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E. & P. H

(1947) Department.

SERIES.

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G.O. NO. 1285 Gdn.

Dated the 19th June 1947

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Assembly question - Inadequacy of the scales of pay fixed for
teachers - Notes recorded.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

QUESTIONS

SRI. A. KAMESWARA RAO, M.L.A.,

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT?

"Q.No. 724 Will the Hon'ble ^{the} Minister for Education be pleased to state:-

(a) Why teachers who ^{are expected to} should possess higher qualifications than ^{employees in} servants of other Departments--as they have to undergo Teachers' Training are given lower scales of pay as compared with other Departments?

(b) ^{the} What ^{reason which prompted} is the Government to recommend different scales ^{of} pay for teachers of the same qualifications under different agencies--Government, Local Boards and Private Agencies?

(c) ^{why} How ^{do} the Government ^{account} have fixed for the lower scales of pay for language Pundits than the scales of pay for I.Ts. especially when the mother-tongue is made to occupy the place of the first language and therefore of ^{the} first importance?

(d) What obstacles stand in the way of the Government making it obligatory on the part of the Private Managements, so far as Secondary and Training schools are concerned, to adopt the Government scales of pay, and what ^{have} the Government ^{done} to remove those obstacles?

(e) ^{it is a fact that} Whether ^{cannot} the Government ^{interfere} are incompetent to interfere with the discretion of the Managements as regards scales of pay, leave rules, tenure of service, etc.?

(f) Are the Government whether aware that the Managements can certainly bear the extra expenditure that may be caused if Government scales are adopted, by raising the existing school fee by a few annas and the number of instalments from

nine to ten? (The existing rates of school fees: Rs. 1-4-0. for classes 4 and 5; Rs. 2-12-0 for forms I to III; Rs. 5-4-0 for forms IV to VI. These may without much hesitation be raised to Rs. 1-8-0; Rs. 3/- and Rs. 6/- respectively).

(c) If so, why do they not fix the scales.

Why teachers who are expected to possess higher qualifications than employees in other departments are given lower scales of pay as compared with other Departments?

NSM/13-2-47.

Y/3-47
H/1-2-47

Y/3-47
H/1-2-47

DRAFT ANSWER

(a) The general considerations that weighed with the Cabinet Salaries Committee in fixing the scales of pay for the various classes of subordinates are set out in paragraph 7 of the Press Note issued by Government on 12-1-47. A comparison of the revised scales of pay of the two main classes of teachers, viz., School Assistants and Sec. Grade teachers, with the scales of pay for corresponding subordinates in other departments of Government will show that the scale of pay of School Assistants is better than that of U.D. Clerks and that the scale of pay of Sec. Grade teachers with craft training is the same as that for lower division clerks. The minima of the scales of pay for Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Registrars are, however, higher than the minima of School Assistants' scale of pay. This is so for the reason that the duties and responsibilities of the latter are higher than those of a School Assistant.

13-2-1947.

(4)

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STARRED QUESTIONS

SRI A.KAMESWARA RAO, M.L.A.

Education & Public Health Department.

* Q.No.724 Will the Hon'ble the Minister

or Education be pleased to state:-

(a) Why teachers who are expected to possess higher qualifications than employees in other Departments are given lower scales of pay as compared with other Departments?

Y/3-4+
H/1-2 NF

H/2-3
NF

DRAFT ANSWER

(a): The general considerations that weighed with the Cabinet Salaries Committee in fixing the scales of pay for the various classes of subordinates are set out in paragraph 7 of the Press Note issued by Government ~~issued by Government~~ on 12-1-47. A comparison of the revised scales of pay of the two main classes of teachers, viz., School Assistants and Sec. Grade teachers, with the scales of pay for corresponding subordinates in other departments of Government ~~it~~ will show that the scale of pay of School Assistants is better than that of U.D. Clerks and that the scale of pay of Sec. Grade teachers with craft training is the same as that for lower division ~~clerk~~ clerks. The minima of the scales of pay for Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Registrars are, however, higher than the minimum of School Assistants' scale of pay. This is so for the reason that the duties and responsibilities of a Deputy Tahsildar or a Sub-Registrar, in the initial stages are higher than those of a School Assistant.

(b) T

(b) The reason which prompted the Govt. to recommend different scales of pay for teachers of the same qualifications under different agencies ~~under different~~ : Govt., Local Boards and Private Agencies?

H/3
NF

(b) The Govt. had to make allowances for the differences in conditions of service between teachers in Govt. employment and those working under local bodies and in private aided institutions, and also the limit of the commitment they could

could undertake in this regard as determined by their general finances.

(c) Why the Govt. have fixed lower scales of pay for language Pandits than the scales of pay for L.Ts. especially when the mother tongue is made to occupy the place of the first language and therefore of first importance?

HP3-4
NF

(c) The scale of pay of I Grade Pandits and Munshis in Govt. Colleges and in High Schools are the same as those of Assist. Professors and Assistant Lecturers and of L.T. Assistants respectively. The II grade pandits in Colleges though they are expected to possess only S.S.L.C., plus the professional qualification, have been given the II grade L.T. Assistants' scale of pay and II grade Pandits in schools have been given a scale of pay definitely higher than that of Secondary Grade teachers. These remarks apply to Pandits and Munshis employed in local body schools also. It cannot ~~be~~ therefore be said that distinctions have been made as between language teachers and others to the detriment of the former.

PSNF

(d) What obstacles stand in the way of the Govt. making it obligatory on the part of the private managements, so far as Secondary and Training schools are concerned, to adopt the Govt. scales of pay, and what the Govt. have done to remove those obstacles and

(d) What mainly stands in the way of Govt. making it obligatory on the part of managements to adopt the Govt. scales of pay is finance: Provincial finance as well as the financial condition of the managements.

PSNF

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Governments cannot interfere with the discretion of the

(e) According to the Madras Educational Rules the Government have the power

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managements as regards scales of pay, leave rules, tenure of service, etc.,?

of intervention, but the extent to which they can interfere is a matter of expediency; if high uniform standards are laid down it is likely that many of the managements will not be able to comply with them and will be put to the necessity of closing down their schools in which case the Government may have to take over the schools and the burden of running them will entirely fall on their shoulders.

PSM
18/3/47

Approved by H.D.
(Law)

Edo. H. No. 16475B/47-2
21.3.47

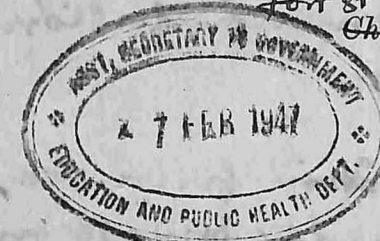
Answered
TSA
18-4-47

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Madras Legis. L-3-2,006-18-5-38.

SECRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE,

For St George
Cheparuk, dated the 24-2-1947.



16475

QUESTION No. 724 for the ^{next} meeting of the Legislative Assembly to
be held on the 193

Two copies of this question are forwarded to the E. and P. H. Department.

The question has been admitted.

24/2

MSA
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To

The E. and P. H. Department.

MSA
25/2

Edn. and P.H. (B2) Dept.

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Y/3-4

Clause (a) of the Question: Why teachers who are expected to possess higher qualifications than employees in other Departments are given lower scales of pay as compared with other Departments?

Para 7 of the Press Note issued by Govt. on 12-1-47 on the revision of salaries explains the principles observed by the Cabinet Salaries Committee in fixing the scales of pay for the several classes of Govt. servants. For facility of reference, that para is extracted below:

"Having decided in favour of a salary-revision, the Committee had next to consider what form it should take, i.e., on what factors it should be based and whether it would be sufficient merely to apply graded percentage increases to suit the anticipated stable level of prices at about 60 to 80% of the pre-war level, as the 1944 Salaries Committee had recommended. In considering this question, the Committee reckoned that, though the cost of living was one of the important factors governing the fixation of salaries, it was not, by any means, the sole one. The Committee considered

that such factors as the duties and responsibilities attached to a post, the qualifications prescribed for it, the age and method of recruitment to it and the prospects of promotion in it also merited consideration and finally, that the entire subject depended largely on the question of finance and the funds available for the payment of salaries. On a general examination of the existing scales with these facts in mind, the Committee found that, even if the question of cost of living were, for the moment, to be left out of consideration, several of the existing scales were unsuitable from various points of view, mainly because piece-meal revision of salaries made in the past by the Govt. on individual requests of certain assertive Heads of Departments, had resulted in a good many anomalies and inequalities. The Committee therefore decided that the appln. of graded percentage increases would only result, in the perpetuation of these anomalies and inequalities and that each salary-scale should be revised on a de-novo examination of all the factors governing salary-fixation. In considering the cost of living factor, the Committee took cognisance of the family-budgets of a few typical classes of employees, while it also dealt with the question of living wage and market-value."

What apparently the Hon. Member wants to make out is that, whereas the teachers who are required to possess, in addn. to the B.A. or equivalent degree or the minimum general edl. qualification, a teaching degree or a teacher's certificate, their salaries have not been fixed higher than those of persons in other depts. who are not expected to possess the teaching qualification in addn.

The revised scales of pay of the two main classes of teachers are compared below with the scales of pay of corresponding servants in certain other depts. of Govt.:-

Qualifns:		Scale of pay: Rs.
(1)		
Dy. Tahsildars.		150-5-200
Sub-Registrars		100-5-150; 160-5-200
U.D. Clerks (Ministerial service)	B.A.	80-3-95-5-125
A class Offices.		80-3-95-5-110
B Class Offices.		
<u>School Assts.</u>	<u>B.A., B.T.</u>	80-5-120-10-170;
		160-5-200-10-240; plus Rs. 5
		for Craft trg.
(2)		
L.D. Clerks (Ministerial Service)	S.S.L.C.	45-3-60-2-90
<u>Secondary Grade teachers</u>	<u>S.S.L.C. plus training.</u>	45-3-60-2-90 for craft trg.
		40-3-55-2-85 for those without craft trg.

It will be seen from the above that the scale of pay of School Assts. is better than that of U.D. Clerks; the max. of the II grade scale goes up to Rs. 170 and there is also a I Grade going upto Rs. 240*, whereas the maximum of the clerks' scale is only Rs. 125. The minima of the scales of pay of Dy. Tahsildars and Sub-Registrars are however higher than the minimum of School

Assts.' scale. This is so apparently for the reason that the duties and responsibilities of a Dy. Tahsildar or a Sub-Registrar in the initial stages are higher than those of a School Asst. The scale of Secy. Gr. teachers with craft trg. is the same as for L.D. Clerks. The general considerations set out in the extract above also weighed with the Committee in fixing the scales.

Clause (b) of the Question: The reasons which prompted the Govt. to recommend different scales of pay for teachers of the same qualifications under different agencies - Govt., local boards and private agencies.

The following answer was approved recently for a similar question:

"The Govt. had to make allowances for the differences in conditions of service between teachers in Govt. employment and those working under local bodies and in private aided institutions and also the limit of the commitment they could undertake in this regard as determined by their general finances. ***"

The same answer may be given for this clause.

Clause (c) of the Question: Why the Govt. have fixed lower scales of pay for language Pandits than the scales of pay for L.T.'s, especially when the mother-tongue is made to occupy the place of the first language and therefore of first importance?

The scales of pay for Pandits and Munshis which were in force before the revision and the revised scales of pay are as below:.

Existing scale Rs.		Revised scale. Rs.
<u>Government:</u>		
Men, I Gr.	80-10/2/-100	<u>Colleges:</u>
Men, II Gr. and Women I Gr.	65-5/2-80	I Gr. Rs. 120-5-170-7-240 (plus 5 for L.T.'s.)
Men III Gr. and Women II Gr.	45-5/2-60	II Gr. Rs. 80-5-120-10-170
Men IV Gr. and Women III Gr.	35-4/2-43-2/2-45	<u>Schools:</u>
		I Gr. - School Assts.' scale
		II Gr. - 75-5-150
		III Gr. - 45-3-60-2-90.
<u>Local Bodies:</u>		
45-2/2-75	L.T. Assts.	70-5-140
30-2/2-50	I Grade	60-4-100-5-130
	II Grade	40-1-70

The scale of pay of I Grade Pandits and munshis

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in Govt. Colleges and in Schools are the same as those of Asst. Professors and Asst. Lecturers, and of L.T. Assistants respectively. The II Grade Pandits in colleges have been given the II Grade L.T. Asst. scale - though they are expected to possess only S.S.L.C. and the addl. professional qualfn. The II Grade Pandits in schools have been given a scale definitely higher than that of Secy. grade teachers. The pay of III Gr. pandits in schools, who are required to possess an Oriental Title and Secy. gr. trg., have been given the Secy. Gr. teacher's scale.

~~About local body schools,~~ The remarks in regard to Pandits and Munshis in Govt. schools apply to Pandits and Munshis employed in ~~them~~ local body schools.

It will thus be seen that no distinctions have been made as between Language Pandits and L.T.'s.

Clause (d) of the Question: What obstacles stand in the way of the Govt. making it obligatory on the part of the private managements, so far as Secy. and Trg. schools are concerned, to adopt the Govt. scales of pay and what the Govt. have done to remove those obstacles?

Under the Grant-in-Aid Code, aided secondary and training schools are now given grants-in-aid for a year, based on half of the approved net cost in the preceding financial year. The managements will be advised to adopt at least the scales of pay laid down for teachers in secy. schools under the local bodies. In order to help them to do this, they will be paid with effect from 1--1--1947, in addn. to the grants to which they would be eligible under the Grant-in-Aid Code, a special grant equal to one-half of the difference between the average of the scales of pay laid down for similar posts in the service of local bodies, and the average of the scales of pay actually adopted by the managements, subject to the condition that this addl. grant is used entirely for payment to the teachers. The extra cost to Govt. on this account is estimated approximately at Rs. 18 lakhs p.a.

If the Govt. insist on the schools paying their teachers according to the Govt. scales of pay, the managements will not

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be able to meet their share of the increased expenditure. The grant payable by Govt. will also be increased correspondingly. What ^{mainly} ~~exactly~~ stands in the way in the matter is finance: Provincial finance ^{as well as} ~~and~~ the financial conditions of the managements.

Clause (e) of the Question: Whether it is a fact that the Govt. cannot interfere with the discretion of the managements as regards scales of pay, leave rules, tenure of service etc.:

^{Educational Rules,}
Rule 12 of the ~~M.E.S.~~ relating to Secondary Schools -

runs thus:

- "The recognition of secy. schools shall vest in the Director and it may be refused or withdrawn if he is not satisfied as regards any of the following besides the other matters specified in this chapter:
- (a) The organization and development of the School by appd. methods and upon approved lines.
 - (b) The educational needs of the locality.
 - (c) The financial stability of the schools.
 - (d) The constitution of the managing body.
 - (e) The scale of fees charged as compared with those charged in other institutions in the same locality.
 - (f) The introduction of an approved provident fund scheme.
 - (g) The arrangements made for a compulsory medical inspection of pupils.
 - (h) The arrangements made for compulsory physical training for all pupils except such as are declared unfit by the medical inspector of the school.
 - (i) The terms on which the teachers are engaged, including the execution of a written agreement between the management and each teacher."

As the rules stand, the Govt. ^{have to have} ~~cannot unduly interfere~~ with the discretion of the managements as regards matters affecting finances of the management - ~~except to the extent~~ ^{in/evaluation work} ~~ordinarily justifiable with reference to~~ condition (i) mentioned above. ^{but the extent to which Govt. can interfere is already a} If the rules are tightened up, it is likely that many of the managements will not be able to comply with the high standards of requirement and will be put to the necessity of closing down their schools - in which case the Govt. may have to take over the schools and the burden of running them will entirely fall on their shoulders. As shown under clause (d), here again the crux of the matter is finance.

For orders as to the answers that should be given. Finance may see for remarks before circulation.

para 32,
p 4, Bk 40

para 19,
3/14

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 This department may agree to Fun(Sal)
 Question no. 724 being answered in the lines
 indicated in the Ed. Dept's note on pp 1-5 above
15/3

A draft answer is subd.
 for consideration.



Lower scales of pay for teachers.

* 553 Q.—SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) why teachers who are expected to possess higher qualifications than employees in other Departments are given lower scales of pay as compared with other Departments;
- (b) the reason which prompted the Government to recommend different scales of pay for teachers of the same qualifications under different agencies: Government, Local Boards and private Agencies;
- (c) why the Government have fixed lower scales of pay for language Pandits than the scales of pay for L.Ts. especially when the mother-tongue is made to occupy the place of the first language and therefore of first importance;
- (d) what obstacles stand in the way of the Government making it obligatory on the part of the private managements, so far as Secondary and Training schools are concerned, to adopt the Government scales of pay and what the Government have done to remove those obstacles; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Government cannot interfere with the discretion of the managements as regards scales of pay, leave rules, tenure of service, etc.?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
 “(a) The general considerations that weighed with the Cabinet Salaries Committee in fixing the scales of pay for the various classes of subordinates are set out in paragraph 7 of the Press Note issued by Government on 12th January

1947. A comparison of the revised scales of pay of the two main classes of teachers, viz., School Assistants and Secondary Grade teachers, with scales of pay for corresponding subordinates in other departments of Government will show that the scales of pay of School Assistants is better than that of Upper Division Clerks and that the scale of pay of Secondary Grade teachers with craft training is the same as that for lower division clerks. The minima of the scales of pay for Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Registrars are, however, higher than the minimum of School Assistants' scales of pay. This is so for the reason that the duties and responsibilities of a Deputy Tahsildar or a Sub-Registrar in the initial stages are higher than those of a School Assistant.

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(b) The Government had to make allowances for the differences in conditions of service between teachers in Government employment and those working under local bodies and in private institutions, and also the limit of the commitment they could undertake in this regard as determined by their general finances.

(c) The scale of pay of I Grade Pandits and Munshis in Government Colleges and in schools are the same as those of Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers and of L.T. Assistants, respectively. The II Grade Pandits in Colleges though they are expected to possess only S.S.L.C., plus the professional qualification, have been given the II Grade L.T. Assistants' scale of pay and II Grade Pandits in schools have been given a scale of pay definitely higher than that of Secondary Grade teachers. These remarks apply to Pandits and Munshis employed in local bodies also. It cannot therefore be said that distinctions have been made as between language teachers and others to the detriment of the former.

(d) What mainly stands in the way of Government making it obligatory on the part of managements to adopt the Government scales of pay is finance—Provincial finance as well as the financial condition of the managements.

(e) According to the Madras Educational Rules, the Government have the power of intervention, but the extent to which they can interfere is a matter of expediency; if high uniform standards are laid down it is likely that many of the managements will not be able to comply with them and will be put to the necessity of closing down their schools in which case the Government may have to take over the schools and the burden of running them will entirely fall on their shoulders.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—(As the Hon. Minister was reading the answer) “It is impossible to follow the Minister, Sir. The answer may as well be printed and circulated.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This cannot be done now. The Hon. Minister will not be here for the rest of the meeting. That means that questions should either be answered to-day or tomorrow or if the session is prorogued they would lapse.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“It is unfortunate, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I will ask the Hon. Minister to read the answer slowly so that you can follow.”
 (The rest of the answer was read out slowly.)

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that many of these private managements are spending most of their money on buildings and not on giving adequate pay to their teachers?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
 “No, Sir.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that the responsibilities of the Deputy Tahsildar are greater than that of the teacher, may I know the reasons how he has come to that conclusion?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
 “With reference to the duties that they are asked to discharge, Sir.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I want to know the reasons how the Hon. Minister came to that conclusion?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The reason is the nature of the duties they are asked to perform."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that teachers are undergoing lot of troubles in different managements will Government consider the desirability of abolishing all the different management agencies and bring them under one agency, i.e., the Government agency, and entrust education to the village committee so that they can have direct supervision?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No, Sir."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that it is the teachers that mould the character of these young men, and unless the pay is adequate and attractive, proper men of character cannot be expected to be recruited as teachers, and therefore the fixation of low scales of salary will be detrimental to the development of character for the future generation?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I would very much like to associate myself with the sentiments that the hon. Member expresses."

(A voice from Muslim Benches: 'Is that the reply?')

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that in foreign countries, teachers and journalists are paid more than any other profession?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The hon. Member is absolutely mistaken. I have read American magazines. Accounts of teachers, just word for word as in this country, have appeared in them."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, wherein lies the difference between teachers employed in the Government schools and teachers serving under local bodies? The Hon. Minister said in answer to clause (d) that there was a difference in regard to their duties. I want to know what those different duties are?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is the policy of the Government to make their teachers Deputy Inspectors, cadre I. Deputy Inspectors have to be in charge of large funds, and they have much administrative duties. In view of the administrative duties they have to perform, the Government thought that they should be given more."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the undoubted fact that the Government are aware that the quality of education is the basis of every appreciable improvement in the Province and also in the country, and in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister appreciates the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friend Mr. Pocker, will he not consider the desirability of raising the status of the teachers, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am making attempts every day. It is for hon. Members to co-operate with the Government and devise means of taxation by which we can get the money and pay the teachers."

SRI U. PADMANABHA MALLAYYA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of making a grant to such of those institutions managed by the local boards and municipalities as also the aided schools if they, for their part are willing to give enhanced pay to their teachers to bring them to the same scale as that of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Even now, Sir, the Government are paying half the net grant at the local boards rates."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Hon. Minister for Education give us an assurance that during his regime he will make his Department as attractive, as lucrative, and as prospective as the Revenue Department in order to entertain the best material which this department must have in its hierarchy?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is not possible for a single Minister to make any promise, Sir. The Cabinet must make that promise."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In view of the fact that there is an outcry the world over for the principle of equal pay for equal work being enforced everywhere, and in view of the fact that teachers serving in Government institutions and those who serve in local board schools are all doing the same work, will the Government see that the teachers in local board schools also receive the same pay?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The Government would not accept the presumption behind the question, Sir."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it too much, Sir, to expect that the Hon. the Education Minister will be an excellent fighter for the cause of teachers in the Cabinet?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"These questions cannot be answered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Because it becomes a Cabinet secret the Hon. Minister cannot give an answer."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In answer to a previous question, the Hon. Minister for Education said that the matter was for the Cabinet. He could not say that members here could rely upon him to take up the matter with the Cabinet. Therefore, the question was put to him whether he would take up the fight with the Cabinet on behalf of better education in the Province?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am afraid, Sir, these are all not matters for questions and answers. It must be left to the Ministry to do whatever they think right."

74/916
Legislative Assembly Question
Enquiry of the
Lower Scales of
pay for teachers.
not needed

The papers may be
Gono 1285 Edn Dated, 19.6.27
Recorded.

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CS.2.P1

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Richard M. Wood

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