[Edl. / 6.]
800—15-7-01.

Educational (1903) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No 579

DATED 24. 11. 03

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Questions.

Recording certain papers relating to Educational questions aske at the meeting of the Leg. Counc held on the 20th November 1

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

2

Revenue & Educational departments.

The Hon'ble P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avargal.

Xi (a) Are the Govt. aware that a vast field is being opened in the matter of the plantain fibre industry, and whether any & what progress is being made in this presidency towards the development of the industry?

(b) Whether any and what steps have been taken by the Govt. towards the disseminstion of the knowledge of the industry among the people of the districts in ehich p,antain trees are grown in abundance?

(c) Will the Govt. be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of appointing a temporary staff trained in the business to go out into the plantain growing districts to put the people in the way of learning the process of extracting and preparing the fibre and to distribute by way of sale the necessary appliances and tools required for the purpose?

(d) Has it been ascertained that the prepared fibre is suitable not only for coir, but also for the manufacture of clothing?

[E./5]
500—5-7-95

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. ....

3

SUBJECT.

Legislative question XI

There is no information in the office about the plantain fibre industry. Recently there was much correspondence on the subject in the newspapers and the Rev. Mr Andrew of Chingleput seems to be doing something in the matter. Mr. Andrew's doings in this industry just like his attempts in Agricultural education may be known to Mr. Chatterton to whom ~~accordingly~~ an urgent reference may, it is submitted, ~~may~~ be made.

T.K.
12-11-03.

Rg
12/11/3

Revenue has been asked to reply. We may see what that Dept. answers

Ml 12 11 03.

[E. / 5]
509—5-7-03

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

4

SUBJECT.

Legislative Question XIV-(d).

P

In para. 2 of his letter recorded in G.O. no. 283 Edl dated 12th June 1903 the Director said that he had a reformed curriculum of studies in primary schools in the press and he proposed to place it before the Educational Conference held in July last. It is not known whether this reformed curriculum was actually placed before the Conference but of the list of subjects proposed for discussion at the Conference, the curriculum of primary schools was one - vide no 9 in the list of subjects given in the Director's letter no. 6856 d 12th September 1903 - and the Conference passed no resolution on the subject - vide para. 9 of the Director's letter above quoted. ~~The reformed curriculum will however be submitted to Govt. for orders and along with it~~ the suggestion of ~~the~~ Hon'ble K. Perraju Pantulu to devote more time to physical education and lessons on hygiene may be considered.

F

F

In para: 2(v) of the Director's report for 1902-03 he says that the curriculum is being revised & that he will submit it as soon as the revision is complete. When the revised curriculum comes up

Does he mean "more" time? 8/7

A draft reply on this line is placed below for approval.

7/d
13-11-03 13/11/3

H.M.

Draft answer is submitted.

AY/13.11.03

approved 14/11

Legve. UV

In Legve - Print

AY/14.11.03

Educational department.

The Hon'ble K. Perraju Pantulu Garu.

XIV (d). Will the Government be pleased to arrange that a considerable portion of the present lesson time in primary and Secondary Schools in the rural parts be devoted to physical education and lessons in hygiene.

Proposed reply —

XIV.(d). The suggestion will be considered when the curriculum of studies in Primary & Secondary Schools is revised.

AY/13.11.03.

13-11-03

13/11/3

Judicial and Educational Departments.

6

The Hon'ble K. Perraju Pantulu Garu:--

XVI ~~XIV~~ (a) Since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 have this Government submitted to the Government of India any scheme for the creation of Reformatory Schools in this Presidency?

(b). Will the Government be pleased to provide in the next budget for the establishment of a Reformatory School at Rajahmundry like the one in Chingleput?

[G./3]
4,520—5-3-03.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

7

C. No. ________, From the ______________________, No. _____, Dated ______________ 190 .

Legislative Council question
regarding Reformatory Schools.

For the U-S.

Submitted that the Educational dept. may be asked to prepare the answer to the question.

Edul
12.xi.03

C.S. This is more a question for Edl. to answer than Jud.l

a.g.l.
12.11.03

Will Ed.l kindly draft reply?

12.x.03

Jud.l u.o. 568 Dd/12.xi.03.

Edl. dept u.o. no. 225 dd 12-11-03 —

1. Have we sent it to Ed.l also?

2. If so—why sent to Jud.l?

12.11.03

(1) We have.

(2) Clause (a) seems to belong to Judicial — It is only clause (b) that belongs to Educational. Judicial has however unofficially promised to supply us with papers

and an answer may ~~[illegible]~~ on receipt of these papers be prepared in Educational for both clauses (a) & (b).

PB
12/11/3

Yes AGJ
13.11.03

Desp 13/11/3

Judl. U.O.

Judl. dept.

For the U.S.

A copy of a note prepared last year on the subject in the Judl. dept is put up & may be forwarded to the Edl. dept.

See G.O. 1434 Judl. d/19-9-02

Idd
13.XI.03

AGM
13.11.03

Edl. U.O.

Judl. U.O. 571 D. d/13.XI.03

LOCAL SECRETARIAT
14 NOV 1903

AGJ
14.11.03

9

Government {1902} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd. } 1902. Enclosures

Regd. Spare copies

G.O., No. 1434, 19th September 1902.

NP

SEPTEMBER.

Reformatories for juveniles.

Recording notes on the subject of the provision of —, male and female.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Notes on the question of the provision of reformatories for juveniles—male and female.

ORDER—No. 1434, Judicial, dated 19th September 1902.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 1434, JUDICIAL, DATED 19TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

[SUBJECT.—*Reformatories for Juveniles.*]

For the Judicial Department—

I should like to have a note or papers to show the present position of the reformatory question. I mean the provision of reformatories for juveniles—male and female.

J. T[HOMSON]—1-7-02.

Under Secretary.

G. S. FORBES—1-7-02.

For the Under Secretary—

In July 1894 the Inspector-General of Prisons forwarded to Government an extract from the remarks recorded by Mr. Beauchamp, a non-official visitor at the Penitentiary, Madras, drawing attention to the evil effects which must arise from female juvenile offenders being kept in the same yard as adult female convicts and suggested (under the belief that the Government had decided upon the construction of a new Reformatory school) that a small yard might be added to the new school for the confinement of female juvenile convicts. As the Government had not then come to any decision as regards the future location of the Reformatory school, the consideration of the question was postponed and Mr. Cardew was informed that the matter would be dealt with at an early date. In June 1895 the Government decided that the school should be retained at Chingleput, but as the Reformatory Schools Act V of 1876 did not provide for the confinement of girls in such institutions, the Government observed that it was necessary to amend the law before taking steps for the confinement of girl criminals in reformatories and accordingly determined to make inquiries as to whether the question had ever been raised in other provinces and, if so, how it had been dealt with. Of the Governments consulted Bengal, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh stated that the question had never been raised in those provinces; the Bombay Government stated that an institution called the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution had been established at Bombay under India Act XIX * of 1850 for the benefit of both male and female children but that there was no accommodation available in that institution for girls and that an enquiry made in 1888 as to whether female juveniles were sentenced so frequently as to necessitate any provision for them had resulted in its being found unnecessary to make any arrangements for them. It was also stated that since then the question had not been revived. On further consideration of the question, the Government came to the conclusion that sufficient grounds did not exist for the establishment of a reformatory school for girls and the legislation by which such a measure must be necessarily preceded. The Inspector-General of Prisons was, however, directed to report whether some central jail could not be set aside as a depot to which all female juvenile prisoners could be sent, special provision being made for their segregation and special treatment in such a manner as to prevent their being corrupted by contact with older and more hardened criminals. In his letter, No. C. 1566, dated 7th November 1895, Mr. Cardew stated that the number of girls admitted into the jails of the Presidency during 1894 was only 95 of whom more than two-thirds (65) were admitted into sub-jails and

G.O., 1767, 19th July 1894.

G.O., 1279, 15th June 1895.

G.O., 589, Educational, 19th July 1895.

Letter 590, 19th July 1895.

In G.O., 815, 10th October 1895.

G.O., 815, Educational, 10th October 1895.

G.O., 609, 610, 2nd October 1895.

---

* An Act for the binding of apprentices which empowers a magistrate to bind over as apprentices to any trade, etc., any orphan, abandoned child or juvenile convict.

remarked that the concentration of these prisoners who must have been sentenced to periods not exceeding thirty days in a central jail was impossible owing to obvious consideration of time and distance. As regards juveniles convicted for more than a month (thirty) he said that it would be possible to collect them in a central jail excluding such as were convicted in the four northern and the two western districts and suggested the Coimbatore central jail as a place where accommodation could be provided without much outlay and where adult females were rarely received. He also remarked that the removal of female children to such a distance from their homes would certainly constitute a severe punishment and that proper measures for their due restoration to their friends on release would be imperative, as it would not be desirable to send back released girls in charge of male escorts and as they could not be turned adrift at the jail gate with a railway pass. In conclusion he said that it would be much better to amend Act V of 1876 and to establish a small female reformatory in connection with some recognized orphanage or school.

2. Meantime the question of amending Act V of 1876 was taken up by the Government of India and many of the officers consulted by this Government suggested the desirability of amending the definition of the term "youthful offender" in the draft Bill so as to include "juvenile female convicts" also. The Government of India also forwarded a communication in which they stated that in connection with the Bill it had been suggested to them that it might be desirable to provide reformatory schools for female juvenile criminals in India, and requested to be furnished with the opinion of this Government on the proposal and as to the manner in which provision could be made for the reception and training of girl criminals. Enquiry was also made as to whether there were any industrial or other private institutions in the Madras Presidency in which such criminals could be kept. In reply the Government of India was informed that this Government was entirely in favour of the proposal that girl criminals should be brought within the scope of the Bill, that there were no industrial schools or institutions in which they could be received and that the number of offenders of this description was so small that there was no necessity for maintaining a separate reformatory school for them. It was added that the necessity for confining girl offenders in some place other than a jail might become in the course of a few years a matter of pressing importance and that if the present opportunity was not taken to amend the Bill, there would then be occasion for regret that it had been allowed to pass. This Government also said that there would be no difficulty in establishing a depot at one of the central jails to which all girl criminals sentenced to periods of over three months could be sent and confined apart from older convicts. The reply of the Government of India to the proposal will be found in G.O., No. 299, dated 21st February 1898. The definition of the term "youthful offender" was not amended as suggested by this Government, but the Government of India stated that the Secretary of State thought that effect should be given as far as may be found proper and reasonable to the suggestion made that a depot should be established at one of the central jails to which all girl criminals sentenced to periods of over three months' imprisonment could be sent. The Inspector-General of Prisons was thereupon asked to submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions of the Secretary of State. Though this suggestion originated from the Inspector-General of Prisons, that officer on reconsideration pointed out certain practical difficulties in the way of establishment of such a depot.

Vide notes in G.Os., 609, 610, Educational, 2nd October 1896.

Letter No. 6, Jails—269, 25th May 1896, on pages 13—14 of G.O., 609, 2nd October 1896.

Letter 610, Educational, 2nd October 1896, para. 3.

G.O., 299, 21st February 1898.

Letter C. 1566, 7th November 1895, in G.O., 609, 610, 2nd October 1896.

These were—

(1) the great distances over which girls would have to be sent.

(2) the provision of suitable escorts *en route*.

(3) the selection of a jail which was fairly central and which possessed suitable accommodation.

It was said that the number of girls for whom provision would have to be made in this Presidency was inconsiderable, and that this number would be further reduced by the fact that, owing to the absence of railway accommodation with South Canara and the distance from the centre of the Presidency of the districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, it would be found impossible to transfer girl criminals from these districts; and even in the case of the more conveniently-situated districts, it was doubted whether it would be advisable to remove girl criminals to a central depot. The question of the expense involved was another consideration against the establishment of such a depot. Lastly it was pointed out that the Penitentiary was the most convenient place for the location of the depot and that arrangements had already been made in that jail on a small scale for separating girls from adult female prisoners.

But such districts might be left out till difficulties were removed. The Act or rules might give discretion as to areas to which the enactment applied.

G. S. Forbes.

3. The Government concurred with the Inspector-General of Prisons that the objections to the establishment of a central depot for girls were weighty and that action in the direction suggested was hardly admissible. The Government of India was informed accordingly.

Letter No. 900, dated 11th June 1898.

4. There are no later papers on the subject of the provision of a separate place of confinement for juvenile female convicts. The Reformatory school at Chingleput at present affords accommodation for 160 boys, but when the additions and improvements recently sanctioned are carried out it will accommodate 250 youths.

A. Srinivasa Aiyangar—2-9-02.

J.C.—

Please add figures for the last five years showing, as regards males, how far the Reformatory accommodation failed to suffice for juveniles convicted. Also examine and state the grounds which led to fixing 250 as the number of boys who can be accommodated in the enlarged reformatory. This number is, I believe, quite inadequate.

A. R. Knapp—8-9-02.

For the Under Secretary—

The following is a statement showing the number of youthful offenders (males) admitted in jails and those admitted in the Reformatory during the five years ending 1901:—

Years.	Jails.			Reformatory school.
			NO.	NO.
1897	335	District and Central jails	163	23
		Sub-jails	172	
1898	376	District and Central jails	151	35
		Sub-jails	225	
1899	354	District and Central jails	125	41
		Sub.jails	229	
1900	440	District and Central jails	140	39
		Sub-jails	300	
1901	458	District and Central jails	178	28
		Sub-jails	280	

It will be seen that while the number of juveniles admitted in district and central jails averaged 150 a year, the number of admissions into the Reformatory was only 33 on the average. Allowing for the fact that all the youths sentenced to imprisonment in a district or central jail may not be considered fit subjects for the Reformatory, there is no doubt that a considerable number of boys who ought to have been sent to this institution were detained in jails. The annual reports, however, show that no pupils were refused admission into the school for want of accommodation during the years 1898 and 1899, and that during 1897, 1900 and 1901 only 5, 18 and 38 youths respectively were refused admission. The omission on the part of the Magistrates to bring up a larger number of youths for commitment to the Reformatory was probably due to the knowledge that there was no room for them there, but the fact that there were not many refusals appears to have been taken into consideration in fixing the accommodation in the Reformatory—please see page 2 of the notes in G.O., No. 417, Educational, dated 22nd July 1902.

A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR—8-9-02.

Chief Secretary—

Submitted with reference to the Honourable Member's note dated 1st July 1902.

A. R. KNAPP—9-9-02.

Honourable Member—

G. S. FORBES—13-9-02.

What was mainly under my consideration on 1st July was the provision of *female* reformatories. The Government of India have burked that by their Act of 1897; and this Government disapproved of central depots: so there is an end of the matter apparently.

J. T[HOMSON]—16-9-02.

For the Under Secretary—

The notes may now be recorded and printed up? A draft is submitted below.

A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR—18-9-02.

They need not go into the volumes. Record in *Mis.* and print for record.

A. R. KNAPP—19-9-02.

[G.O., No. 1434, Judicial, dated 19th September 1902.]

XXVI

[E./5]

500—5—02.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. ....

(1)

SUBJECT.

Legislative Question XVI.

After the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Govt. has submitted no scheme to the Govt. of India for establishing any additional Reformatory School in this presidency. The answer to the first part of the question may therefore be in the negative. In 1898 the question was considered whether a depot should be established for the detention of girl criminals

but the proposal had to be given up. Please see letter to the Govt. of India No 901 Judl dt 11-6-98. also notes in G.O. No 1434 Judl dt 19-9-02.

2. As to the second part of the question there does not appear to be any necessity to establish a Reformatory School at Rajahmundry. The school at Chinglepet at present accommodates 150 pupils and additional accommodation is being provided for 100 more. When this accommodation is found to be insufficient, the question of establishing another School may be considered. The answer may therefore be— When the accommodation provided at present in the Ref.-school at Chinglepet is found to be insufficient, the question of establishing another School will be considered.

Para. 7 of the notes at R

12-11-03 13/11/3

XXVI

I think that it will be suff.t to say: —

(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

AG 13 11 03

H.M.

To be a little more communicative I wd. answer to (a) as proposed; but to (b) I wd say:

"The arrangements for accommodation at Chingleput are adequate in existing circs. & there is therefore no present intention of making provision for an addl. refy. school at Rajy."

14/11

Legve. U.O.

See Legve. Print.

AG 14.11 03

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble K.Vasudewa Aiyangar Avargal :-

XXXVII In ~~lieu~~ view of the fact that the bulk of the population of the Presidency consists of agriculturists [and that the methods now adopted for the improvement of agriculture are insufficient,] will the Government be pleased to bestow increased attention to the spread of agricultural education on an elaborate scale either by strengthening the institution at Saidapet or if this locality is found uncongenial for experimental purposes, by establishing one or two institutions of the kind well manned by experts from Europe for making original researches and for giving practical instructions on agricultural matters in well selected localities of the Presidency ?

2

13

[E./2]
1,500—7-10-03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. .... From the .... No. ...., dated .... 190 .

SUBJECT.

Legislative Question XXXVII

Increased attention is now being paid to the spread of agricultural education. The Course of instruction at the College of Agriculture has been* revised and has been made more practical. There are two European Agricultural experts at the College — the Principal & the Vice Principal — and the Vice Principal has been placed in direct charge of the farm attached to the College. Agricultural farms have been+ established at Bellary, Koilpatti and Samalkot and a Veterinary Institute has recently been #opened at Vepery. A Govt Botanist has been appointed and the question of appointing an Agricultural chemist is under ×consideration. Quite recently the question of establishing a number of Agricultural Schools has also been raised. The Govt is thus doing all that can be done for the spread of Agricultural education and the Leg-member may be informed that Govt have taken

* G.O. no 429 d/24-7-02. S

S

+ Report in G.O. no 675 Rev: / 4-7-03. T

# G.O. no 598 Rev: / 21-9-03 M

× G.O. no 861 Rev: / 19-8-03 V

Cno 1499. R

taken all reasonable steps for the spread of Agricultural education and that until the results of these are known do not propose to ~~take any more costly steps.~~ move further in the matter. | ?

7K
14-11-03 P.H.
14/11/3

Apart from questions that have been "raised" or are "under consideration", the actual steps taken seem to consist of the Agricl. College, 3 small Farms, & the Botanist, & the allotment spent on the subject is small. It may reasonably be maintained that, in view of the pre-eminent importance of agriculture, much more might be done. But of course the difficulty lies in deciding what to do and how to do it, & the Member can hardly expect Govt. to accept his suggestions off-hand. The most that he can expect is an assurance that Govt. recognizes the importance of the subject and has it under consideration, & I think therefore that the answer may take some such form as this: –

"The Government has the matter under consideration." ~~and the~~

Of course this may lead to a further question a year hence, but if it has then before decided to do nothing, the Member may be so informed. Mr. Chatterton's proposals are still with the Revenue Dept

A.G. 15.11.03

H.M.

But besides our Botanist there are imperial experts; & we are strengthening the staff so far as reference & research go by adding I think an agricult. chemist & I forget how these proposals stand.

Then on the other hand what are the prospects of agricultural classes being attended? As usual those who ask these qns. look at only one side.

I think something to this effect may be said in reply: –

Get up please the R.D. pp before Tuesday
S.F.

The subject of the ~~impr~~ extension of agricultural instruction receives the constant attention of the Govt. The ~~present~~ existing instn. at Saidapet appears to be at present sufficient for the numbers which desire to avail themselves of higher instruction in agriculture. Proposals are under consdn. for strengthening the staff at Saidapet ~~&~~ or the agricult. Dept. of the B. of R. by the appt. of additional experts. A dep. director of agricr. has also recently been appd. who will set free (Mr Benson) the Asst. Dept. Dir(?) for the fuller consideration of agricul. problems.

Land records

Deputy

S.F. 15/11

Copy sent to Pres
16/11/03

Print, & get up the R.D. pp.

DGC
16.11.03

The file is forwarded to the R.D. U.O. with the request that the papers asked for by H.M. may be brought to Council tomorrow – with this file.

DGC 16.11.03

Rev U.O.

Legve U.O. no 443 D
16-11-03.

Rev Deptt
890
16.11.3

Revenue Deptt

Recd in Rev 5.10 pm

To under Secy

submitted.

2. The papers regarding agricultural Deptt referred to by the Hon overleaf, are submitted herewith tied with a red tape and placed below.

From G.O. No 861 d/ 19-8-03, which contains the final orders on the subject it will be seen ~~that~~

(1) That the appointment of a Dy Dr of land records has been sanctd ~~[illegible]~~.

(2) the retention of Mr Benson as Dy Dr of agri: ~~[illegible]~~ for a ~~p~~ period of 5 years has been sanctioned on increased pay of Rs 1,200-100-1500;

(3) further report has been called for by the G. I and the Secy of State re: the apptt of agri: Chemist

not agriculture

3. The Board has since submitted ~~to~~ the report on agri: chemist – and is under separate disposal: the file is with the Secy. (C No 6369/03).

4. ~~Also~~ It has been x proposed also that a second agricultural expert should be appointed two years before Mr Benson's retirement. Please see the Secretary of State's remark on the point, para 4 of his Despatch at page 6 of G.O. No 861 d/ 19-8-03.

x please see para 4 of the G. I letter at page 3 of G.O. No 761 d/ 26-8-02 fl No. 16.

fl No. 9.

aa
16.11.03. Secy. (The ~~Public~~ Educl Depmt asks that the papers put up & the file may be taken to Council tomorrow)

16.11.03

XXXVIII

16

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble K.Vasudeva Aiyangar Avargal :-

XXXVII

XXXIX Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article on "Agricultural Education" in the August number of the "Indian Review" by Mr.A.Chatterton ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take measures for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge to the ryots on the lines suggested by the writer of the above article, i.e., by establishing schools with small experimental farms attached to them at or near the head quarters of the taluqs [considering ~~a~~ the great benefits and the cheapness of the scheme ?]

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the usefulness of introducing agriculture as one of the compulsory subjects in primary schools ?

Proposed replys:-

(a) yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The suggestion will be considered along with the question of revising the curricula for primary schools which will shortly come under the consideration of Govt.

14.11.03

[E./2]
1,500—7-10-03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. From the No. dated 190

SUBJECT

Legislative Question XXXIX

R

S

T

No reply has yet been recd. ADf 14. 11. 03

The Director of Public Instruction has drawn the attention of Govt. to the article on Agricultural education by Mr. Chatterton which is referred to and has submitted proposals on the lines suggested in the article. – vide Educl Curt. No. 1499. These proposals have been referred U.O. to the Rev. dept. for remarks. The reply to clause (a) of the question may therefore be "yes" and to clause (b) "The matter is under consideration".

As to clause (C) the question was long under consideration and a decision was arrived at in March 1902 – vide letter to the Govt. of I. no 173 Edl dated 26th March 1902 on the subject of the primary education of Agriculturists. The view of the Govt. of I. on the question is that as the illustrative objects used in primary schools ~~would~~ will be mainly agricultural it is not necessary to teach agriculture as a separate subject in elementary classes – vide para. 22 of the sixth Resolution of the Govt. of India on the proceedings of the Agricultural

Conference

Conference of 1893 & 1895-96. In this presidency agriculture is not taught as a separate subject in the first three standards; ~~but~~ and from the fourth standard it is taught only as an optional subject. So what the Legislative member now suggests is against the accepted principles of education but instead of giving a negative reply it seems preferable to inform the Leg. member that his suggestion will be considered in connection with the revision of the curricula for primary schools which will shortly come under the consideration of Govt. — vide para 2 (v) of the Public Instruction report for 1902-03.

14-11-03

14/11/3

14-11-03

Legve U.O.

For Legve — Print the answers.

14-11-03

[E./12]
1,200—7-10-03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

N

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ______, dated ______ 190 .
" " " " ______, " ______ 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. ______, From the ______, No. ______, dated ______ 190 .
" " , " " Legislative Questions & draft answers
" " , " " ______, " ______, " ______ 190

arrange the file properly please.

23/11/3

ORDER mis — No. 579, dated 24 · 11 · 1903.

Recorded.

23.11.03

23-11-03

23/11/3

hen given for copying ______
hen copied ______
hen examined ______
hen signed ______
} 190 .

AGAIN G.O , No. , DATED 190 .							
URRENT No.							
CLOSURES TO C. No.							
RDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
TATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
APERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only