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Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 181

DATED 15. 3. 04

INDENTED.
ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Indian Educational Service
Coming to me S.D. ^{Letter from the S.D. of India} forwarding a copy
of ^{the} ~~certain~~ correspondence with the
Secy of State regarding the recruitment
in England of officers for the —

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1904} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1904.

Enclosures

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 181, 15th March 1904.

MARCH.

Indian Educational Service.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the recruitment in England of officers for the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. S. MARRIS, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Calcutta, 4th March 1904, Nos. 171-172.

With reference to paragraph 22 of Home department letter No. 466, dated the 6th November 1901, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of State noted on the margin, together with a copy of a Circular Nos. 166-170, dated 4th March 1904, regarding the recruitment in England of officers for the Indian Educational Service.

ENCLOSURES.

DESPATCH from the Government of India, Home department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th October 1902, No. 9.

In the proposals which we have recently submitted to Your Lordship for enabling members of the Indian Educational Service to pursue educational studies when on furlough in Europe, and for establishing a Bureau of Education in India, we have remarked upon the wide-spread desire which exists among the officers of that service to keep abreast of recent developments in the study of education. We now desire to complete these proposals by asking that newly appointed officers of the Indian Educational Service may, before taking up their duties in India, undergo systematic training in the theory and practice of education with special reference to the duties which will be assigned to them in this country. At the Educational Conference held at Simla in September 1901, the following resolution was passed:—"That it is desirable that officers of the Indian Educational Service who are sent out from England, particularly when designed for the post of Inspectors, should, if possible, undergo a preliminary course in the theory and practice of the science of education."

2. We think it would be of great advantage to the administration of education and would materially assist in the carrying out of the reforms which the Local Governments and the Government of India have in view, if all officers appointed to the service had the technical qualifications which are to be gained by a study of the theory and practice of education. We understand that all the Universities in Great Britain now make provision for such study, and that in the selection of officers to serve the Education department in England special attempts are made to secure candidates who hold a University diploma in the theory and practice of teaching. We also understand that there is an increasing demand in the secondary schools in England for teachers possessing this qualification, and that consequently there is an increasing number of well educated men who prepare themselves for an educational career by undergoing these studies

3. We do not think it desirable to suggest that Your Lordship's discretion in the selection of officers of the Indian Educational Service should be limited by the requirement of such technical qualification as an indispensable condition of appointment, but we hope that if Your Lordship agrees with us as to the advantage of such preliminary training, you may think fit to make it known that in the selection of candidates weight will be attached to the possession of a University diploma in the theory and practice of teaching.

4. We also submit for Your Lordship's consideration that candidates, after selection, and before entering upon their duties in India, may with advantage be given facilities for acquiring a competent knowledge of the best modern educational method. This proposal would apply both to those candidates who have undergone a general training in the theory and practice of education, and to those who have not. In the former case it would be frequently desirable that, after appointment, the officer should pursue some line of special study connected with the duties which he has to perform in this country. For example in the case of an officer intended to be employed in teaching English language and Literature—subjects in which the instruction given in this country admits of much improvement—it appears to us desirable that he should have facilities for observing the best methods practised upon the Continent of teaching them to students whose mother-tongue is not English. Similarly, in the case of officers appointed to be Inspectors, we think it would be of great advantage if arrangements could be made for them to observe the systems of inspection and educational administration followed in England and Scotland. These are matters with which a man cannot become familiar in the course of a general study of education at the Universities. In the latter case, when gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Educational Service who have not undergone a preliminary training in the theory and practice of education, we would propose that they should go through a special course in that subject arranged, so far as possible, with a special view to the duties which they are to perform in this country. If these proposals commend themselves to Your Lordship, we would ask you to decide in each case what course of study is desirable for the appointed candidate. It appears to us that, as a general rule, a period of six months would be suitable for the purpose, that the officer should receive some remuneration during that period, and that he should pursue his studies under Your Lordship's direction. We believe that Local Governments are generally in favour of the appointment of trained men, and the Resolution advocating such training was passed unanimously at the Simla Educational Conference.

5. We have requested Local Governments to give as long notice as possible of the probable occurrence of vacancies in the service, in order that they may be notified to Your Lordship in time to allow of the selection and the training of the candidates.

DESPATCH from the Government of India, Home department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 30th October 1902, No. 10.

We have recently had under our consideration the question whether the conditions of employment in the Indian Educational Service are sufficiently attractive to command a choice of well-qualified candidates. Our attention has been called to the fact that a considerable number of gentlemen appointed to that service have relinquished their appointments after short periods, thus causing a break of continuity in the work to which they had been assigned, and a waste of the expenditure incurred on their employment during the early years in which they were learning their duties.

2. The scale of remuneration, as settled in the year 1896, appears to offer no ground for dissatisfaction, and we propose no alteration in it.

3. We desire, however, to advert to the correspondence upon the term of probation of members of the Indian Educational Service which terminated with the issue of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 23rd July 1896. In paragraph 3 of that Resolution reference was made to the desire of the Secretary of State to give effect to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission that officers recruited in England should be engaged for a short term with power of re-appointment and that the practice of probationary appointment should have definite effect.

4. It has been represented to us that the practice of appointing officers of the Indian Educational Service for a period of five years in the first instance has a deterrent effect upon well-qualified persons who might otherwise become candidates for appointment. We do not desire to imply that the officers selected in recent years have been ill-qualified, and we leave it to Your Lordship to consider what force is to be attached to the argument that a still wider choice of highly-qualified men would be obtainable if the condition as to the five years' appointment were modified.

5. We are, however, of opinion, that for the purpose of probation in this country, five years is too long a term. If the service of an officer is unsatisfactory, we should desire to terminate it before the expiration of five years, and we are satisfied that a period of two years' probation will

be sufficient to show whether his service is satisfactory or not. The fact that after five years in India a man is at a great disadvantage in starting afresh elsewhere, renders it more difficult to dispense with his service at the end of that time, and thus makes the condition of probation more difficult to enforce. We have made enquiries as to the actual operation of the existing term of probation, and we find that there is only one case in which the services of an officer have been dispensed with at its close. In his case we think that his unfitness for the duties with which he was entrusted would have been equally apparent after two years' exercise of them. During the same period there has been one instance of an unsatisfactory officer who was appointed for a term, not of five years, but of two. His services were dispensed with at the end of the two years.

6. We therefore propose that instead of being appointed for a five years' term in the first place, an officer should be appointed to the Indian Educational Service, subject to the power of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay or Madras, to terminate his engagement at the end of two years if his service is not satisfactory.

7. We believe that the complaint has been made in this country, and has obtained some currency in England, that the conditions of the Indian Educational system are in some respects uncongenial to the class of men of whom we desire the service to consist; that is to say, University men of antecedents and education similar to those of the general body of Indian Civil Servants. It is alleged that there is insufficient scope for the cultivation of personal relations between teacher and pupils; that teaching is too much subordinated to the necessity of preparing pupils for examinations; and that the action of the Universities is too much controlled by persons unskilled in educational matters.

8. Measures have been, and are being, taken in hand for remedying these defects in the system of education where they exist; and we fully expect that in the future the work of the officers of the Indian Educational Service will make greater demands on their intellectual qualities and give wider scope for their personal influence and initiative. The proposals which we have laid before Your Lordship for appointing trained men, for giving them opportunities for pursuing special studies when on furlough, and for establishing a bureau of educational information, may be expected to increase the interest of educational work in India, and so enhance its attractiveness to men of a high standard of qualification. We hope also that the recent appointment of a Director-General of Education, who in the course of his tours will be brought into personal relations with the officers of the department throughout India, and the holding of occasional conferences on educational matters will tend to remove the sense of isolation which has been complained of and will encourage the maintenance of a proper *esprit de corps* in the service.

9. Consequently we think that, with the slight alteration in the terms of appointment mentioned above, the service may be confidently commended to candidates of the highest educational qualifications, as offering a career of great interest, large possibilities, and high ideals.

DESPATCH from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 8th January 1904, No. 7, Public.

I have had under my consideration in Council the two letters from Your Excellency's Government, Nos. 9 and 10, dated the 30th October 1902, regarding the engagement of gentlemen in this country to serve in the Indian Educational department.

2. In the first of these letters you propose that all officers appointed to the service should, as a general rule, possess some acquaintance with the theory and practice of education, as evidenced by a University diploma; and that, after selection and before entering on their duties in India, they should be given facilities for acquiring a competent knowledge of the best modern educational method, both as regards inspection and teaching, in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. You suggest that a period of six months should be allowed for this purpose, and that the nominees should receive some remuneration during this period.

3. I agree with Your Excellency that weight should be given to the possession of a diploma and experience in teaching in the selection of candidates for the Educational Service; and in making recent selections this principle has been generally observed, though it has not always been possible to procure candidates who join to the other qualifications required the possession of such a diploma or experience; but, as regards the six months of special training suggested after selection, I have not hitherto found it practicable to introduce the system proposed. The demands of the Governments in India for Educational officers are occasional and intermittent, and the officers required (more especially where temporary vacancies have to be filled) are asked for with very short notice. In a limited service such as the Indian Educational department it is, I conceive, necessary to supply any vacancy occurring as soon as possible, if the department is not to be thrown out of gear. Moreover, the demands received by me are not confined to one season

of the year (which would admit of their being to some extent provided for by inviting applications in advance), but reach me at all times during the 12 months. When they arrive at or after the beginning of the University vacation, as has been the case more than once lately, it is generally impossible to inform the various agencies of supply in time to admit of candidates coming forward immediately, or, after names have been received, at once to make the necessary enquiries before a selection can be made. Much more ample notice than has hitherto been received is necessary before any such system of training as you suggest could be put in force; and if Your Excellency desires that it should be tried, the Governments in India should be instructed to make their arrangements accordingly.

4. It appears to be thought that the number of qualified candidates offering themselves for employment in the Indian Educational department is large, and that a choice among them would therefore offer no great difficulty. This, however, is not the experience of myself or my predecessor; and I doubt whether it is desirable to weight the candidature for this branch of the Public service with any very onerous additional requirements. It must be remembered that some of the best candidates offering are already engaged in some employment on which they depend for their livelihood; that in such cases reasonable notice has to be given to employers before the candidate, if selected, can be released from his engagement; and that he naturally desires to enter upon his new duties, and to receive his salary, as soon as possible.

5. In any case, however, where I find it practicable to carry out the arrangement you suggest, I shall be prepared to do so; and perhaps in the course of time it may be possible to establish the system as a general rule, while still allowing room for exceptions when this is unavoidable.

6. In the second letter you propose that the period of probation, now five years, should be reduced to two. I accept this recommendation, and have modified the terms of agreement accordingly.

7. I enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of the paper of particulars in regard to appointments in the Indian Educational Service circulated to candidates, and of the form of application, as revised by me in communication with the Board of Education. I request, with reference to the last sentence of paragraph 11, that in each case where application is made for an officer to fill a teaching appointment, it may be stated whether quarters are provided, and, if so, whether rent free or subject to the payment of rent.

8. I also enclose a copy of the standard form of agreement as now revised.

Indian Educational Appointments.

1. The Indian Educational Service comprises those posts in the Educational department to which appointments are made in England by the Secretary of State, and is thus distinguished from the Provincial Educational Services which are recruited exclusively in India.

2. It consists of two branches, the teaching, including Principalships and Professorships in the various Government Colleges and Head Masterships in certain High Schools; and the inspecting, including Inspectorships of Schools; but officers may be transferred at the discretion of Government from one branch to the other, and the conditions of pay and service are the same for both. It also includes certain special appointments, such as those of Superintendents of Schools of Art, for which special qualifications are required and special terms of engagement are prescribed.

3. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State as occasion may require. Only laymen are eligible, and applications should be addressed to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, India Office, London.

4. Candidates must as a rule be not less than 23, nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions are made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. They must be British subjects, and must furnish evidence of having received a liberal education, and of some knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching. Preference is given to distinguished graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom.

5. The application should be submitted upon the form provided for the purpose, and should be accompanied by copies of not more than six testimonials, one at least of which should relate to knowledge and practice of teaching.

6. Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves for an interview with an official at the India Office (at present the Secretary, Judicial and Public department). There is no literary examination, but a candidate will have to undergo a medical examination by the Medical Board at the India Office with reference to his physical fitness for service in India.

7. In selecting candidates for appointment, weight will be given to the possession of (a) a University degree in Honours, or other like distinction; (b) a University certificate or diploma in teaching; (c) experience as a teacher; (d) qualifications in special subjects, depending on the nature of the vacancy to be filled. In selecting candidates for teaching posts, importance is also attached to bodily activity and some proficiency in games.

8. Newly appointed officers are required, before leaving this country, to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State embodying the conditions of their appointment. They are also required to leave for India within three months of their appointment by the Secretary of State, and are provided at the expense of Government with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund should they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of five years from the date of appointment.

9. An officer appointed to the Educational Service will be on probation in India for two years, within which time he will have to pass an examination in a vernacular language. His appointment may be cancelled for failure to pass this examination, or at any time for unfitness or misconduct.

10. Officers of the Indian Educational Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the service.

11. The salary at present attached to ordinary posts in the Indian Educational Service (omitting the special appointments referred to above in paragraph 2) is as follows:—

Inspectorships or Professorships.—Rs. 500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000 a month.

Head Masterships of High Schools.—Rs. 500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750 a month. A Headmaster is eligible for appointment as Inspector or Professor, and if so appointed his pay will further rise as provided for these appointments.

Besides these appointments in the ordinary line, special allowances are attached to the posts of Senior Inspector, certain Principalships of Colleges, and other posts, for which members of the Service are eligible.

In a few cases quarters are provided, but in most an officer has to lodge and find himself.

12. Members of the Indian Educational Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first-class under the Civil Service Regulations. They are subject to the rules as to leave for European services contained in the same Regulations, an abstract of which can be seen at the India Office.* Officers of the teaching branch enjoy annual vacations during the time the colleges or schools where they are employed are closed. They also earn pensions from the date of taking up their duties in India under the pension rules for European services. Under these rules a pension may be granted if the service amounts to 10 years and is less than 25 years at the rate of one-sixtieth of average emoluments for each completed year of service, but subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 200 for each year completed. After 25 years' service a pension of half average emoluments may be granted, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum. The average is calculated on the last three years of service. Pensions paid in England are converted at the rate of 1 s. 9 d. per rupee, and a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year is consequently equal to 437 l. 10 s.

13. Retirement is ordinarily required at 55 years of age, unless for special reasons the officer is retained after attaining that age.

Temporary Appointments.

14. The Secretary of State is sometimes requested by the Government of India to supply persons to fill temporary vacancies in the Indian Educational Service, generally professorships in colleges.

Such appointments are made for not less than a university year (about nine months), with a prospect, in the case of thoroughly approved service, of future selection, through the agency of the Secretary of State, to fill either a temporary or a permanent appointment.

The salary is Rs. 500 a month.

A free passage (first-class) to India is given, and a free return passage on the termination of the engagement, provided it is claimed within six months from that date.

* These rules are also printed in the "India List," published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, which will be found in most clubs and reference libraries.

Form of application for appointment to the Indian Educational Service.

1. Candidate's name in full and address, and name, nationality and profession of father.	
2. Date of birth	
3. In what school or schools educated (give dates).	
4. Particulars of University career, distinctions and degrees (give dates.)	
5. Particulars of qualification in theory and practice of teaching, and any other special subject (give dates).	
6. How occupied since completion of course of study (with dates), with full particulars of experience as a teacher.	
7. Qualifications, if any, as regards athletics. (This question need not be answered except by candidates for teaching posts).	
8. References (Names and Addresses.)	

Signature

Date

State on this paper any further facts not given on page 1 which you may desire to mention

Form of agreement as altered by the substitution of two years' probation for five years.

AGREEMENT, made the day of 19 ..
Between
of the first part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the second part.

Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has engaged the party of the first part to serve His Majesty in India as
for the term of two years from the date of his reporting his arrival at
as hereinafter mentioned and subject to the conditions and agreements herein-after contained.

Now these Presents witness and the said parties thereto respectively agree as follows:—

1. That the party of the first part will, on being provided with a first-class passage to
proceed thither within such time as may be prescribed by
the Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. That the party of the first part will, on arrival at, forthwith proceed to
and report himself to the officers of Government there, and will submit himself to the orders of
the Government and of the officers and authorities under whom he may from time to time be
placed by the Government, and that he will at all times obey the rules prescribed for the time
being for the regulation of the branch of the public service to which he may belong, and will,

when required by the Local Government, proceed to any other part of the province within which he may be serving and there perform the duties of any specified office in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service of the province. If he shall be retained in the service after the expiration of the said term of two years he will, when required by the Government, proceed to any other province in India and there perform the duties of any specified office in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service of that province.

3. That the party of the first part will devote his whole time to the duties of the service, and will not engage, directly or indirectly, in any trade, business, or occupation on his own account, and that he will not (except in case of accident or sickness certified by competent medical authority) absent himself from his said duties without having first obtained permission from the Government or its authorised officers.

4. That if the party of the first part shall during the said term of two years or, if the service shall continue beyond such term, during the next succeeding three years, relinquish the service of the Government (whether after having given notice or otherwise) he shall forthwith on demand pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of _____ pounds (being the cost of his passage to _____).

5. That from the date of the party of the first part reporting his arrival at _____, the Government will pay him, so long as he shall remain in the said service and actually perform his duties, a salary at the rate of _____.

6. That the Government may at any time during the said term of two years, or, if the service shall continue beyond such term, at any time thereafter, dispense with the services of the party of the first part without notice in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions herein specified.

7. That on the determination of the service at the expiration of the said term of two years, but not upon any subsequent determination, or if prior to the expiration of the said term of two years the party of the first part shall be compelled by ill-health (certified to the satisfaction of the Government) to give up the service, the Government will provide him with a passage back to England at the public expense, provided he claims such passage within three months from any such determination of the service as is mentioned in this clause, and leaves India on his return to England within such time as he may be directed.

8. That the party of the first part shall within the said term of two years pass such examination as may be prescribed by the Government in one of the vernacular languages, and if he shall fail to do so the Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in the next clause, dispense with his services.

9. That unless he the party of the first part shall receive notice in writing from some authorised officer of the Government six calendar months before the expiration of the said term of two years that Government no longer require his services, or unless he shall give notice in writing to the Government six calendar months before the expiration of the said term of two years that he is desirous to put an end to his service under these presents, he will continue in the service of Government upon the like terms and conditions as are herein contained, so far as the same are applicable, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time when he shall receive or shall give such a notice in writing, which may be given so as to expire at any period of the year.

10. That if the party of the first part shall continue to serve Government under these presents beyond the said term of two years as aforesaid his service (commencing from the date of his entering on the performance of his duties as aforesaid) shall count as service towards leave and pension under such rules as regards leave and pension as may for the time being be applicable to his case. Provided always, that in case of any dispute as to the interpretation of any of the said rules, or otherwise relating in any way to them, the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be conclusive.

11. That in any payments which may be made in Great Britain under these presents the rate of exchange between England and India fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in Council in communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall be observed.

12. That the proceedings, letters and reports of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of any of the Local Governments, and of all others the Officers and Agents of Government, or any copies thereof or extracts therefrom, which shall be sent officially to the Secretary of State for India in Council or to any officers or servants in the Indian Service of His Majesty in England or elsewhere, in any way relating to the sums of money to be paid or allowed to the party of the first part, or to his conduct, or in any way relating to the premises, shall be received as conclusive evidence of any matter therein contained in any action or in any legal proceedings by or between the parties to these presents, or in any way relating thereto.

In witness whereof the party of the first part and _____ being two members of the Council of India, have hereunto set their hands, the day and year first above written.

Signed by the party of the first }
part in the presence of }

Signed by the said two members }
of the Council of India in the }
presence of }

Circular from W. S. MARRIS, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education department
Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Education dept.
Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Education department
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Education department
Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

department (Education), to the
dated Calcutta, 4th March 1904, Nos. 166-170.

In continuation of the Home department letter No. * , dated the 23rd July 1903, I am directed to forward [for the information of His Honour the Lieut.-Govr.] a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of State noted on the margin + regarding the recruitment in England of officers for the Indian Educational Service.

* Bengal 453
United Provinces 454
Punjab 455
Burma 456
Central Provinces 457
+ Despatches to the Secretary of State, Nos. 9 and 10, dated the 30th October 1902.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 7, dated the 8th January 1904, and enclosures.

2. I am to invite attention to—

(1) the reduction from 5 to 2 years of the probationary period of educational officers.

(2) the Secretary of State's request that whenever an application is made for an officer to fill a teaching appointment it may be stated whether quarters are provided, and, if so, whether rent free or subject to the payment of rent.

3. The Secretary of State also wishes to be furnished with longer notice than has hitherto been given him of probable vacancies in the service, and has intimated his willingness to arrange, where possible, that selected candidates shall undergo a course of special training before coming out to India. The months of May and June are considered by the Secretary of State to be the best period for recruitment, and in order to admit of the necessary information reaching him in time it is desirable that local Governments should intimate their requirements as soon after the 1st of March of each year as possible. I am accordingly to request that [with the permission of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor] the Government of India may be informed at a very early date of the probable number and class of vacancies which are likely to occur in the Indian

Educational Service in Bengal
the United Provinces
the Punjab
Burma
the Central Provinces during the ensuing year (1905).

ORDER—No. 181, Educational, dated 15th March 1904.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. P. Sankaran Nayar.

Educational (1904) Department.

CURRENT No. 449

From

[Name]

[Designation]

The Government of India Home.

[Station]

No. 171-172

Dated 4 Mar 1904

Enclosures 2

Received 11th Mar 1904Registered 11th Mar 1904

SUBJECT.

Forwarding, copy of correspondence with the
Secretary of State regarding the recruitment
in England of officers for the Indian Ed. Service.

BACK PAPERS.

70 678-21-11-01 copy ✓

474-10-8-46 ✓

461-7-8-02 copy -

FURTHER PAPERS.

[E.]
2
1,500-7-10-07.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 440 From the Govt. of India, Home No 171-72, dated 4 - 3 - 1904.

SUBJECT.

Recruitment in England of officers
for the Indian Educal: Service

It is submitted that this copy of the
letter from the Govt. of India may be
circulated to His Excellency the Governor
and the Hon'ble members for perusal only
with reference to the official memo: no.
671 Public of 29th April 1901.

Ru
11/3/4

Al/11/3/4

13-3-04

14/3/04

14/3/04

15.3.04

1,200--7-10-03.

READ ALSO :—

C. No. 449, From the Govt. of I. H. O., No. 171-2, dated 4th March 1904.

ORDER No. 181, dated 15. 3. 1904

P. S.

Communicated to the D.P.I.
for information + guidance.

PH 12.3 u
11/3/4
sy 14304

To The O.P.I. ^{Dated} 18/6/4

NUMBER OF COPIES
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returned for signature.

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READ AGAIN G.O., No.
190 .

, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

A.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.