

Edn & H. (1948) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. NO. 2454 E & H

Dated 25. 9. 1948.

O for RS.
M 4-6-48-
AD-4

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council Question - Education -
Secondary - Reorganisation - Place of languages -
Press Note regarding Hindustani - Papers -

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.

SECRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE.
(COUNCIL SECTION)
4-6-1948.

STARTED.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO, M.L.C.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Q.NO.27.

Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what place will be accorded to: (a) Mother tongue, (b) the regional language (c) Hindustani, (d) English, (e) Sanskrit and other classical languages in the proposed reorganisation of primary, secondary and University education?

50/4-6/

By P.H. Dept
B1

Advance copy may be
circulated to H.M. (Edn.).

Action is being taken on the
other copy.

Rg
18/6/48
18/6/48
20/6/48

21-6-48

by
18/6/48 (by)
18/6/48



TSA
20-6-48

Answered
TSA
22-7-48

Am other follow

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the paper, appearing as bleed-through.]

45292 RA

Governor's Secretariat.

U. O. Note No. 532/48-1, dated the 19.6.48

1,002-27-2-47.

Subject: M.L.C. Question No. 27 by Sri R. Suryanarayana

21 JUN 1948

MLA M.L.C.

Madam, Mother tongue, Regional language, Hindustani etc. in the proposed reorganization of primary, secondary and university education

Department may be requested to circulate to His Excellency the file containing the draft answer to the above question, before the answer is despatched.

Forwarded by order PGM 16/48

19/6/48

Superintendent

Department u.o.

Stamp: GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, 21 JUN 1948

Dr
19.7.48

7/14

E & P.H. Deptt.
(B1)

SECRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE.
(COUNCIL SECTION)
4--6--1948.

STARRED.

Draft answer.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO, M.L.C.
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
*Q.No.27.

Will the Hon. the Minister
for Education be pleased to state what
place will be accorded to: (a) Mother
tongue,

- (b) the regional language
- (c) Hindustani,
- (d) English,

(e) Sanskrit and other classical
languages in the proposed re-organi-
sation of primary, secondary and
University education?

Under the scheme for ^{the} re-
organisation of secondary
Education introduced from the
current school year, the regional
language is the first language.
Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arabic,
Persian or Urdu or any other
Indian language is the
second language and English
the third language. Those
whose mother tongue is different
from the regional language
may study their mother tongue
as the second language.
The study of the first & second
languages will be compulsory
through out, but the second
language will be compulsory
only in Forms I to III - In
Forms IV to VI pupils will have
the option to study the second
language in addition to the
regional language or the
regional language alone.
There is no proposal for
reorganising primary &
University Edu. insofar as
the study of languages is concerned

from (B) of A

B

1481
3.7.48

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103
19/7

To the Sectt. of the Madras
Legislature (5 copies).

Copy to Public (Elections) Dept.

E & P.H. Deptt.
44333-18/48-1500
19/7/48

13-7-48

13/7/48

MADRAS LEGISLATURE (COUNCIL QUESTION) NO. 27 STARRED.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO, M.L.C.

Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state what place will be accorded to; (a) Mother tongue,

- (b) the regional language
- (c) Hindustani
- (d) English,
- (e) Sanskrit and other classical languages in the proposed re-organisation of primary, secondary and University education.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER.

Under the scheme for the reorganisation of secondary Education introduced from the current school year, the regional language is the first language. Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, any other Indian language is the second language and English the third language. Those whose mother tongue is different from the regional language may study their mother tongue as the second language. The study of the first and third languages will be compulsory throughout, but the second language will be compulsory only in Forms I to III - In Forms IV to VI pupils will have the option to study the second language in addition to the regional language or the regional language alone. There is no proposal for reorganising primary and University Education in so far as the study of languages is concerned.

To

for Secretary to Government,
The Secretariat of the Madras Legislature (Council Section)
The Public (Elections) Department.

The above answer has been approved by Hon'ble Mr. T.S. Avinasilingam Chettiar.

E. & P. H. U. O. 44333-B1/48-1 Edn.

Dated 19th July 1948.

Er./19

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding about the policy of Government with regard to the position of Hindusthani. There is a wide-spread impression that Hindusthani has been made compulsory in secondary schools and that every one, whether he likes it or not, should study that language. But, the actual position is not so. Hindusthani being the future lingua franca of India, the Government feel that it will be to the benefit of our people, if as many as possible can learn that language. But, it is not the intention of Government to force anybody to learn it, if they do not desire to do so. It is for that reason that Hindusthani has been made one of the languages in the second language group. A boy may take Hindusthani, Sanskrit, Arabic or any other Indian language in the second language group. While he must take one of the languages in the second language group, it is not compulsory for him to take any particular language. One of the reasons for providing these languages in the second language group is to give facilities for those who want to learn Hindusthani, Sanskrit, Arabic or any other Indian language, as they may choose. Some people in Tamil Nad have felt that they may be given opportunities to read Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam which is their mother tongue or which is the ~~regional~~ language of the region with which they have trade connections. So also, people in other regional areas have expressed a desire to learn other languages. This new arrangement will enable them to do so. And so, it may be seen that while Hindusthani is not compulsory, one of the languages in the second language group is compulsory.

The Government would like to point out the great place that has been given to the regional languages in the new scheme of education, as apart from the old scheme in which it was subsidiary to English. The regional language has not only been declared as the first language, but has also been made the medium of instruction in all secondary schools. Before long, it may become the medium of instruction in colleges also. Arrangements

6

are also being made to make the regional language the medium of ~~instruction~~ administration and an experiment in this direction is being done in two districts - one in the North and the other in the South. All these steps will not only enhance the prestige of the regional languages, but also will largely contribute towards their development and growth. In these circumstances, it cannot be said that the provision of facilities for study in Hindusthani or any other second language will, in any way, affect the growth of the regional languages.

TSR
27.7.48
H.M. Edn.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Public Works (Information and Publicity) department.

PRESS NOTE NO. 188, DATED THE 2nd August 1948.

STUDY OF HINDUSTANI

MISCONCEPTIONS CLEARED.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding about the policy of government with regard to the position of Hindustani. There is a wide-spread impression that Hindustani has been made compulsory in secondary schools and that every one, whether he likes it or not, should study that language. But, the actual position is not so. Hindustani being the future lingua franca of India, the Government feel that it will be to the benefit of our people, if as many as possible can learn that language. But, it is not the intention of Government to force anybody to learn it, if they do not desire to do so. It is for that reason that Hindustani has been made one of the languages in the second language group. A boy may take Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arabic or any other Indian language in the second language group. While he must take one of the languages in the second language group, it is not compulsory for him to take any particular language. One of the reasons for providing these languages in the second language group is to give facilities for those who want to learn Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arabic or any other Indian language, as they may choose. Some people in Tamil Nadu have felt that they may be given opportunities to read Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam which is their mother tongue or which is the language of the region with which they have trade connections. So also, people in other regional areas have expressed a desire to learn other languages. This new arrangement will enable them to do so. And so, it may be seen that while Hindustani is not compulsory, one of the languages in the second language group is compulsory.

The Government would like to point out the great place that has been given to the regional language in the new scheme of education, as apart from the old scheme in which it was subsidiary to English. The regional language has not only been declared as the first language, but has also been made the medium of instruction in all secondary schools. Moreover, it may become the medium of instruction in colleges also. Arrangements are also being made to make the regional language the medium of administration and an experiment in this direction is being done in two districts - one in the North and the other in the South. All these steps will not only enhance the prestige of the regional languages, but also will largely contribute towards their development and growth. In these circumstances, it cannot be said that the provision of facilities for study in Hindustani or any other second language will, in any way, affect the growth of the regional languages.

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION & PUBLICITY IN CHARGE.

SECRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE,

Fort St. George, dated the 14-6-48 19



QUESTION No. 27 for the ^{next} meeting of the Legislative Council
to be held on the 19

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

The question has been admitted.

To
The E & P H Department

E & P H Dept
B/

Ln 3539/48-74L
15.6.48

~~Adopted answer is submitted. May be~~

~~Circulated to H. M. (Ed.) and H. E. for approval.~~

In the case of elementary school
the old syllabus continue & there is no
change in the ^{scheme} system of instruction.
We have under consideration a
programme of converting all elementary
school into basic school in 10 years.
At present a few basic school have been
started in and round areas where basic
training school are functioning. In the
school the syllabus prepared by the
Hindustani Talimi Sangh are being followed.

There is no proposal for reorganisation
of university Education in respect of language.

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8/7

Thir
B2
57 & A
43
8/7

182
3.7.48

5.7.48

As regards Secondary Education, attention is solicited to para 4 of Gov. no 1394 Edn & 29.5.48 & go. no 1643 Edn & 26.6.48

A draft answer is submitted below. The file may be circulated to HM (Edn) and HE

12-7-48

13-7-48

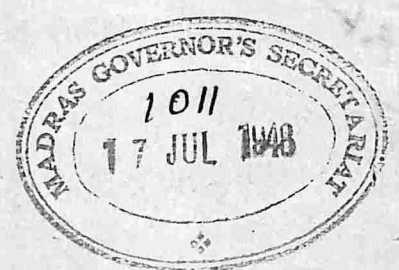
S 14/7/48
H.M. (Edn.)
H.E.

p 24

TSA
14-7-48

P.S.G. H.E. has seen Thanks.

15/7/48



While answering a supplementary to this question put by the Leader of the Opposition in the Council, I agreed to issue a Press Note clarifying the position of Hindusthani. I am sending herewith a draft Press Note. Approval of H.Pr. may be taken and the Press Note issued.

TSA
27-7-48

H.M. Education.

May be
H. Pr.
by
H.M.



Before approving this I want to see if the ~~any~~ previous Communiqués on the subject they may be sent to me by

G.P.R
28/7

Please see the minutes of Jan. Pr. above.

no press Communiqué was issued previously on

Q. Hindusthani
Hindusthani
Hindusthani

To para 4 of Gov. no 1394 Education, dated 29-5-48 as modified by Gov. no 1643 Education, dated 26-6-48 and

on the subject. Attention is, however, invited to the speech delivered by HM (Edn) on 25.6.48 at the Conference of headmasters of Secondary Schools put up at 'Z' 2. The may be re-circulated to Jan. Pr. for approval of the Press Communiqué put up by HM (Edn).

28/7/48
TSA
28-7-48

29-7-48

G.P.R
31/7
H.M.

The file may now be sent to P.W. (G & P) for issue of the draft Press note below.

2-8-48

S 4/8/48
H.M. (Edn.)
H.E.

F-88440. no
44333-131/48-2 Edn
21/8/48

21/7/48
TSA
21-7-48

Issue
P.W.
2-8

P.W. (G & P) Dept.

The press note has been issued. The case may be returned to G.P.H. Dept.

Public works (G & P) no
3401/48-1
5-8-48

5-8-48

8-8-48

E & P. H



E & P. H (B) Dept.

no further action is called for in this file. The proceedings of the Assembly maybe awaited.

6-8-48

57597

28/8/48
TSA
28-8-48

P.T.O.

Place accorded to languages in education.

* 24 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what place will be accorded to—

- (a) mother-tongue;
- (b) the regional language;
- (c) Hindustani;
- (d) English;

(e) Sanskrit and other classical languages in the proposed reorganization of primary, secondary and University education.

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“Under the scheme for the reorganization of Secondary Education introduced from the current school year, the regional language is the first language. Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or any other Indian language is the second language and English the third language. Those whose mother-tongue is different from the regional language may study their mother-tongue as the second language. The study of the first and third languages will be compulsory throughout, but the second language will be compulsory only in Forms I to III. In Forms IV to VI pupils will have the option to study the second language in addition to the regional language or the regional language alone. There is no proposal for reorganizing primary and University Education in so far as the study of languages is concerned.”

11-15
p.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether that the Hon. the Minister gives a secondary place to mother-tongue and that the regional language gets preference over mother-tongue in his scheme?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“Regional language is virtually the mother-tongue of a large majority of people living in the region and therefore, naturally, it gets the first preference.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“If in any area, the regional language happens to be different from the mother-tongue of a large section of the people in the region, will the Hon. the Minister give us an assurance that the mother-tongue will be utilized as the medium of instruction for teaching in the schools?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“In bi-lingual areas instructions will be given in both the regional language and the mother-tongue.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I ask the Hon. Minister whether this concession has been extended to the City of Madras and other places?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“Yes, Sir.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Is Hindi still optional in Tamil districts whereas it is compulsory in Andhra and Kerala areas?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“Hindi is not a compulsory language anywhere in the Province. A second language is compulsory throughout the Province. A second language group has been constituted with Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic and any other Indian language. A second language will be compulsory and Hindi is one of the languages in this group of languages comprising the second language.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know, Sir, whether as a result of the understanding arrived at between the Hon. the Minister for Education and certain Muslim representatives under the leadership of the Leader of the Opposition in the other House, it was agreed that pupils having Urdu as their mother-tongue should be taught through the medium of Urdu up to a certain stage, that is, up to the compulsory stage?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the result of the conference between me and the Leader of the Opposition in the other House and also other Muslim representatives with regard to the second language. They have accepted the regional language as the medium of instruction in their schools also.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I ask the Hon. Minister, whether the Leader of the Opposition submitted a report of the proceedings of the said conference between the Muslim representatives and the Hon. Minister for Education and according to that report, which was presumably accepted by the Hon. Minister, in places where Urdu is the mother-tongue of an appreciable section of the population, that section would continue to be given instruction up to the Fifth standard in that language?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“The Government agreed that in places where there were separate schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction, they would allow instructions to be continued to be given in Urdu for a period of five years.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Have the Government any sympathy with the recent agitation against the introduction of Hindi in this Province?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“I do not understand the question. There was some agitation against the proposal of introducing Hindi as a compulsory language.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“May I take it, Sir, from the answer of the Hon. the Education Minister that if a student should take up a compulsory second language—not necessarily Hindustani—he need not study Hindustani at all?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“Yes, Sir.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it not contrary to our principle that Hindustani must be the national language of this country?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“There is nothing contrary. We have provided for the teaching of Hindustani to every child and every child is at liberty to study Hindustani.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“The Government have made it optional for the students to study Hindustani instead of making it compulsory for every child. Therefore, there is no meaning in making a thing optional and confusing it between compulsory and ‘optional’.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“This matter has been made clear during the discussion in the other House. We have provided opportunities for every child to study Hindustani and provision for teaching of Hindi is made. But if a parent or a child does not want his or her child to read Hindustani, he need not study it and no compulsion will be made.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Are the Government aware that the basis of the Anti-Hindi agitation is that people think that Hindi is a compulsory language?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“That is so. There is a misunderstanding and I think my answers to questions put in the Assembly will have cleared that misunderstanding and I also hope that the questions now put to me and answers given will further remove this misunderstanding.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Will the Government issue a communiqué explaining their position in regard to Hindi instead of trying to clear up the position by means of answers to questions, and making confusion more confounded?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“It depends upon the Hon. Member concerned whether the answer confuses or clears the position. Anyhow, I will consider the matter of issuing a communiqué on the matter.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“May I ask the Hon. the Minister for Education whether the position of Hindi language to-day is exactly the same as it was when the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari was the Premier?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“No. There was no option at that time. Hindi was the only second language then.”

64338/48

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the scheme regarding languages adumbrated by the Hon. Minister refers only to secondary education or does it also refer to primary or University education? "

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

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" How can a new reform be introduced in the secondary education stage unless it begins at the primary stage? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
" Firstly the hon. Member has not followed the question.

C-2

Secondly, the question of second language does not arise in elementary education. It arises only at the secondary education stage."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If the second language rule does not apply to children studying in third or fourth standards in the primary schools, why is it that under the new scheme the regional language or the mother-tongue is taught in those schools?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
" The unanimous opinion of experts was that the second language may be taken only after the fifth standard, that is, at the first form stage."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Does the Hon. Minister mean that the second language should be taken only after the fifth standard? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
" Yes. I do not like to talk in terms of standards. In the first form, they should take up the second language."

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the same principle of giving instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue will be followed with regard to people whose mother-tongue is not the regional language? There is an appreciable number of pupils whose mother tongue is not the regional language and therefore ordinarily they will have to study through a language other than the mother-tongue even up to the fifth standard. Will the aforesaid principle be followed in regard to pupils whose mother-tongue is not the regional language but Urdu? There is an appreciable number of such pupils in particular areas."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
" Opportunity is there. But administrative possibilities are different. We can do only according to administrative possibilities."

Edn & PH (B) Dept.

Please see the Legislative Council question on pages 4-6 above. With reference to 'A' on page 5 ante, a press note clarifying the position of languages in the reorganised Curriculum for Leg Edn had already been issued. - Vide pp 5-6 of. No further action is called for. The papers may be

Recorded.

20/4/48
25/4/48
25/4/48

Ms. no. 2454 Edn D 25/4/1948.

Abstract

L.C. question - Edn. Secun-
dary. Reorganisation -
Place of languages.
Press note regarding Hindi
Papers - Recorded.

11/19

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL QUESTION No. 54.

Statement showing the revised scales of pay fixed for Pandits and Munshis in Secondary Schools and for other teachers handling subjects in English.

		Revised scale of pay fixed from 1st January 1947.			Revised scale of pay fixed from 1st January 1947.			Revised scale of pay now fixed from 1st January 1948.
		RS.			RS.			RS.
GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.					
<i>Teachers handling subjects in English—</i>								
1 School Assistants with L.T. qualification.	85—5—		(i) Pandits and Munshis in the L.T. Assistants grade. (A degree with language as the main special subject and L.T.)	80—5—	Grade I.—Degree in the language plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed., B.O.L. (Pass or Hons.) with S.S.L.C. completed plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed., S.S.L.C. completed and an Oriental title and Pandits or Secondary-grade training.	85—5—		85—5—
	125—10— 175			120—10— —170		125—10— —175		
2 Secondary-grade teachers	45—3—		(ii) Grade I.—S.S.L.C. eligible and an Oriental title and Pandits or Secondary-grade training.	70—5—				
	60—2— 90			150				
			<i>Existing incumbents who do not possess the prescribed qualifications.</i>	60—4—	<i>For existing incumbents.—Oriental title with fifteen years' service as Pandit in High Schools on 1st January 1948.</i>			Do.
				100 or 45—2— 75				
			Pre-1926 Pandits without Oriental title.	45—2— 75	<i>Oriental title with less than fifteen years' service as Pandit in High Schools on 1st January 1948.</i>	65—5— 130		
			Pre-1926 Pandits without any Oriental title.			45—3— 60—2— 90		

Revised
scale of pay
fixed from
1st January
1947.

RS.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS—cont.
Teachers handling subjects in English—cont.

3 Higher Elementary grade teachers. 30—1—
50

**SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER LOCAL
BODIES AND PRIVATE MANagements,**

Teachers handling subjects in English—

1 School Assistants with L.T. quali- 75—5—
fication. 145

2 Secondary-grade teachers 45—2—
85

3 Higher Elementary grade teachers. 30—1—
45

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

(iii) **Grade II.**—Oriental title with
Pandits or Secondary-grade training.

For those who do not possess the pre-
scribed qualifications and also pre-
1926 Pandits.

**HIGH SCHOOLS UNDER LOCAL BODIES
AND PRIVATE MANagements.**

Pandits and Munshis—

L.T. Assistants (A degree with langu-
age as main special subject and L.T.
Grade I.—S.S.L.C. eligible and an
Oriental title and Pandits or Second-
ary-grade training.

Existing incumbents who do not
possess the prescribed qualifications.

Pre-1926 Pandits without any Oriental
title.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Grade II.—Oriental title and Pandits or
Secondary-grade training.

For those who do not possess the pre-
scribed qualifications and also pre-
1926 Pandits.

Revised
scale of pay
fixed from
1st January
1947.

RS.

45—3— **Grade II.**—Oriental title with Pandits
60—2— or Secondary-grade training
90

45—2— For **existing incumbents.**—Oriental
75 title only and also for pre-1926
Pandits without any Oriental title. 90

70—5— **Grade I.**—Degree in the language plus
140 L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. and B.O.L.
60—4— (Pass or Hons.) with S.S.L.C. com-
100—5— pleted plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. and
130 S.S.L.C. completed and Oriental
title and Pandits or Secondary-grade
training.

60—4— For **existing incumbents.**—Oriental
100 title with fifteen years' service as
or Pandit in High Schools on 1st Janu-
40—1—60 ary 1948.

Oriental title with less than fifteen 60—4—
years' service as Pandit in High 120
Schools on 1st January 1948.
Pre-1926 Pandits without any Oriental 45—2—
title. 85

40—1½— **Grade II.**—Oriental title with Pandits
—70 or Secondary-grade training
40—1— For **existing incumbents.**—Oriental
60 title only and also for pre-1926
Pandits without any Oriental title.

Revised scale
of pay now
fixed from 1st
January
1948.

RS.

45—3—

60—2—

90

45—3—

60—2—

90

75—5—

145

Do.

60—4—

120

45—2—

85

45—2—

85

Do.

11