historian, has read widely in English Literature, and has produced poems in English which are praised and appreciated by those qualified to judge. I think his knowledge and power of vivid expression should make him a really good teacher, while his knowledge of England on the one hand, and his sympathy with Indian ideals on the other, should commend him to his pupils. I look forward to his having an useful and distinguished career in the Educational Service which he wishes to enter.

In the early part of his course, Mr. Chettur obtained distinction in the History Previous Examination and was specially complimented by the examiners on the excellence of his work. In the Final Schools he obtained only a Third Class, but this I think was mainly due to his suffering from ill-health at the time of the examination. At any rate my belief is that he was unable at the time to do himself justice and that his class does not represent the ability which he possesses.

(Sd.) W. A. SPOONER, D. D.,
Warden of New College, Oxford.

47

APPENDIX II

Copy of letter from M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President, District Board, South Kanara, to Mr. R. G. Grieve, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

MANGALORE.

MARCH 1925.

DEAR MR. GRIEVE,

I returned from Madras last week after attending a meeting of the Senate, and the first thing I was informed of was that our popular and highly esteemed Principal Mr. G. K. Chettur, is under orders of transfer from the Government College. This has given me cause not only for much surprise, but also great concern, from the point of view of the interests of the College, which are bound to suffer by the transfer of Mr. Chettur.

You know the deep interest which I take in the welfare of our College. I am an old student myself, and I have been identified with the institution, in one way or another, and always intimately, for over a period of 30 years. In recent years, I have been pained to watch the repeated set-backs which the College has received owing to frequent changes of the head of the institution. For the last two years and a half, however, we have had for Principal a gentleman who has inspired us all with the most perfect confidence in his capacity to administer the affairs of the College successfully. Mr. G. K. Chettur has won for himself the deep regard of the Mangalore Public, and is universally held in the highest esteem. He has made a name as a scholar and as a teacher of distinction, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is one of the most popular Principals we have ever had. His learning, his tact, his sympathy, his consideration, combined with his firmness in matters of discipline, have inspired one and all with respect as well as admiration.

The College owes to him many signal improvements. He has started a Dramatic Society which is doing splendid work, as also a Boy Scout Troop. The College is indebted to him for a Magazine of which it may well be proud, for the like is not I believe to be seen anywhere else in India. The various College activities have received under his inspiration a new and vigorous lease of life; and in athletic and sporting matters his interest and enthusiasm have set a most salutary example. I am not exaggerating therefore when I say that Mr. Chettur has given the College a very considerable prestige in the eyes of everybody, and that he has infused a new and valuable spirit altogether into the institution, especially in matters scholastic, literary and histrionic.

This is the type of man we want at the head of our institution, and we do not wish to part with him, now we have got him. In two years and a half, he has done very good work in the College, and I should like to see him continue for another couple of years at least so that he may be enabled to complete the work to which he has so ungrudgingly devoted all his time and ability.

I understand also that Mr. Chettur whose appointment was in the I. E. S. has now been reduced to the M. E. S., and that this has been done on the score of his unfitness to continue in the I. E. S. If this is so, I can only infer that there has been a very serious and regrettable misapprehension of the nature and quality of Mr. Chettur's work. Mr. Chettur is a man of no common ability, and he has devoted himself entirely to the interests of the College, with, as it has proved, remarkable success. I have watched his career right through from the beginning, and I say what I have said in all sincerity and good faith.

48

Further, I do not think there is any one in this district who will deny the distinguished and disinterested work he has rendered in the College, and in the cause of Education, or who does not deeply regret the unmerited loss he has sustained in the Department, or the loss they themselves are certain to sustain by his transfer.

May I therefore request you to be so good as not to transfer Mr. Chettur from Mangalore, and also to see that there is no misapprehension on the part of anybody in regard either to his capacity or his efficiency, by which he may suffer in the Department. I look forward not only to his order of transfer being cancelled, but also to his speedy reinstatement in the I. E. S. of which I am convinced he will continue to be a shining ornament.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) N. SUBBA RAO.

49
APPENDIX III

A

G. O. No. Mis. 782 Law (Education) Department, dated 7th June 1923.

Order:—

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the temporary employment of M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal, in the Indian Educational Service for a further period of one year from 23rd April 1923.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 2456/23 dated 15-6-1923.

(By Order)

(Sd). T. R. SUNDARAM,
Manager, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.

B

G. O. No. 419 Mis. Law (Education), dated 19th March 1924.

Order:—

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal, Acting Principal, Government College, Mangalore, is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of his temporary employment in the Indian Educational Service for a further period of six months from 23rd April 1924.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R. C. 342-C/24, dated 21-3-1924.

(By Order)

(Sd). A. NARAYANASWAMI,
Senior Superintendent, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.

C

G. O. No. 173 Mis. Law (Education), dated 7th November 1924.

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur Avergal is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned his officiating appointment in the Indian Educational Service from 23rd October 1924, until further orders.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R. C. 1. No. 26/24 dated 8-11-1924.

(Sd). ABDUR RAHIM,
For Director of Public Instruction.

50
99 - 11 -
D

G. O. No. 918 Law (Education), dated 1st June 1925.

Order:—

M. R. Ry. G. K. Chettur should be informed that the Government are unable to accede to his requests for confirmation in the Indian Educational Service, or for the grant of a higher initial pay in the Madras Educational Service.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education).

(Sd). V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Communicated as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Dis. No. 2241/25 dated 9th June 1925.

APPENDIX IV

Personal letter of Appreciation sent by H. E. Lord Willingdon on receipt of the IInd Volume of the Government College Miscellany.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

15. 3. 24

Dear W. Chetani.

I have just seen the 2nd volume of Govt. College Miscellany & write to congratulate you warmly on its contents, very particularly on the high standard you are keeping in regard to library & other interests.

You want me to send a message to your students. I do so gladly. Tell them that, on the eve of my departure, I wish them all luck & prosperity in their future lives, & that I trust that in God's Providence they may all be upright, honorable, zealous workers for the welfare of their Motherland & loyal & devoted citizens of the British Empire.

Yr. sincerely

Willingdon

APPENDIX V

Statement showing Loss of Pay in the M. E. S. at the end of 26 years of Service.—Total loss 1,08,000. (One lakh and eight thousand rupees).

Year	Pay per mensem in the I. E. S.	Pay per mensem in the M. E. S.	Difference per mensem in Rupees	Yearly loss in Rupees
1st	400			
2nd	450			
3rd	500	300	200	2,400
4th	550	325	225	2,700
5th	600	350	250	3,000
6th	600	375	225	2,700
7th	650	400	250	3,000
8th	700	425	275	3,300
9th	750	450	300	3,600
10th	800	475	325	3,900
11th	850	500	350	4,200
12th	900	550	350	4,200
13th	950	600	350	4,200
14th	1,000	650	350	4,200
15th	1,000	700	300	3,600
16th	1,050	750	300	3,600
17th	1,100	800	300	3,600
18th	1,150	800	350	4,200
19th	1,200	800	400	4,800
20th	1,250	800	450	5,400
21st	1,250	800	450	5,400
22nd	1,300	800	500	6,000
23rd	1,350	800	550	6,600
24th	1,400	800	600	7,200
25th	1,450	800	650	7,800
26th	1,500	800	700	8,400
Total . .				1,08,000

W. Chetani
Acting Principal
Government College, Mangalore.

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192

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 192

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