Scott. II-29—27,004—25-11-25.

Ma

Law (Education) (192 6) Department.

Mis. SERIES.

I

G.O. No. 1414

DATED 27-7-1926.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Educational Rules.

Fee - concessions to girls and backward classes - Director of Public Instruction informed that it is not proposed to modify rule 92.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O. 1690 LE G.O. 707 LE G.O. 641 LE	30-9-25 5-5-25 28-6-24	G.O. 659 G.O. 500 G.O. 294	30-6-1925 7-6-1925 26-2-25	G.O. 1212 G.O. 1206	G.O. 1161 LE 13-9-24 24-7-24	LE 22-7-24	G.O. 1201 LE 16-6-20 G.O. 1206 LE 16

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Deparment.	Date.
G.O. 2011 LE G.O. 1926 LE	23-12-24 12-12-24	G.O. 1829 Press LE 24-11-24	G.O. 778 LE 12-5-24 G.O. 96	19-1-24 G.O. 1405 P LE G.O. 1346	26-8-21 P LE 19-9-26	G.O. 81 LE G.O. 1422 LE G.O. 757 Pub	18-1-21 4-12-20 7-7-20 G.O. 112 P LE 2-1-19

Abbas Ali 6/3/25

Please arrange

Law Edn 711 C
6-3-25

THE MUSLIM LITERARY SOCIETY, TRICHINOPOLY.
(ESTD. 1916.)
BIG BAZAAR ROAD,

No. 3

Dated 28th February 1925.

PATRONS.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR
SIR
MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH
SAHIB BAHADUR, KT., C.I.E.,
Member, Executive Council,
Government of Madras.

M. R. RY.
DEWAN BAHADUR
SIR. T. DESIKACHARIAR AVL.,
KT., B.A., B.L.,

JANAB
N. M. KHAJAMIAN SAHIB
BAHADUR

JANAB
MOULVI SYED MURTHUZA
SAHIB BAHADUR, M. L. A.

PRESIDENT.

JANAB
GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB
BAHADUR B. A., B.L., M. L. C.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

JANAB
S. M. HAROON SAHIB
BAHADUR

JANAB
MUNSHI Md. HIDAYATHULLA
SAHIB BAHADUR

SECRETARY.

JANAB
Md. ABDUS SALAM SAHIB
ROUNAQ

Joint Secretary.

JANAB
T. A. Md. ABDUL KHALIQ
SAHIB

Financial Secretary.

JANAB
Md. AKBAR SAHIB.

Jananukoola Press, Trichy.

To

Janab
Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur
M.A. L.L.B, M.L.C

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed at a Managing Committee meeting of the Muslim Literary Society, Trichinopoly.

"Resolved that all the Muhammadan Members of the Legislative Council be requested to table a resolution in the next sitting requesting the Government to cancel the G.O. issued regarding the restriction of half fees to Mohammedan Scholars in all public schools and colleges."

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T A Abdul Khaliq
Joint Secretary.

A. S

Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.

No.

Office of the Honorary Secretary,
11, Singanna Naick Street,

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
27 MAR 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

Madras, 27th March 1925.

L. Edn 1011 C
27/3/25

PLACE OF MEETING.
ANJUMAN LAWLEY HALL,
2-190, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. C.

President.
THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR
SIR MD. HABIBULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KT., K.C.I.E.

Vice-Presidents.
C. ABDUL HAKIM ESQR.
SIR HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT.
KHAN BAHADUR **HAJEE MD. ABDUL AZEEZ BADSHAH SAHIB** BAHADUR.
KHAN BAHADUR **MOHD. FAZLUDDIN SAHIB** BAHADUR.

Honorary Secretary.
A. HAMEED HASAN ESQR.,
B.A., LL.B. (ALIG.)

Assistant Secretaries.
A. ABDUR RAHIM ESQR.,
B.A., B.L.
BASHIR AHMED SAYEED ESQR., M.A., B.L.

Honorary Treasurer.
KHAN SAHIB **MUNIR KHAN SAHIB** BAHADUR, B.A.

Bankers.
THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Objects of the Association:—

1. To devise means for disseminating Higher Education among Mussalmans and to promote the study of Urdu, Persian and Arabic.
2. To arrange for imparting religious instruction side by side with secular education.
3. To help poor but intelligent and deserving students with scholarships, books, school-fees, etc.
4. To impress on the minds of the Muslim public, by means of lectures, tracts and social gatherings, the necessity for imparting Western Education to their children.

NOTE--This Association maintains a Hostel for Muslim Students at 11, Singanna Naick Street, near the old Municipal Buildings. It maintains Religious Instruction classes at the Madras-i-Azam, Mount Road, and at the Muslim Girls' School, Mylapore. It gives 25 to 30 scholarships every year. It manages the Muslim High School, Triplicane, through the M. H. S. Council consisting of 5 Trustees and 5 Representatives of the Association.

Admission of Members.

Rule 2--All Persons of any nationality or creed interested in Muslim Education shall be eligible to become members on payment in advance of a monthly subscription of As. 8. Minimum monthly subscription for mofussil members is As. 4 only.

STANDARD PRESS, MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Law(Education)Department,
Fort St.George, MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the consideration of Government the following resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, Madras held on the 9th February under the presidentship of Mr.C.Abdul Hakim:-

"The Executive Committee of the Muhammadan "Educational Association of Southern India requests the "Government of Madras to so amend Rule 92 of the Madras "Educational Rules (Sixth Edition) as not to make it "applicable to Muslim boys and girls and to restore in "their case, but in more effective form, the rule in "force prior to the amended rule of 1920; for the reason "that, unless the said Rule and the relevent provisions " of the Grant-in-Aid Code are so modified, Muslim "Education will receive a great check and that the back-"wardness of the Community coupled with its political "importance requires this exceptional treatment and "encouragement."

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he Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.

No.

Office of the Honorary Secretary,
11, Singanna Naick Street,

Madras, 192 .

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STANDARD PRESS, MADRAS.

2. In communicating this resolution it appears to me that a few words of comment are needed to make the position clear.

3. The wording of the resolution itself indicates that the Committee, which passed the resolution after careful consideration and close discussion, recognises the fact that the amended Rule 92 is identical with Rule 102 of the former Educational Rules (Fifth Edition) which has been in force since 1920. What has actuated the Committee to take action now is the agitation that has been created amongst a large section of the community by the recent orders passed by the Director of Public Instruction insisting on the application of the Rule even in the case of essentially Muslim Schools with vigour and virtually withdrawing the concession they traditionally enjoyed of paying half the standard rates of fees irrespective of their status.

p.12 of 20
12/24
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26.7.24

4. The Committee does not also ignore that provision is made in the Rule for the levy of the fees at half the standard rates in cases in which the parents are so poor that the grant of this concession is necessary to enable the pupils to continue their studies. But the Committee from a variety of considerations is convinced that the community as a whole still needs the concession,

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STANDARD PRESS, MADRAS.

-3-

rare cases being left out of account, and that this concession will act as an incentive to encourage education amongst all classes of the community, whereas the levy of the higher fee will discourage it. That this is not merely a hypothetical conclusion is evident from the immediate effect of the Director's orders which led to a decline in the strength of the Muslim High School, Triplicane, which, as the Government is aware, was founded by the present President, Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, to take the place of the abolished Harris High School. I understand that very scare caused by the Director's orders began to affect the strength of the said school and considerable exertions had to be made not only to re-assure the minds of the needy but also to grant various free admissions where they were found to be indispensable to prevent the boys from discontinuing their studies

5. Thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary, Muslim High School Council, I have seen the Press Communique issued by G.O.No.1829 Law(Education)Department dated 24-11-24 received by him through the Educational Department. Therein the comparative position of the rule as it stood prior to 1920 and subsequently has been explained in another connection. It is true that the

(R)

The Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.

No.

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STANDARD PRESS, MADRAS.

old rule was permissive but it was virtually followed in practice in all cases and was so far an advantage to the Muslim Community. Its non-observance in certain institutions, referred to by the Government in that communique, was attributable solely to the unfortunate restrictions imposed by the Grant-in-Aid Code in the matter of the recoupment by Government of the loss of fee income caused by the free grant of the concession. Nevertheless, there existed Institutions which, in the interests of the Muslim education did not abstain from the continuance of the concession in all cases. Under the more stringent orders now issued by the Director even this freedom disappears.

6. Taking all circumstances into account, the Committee feels the alteration of Rule 92 necessary so as to ad~~o~~apt it to the position and requirements of the community and hence the condition that the restoration of the old rule should take "more effective form", which can be achieved by the requisite modification of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code securing to the Institutions which grant the concession the equivalent

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STANDARD PRESS, MADRAS.

of the fee income foregone by the concession instead of 50% thereof.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. Hameed Hasan
HONY. SECRETARY

There are no restrictions whatever here. The rule provides for the recoupment of the full fee income foregone by the management —

Vide ~~[illegible]~~ p. 41 of G.O. 112 Ed. & p. 7 of Notes to G.O. 759 Ed.

25.1.19 (t)

1.7.20

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Law Edn 1251 C
21-4-25

(8)

From

The Honorable Mr. Saiyed Mohamed Padshah
Vakil,
Bellary
Member, Council of State

C A M P
M A D R A S
18th. April 1925

To.

L. Edn 1387 A
21/4/25

The Secretary to the Government of Madras
Law (educational) department
Madras

21 APR 1925

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Government, the following resolution which was passed at the public meeting of the Muslims held in Madras on the 5th. April 1925, and which as chairman of the meeting I was authorised to communicate to the Government for their information and necessary action.

Resolution----

" This meeting of the Muslims of Madras records its emphatic protest against the withdrawal of the old concession which the Muslim boys and girls enjoyed in respect of the school and college fees and requests the Government to restore those concessions to the entire community as before".

In passing the resolution which was adopted after very careful consideration and thorough discussion, the meeting was perfectly alive to the fact that the half fee concession had not been entirely withdrawn and that it was still available to such of the Muslim students as could produce the necessary poverty certificate. Neverthless it was felt that the recent orders of the Director of Public Instruction insisting on the application of the new rule in the case even of the essentially Muslim institutions would have the effect of practically withdrawing the concession which the Muslim boys and girls so long enjoyed. The fact that as an immediate effect of the Director's order there had been an appreciable fall in the strenght of the Muslim High school, Triplicane, made it clear that in case those orders were strictly enforced Muslim education would receive a serious set-back.

The meeting was thus strongly of opinion that in view of the general poverty of the Muslims in this province it was --

necessary that the Muslim community as a whole should continue to be entitled to half fee concession which it traditionally enjoyed.

It is hoped that in view of the circumstances set forth above, the Government will be pleased to so amend rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules (sixth edition) as to make it inoperative in the case of the Muslim students and restore in their cases the rule which was in force prior to the amended rule of 1920. Thus by making the half fee concession available to the Muslim community as a whole as before, the Government will give the much needed relief to the Muslim boys and girls, most of whom might otherwise be denied altogether the benefits of education.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

JMKadohah

41,000—8-9-24.

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LAW (EDUCATION) **DEPARTMENT.**

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L. Ed ~~1604B~~
23/6/25
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
23-JUN-1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

Received .... 192 . *Registered* .... 192 .

Subject.

Levy of fees - Government Secondary Schools for Girls - Orders solicited.

ENCLOSURES.
No. ....
....
Spare copies ....

R.O.C. No. 696-A/25.

Station Madras , *Dated the* 19th June, 1925. 192 .

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

(Designation) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to enquire whether any general modification of Rule 92 of Madras Educational Rules is intended to be made with reference to the representations made in the press and elsewhere ~~as~~ regarding the levy of fees in Secondary Schools for Girls. The concessions granted in G.Os. Nos.294 Law (Education) dated 26-2-25, Mis.500 Law (Education) dated 7-4-25 and No.659 Law (Education) dated 30-4-25 in respect of fees levied in some of the Government Secondary Schools for Girls have ceased with the close of the school year 1924-25. The heads of these institutions have already

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(P.T.O)

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have already reported that the introduction of the levy of fees at full standard rates has adversely affected the strength of the schools and they consider that the old rates of fees should continue if the strength of the schools is to be restored. In this connection, I may invite your attention to G.O.No.914 Law (Education) dated 1-6-25, sanctioning the levy of fees at half the standard rates for one year with effect from the school year 1925-26 as a temporary measure, in Classes I to V of the Government Middle School for Girls, Kurnool.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. C. Douglas
for Director of Public Instruction.

M.R.P.20/6.

20/6

Scott. II—99—8 402—3-3-19.

1924. 11

Law DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. *Name of Paper*— Madras Mail
2. *Published at*— Madras.
3. *Dated*— 26-11-1924

28 NOV 1924

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
C 812 A/24
11 DEC 1924
MADRAS

BEGGING THE QUESTION

We cannot congratulate the Government on their reply to the public criticisms of their policy in regard to fees in girls secondary schools and colleges. The Government state that the Order containing that new policy only republishes the rules previously *in force*. This is hardly true. It republishes the rules previously in existence but not in force. The rules to which the Government Order refers were published in August, 1920. But until the end of last year no attempt was made to enforce them even in the case of Government institutions in Madras and we find the following in the section devoted to Queen Mary's College in the University Calendar for 1923: "Fees are levied at half the standard rates prescribed in Rule 99, Chapter VIII, of the Madras Educational Rules." The practice in all the secondary schools and colleges for girls has been similar to that previously prevailing at Queen Mary's College and the Government have paid grants-in-aid based on income derived from the levy of half fees until this year. In the middle of the current year the managements of private institutions were asked why full fees had not been levied and given to understand, without any previous warning, that grants-in-aid this year would be based on the assumption that full fees had been levied. Such action would mean the serious curtailment of the income of such institutions, and would be completely without justification in view of the fact that the Educational Department had previously acquiesced in the prevailing practice and had given the managements affected no opportunity to raise their fees in accordance with the new policy. The Government, by quoting rules which have been allowed to remain a dead letter, are merely begging the question. And by insisting upon the collection of full fees they are undoubtedly causing the rates of fees for girls in secondary schools and colleges to be raised. Already the managements of such institutions have been compelled to announce the increase of fees for the coming school year, an increase which in many cases means the payment of double those previously required.

A

L. Edn 3332 C
9/12/24.

Law (Edn) Depts

Submitted for perusal. May a report be called for from the D.P.I. with refer: to 'A'

4/12.

5.12.24

5.12.24

D.P.I may see us

V.T.S
9.12

Law Edn. 3332 C-1
10-12-24

12 A (12) 8/1812

U.O.Reply No. 812/[illegible]

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS, LAW DEPARTMENT
20 DEC 1924

When the Madras Educational Rules were brought up-to-date and issued in G.O.No.1212 L.E.,dated 24th July 1924 the special chapter containing rules for secondary school for girls was cut out. Rule 69 of the former Madras Educational Rules runs as follows:-

(B)

"Except as herein provided the rules for secondary schools for boys shall, with necessary changes, hold good in those for girls. But the Director may relax those rules when he thinks it advisable to do so".

Under this rule Directors of Public Instruction have for many years been fixing the rates of fees to be charged in Govt secondary schools for girls on the advice of Inspectresses of schools at rates which were in some cases less than the standard rates.

A reference was made to me in October last regarding the levy of fees in the Queen Mary's High School, Vizagapatam, at rates less than the standard rates. I went into the matter and issued the following proceedings to all Inspectresses of girls' schools:-

Proceedings of the D.P.I.,

"The Inspectresses of Girls' schools are informed that the Director's Proceedings granting fee concessions in secondary schools for girls if they are not based on special orders of Government do not longer hold good as the discretion which formerly vested in the Director to relax the rules in secondary schools for girls ---vide rule 69 of the Madras Educational Rules, V Edition---no longer exists since the issue of G.O.No.1212 L.E.,dated 24-7-1924 issuing the revised Code which is published in Part I-B of the

The rule is retained & appears as rule 62 of the new rules (B) page 7 the Fort St.George Gazette dated 2nd September 1924. They are therefore requested to be so good as to levy fees from 1-1-1925 in secondary schools for girls under their control in accordance with the revised rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules in case the rule has not already been given effect to.

page 12 a (B)

"They are further requested to be good enough to furnish the Director with details regarding the rates of fees now levied".

(True Copy)

As regard Queen Mary's College Miss de la Hey, the Principal, informs me that the information contained in the University Calendar was furnished to the Registrar of the University when she was on leave. The matter has already been reported to Government and their orders had been received on this matter.

G.O 1204 Edn (S)
22-7-1924

I do not think that the columns of a daily newspaper are the proper place for Government to enter upon a discussion on its policy or the probable results of its policy. I suggest that Government should await the notice of questions that may be asked in the Legislative Council or of resolutions that may be proposed to be moved in the Council before taking further action.

18-12-24

Law Edn 3475-C
20/12/24

Law (Education) Department.

The Director's note above seems to be far-~~fetched~~ from being clear. The fact remains that the modification in rule 102 (now 92) of the Madras Educational Rules notified four years ago was not given effect to till recently. The modification affected girls, Muhammadan

G.O. 759 Ed. (Z)
1.7.20

(13)

pupils and pupils belonging to backward Classes. The real import of the modification was that whereas it was permissible up to August 1920 to levy fees from the pupils in question at half the standard rates in institutions under public management, it became incumbent on the department with effect from August 1920 to confine the concession of half fees to the poor among these pupils, full standard rates being levied from the rest of the pupils. As a corollary, in assessing grants to institutions under private management it should have been ensured by the Director that managements took credit in their financial statements for fee-income at standard rates from all pupils subject only to the reservations specifically provided for in rule 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code. It has been explained by the Director in the linked file how in the assessment of grants the change in the fee rule ordered in 1920 came to be ignored till the current year.

G.O 759 Edn Z
1-7-20

2. So far as Government institutions are concerned, the argument that successive Directors of Public Instruction had been acting on the strength of the old rule 69 of the Educational Rules till ~~it was~~ ~~excised~~ in the revised edition of the rules and had been allowing the levy of fees at less than the prescribed rates seems to be untenable. It should not have been at all necessary to invoke this rule to regulate fee collection in girls' schools since under rule 102 (now 92) of the Madras Educational Rules ~~the~~ girls had in any case till 1920 to pay only half the standard rates of fees and it was clearly the duty of the Department to see that from that year the half-fee concession was made available only to the poor pupils among girls

p. 2 note:

it ceased to form ~~a forming~~ part of a separate chapter headed "Sec: Schools for girls"

p 12 & 13

as well as pupils belonging to the Muhammadan and backward communities. Recently the D.P.I. brought to notice that the change ordered in 1920 had not been observed in the Muhammadan College but explained it otherwise and obtained the special sanction of Government for the suspension of the operation of the rule till the beginning of the academic year 1925-26.

G.O. 2011 Mis F
23.12.24

3. Even in respect of the Queen Mary's College at K referred to on page 3 ante, this is the first official report received from the Director of the omission to levy fees in conformity with the modified rule issued in 1920. The Director's reference in this connection is apparently to G.Os. No. 90 (Education) dated 19-1-24, and No. 1204 (Education) dated 22-7-24. Attention also is solicited to the question and answer recorded in G.O. No. 768 (Education) dated 12-5-24. The matter disposed of in these G.Os. was not the failure of the Principal to observe the modified rule of 1920; ~~in other words~~, the question dealt with therein was not whether the half-fee concession was limited only to the poor pupils. The neglect brought to notice on that occasion was the one relating to the change in the method of collecting fees necessitated by the decision of the University to divide the academic year into three terms instead of two.

Z

W

S

T

4. The above facts show that the change in the rule ordered in 1920 was overlooked by the department and that the Director's circular (extracted at pages 2 & 3 ante) immediately following the issue of the revised Educational rules has been the cause of all the public criticism. The wording of the circular is unfortunate. The close connection sought to be established in the circular between the old rule 69 ~~of the~~ [illegible] ~~rules~~ and the levy of fees in girls' schools and the implication that, because of its disappearance as part of a special chapter devoted to girls' schools in the revised edition of the rules, the schools had to be asked to set about revising their practice in regard to levy of fees have naturally caused stir. It does not however appear necessary to pursue the question further.

In the first place old rule 69 has not been repealed. It appears as rule 62 in the new rules. Only it does not form part of a special chapter headed "Rules for Secondary Schools for girls"

(14)

9.1.25

10.1.25

V.T.K. 14.1

M²

We may issue orders [illegible]
[illegible] –
till [illegible] Examination
the [illegible]

It is understood that the Secretary spoke to the D.P.I. today about this file in the [illegible] the Minister's room. The file may be sent to the Director for perusal of the notes and for ~~so~~ further remarks.

2.3.25

3.3.25 (M.R.) sent

V.T.K. 3.3.

Law Edn no 3332C/24-2
4.3.25

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
5-MAR 1925
Rc. 812 A/24
MADRAS

D.P.I. U.O.

U.O. Reply No. 812 A/24 d 12-3-25

In view of what the Secretary said to me my impression is that the file has been sent to me so that I may understand the position and not with the intention that I should offer detailed remarks on the note-file. On one or two points I disagree with what is stated in the note, but the Hon. the Minister is concerned with the policy of Government and not with details as appears from his note on page 6. It is against the policy of the new M.E.R. 92 that public criticism is directed and this criticism would have come earlier had the policy been carried out when the rule was first promulgated. The issue thus is whether Government are prepared to adhere to the rule as it appears in the M.E.R. or to allow of its modification. A

page 12 at (B)

2 I may perhaps say this much regarding the note. Para 2 of the Secretariat note seems to overlook the merely permissive character of the old M.E.R. 102. The D.P.I. as controlling officer of Government Girls schools, etc., had to issue orders exercising the option given by the rule. Whether he did this under the old rule 69 or rule 102 is immaterial. Again it is not quite correct to say that the old rule 69 has not been repealed. It appears now as rule 62 in Chapter III of the M.E.R and the relaxations referred to in rule 62 would appear to apply only to the rules that appear in Chapter III.

page 2 at (Z)

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. 13 MAR 1925 LAW DEPARTMENT

13/3/25

page 7 at (B)

RGG
12/3/25.

Law (Edn.)

First in regard to paragraph 2 of the D.P.I's u/o note, it is submitted that it is scarcely correct to say that the permissive character of old rule 102 was overlooked in the Sectt. The word 'May' ~~is~~ occurred in the rule. But throughout it ~~was~~ had been held that the option implied was an option only in so far

(15)

as schools under private management were concerned and that so far as schools under public management were ~~concerned~~ involved, the rule was understood and acted upon as though it were obligatory - cf: paragraph 4 of the Press communique at slip (R). ~~[illegible] the proposition of the Director,~~ It is doubtful whether there was warrant for the instructions issued by the Director in some cases for the levy of fees at one quarter of the standard rates - Vide his letter disposed of in G.O. No: 294 Ed., d/ 26. 2. '25 (V)

A

2 It is now plain from paragraph 1 of the Director's u/o note that the Dept: had failed to give effect to the alteration in rule issued in 1920 under which the remission of half-fees came to be limited to girls and pupils of the Muhammadan and backward communities whose parents were too poor to pay fees. The ~~re~~ remission having taken place, the question need now be looked at ~~[illegible]~~ as only one of policy. So far as that goes, it does not seem to be the intention of Govt: to throw open the remission of half-fees to all pupils irrespective of their ability to pay

G.O. 759 Ed.
1.7.20.

(Z) ~~[illegible]~~

A

19

In this view it was suggested at p. 6 ante that the question need not be pursued. This conclusion will apply not only to girls but also to pupils belonging to the Muhammadan community, the backward classes & Oriyas. A communication from Abbas ~~Alik~~ Ali Khan, M.L.C., asking that fees should be levied from all Muhammadan pupils at half the standard rates has been added to the file. The communication (C.F.) is not addressed directly to Govt. If a resolution is tabled and if it comes up for discussion the attitude of Govt. may be explained in council.

24-3-25

The Secretary had in mind the possibility of reviving the data used by the ~~Dept~~ Depart in fixing the status of the parent of the pupil, as a working compromise. May the D.P.I. be asked by separate u.o. note to examine this point please?

24.3.25

Let us do this
V.TK
24.3.

Communication received from the Muhammadan Edl. Assn. of S. India has been added to the C.F. (pp 2-6) A. U/o note to the D.P.I. is submitted.

3.4.25

3.4.25

V.TK
4.4

Issued as u.o. note
3332 C-5
24-6-25

16/6
26/11

~~20~~

116

Law (Education) Department.

Page 12 at (B)

U. O. Note

Subject.- Poverty test for purposes of rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules runs as follows:-

"x x x Fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and members of backward classes and castes whose parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of this concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies. The production of a certificate to that effect signed by an Honorary Magistrate, a President of a local board, a district secondary education board or a district educational council, a chairman of a municipal council, a sub-magistrate or an officer of the Revenue department of not lower rank than a deputy tahsildar should be required in cases of doubt."

p. 12 of G.O. 1212 (B)
24.7.24

2 The Government have not till now laid down a definition of poverty to be followed in the administration of the rule quoted above. Under G.O. No. 1292 ~~[illegible]~~ (Education), dated 13-9-23 pupils, the annual income of whose parents or guardians is below Rs 400, are considered poor, while those whose parents have an annual income of Rs 400 and above but below Rs 7,000 are classed as belonging to the middle class, pupils of parents with an annual income of Rs 7,000 & upwards being termed 'rich'. It appears that this classification which is intended to be used for the purpose of the statistical information furnished in the annual reports on public instruction is adopted in some institutions as the basis for determining the eligibility of girl pupils and pupils belonging to the Muhammadan and backward communities for the half-fee concession authorised in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. Last December a deputation of missionaries

G.O. 1422 Ed. (P)
4.12.20

(W)
in linked file

7 - APR 1925

page 12 at (B)

~~21~~

that waited on the Hon'ble the Minister urged inter alia that the limit of income of parents for determining the eligibility of girls for fee concessions might be raised to Rs 500. The D.P.I. to whom this suggestion was referred for remarks said in his u.o. note 3104-D/24, dated 19-12-24 that it was unnecessary to accept the suggestion.

"p. 1 of Notes in linked file"

App 3 & 4 —— ibid.

3. In view of the fact that the restriction of fee concessions to the poor among the classes of pupils in question has roused considerable agitation among the public, it is a matter for consideration whether it may not be ruled that pupils the annual income of whose parents falls short of a definite limit should prima facie be considered to be poor and get the fee concession automatically, certificates of poverty being required only in cases when there is reasonable doubt as to the parent's income.

The D.P.I. may be requested u.o. to consider the question and suggest a suitable limit of income for determining the status of parents. The revised data need be followed only for the purpose of fee concessions. For statistical purposes the classification authorised in G.O.No. ~~1358~~ 1292 (Education), dated 13-9-13 may continue to be in force.

Ⓦ in linked file

3.4.25

CR
3.4.25

V.T.
4.4

D.P.I. u.o.

Law Emu 3332 C-3
6-4-25

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Re 3104
7-APR 1925
MADRAS

p. 20

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22 ⑰ ~~12~~

U.O.Reply No. 3104 D (24 D) 13-4-25

Law Em 1196 C
15-4-25
page 12 Ⓑ

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
16 APR 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

I am very doubtful whether it would be wise and whether it would not arouse as much or more agitation if a rigid line were drawn for purposes of Rule 92 of the M.E.R. As it is, the rule is elastic and provides two safeguards against abuse, the local knowledge of the granter of the certificate and the local knowledge of the head of the institution. One of the points which the granter of a certificate has to take into consideration is the family of the applicant. For example, two parents may have the same income but one may have 4 or 5 children to educate, the other only 1. In the former case a certificate for one or more of his children might be justified, while in the second case no certificate would be necessary. I am not therefore in favour of laying down any definition of poverty for purposes of the rule. This view is the same as I expressed in 1920 in a U.O. reply No.301 dated 28-10-20. I there stated "Poverty is a relative term and cannot be defined. So far as I can see each case must be taken on its merits with reference to local knowledge and personal enquiries by the officer who is asked to grant the certificate. I can, of course, see that there will be difficulties in individual cases and possibly wrong decisions, but that is inevitable under the rule as revised". If, however, Government decide that the issue of a ruling is necessary, it appears to me that Rs.400 per annum may, as Mr.Littlehailes suggested, be said to be prima facie the limit for the grant of concessions.

Ⓟ

p3 of notes to G.O. No. 1422 Edn. 4-12-20

RAG
13/4/25.
Law (Edn)

Con the whole the D.P.I.'s advice is

is that a cut and dry definition of poverty need not be laid down for administering rule 92 of the Educational Rules. If the Govt: desires to have a ruling he will allow pupils whose parents have an annual income of less than Rs 400 to secure the fee concession. For orders. | A

2 Perusal is solicited of the communication received from the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India (pp 2-6, c.f.). Herein the Association asks (i) that Muslim boys & girls should as a matter of course be enabled to have their secondary and collegiate education on payment of half the standard scales of fees whatever the financial position of their parents be; and (ii) that the Grant-in-Aid Code be so modified as to secure to the managers the equivalent of the fee-income foregone by the grant of the concessions in question instead of 50% as at present.

Paragraph 4 - p. 3, c.f.

paragraph 6 - pp 5 & 6, c.f.

Taking the ~~first~~ second point first, it may be pointed out that the Association is labouring under a misapprehension. As will be seen from an exhaustive note written by Mr. Littlehailes for the Ootacamund Conference of 1916, the Departmental

practice has, since 1912, been to make good the whole of the fee-income foregone by the grant of the half fee concessions to girls and pupils of the Muhammadan & backward communities — pp 40-42 of G.O. No. 112 Ed., d/ 25.1.19 & p. 7 of notes to (1)

(2) [illegible] 759 Ed., d/ 1.7.20.

As regards the ~~second~~ first point, Mr. Littlehailes has already pointed out that backwardness [illegible] coupled with poverty ~~would afford a~~ salutary ground for the grant of the concessions. ~~It is~~ now for orders whether the Govt: ~~would~~ will be prepared to waive the condition as to poverty. | B

p. 42 of G.O. 112 Ed. (1) 25.1.19

We ~~will~~ may have to face a very heavy expenditure otherwise. There is no point in exempting rich people. Concession in fees is only meant for the poor.

3 A reply to the Muhammadan Edl: Association will be drafted with refer: to the orders on the points raised at 'A' & 'B' above.

CR
18.4.25

[illegible]
18.4.25

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT LAW DEPARTMENT
24 APR 1924

Go Note to D.P.I.

3332 C-4
4.5.25

9/6

What are the Govt. institutions in which half or lower scales of fees are now levied and in which increases will occur ~~and~~ automatically by virtue of this order? ~~Institution scale levied.~~

Institution	Scale levied

V.T.K.
22-4-25.

The Secretary apparently desires to have information

(i) as to the number of girl pupils and pupils

#25

of the Muhammadan and backward communities reading in Govt. institutions that receive fee concession under the revised rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules; and (ii) as to what the financial effect will be if the poverty test is removed and the half fee concession thrown open to all the pupils in question irrespective of the means of their parents or guardians.

B
p 12 & G.O.No. 1212 LE
24.7.24

2. A u.o. note is submitted.

3. It may also be pointed out that the effect of waiving the requirements as to poverty certificate will not only be a relinquishment ~~[illegible]~~ of the possible fee income in Govt. institutions but also be to increase the expenditure in grants-in-aid to institutions under private management as the Government have to make good from provincial revenues the whole of the fee-income foregone by managers by the grant of the concessions.

E.A.V.
28.4.25

C. R.
29-4-25.

Issued as u.o
No. 3332 C.4
4.5.25

p.T.O

26

(19)

Law (Education) Department.

U. O. Note. 3332 C-4. D.4.5.25

Subject -

Fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules - D.P.I.'s u.o. note No. 812 A/24 dated 12-3-1925.

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p 7, N 7

The D.P.I. may be requested u.o. to furnish

(1) particulars as to the nature and extent of the fee concessions now allowed under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules in each of the Government institutions and

(2) an estimate of cost if the test of poverty is removed and the fee concession is thrown open to all girl pupils and pupils belonging to the Muhammadan and backward communities irrespective of the ability of their parents or guardians to pay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
15-JUN-1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

L.Ed 1771C
15/6/25

28.4.25

25.4.25

V.T.K.
30/4

To

The Director of Public Instruction U. O.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4-MAY-1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

p.T.O

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
R.C. 812-A/[illegible]
6-MAY 1925
MADRAS

P.T.O

27

(20)

U.O.Reply No. 812-A/~~24~~ 8
11-6-25

Fees in all institutions are levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and members of backward classes and castes whose parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of this concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies. Government, however, have sanctioned as a special case the levy of fees in the following institutions at the rates noted against them up to the end of the school year 1925:-

(All this is only temporary)

F (1)Government Muhammadan College---half the standard rates---G.O.No.2011 Misc.,L.E., dated 23-12-24

U (2)Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore ---one-fourth the standard rates---G.O.No.294 L.E.,dated 26-2-1925.

U (3)Government Secondary School for girls, Vellore--- One-fourth the standard rates---G.O.No.294 L.E., dated 26-2-1925.

XVI (4)Government Middle School for girls, Mayavaram--- half the standard rates---G.O.No.Misc 500 dated 7-4-1925.

XVI (5)Government Middle School for Girls, Madura--- half the standard rates---G.O.No.Misc.500 dated 7-4-1925.

K (6)Government Middle School for girls, Berhampore--- one-fourth the standard rates---G.O.No.659 L.E. dated 30-4-1925.

(m) In the case of the Government Middle School for girls, Kurnool G.O.No.914 L.E.,dated 1-6-1925 has authorised the Director to levy fees at half the standard rates in classes I to V for one year with effect from the school year 1925-26.

With reference to para 2 of the Government U.O. the cost, based on the number of pupils on rolls during 1924-25 will be as follows:-

(a)	Government Arts Colleges	Rs.8708-8-0
(b)	Government Professional Colleges---	970-0-0
(c)	Secondary schools	9717-0-0
(d)	Secondary schools attached to Govt.Training schools for Mistresses	4030-8-0

(e)

(P.T.O)

(e) Technical schools 260-0-0

Grand Total 23686-0-0
per annum.

RAP
11-6-25.

Law (Edn.)

The object of the u/o reference to the Director was to ascertain the extent of the additional liability to Government in case fees were levied at half rates from all girl pupils and pupils belonging to the Muhammadan and backward communities irrespective of the ability of the parents to pay for the pupils' schooling. To arrive at this we have to ~~take account and [illegible]~~ know in respect of Govt: institutions the actual cost of the concessions now given and the increased cost that will be thrown on Government if the test as to ~~of~~ poverty were removed. This alone will not suffice. There are a large number of aided institutions ~~for~~ to which it will be necessary to give increased grants-in-aid. There are also other schools ~~the cost~~ viz: those under local bodies the net cost of which is borne by Government. If Govt: were to declare that all girls and pupils belonging to the backward and Muhammadan communities need invariably)

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pay only half the standard rates of fees instead of the concession being limited to the ~~post~~ poor among them, as at present, it will affect the fee income of this class of schools.

Notwithstanding the fact that the system of "net cost" subsidies x is shortly to be replaced by one of 'fixed' x subsidies, local bodies will not be slow in urging their claims for extra compensation for loss of fee income.

x (These fixed subsidies are to undergo revision at the end of each triennial period)

2. For orders whether the file may again be sent u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction with a view to the total extra cost to Government being worked out in case the poverty test contemplated in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules is removed altogether.

B
G.O. No. 1212 L.E.
24-7-24

20-6-25

29. 6. 25

Will D.P.I kindly give an approximate idea of the financial effect of the proposal to go back to the old rule?

2) It has been suggested that the old rule may be revived in the case of girls and that the poverty test may be insisted on in the ~~case of~~ other cases. Does D.P.I agree to this? If he does, will he kindly indicate the financial effect of the proposal as limited.

V.T.K.
23-6.

D.P.I u.o

An official letter from D.P.I. on the subject since recd: added to c.f. (pp 9-10)
Law Edn no 3332 C/24-5
24-6-25

SECRETARIAT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT
24 JUN 1925

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MADRAS
25 JUN 1925

U.O.Reply No. 310 L.D. [illegible] D/2.12.25

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
4-DEC-1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

p129 No. 13
121226
24.7.24

My office has worked out the following statement which presumes to give the total extra cost to Government in case the poverty test provided for in Rule 92 of the M.E.R. is removed---(1) altogether and (2) in the case of girls alone:-

(1)	(2) If the poverty test is removed altogether Rs.	(3) If the test is removed in the case of girls alone. Rs.
Government institutions	23,686	16,907
Local Board ,,	29,016	2,198
Aided ,,	80,415	12,691
Total	1,33,117	31,796

2 This, however, is the maximum cost to Government, not the actual cost. Under the existing rule fees shall be levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, etc. In the former rule the obligatory character of the levy did not exist. The option was given to the management to levy half the standard rates or full rates or indeed any rate. We do not know whether managers will, if we revert to the old rule, continue to levy full rates from girls whose parents are rich or whether they will, as they would be quite entitled to do under the old rule, levy only half the rates from girls of rich parents. I do not know whether this aspect of the reversion to the old rule has received proper attention. It has certainly escaped the notice of my office and it is possible that the Secretariat may have overlooked it.

LE 3926C
4.12.25

3 I really cannot see why public funds should pay more than is necessary, as would be the case if half the standard rates were levied from girls of rich parents instead of full rates. The only justification would appear to me to be one based on the

on the assumption that the rich parent will not continue to educate his daughter if full rates are charged instead of half rates and this is a matter upon which I can express no clear view as to what would actually happen. I am, however, quite convinced in my mind that the rich parent ought to pay full rates for his daughter's education.

4. The old rule differs from the new rule in two essential points. (1) The new rule inserts a poverty restriction to the grant of fee concessions which did not exist in the old rule. (2) In addition the new rule makes it compulsory on managers to levy only half fees in cases of poverty while the old rule gave the option to the manager of a school to levy half rates or not according to the discretion of the manager. If the manager admitted the daughter of a Judge of the High Court, for example, at half rate in an aided school we would ordinarily in paying grant-in-aid make good the loss of fee income. This appears to be a distinct waste of public funds. I am therefore opposed to the removal of a poverty restriction when fee concessions are granted in secondary schools and colleges. I should in fact insist upon the poverty concession in every case of education and fee concession in secondary schools and colleges.

A

5. One other point should I think be brought to the notice of Government. It is this, that we have evidence that attendance in girls' schools has decreased somewhat with a strict insistence upon our fee rules. The same may even be the case with depressed or backward classes the members of which are not concentrated in one or two schools, a few only attending each of several institutions. If these depressed and backward classes all attended a single institution or a few institutions intended solely for the depressed or backward classes any diminution in the strength of the school would be immediately noticeable. As it is since a school usually has only a small number of members of the backward or depressed classes (excluding of course schools for Muhammadans and for girls) a diminition in the number of pupils of the depressed classes or backward classes who are attending the school would not be immediately noticeable and will be

M

and will be scarcely appreciable in view of the small number of these backward class pupils as compared with the total number of pupils in the institution. I am therefore constrained to the ~~a priori~~ conclusion that any fee concessions that are awarded to girls ought to be awarded equally to members of the depressed and other backward classes.

21.7.25

p 20

~~24~~ 33

(24)

Law (Education) Department.

[The short summary of the previous notes is given for the sake convenience]

B

p 12 of G.O. 1212 LE / 24.7.24 (B)

This file relates to the question of the amendment of the Madras Educational Rule 92 regar ing the grant of half fee concessions to Muhammadans, girls, Oriyas and backward classes.

Prior to its amendment in 1920 this rule (then No.102) ran as follows:-

p 1 of notes to G.O. No. 759 LE / 1.7.20 Z

A

'In institutions of a professional or special character, fees shall be levied at such rates as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Director or as may be prescribed by any rules sanctioned by the Government for them. Fees in all institutions may be levied from Muhammadans and Oriyas and from girls and backward classes and castes at half the standard rates'.

Z

The last sentence of the rule was amended as follows in G.O. No. 759 Home (Education) dated 1-7-20:—

'Fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from poor Muhammadans Oriyas, girls and members of backward classes and castes. Every pupil claiming the concession of payment of half-fee must produce a certificate from an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than sub-magistrate or deputy tahsildar to the effect that his parent or guardian is so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable him to continue his studies'.

B

The educational rules were brought up to date and published for general information in G.O. No.1212 Law (Education), dated 24-7-24. In this order the rule appears as shown below:-

"In institutions of a professional or special character, fees shall be levied at such rates as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Director or as may be prescribed by any rules sanctioned by Government for them. Fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and members of backward classes and castes whose parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of this concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies. The production of a certificate to that effect signed by an Hon. Magistrate, a President of a local board, a district secondary educational board or a district educational council, a chairman of a municipal council, a sub-magistrate or an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than a deputy tahsildar should be required in cases of doubt."

2. The difference between the rule in force prior to 1920 and that subsequent thereto is that, while in the old rule the grant of the concession was left to the discretion of the management and no poverty qualification was prescribed, the present rule lays down that the concession should be granted ~~but~~ and that only in the case of poor pupils. It is observed that until the issue of G.O.No. 1212 Law (Edn.), dated 24-7-24, referred to above, the condition as to poverty introduced in 1920 was not observed either in Government or aided institutions, that the pupils belonging to the classes mentioned in the rule ~~was~~ were admitted to the concessions irrespective of the ability of their parents to pay fees and that the grants-in-aid were assessed on this calculation. In October 1924 the Director issued a circular to all inspectresses of girls' schools to levy fees from 1-1-25 in all secondary schools for girls under their control in accordance with revised rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules in case the rules had not already been given effect to. In July 1924 he had also drawn the attention of the inspecting officers to the fact that while half-fees might be

1B

p 4 ante

p 2 ante

B
p 12 of G.O No 1212 LE
24.7.24

p 2 n.f. linked file

levied from girls belonging to poor parents, fees on behalf of the rich pupils should be taken at the full standard rates in estimating the grant-in-aid for aided schools. With reference to the last circular, objection was raised in certain quarters to the levy of full fees from girls. In a Press Communique issued in November 1924 the Government explained that the rule was not new but had been in force since 1920. Since the issue of this communique, protests have again appeared in the press against the levy of full fees in the case of girls. Objections have also been received from some of the Muhammadan Educational Associations in ~~view~~ regard to the insistence on the production of poverty certificates for the grant of the fee concessions. It has been suggested that the old rule might be reverted to so as to obviate the inconveneince created by the new procedure.

R.
G.O No. 1829 LE
24.11.24

p 1 ante

C.f.

3. The question now for consideration is whether the old rule should be reverted to. In connection with the consideration of the question the D.P.I. who was asked to give an approximate idea of the financial effect of the proposal to go back to the old rule, estimates that the maximum additional cost to Government at Rs 1,33,117 if the poverty test is removed altogether and Rs 31,796 if it is removed in the case of girls alone.

18 p 18-19 ante

p 21 ante

He points out that the old rule allows discretion to the managers in the grant of concessions while under the new rule the grant of the concession is obligatory in the case of poor pupils and doubts whether this aspect has received proper attention. Attention is solicited to the representation from the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India in which it is requested that Muhammadan boys and girls should as a matter of course be enabled to have their secondary and collegiate edu-

C.f.

cation on payment of half the standard rates of fees irrespective of the financial position of their parents. It would appear that the present objection is directed chiefly against the insistence on the poverty certificate. Seeing that the concessions have been granted for the last four years in all cases irrespective of the financial position of the pupils' parents, it seems that the removal of the obligatory nature of the concessions is not likely to be viewed with favour by the public.

5. As regards the removal of the condition regarding the production of poverty certificates, the D.P.I. points out that there is no reason why the rich should not pay full rates of fees for the education of their daughters and that the payment of grant-in-aid in respect of these girls is a distinct waste of puplic funds. He is therefore opposed to the removal of the poverty certificate when fee concessions are granted in secondary schools and colleges.

pp 21.22 n.f.

6. The D.P.I. was also asked for his remarks on the suggestion to revive the old rule in the case of girls, the poverty certificate being insisted on in all other cases. While agreeing that there is a marked fall in the attendance of girls' schools since the strict insistence upon the production of poverty certificate, he points out that a similar fall could also be noticed in the case of the depressed and other backward classes if they attended institutions solely intended for them. He states that as it is, since a school usually has only a small number of backward or depressed clases (excluding of course schools for Muhammadans and for girls) a diminition in the number of the pupils would not be immediately noticeable. The Director is therefore of opinion that any fee concessions that are awarded to girls ought to be awarded equally to members of the depressed and other backward classes also,

pp 22.23 ante

12/12

The notes above discuss the question from all points of view.

position M on page 22 ante

2. It is seen from the D.P.I's note above that the insistence on the fee rules has led to a fall in the strength of the girls' schools. I think therefore that in the case of girls we may go back to the old rule. I do not think any reconsideration is called for in the other cases.

V.T.K.
13.12

Fin U.O.

Law ... no. 3926 C 1
14.12.25.

14 DEC 1925

Accs

44236 (1) Accs
15.12.25.

P.T.O.

(Notes from page 24 may be read)

Finance (Accts.)

(B) The case relates to the amendment of rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules (vide page 12 of G.O.No.1212 Law (Edn.) dated 24-7-1924) regarding the grant of half-fee concessions to Muhammadans, girls, Oriyas and backward classes. The facts of the case have been summarised in the Law Deptt's note on pages 24-26 ante.

page 27 ante
× Rule 92 on p.12 of flag (B)

Extract at page 24 ante - A

The Law Secretary proposes that the × existing rule may continue in the case of Muhammadans, Oriyas and backward classes, but in the case of girls, he considers that (we might revert to) the old rules in force prior to 1920 ~~might be amended~~, as the insistence of the fee rules as they stand at present has led to a fall in the strength of the girls' schools. According to the proposal of the Law Secretary, fees in all institutions may be levied from girls at half the standard rates (instead of the present ~~rates~~ rule according to which fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates, provided that every pupil claiming the concession of paymen of half fee ~~must provide~~ produces a poverty certificate from an officer authorised to issue the same.) In other words, the necessity for producing a poverty certificate will be dispensed with in the case of girls who want to have the concession of half rates of fees in schools, and it will be left to the management of the school to levy full or half rates.

page 24 ante.
of page 2 at (Z)

cl. 3, page 21 ante

2. The Director of Public Instruction has pointed out that if the test of poverty is removed in the case of fees to be charged for girls in schools, the total extra cost to Govt. can be estimated at Rs. 31,796 per annum. This is, howeve only the maximum cost to Government and not the actual cost. It is possible that as a result

page 21 ante

of the ~~omission~~ abolition of the poverty test, the attendance in girls' schools will increase, resulting in ~~some extra~~ extra receipts to Government. ~~Thus, the actual extra cost of the proposal cannot be estimated exactly.~~

~~3. It is for orders whether, in the circumstances pointed out in the Law (Edn.) Deptt's note, this department may accept the proposal of the Law Secretary.~~

Pp 24-27 ante

p. 27 ante

KRc.

Ky.
31.12.25

The D.P.I. has pointed out that if the poverty test is removed in the case of Muhammadans, Oriyas, Backward classes, and Girls, the total extra cost to Government would be Rs. 1,33,117 per annum, and that if the poverty test is removed in the case of girls alone, the extra cost would come to Rs. 31,796 per annum. In para 5 of his note dated 2-12-25, the D.P.I. has ~~pointed out~~ observed that attendance in girls' schools has decreased somewhat with a strict insistence upon the fee rules, and that the same may be the case with depressed or backward classes, but that the diminution in the number of pupils of these classes who are attending the schools would not be immediately noticeable as they are not concentrated in one or two schools. The D.P.I. is constrained to the conclusion that any fee concessions that are awarded to girls ought to be awarded equally to members of the depressed and other backward classes. The Law Secretary, however, remarks that the old rules might be reverted to only in the case of girls and that no reconsideration is called for in other cases. For orders whether the Law Secretary's proposal may be accepted.

Page 21 ante

page 22 ante

Page 23 ante

Page 27 ante

VSK
31.12.25

S

KRc.

So far as I can see there is no justification for reverting to the rule in force before 1920. The Law Department note speaks of "inconvenience" caused by the new procedure; but I find no evidence of any such inconvenience.

Poverty can be the only ground for partial remission of fees; as the D.P.I. says, it is waste of public revenue to allow remission ~~of fees~~ when parents can afford to pay the full fees.

3/1/26

To Law

Fr 44236 acc 5 1
4.1.26.

Law (Edn.) Dept

For orders as to circulation

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT OF MADRAS
4 JAN 1926
LAW DEPARTMENT

4.1.26

5/1

V.T.K.
6.1

LE 10 d 4.1.26.

M.2

C4

I am not in favour of removing the existing rule in the case of Muhammadans Oriyas - they must produce poverty certificates -

The case of girls stands on a different footing altogether - I have noticed in the Mofussil, the strength of General School fell considerably since the revival of the full fee system -

For example, in Berhampore, the strength of the girls School fell by 50% - owing to the inability of the parents to pay standard rates -

In this Presidency, education of girls requires great encouragement for some years to come. While boys' education is more cared for, the education of girls is neglected - an average family finds it difficult to pay both for the boy & girl - There ought to be no distinction made but the custom & practice is there which must be taken into account. The illiteracy of the girls is more dangerous to the State -

There is therefore special consideration in the case of girls where the old rate of half the standard rate be allowed, to all girls -

6/1/26

From the financial point of view this is a proposal to abandon over Rs. 30000 of revenue with the practical certainty that it will be followed by demands for extension of the concession

which will involve probably a sum getting on for 1½ lakhs of revenue. On that ground alone I must oppose it & if my Hon: Coll: presses for it I must ask that it go before the Finance Committee. I regard it as a most retrograde step to allow a concession of this kind except on proof of financial inability.

10/1/26

May be recirculated to the Hon'ble the Mem

CR
11.1.26

V.T.K.
12.1

M2

~~[illegible]~~

~~that~~ As proposed by my Hon. Coll C4, the case may go before the Finance Committee - It is highly desirable that the F. C. should also discuss it - note may be prepared.

12/1/26

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 JAN 1926
LAW DEPARTMENT

A

A draft note for the Finance Committee is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Finance U.O.

18/1/26

20/1

V.T.K. 22.1

Fin U.O.

Law Edn no 3926 C-2
23.1.26.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. FINANCE DEPARTMENT 23 JAN. 1926

2427 Accts
23.1.26.

Finance (Accts)

Please see notes of this dept on pages 28 – 30 ante and Hon'ble C_4's note on pp 31-32 ante. The following may be added as Note by the Finance Department in the note for the Finance Committee below:- (Pages 35-38 infra)

"The proposal may be placed before the Finance Committee".

23.1.26.

25-1-26

25.1.26.

S.

The Finance Dept note should be amplified to inform the Committee of the financial effect of the proposals.

26/1/26

Finance (Accts)

(Pages 35-38 infra)

Submitted that the financial effect is referred to in para 4ˣ of the note for the Finance Committee.

x page 3 of note below

For orders whether the following may be included in the note for the Finance Committee as "Note by the Finance Department":--

P.T.O

"The proposal may be placed before the Finance Committee.

As pointed out in para 4ˣ above, the ~~maximum additional cost to Government~~ loss of revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,33,117 per annum if the poverty test is removed altogether in the case of Muhammadans, Uriyas, members of other backward classes and castes, and girls, and ~~that~~ at Rs. 31,796 if it is removed in the case of girls alone. The present proposal is to remove the poverty test in the case of girls alone."

(x in the note for the Finance Committee)

26.1.26

26.1.26.

26.1.26

VDC

Fin 2427 accts 1
26.1.26.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS LAW DEPARTMENT 26. JAN. 1926

~~LE~~ 232 C
26.1.26

Law (Edn) no

Law (Education) Dept.

For Orders as to circulation to M_2 and C_4.

26/1/26.

27.1.26

V.T.K. 28.1

M2
C4

28/1/26

25/1/26

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 29 JAN 1926

Note for circn

Extract of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Friday the 5th February 1926.

Scheme	Recommendation of the Committee.
1. Amendment of Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding grant of half fee concessions to Muhammadans, girls, Oriyas and backward classes.	The Committee were of opinion that the present rules place an unfair burden on the ~~parents and~~ on the parents and on the authorities who are under the existing rules ~~empowering~~ empowered to grant certificates. Before any retrograde measure is adopted the question should be considered whether the responsibility for giving the certificates should not be transferred to the headmasters or the management of the schools concerned.

17/2

~~35~~ (31)

Law (Education) Department.

Note for the Finance Committee.

Subject.- Amendment of rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding grant of half fee concession to Muhammadans, Girls, Oriyas and backward Classes.

----

p 12 of G.O. No. 1212 LE B 24-7-24

The rule in force prior to 1920 regarding the grant of half fee concessions to certain classes of pupils in secondary schools and colleges ran thus:

p 1 of rules to Z G.O. No. 759 LE 1-7-20

'In institutions of a professional or special character, fees shall be levied at such rates as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Director or as may be prescribed by any rules sanctioned by the Government for them. Fees in all institutions may be levied from Muhammadans and Oriyas and from girls and backward classes and castes at half the standard rates'.

Z

The last sentence of the rule was amended as follows in G.O. No. 759 Home (Education) dated 1-7-20:-

'Fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from poor Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and members of backward classes and castes. Every pupil claiming the concession of payment of half-fee must produce a certificate from an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than sub-magistrate or deputy tahsildar to the effect that his parent or guardian is so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable him to continue his studies.'

B

The educational rules were brought up to date and published for general information in G.O. No.1212 L.E., dated 24-7-24. In this order the rule appears as shown below:-

p 12 ibid.

"In institutions of a professional or special character, fees shall be levied at such rates

~~36~~ 46

as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Director or as may be prescribed by any rules sanctioned by Government for them. Fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and members of backward classes and castes whose parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of this concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies. The production of a certificate to that effect signed by an Hon. Magistrate, a President of a local board, a district secondary educational board or a district educational council, a chairman of a municipal council, a sub-magistrate or an officer of the Revenue department of not lower rank than a deputy tahsildar should be required in cases of doubt."

Existing rule

~~2. The difference between the rule in force prior to 1920 and that subsequent thereto is that, while in the old rule~~ ~~the grant of the concession was left to the discretion of the management and~~ was applicable to ~~no poverty~~ all the classes irrespective of financial condition of the parents, ~~qualification was prescribed,~~ ~~the present rule lays down that the concession should be granted and that only in the case of poor pupils.~~

~~it was open to the management to grant the concession in all cases, ~~to~~ without reference to the financial position of the parents, the new rule makes the concession obligatory in the case of poor pupils ~~and~~ while in effect~~

2. It is observed that until the issue of G.O. No. 1212 L.E., dated 24-7-24, referred to above, the condition as to poverty introduced in 1920 was not observed either in Government or aided institutions, that the pupils belonging to the classes mentioned in the rule were admitted to the concessions, irrespective of the ability of their parents to pay fees and that the grants-in-aid were assessed on this calculation.

p 4 ante

3. In July 1924 the Director issued a circular drawing the attention of inspecting officers to the fact that while half-fees might be levied from girls belonging to poor parents, fees on behalf of rich pupils ~~may~~ should be taken at the full standard rates in estimating the grants in aid for aided schools. In October of the same year another circular was issued to all inspectresses of girls schools directing them

p 2 m.f.

pp 2- 3 ante

~~47~~ 47

32

B
p 12 of G.O. No. 1212 LE
24.7.24

to levy fees from 1-1-25 in all secondary schools for girls under their control in accordance with rule 92 of the M.E.R. in case the rule had not already been given effect to. With reference to the former circular relating to the assessment of grants-in-aid objection was raised in certain quarters to the levy of full fees from girls.

R
G.O. No. 1829 LE
24.11.24

In a Press Communique issued in November 1924 the Government explained that the rule was not new but had been in force since 1920. Since the issue of this communique, protests have again appeared in the press against the levy of full fees in the case of girls. Objections have also been received from some of the Muhammadan Educational Associations in regard to the insistence on the production of poverty certificates for the grant of the fee concessions. It has been suggested that the old rule might be reverted to so as to obviate the inconvenience created by the new procedure.

p 1 ante

c.f

4. ~~The question for consideration is whether the old rule should be reverted to~~. In connection with the consideration of this question, the D.P.I. who was asked to give an approximate idea of the financial effect of ~~the proposal to go back~~ reverting to the old rule, estimates ~~that~~ the maximum additional cost to Government at Rs 1,33,117 if the poverty test is removed altogether and Rs 31,796 if it is removed in the case of girls alone.

pp 18 19 ante

p 21 ante

5. ~~4.~~ It is ~~understood~~ ~~observed~~ reported that ~~in consequence~~ as a result of the recent levy of full rates of fees from girls the strength in many girls schools has ~~considerably~~ fallen ~~owing to the inability of the parents to pay the standard rates~~. ~~Further, there is still much illiteracy among girls in this Presidency~~.

p 22 ante

~~38~~ 48

Education among girls is backward in this presidency and special encouragements ~~in regard to their educa-tion~~ have to be offered for some years to come. ~~In view of the fact that the customs and practice operate against the education of Indian girls, special facilities have to be afforded to them as against the other classes of pupils mentioned in rule 92~~. It is therefore proposed that the old rate of ~~xxx~~ half the standard fees may be levied in the case of all girls irrespective of the question of poverty and that the existing rule may be left unaltered in respect of other classes of pupils.

B
p 12 of G.O. No. 1212 LE
24.7.24

p 31 ante

20.1.26

V. T. Krishnama Achariar
Secretary
22.1

Note by the Finance Department.

The proposal may be placed before the Finance Committee.

As pointed out in paragraph 4 above the loss of revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,33,177 per annum if the poverty test is removed altogether in the case of Muhammadans, Oriyas, members of other backward classes and castes, and girls, and at Rs. 31,796 if it is removed in the case of girls alone. The present proposal is to remove the poverty test in the case of girls alone.

G. T. B. /26-1-1926.
Secretary

p.t.o

~~399~~ 041

33

Refer: correspondence ending with the O.P.D's u.o. note No. 3104 D/24 d. 2.12.25

/ p 27-28 ante

B

p 12 of G.O. No. 1212 LE
24.7.24

M.E.R.

P
p 10 of G.O. No. 1422 LE
4.12.20

pp 14-15 ibid

pp 15-17 ibid

Law (Education) Department.

Extract of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Friday the 5th February 1926.

Scheme.	Recommendation of the Committee.
1. Amendment of Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding grant of half fee concessions to Muhammadans, girls, Oriyas and backward classes.	The Committee were of opinion that the present rules place an unfair burden on the parents and on the authorities who are under the existing rules empowered to grant certificates. Before any retrograde measure is adopted the question should be considered whether the responsibility for giving the certificates should not be transferred to the headmasters of or the management of the schools concerned.

The suggestion that managements of institutions should be authorised to grant poverty certificate was one of the points urged by a deputation of Indian Christians of Tinnevelly which waited on His Excellency the Governor in October 1920. In this connection His Excellency Lord Willingdon noted as follows:-

' I must say that it seems an odd thing to me that the selection and grant of certificate should be left to a Revenue Officer. Why should he know the individual concerned better than the headmaster or leading residents. Might it not be well to delegate this duty to the new Educational Board who might make their arrangements in the matter.'

(The Hon'ble) Sir Lionel Davidson, the Member in charge of Education, minuted as follows:-

' I shall be quite ready to transfer the discrimination between those who can, and those who cannot, afford to pay school fees to the District Educational Councils, when they come into existence and to let them employ what investigating agency they choose. But in the meanwhile we must have some functionary to do the work. The rule as now worked speaks of 'an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than Sub Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar, i.e., men on Rs.125 a month and upwards in the department of general administration who have at their disposal revenue inspectors and village officers to carry out subsidiary enquiries in cases where they do not themselves know the circumstances of the boys' parents. Of course there is a possibility that the sub-agent may make money ~~out~~ of it; but his takings will be severely limited by the fact that the sum in issue, i.e., half the standard rates of fees, is very trivial and that the applicant for remission is ex hypothesi very poor. There would be as much possibility of this sort of thing if the headmaster has the power and he would be much likely to err on the side of easy admission of well to-do boys, even if not corrupt. The main object of the rule is to get an independent check on that tendency.'

His Excellency then decided to leave it as it was until the Educational Boards were settled.

p 17 of G.O. 1422 H.E. / 4.12.2

The question of allowing the school manager the discretion to determine the capacity of the pupils' parents to pay full fees was again considered in December 1920 and given up as inexpedient - G.O. No. 81 ~~Home~~ Law (Education), dated 18-1-1921. E

2. In G.O. No. 641 Law (Education), dated 28-4-1924, I the Government have empowered Presidents of District Secondary Boards and of District Educational Councils to grant certificates of poverty. With a view to facilitate the obtaining of these certificates the authorities empowered to grant them have been considerably enlarged from time to time and at present the following authorities have the power the grant them:-

To pupils other than the Depressed Classes.

G.O. No 641 LE I / 28.4.24

Honorary Magistrates,
Presidents of Local Boards, District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards,
Chairmen of Municipal Councils,
Sub-Magistrates or officers of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than a Deputy Tahsildar.

In addition to the above the following officers may sign certi-

---

(H)

G.O. No. 707 LE / 5.5.25

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
26 FEB 1926
MADRAS

Re. 1606/26.

certificates of powerty in the case of pupils belonging to the depressed classes:-

District Labour Officers,
Presidents of Union Boards, Panchayat Courts and Village Panchayats, and
Members of District and Taluk Boards.

The suggestion that the duty may be transferred from the above officers to the headmasters or managements of the institution concerned, seems open to the following objections:-

(i) The latter ~~officers~~ authorities may ~~be~~ not possess the same facilities for obtaining the necessary information in regard to the financial condition of the pupils' parents as those now mentioned in the rule.

(ii) While an officer unconnected with the management of an Educational institution can be expected to scrutinize impartially cases coming up before him, the school authorities, with a view to advance the popularity of their respective institutions, may be tempted to take in pupils at concession rates without detailed enquiry as to the fitness of the pupils, especially as the loss of fee-income to the schools on account of such admission will be re-imbursed to the managements who are not therefore put to any financial disability.

In these ~~xxxxx~~ circumstances it does not seem that the suggestion of the Finance Committee to transfer the responsibility of giving the certificates to headmasters and managements of insitutions should be considered again. If however the matter shd be considered further, the remarks of the D.P.I. may be invited u.o.

Law Edn
U.O. 3926 C-3 / 25-2-26.

BM 23/2.

CR 23.2.26

Will D.P.I kindly advise?
V.TKs
24.2

U.O.Reply No. 3104 /26 d/9.3.26.

I support the above Secretariat note and would further add the following.

[The initial responsibility in regard to these certificates rests upon the headmasters and managers of the schools concerned. If the headmaster is of opinion that the parents of a member of a backward class are so poor that the grant of a half fee concession is necessary he admits the pupil at half fees without any further consideration. If the headmaster is of opinion that the circumstances of the parent of the pupil are not so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable the pupil to continue his studies the headmaster decides that the pupil will pay the full rate of fees. It is only in cases where the headmaster is in any doubt as to the circumstances of the parent/his he should insist upon the production of a certificate of poverty. Our rules are extremely/fairly liberal and no unfair burden is placed on parents, school authorities or persons authorised to grant poverty certificates.] I cannot advocate any change in our existing rules and practice.

9.3.26

L. Edn 7456
10/3/26

10 MAR 1926

× Page 36 ante

Law (Edn.) Depts.

Submitted for orders.

12/3.

15/3

16/3
5

V.T.K.
17.3

M 2

C 4

17/3/26

14/3/26

18 MAR 1926

Please see the Finance Committee's

---

remarks on page 39 ante. A further note for the Finance Committee is submitted below. It may be sent to Finance for acceptance.

20/3

23/3/26

The note is not here

V.T.K.
23.3

No. 10090 Accts
24.3.26

24 MAR 1926

Law (Edn.) Depts

3926 C-4 Accts
24-3-26

para 4, page 22 ante
& page 42 ante

~~Fin U.O~~

The note is ~~put up and~~ flagged Ⓠ

23/3

23/3.26

V.T.K.
24/3

Fin U.O

Finance (Accts)

Please see this Depts. note on pages 33 - 34 ante et seq.

2. The D.P.I. still maintains his previous view that no change is necessary in the existing rules and practice in the matter of half fee concessions to Muhammadans, girls, Gorigas and backward classes.

× flag Q

3. The further note for the Finance Committee put up by the Law (Edn.) Depts. calls for no remarks. The following may be added as Note by the Finance Depts:-

54

"The note may be placed before the Finance committee".

25-3-26

25-3-26

25/3/26

~~S~~

Law

Fin. No. 10090 Accts-1
25.3.26

L. Ed. 991 C
25/3/26

Law (Educational) Deptt

The file ~~should~~ may now be circulated to M2 and C4 for approval of the note for the Finance Committee. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

26/3

26/3

V.T.K.
26/3

Finance Committee

M2

C4

26/3.26

27/3/26.

I do not know why this was not kept handy when [illegible] for yesterday's meeting.
27/3/26

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS LAW DEPARTMENT
MAR. 1926

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
MAR. 1926

55

A

(36)

Subject.- Amendment of rule 92 of the Madras Ed tional Rules regarding grant of half fee conces sions to Muhammadans, Girls, Oriyas and backward classes.

The proposal that Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules may be so amended as to provide that half the standard rates may be levied from girls irrespective of the question of poverty was placed before the Finance Committee at the meeting held on the 5th February last and the Committee made the following observation:-

page 4 of flag XII

> "The Committee were of opinion that the present rules place an unfair burden on the parents and on the authorities who are under the existing rules empowered to grant certificates. Before any retrograde measure is adopted the question should be considered whether the responsibility for giving the certificates should not be transferred to the headmasters or the management of the schools concerned."

The Director of Public Instruction to whom the ~~[illegible]~~ above suggestion was referred ~~has~~ remarks as follows:- ~~and no change as regards the authority for grant-ing certificates is called for.~~ The initial responsibility in regard to these certificates rests upon the headmasters and managers of the schools concerned. If the headmaster is of opinion that the parents of a member of a backward class are so poor that the grant of a half fee concession is necessary he admits the pupil at half fees without any further consideration. If the headmaster is of opinion that the circumstances of the parents of the pupil are not so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable the pupil to continue his studies the headmaster decides that the pupil will pay the full rate of fees. It is only in cases where the headmaster is in any doubt as to the circumstances of the parent that he should insist upon the production of a certificate of poverty. Our rules are extremely fair and liberal and no unfair burden is placed on parents, school authorities ersons authorised to grant poverty certificates. cannot advocate any change in our existing rules nd practice."

The Director's view is reasonable and no change as regards the authority for granting certificates is called for.

The main question that fees at half the standard rates may be levied in the case of all girls irrespective of the question of poverty has yet to be considered by the Finance Committee.

23/3/26

23/3

V.T.K.
4.3

Note by the Finance Deptt

The proposal may be placed before the Finance Committee.

G. T. B.
25/3/1926

Recommendation of the Finance Committee.

The Committee was of opinion that no case had been made out for restoring the general concession and considered that the present provision for a reduction of fees in cases of poverty was sufficient.

11-7-1926.

Law (Edn) Deptt:

May be submitted to the Hon'ble: the Minister for orders on the ~~Retrenchment~~ Finance Committee's recommendation.

15.7.26

16.7.26

V.T.K.
17.7

M 2

17/7/26

The question of removing the poverty test in th case of girls has been hanging fire for a long time. The Finance Committee to whom the subject was referred has given an adverse recommendation.

p. 46 ante

2. The restriction of half-fee concession to 'poor' girls has been commented on in the Leg. Council on several occasions. For orders

(i) whether the Press communique of November 1924 should be followed up by another saying that the Govt. have had occasion to review the question with reference to the ~~[illegible]~~ notices in public press and representations received from other quarters, that the cheapening of education to those who can afford to pay for it cannot be defended on principle and that the total abrogation of the rule confining fee concessions to the poor will result in a large additional expenditure (Rs.1.33 lakhs) as estimated by the Director), or

G.O. 1829 Ed. (R)
24.11.'24

p. 21, ante

(ii) whether it would suffice if a reply is given to the Director, with reference to his letter at pp. 9-10, c.f., to the effect that the Government do not propose to make any modifications in rule 92 of the Educational Rules. The latter may be sufficient for the present. The commotion is gradually subsiding.

22.7.26

20.7.26

V.T.K.
23.7

V.T.K.
23.7

M 2

Though hard, seems inevitable in view of the F.C. Rec—

23/7

A draft order is added:.

25.7.26

26/7

V.T.K.
27.7

58

Law (Edn) DEPARTMENT

Scott. II-5 (b)—25,000—25-11-25. (6)

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(38)

Edl: Rules.

Fee-concessions to girls & backward classes — D. P. I. informed that it is not proposed to modify ~~192~~. rule 92

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

" " " " .... " .... 192 .

READ ALSO :—

1251/C. 1011/C. 2 711/C. C. No. 1853/C-25 From the D. P. I., R.O.C. No. 696-A/25, dated 19. 6. 1925.

" " .... " " .... " .... " .... 192 .

" " .... " " .... " .... " .... 192 .

ORDER.

Mis.

No. 1414, dated 27. 7. 1926.

The D. P. I. is informed that the Government do not propose to make any general modification in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules for the present.

[illegible] 28-7-26

20/7

V.T.K. 20/7

DESPATCHED 28 JUL 1926

To the D. P. I. (by ho)

When given for copying
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READ AGAIN G.O. No. , DATED 192 .							
CURRENT No.							
ENCLOSURES TO C. No.							
ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED OF, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

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