

Chant
Educational (1907) Department.

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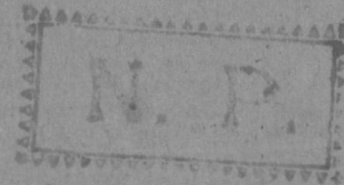
G.O., No. 568

568

DATED 29-8-07



order
page no. 13



(20)

INDEXED.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Scholarships to Koya boys.

Approving the proposal of the
S.P.S. to award 25 ~~se~~ — attending
the schools in the Bhadrachalam
Taluk and to supply them boys with
books and slates free of cost as an
experimental measure.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
80	736	Edn.	12/5/44				

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

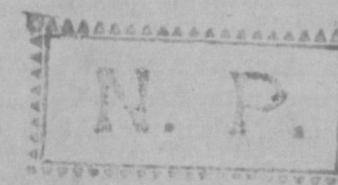
Regd.

} 1907.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 568, 29th August 1907.



Scholarships to Koya boys.

Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to award 25 — attending the schools in the Bhadrachalam taluk and to supply the boys with books and slates free of cost as an experimental measure,

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. LOGAN, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 29th July 1907.
No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 7883 of 1906.

With reference to the endorsement of Government No. 532, Educational, dated 16th October last, calling for remarks on paragraph 17 of the report of the Government Agent, Gódvári, on the administration of the Agency for 1905–1906, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gódvári-Kistna Division, No. 2696-G., dated 31st December last, from which it will be seen that the inspecting officers have been doing all they could for the improvement of elementary education in the Bhadráhalam taluk. The Koyas, who are the aboriginal tribes of the taluk, have naturally no taste for education and to popularize it among them the Inspector suggests that the Koya children attending school be supplied with books and slates free and that they be granted scholarships at the rates

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Infant standard	0	8	0
First	1	0	0
Second	1	8	0
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noted in the margin. No information can now be given as to what the number of scholarships to be awarded will be, as it depends on the number of children that would attend school: but, as a temporary measure, 25 scholarships may be thrown open to them, five in each of the standards

at the rates at which scholarships are now given to Savara pupils namely, annas 8 in the infant standard, rupee one in the first and second standards and rupees two in the third and fourth. The proposal to supply books and slates free may also be tried.

2. In regard to the need for more elementary schools in the taluk, I beg to point out that since the date of the Government Agent's letter, two new Government schools sanctioned in G.O., No. 686, Educational, dated 26th October last, have been opened and proposals for the opening of five more have just been made by the Head Assistant Collector, Bhadráhalam, in his letter to the Government Agent, dated 13th June last (copy enclosed). Government will be addressed separately on the subject. I agree with the Head Assistant Collector that the opening of new schools must only be gradual.

3. The question of the levy of favourable rates of fees in the Bhadráhalam lower secondary school will form the subject of a separate communication to Government.

ENCLOSURES.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. M. KAMESWARA RAO Pantulu Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gódvári-Kistna Division.
To—the Inspector of Schools, I Circle (Waltair).
Dated—the 31st December 1906.
No.—R.C. 2696-G.

With reference to the endorsement R.C. No. 20-Goi., dated 28th December 1906, on the Proceedings, Ref. on Cur. No. 7883, dated 4th December 1906, communicating the endorsement of the Government, No. 532, Educational, dated 16th October 1906, regarding the "extension of Elementary education in the Bhadráhalam taluk," I have the honour to state that the four

divisions of Polavaram, Chodavaram, Yellavaram and Bhadráhalam which form the Gódvári Agency were constituted into a Taluk Board called "the Polavaram Taluk Board, with effect from 1st April 1902, and that I took charge of the Gódvári-Kistna Division on the 9th April 1902 and that I visited the Bhadráhalam Division or Taluk in February 1904 and examined the Board and aided schools therein for grant. During the course of my tour I received no petitions nor was I asked by anybody that a school should be opened in his village. But I invariably asked the teachers concerned why no Koya pupils had been attending their schools, notwithstanding the fact that there were Koya villages near their schools; and they replied in one voice that they were not interested in education, and this is borne out by the fact that among all the teachers employed in the Bhadráhalam taluk, there was only one Koya teacher at the head of the Board school, Arlagudem, good eight miles from Dummagudem in the interior, whose attendance was poor at my inspection and is the same even now and by the fact that the school at Chintur on the Sabari about 18 miles from Waddigudem collapsed for want of pupils and by the fact that not a single Koya passed the late Middle or Lower Secondary examination from the Lower Secondary school at Bhadráhalam. Seeing the backwardness of education in the taluk and the other divisions of the Gódvári Agency, I proposed in my letter Dis. No. 211, dated 18th March 1905 (which was recorded in the Director's Proceedings, Dis. No. 3239, dated 10th May 1905, with the remark that the matter would receive consideration and it was communicated with your endorsement No. 298-Goi., dated 17th May 1905) that the Lower Secondary schools at Bhadráhalam and Polavaram might be converted into Vernacular Lower Secondary schools and that Vernacular Lower Secondary schools might be opened at Timmapuram in the Yellavaram Division and at Chodavaram in the Chodavaram Division, and that Koya boys might be admitted into them and educated free of all cost to them in respect of fees, food and clothing: so that successful Koya boys might be employed as teachers in the interior of the Agency to promote the spread of elementary education among their own kith and kin, who do not sympathise with the teachers in their midst, who are generally sent from the plains and are in consequence easily susceptible of catching fever in the Agency tracts.

2. I toured in January and February 1905 in the divisions of Chodavaram and Yellavaram and a Board school at Velapalli and a rural school at Serabhavaram in the Chodavaram Division and a rural school at Vatangi in the Yellavaram Division have since been opened. Also Board schools at (1) Panasalapalem, (2) Chavitidibbalu, (3) Kottada, (4) Kondipalli, (5) Dutihoti and (6) Chirranaru were opened but closed for want of funds. I toured in the Polavaram Division in February 1906 and the following rural schools at Tadipudi, Dondapudi, Hukumpeta, Patapattisam and Ragolapalli have been since opened in addition to the two Board schools at Mysanagudem and Mulagalampalli opened in 1905. A rural school building is under construction at Kannayapalem and proposals for the opening of Board schools at Dippakayalapadu, Ramarayapuram and Mangapatidevipeta have been made for incorporation in the Local Fund Administration Report for 1905–1906.

3. Bhadráhalam taluk was separated from the Polavaram Taluk Board and constituted into a separate taluk in October 1904. Ever since I took charge of this Division, I did not receive any proposals from the Supervisor, Bhadráhalam taluk, or the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Ellore and Cocanada ranges, regarding the establishment of any schools in the interior of the Bhadráhalam taluk during the calendar years 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. But in June 1906 the late Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Polavaram Range, proposed the establishment of Government schools at Pedaorukuru, Abbicherla, Chintur, and Veerapuram and his proposals were submitted to your office with this office Dis. No. 555-Goi., dated 5th June 1906.

4. I have communicated a copy of the above endorsement to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Polavaram Range, for his information and guidance and placed myself in communication with the Government Agent and the Head Assistant Collector, Bhadráhalam taluk, requesting information regarding the villages in which schools are needed so that it may be communicated to the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Polavaram Range, to enable him to proceed thereto and collect the particulars called for in the endorsement cited above, which will be submitted on receipt.

Letter—from J. C. H. FOWLER, Esq., I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Bhadráhalam.

To—the Government Agent, Gódvári.

Dated—the 13th June 1907.

No.—R. Dis. 32-Rev.

Adverting to your Ref. on Cur. No. 195-Ag. of 1907, dated 11th April 1907, I have the honour to state that schools may be opened at the earliest opportunity in the villages noted below :—

At Ramarowpeta a school is recommended by the Tahsildar, the Revenue Inspector and the Supervisor; as for the other villages I am satisfied on personal enquiries that it is desirable to open schools in all of them.

(1) *Ramarowpeta*.—There are about 30 children in the village of whom 20 are reported to be anxious to join the school. There are also two Koya villages Suravaram and Nadikudi in the vicinity.

(2) *Edugurallapalli*.—Is a big village in the interior of the Marrigudem Range. There are 30 children in the village of whom 20 may be expected to begin with. There is also a Koya village Balisvela in its vicinity.

(3) *Sannala*.—This is also a big Koya interior village 10 miles east of Yedugurallapalli. The patel and chief inhabitants are pleased at the idea. There are about 40 children of whom 25 would join at once. There are also two more Koya villages Tummala and Narayanapuram in its neighbourhood.

(4) Chatti, also a big Koya village about 20 miles up the Sabari river. This is the most promising place of all. There are about 100 children and there is every likelihood of 30 or 35 children joining the school.

(5) *Lakkavaram*.—This is an important village about 12 miles east of Chintur, the people seem keen. There are five villages in its neighbourhood. There are about 30 children in the village itself and 20 may be expected at first.

2. The Koyas of the taluk have generally no taste for learning from various causes. They imagine that they would have to pay for the education, that they would be deprived of the assistance of their boys in their agricultural operations during the period the boys attend the school and that the boys would be beaten by the teachers. This idea seems to have been communicated to them by inhabitants of the neighbouring Basar estate, where the Koyas allege, on what authority I do not know, that the teachers beat the children. During my present tour I have tried to remove these fears by explaining the advantages of education. If a few schools are established and tried in the important centres such as those proposed by me in para. 1, others may be expected to take the cue and themselves ask for schools. One of the most pronounced characteristics of these primitive tribes is that if one man says "yes" or "no" all others follow suit. If only, therefore, the schools now proposed are a success, as I hope they may be, I expect to see the other villages begin to entertain some interest in education.

3. There are many other villages in the interior where schools might thrive well if the inhabitants were in earnest, but they are at present very half hearted. The introduction must be gradual and I think it will be quite sufficient if I recommend the opening of schools in the five villages during the present year.

Order—No. 568, Educational, dated 29th August 1907.

The Government approve the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction (1) to award 25 scholarships, five in each of the standards, to the Koya boys attending the schools in the Bhadrachalam taluk, at the rates specified in the margin and (2) to supply the Koya boys with books and slates free of cost as an experimental measure.

2. The further communication promised by the Director in paragraph 2 of his letter, regarding the opening of new elementary schools in the taluk, will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government

To the Director of Public Instruction,

**NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 568, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 29TH AUGUST 1907.**

[SUBJECT.—Improvement of elementary education in the Bhadrachalam taluk.]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 567, Edl., dated 27th August 1906.
" " 1608, Judl. " 24th September "
Endt. " 532 " " 16th October "
G.O. " 686, Edl. " 26th " "

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th July 1907, No. 7883.

In paragraph 17 of his report on the administration of the agency tracts for 1905–1906, the Government Agent, Gódavari (Mr. J. A. Cumming) remarked that it was desirable that more primary schools should be opened in Bhadrachalam, more particularly in the interior.

2. In paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 1608, Judicial, dated 24th September 1906, reviewing this report, the Government said—

"The small attendance of pupils in the schools of the Bhadrachalam division is not satisfactory, and it is noted that the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes continues to be very small. The extension of primary education in the agency tracts is a matter which should receive the constant attention of the agency officers. The subject will be further considered in the Educational department".

3. The Director of Public Instruction to whom the Government Order above quoted was communicated for remarks on paragraph 17 of the Agent's report, now states that the inspecting officers have been doing all they could for the improvement of elementary education in the Bhadrachalam taluk, but that the Koyas, who are the aboriginal tribes of the taluk, have no taste for education. To popularize education among them, Mr. Logan proposes that 25 scholarships, five in each of the standards, at the following rates may be given for the present—

	RS.	A.	P.
Infant standard	0	8	0
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He also suggests that the proposal to supply books and slates free may be tried.

4. As regards the opening of more elementary schools in the Bhadrachalam taluk, the Director of Public Instruction states that, since the date of the Government Agent's letter, two new Government schools at Chintur and Jidiguppa sanctioned in G.O., No. 686, Educational, dated 26th October 1906, have been opened, that proposals for the opening of five more schools have just been received from the Head Assistant Collector, Bhadrachalam, and that Government will be addressed separately on the subject. The Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Fowler) considers that the opening of new schools in the taluk should be gradual and the Director of Public Instruction agrees with him.

5. In view of the general disinclination of the Koyas towards education, it is essential that every possible encouragement should be given to them and the Director's proposals to award 25 scholarships to the Koya boys attending schools and to supply them with books and slates free, may, it is submitted, be approved. It is, however, doubtful whether 25 scholarships will be adequate; but this number may be accepted for the present.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-8-07.

I do not altogether agree.

G. S. F[ORBES].

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H. D. TAYLOR—22-8-07.

I do not altogether agree.

G. S. F[ORBES].

6. In paragraph 17 of his administration report for 1905-1906, the Government Agent further observed that the sanction granted to levy fees at reduced rates in the Bhadrachalam Lower Secondary school

expired with 1903 and that no steps had been taken for obtaining a renewal of the sanction. The Director of Public Instruction says that Government will be addressed separately on this subject. The Director's proposal on this subject is submitted for orders separately.

T.K.—21-8-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-8-07.

It is no use trying to rush the Koyas; they will only become more timid. Government may accept the view of the local officers that the spread of education must be gradual. The provision of scholarships may be approved.

H. D. TAYLOR.

C. A. SOUTER—22-8-07.

It may be heresy to say so, but I do not believe in forcing education on these primitive tribes. The result is that they lose their original simplicity and truthfulness.

This is never the case in the beginning among any people, I imagine.

G. S. F[ORBES].

2. Any desire for schools must emanate from the people themselves, if the schools are to prove a success, and this can only be effected through the persuasion of the agency officers.

3. The proposed scholarships may be sanctioned but I have no faith in their efficacy as an aid to education. Children, no doubt, can be obtained to attend school, but they will not learn. The money might as well be used in feeding them in a choultry.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-8-07.

I fear that we can't profess to fold our hands because education may do something to rob these wild tribes of their native simplicity. But this apprehension makes it all the more desirable that schools should be established in the jungle villages and not only in larger places to which the children would have to resort. We have schools among the Sauras and the Kuttia Khonds in Ganjam, and they are no wilder than the Koyas.

2. The scholarships may be sanctioned and the reports promised by the Director of Public Instruction on other points awaited.

G. S. F[ORBES]—26-8-07.

Please draft.

H. D. TAYLOR—27-8-07.

The draft order placed below is for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-8-07.

C. A. SOUTER—28-8-07.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—29-8-07.

[G.O., No. 568, Educational, dated 29th August 1907.]

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44-532	16-10-06	o		
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Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



Received

190 , Registered

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Subject.

Stating that the Inspecting officers have been doing all they could for the improvement of elementary education in the Bhadrachallam Taluk.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Ref on Current No. 7 8 8 3/06

Spare copies

Station Madras

Dated the 29th July 1907

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T.T. Logan, B.A.,

(Designation) Ag: Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement of Government No. 532, Educational, dated 16th October last, calling for remarks on para 17 of the report of the Government Agent, Godavari, on the administration of the Agency for 1905-1906, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari-Kistna Division, No. 2696/G. dated 31st December last from which it will be seen that the inspecting officers have been doing all they could for the improvement of elementary education in the Bhadrachallam Taluk. The Koyas who are the aboriginal tribes of the taluk have naturally no taste for education and to popularize it among them the Inspector suggests that the Koya children attending school be supplied

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Infant standard		0	8	0	what the number
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3 The question of the levy of favourable rates of fees in the Bhadrachallam lower secondary school will form the subject of a separate communication to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Krishnaswami

For Director of Public Instruction.

Rd
29.7.07

N.V.S.

R.C. 2696/G.
31-12-06.

8 8

From

M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Row Pantulu Garu,

Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari-Kistna Division.

To

The Inspector of Schools,

I Circle (Waltair).

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement R.C. No. 20/Goi. dated 28th December 1906 on the Proceedings Ref. on Cur. No. 7883 of 06 dated 4th December 1906 communicating the endorsement of the Government 532, Educational, dated 16th October 1906 regarding the "extension of Elementary Education in the Bhadrachalam Taluk"

I have the honour to state that the four divisions of Polavaram Chodavaram, Yellavaram and Bhadrachallam which form the Godavari agency were constituted into a Taluk Board called "the Polavaram Taluk Board with effect from 1st April 1902, and that I took charge of the Godavari-Kistna Division on the 9th April 1902 and that I visited the Bhadrachellam Division or Taluk in February 1904 and examined the Board and aided schools therein for grant. During the course of my tour I received no petitions nor was I asked by any body that a school should be opened in his village. But I invariably asked the teachers concerned why no Koya pupils had been attending their schools, notwithstanding the fact that there were Koya villages near their schools; and they replied in one voice that they were not interested in education, and this is borne out by the fact that among all the teachers employed in the Bhadrachellam Taluk, there was only one Koya teacher at the head of the Board school Arlagudem, good eight miles from Dummagudem in the interior, whose attendance was poor at my inspection and is the same even now and by the fact that the school at Chintur on the Sabari about 18 miles from Waddigudam collapsed for want of pupils and by the fact that not a single Koya passed the late Middle or Lower Secondary examination from

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2 4 9
Lower Secondary School at Bhadrachellam. Seeing the backwardness of education in the Taluk and the other divisions of the Godavari agency, I proposed in my letter Dis. No. 211# dated 18th March 1905 (which was recorded in the Director's Proceedings Dis. No. 3239 of 05# dated 10th May 1905 with the remark that the matter would receive consideration and it was communicated with your endorsement No. 298/Goi. dated 17th May 1905) - that the Lower Secondary Schools at Bhadrachellam and Polavaram might be converted into Vernacular Lower Secondary Schools and that Vernacular Lower Secondary Schools might be opened at Timmapuram in the Yellavaram Division and at Chodavaram in the Chodavaram Division, and that Koya boys might be admitted into them and educated free of all cost to them in respect of fees, food and clothing: so that successful Koya boys might be employed as teachers in the interior of the agency to promote the spread of elementary education among their own kith and kin, who do not sympathise with the teachers in their midst, who are generally sent from the plains and are in consequence easily susceptible of catching fever in the agency tracts.

2. I toured in January and February 1905 in the divisions of Chodavaram and Yellavaram and a Board school at Velagapalli and a rural school at Serabhavaram in the Chodavaram Division and a rural school at Vatangi in the Yellavaram Division have since been opened. Also Board schools at (1) Panasalapalem (2) Chavitudibbalu (3) Kottada (4) Kondipalli (5) Dutihnoti and (6) Cherravaru were opened but closed for want of funds. I toured in the Polavaram Division in February 1906 and the following rural schools at Tadipudi, Dondapudi, Hukumpeta, Patapattisam and Ragolapalli have been since opened in addition to the two Board schools at Mysanagudem and Mulagalapalli opened in 1905. A rural school building is under construction at Kannayapalem and proposals for the opening of Board schools at Dippakayalapadu, Ramarayapuram and Mangapatidevipeta have been made for incorporation in the Local Fund Administration Report for 05-06.

3. Bhadrachellam Taluk was separated from the Polavaram Taluk Board and constituted into a separate taluk in October 1904. Ever since I took charge of this Division, I did not receive any proposals from the Supervisor, Bhadrachellam Taluk or the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Ellore and Cocanada ranges re the establishment of any schools in the interior of the Bhadrachellam Taluk during the calendar years 1902, 03, 04 and 05. But in June 1906 the late Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Polavaram Range proposed the establishment of Government schools at Pedaarukuru, Abbichirla, Chintur, and Veerapuram and his proposals were submitted to your office with this office Dis. No. 555/Gol. dated 5th June 1906.

4. I have communicated a copy of the above endorsement to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Polavaram Range for his information and guidance and placed myself in communication with the Government agent and the Head Assistant Collector, Bhadrachellam Taluk requesting information regarding the villages in which schools are needed so that it may be communicated to the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Polavaram Range to enable him to proceed there to and collect the particulars called for in the endorsement cited above, which will be submitted on receipt.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) M. Kameswara Rao

Asstt. Insp. of Schools, G.-K. Divn.

(True Copy)

C. Kameswara Rao

For Director of Public Instruction.

Ry
29.7.07

From

J.C.H. Fowler, Esq.,

Head Assistant Collector,

Ehadrachellam.

To

The Government Agent,

Godavari District.

Sir,

Adverting to your Ref. on Cur. No. 195/Ag. of 07 dated 11th April 1907, I have the honour to state that schools may be opened at the earliest opportunity in the villages noted below:-

At Ramarowpeta a school is recommended by the Tahsildar, the Revenue Inspector and the Supervisor; as for the other villages I am satisfied on personal enquiries that it is desirable to open schools in all of them.

(1) Ramarowpeta:-There are about 30 children in the village of whom 20 are reported to be anxious to join the school. There are also two Koya villages Suravaram and Nadikudi in the vicinity.

(2) Yedugurapalli:- is a big village in the interior of the Marrigudem Range. There are 30 children in the village of whom 20 may be expected to begin with. There is also a Koya village Balisvela in its vicinity.

(3) Sannala - This is also a big Koya interior village 10 miles east of Yedugurallapalli. The patel and chief inhabitants are pleased at the idea. There are about 40 children of whom 25 would join at once. There are also two more Koya villages Tummala and Narayanapuram in its neighbourhood.

(4) Chatti, also a big Koya village about 20 miles up the Sabari River. This is the most promising place of all. There are about 100 children and there is every likelihood of 30 or 35 children joining the school.

11 12

(5) Lakavaram.- This is an important village about 12 miles east of Chintur, the people seem keen. There are five villages in its neighbourhood. There are about 30 children in the village itself and 20 may be expected at first.

2. The Koyas of the Taluk have generally no taste for learning from various causes. They imagine that they would have to pay for the education, that they would be deprived of the assistance of their boys in their agricultural operations during the period the boys attend the school and that the boys would be beaten by the teachers. This idea seems to have been communicated to them by inhabitants of the neighbouring Easter Estate, where the Koyas allege, on what authority I do not know, that the teachers beat the children. During my present tour I have tried to remove these fears by explaining the advantages of education. If a few schools are established and tried in the important centres such as those proposed by me in para 1, others may be expected to take their care and themselves ask for schools. One of the most pronounced characteristics of these primitive tribes is that ~~if~~ ^{herefore,} one man says "yes" or "no" all others follow suit. If only the schools now proposed are a success, as I hope they may be, I expect to see the other villages begin to entertain some interest in education.

3. There are many other villages in the interior where schools might thrive well if the inhabitants were in earnest, but they are at present very half hearted. The introduction must be gradual and I think it will be quite sufficient if I recommend the opening of schools in the five villages during the present year.

I have etc.,

(Sd). J.C.H. Fowler,

Head Assistant Collector,
Ehadrachellam.

(True copy)

R.S.
29.7.07

O. K. S. S. S. S. S.
For Director of Public Instruction.

12 13

*Maximum taken from
this blue sheet*

Subject.

Improvement of elementary education
in the Bhadrachalam Taluk.

Page 4 of G.O. 1608 and K
24-9-06

In paragraph 17 of his report on the administration of the agency tracts ~~during~~ ^{for} 1905-06, the Government Agent, Godavari (Mr. J.A. Cumming) remarked that it was desirable that more primary schools should be opened in Bhadrachalam, more particularly in the interior.

K. page 17

2. In paragraph 6 of G.O. No.1608, Judicial, dated 24th September 1906, reviewing the report, the Government said--

"The small attendance of pupils in the schools of the Bhadrachalam division is not satisfactory, and it is noted that the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes continues to be very small. The extension of primary education in the agency tracts is a matter which should receive the constant attention of the agency officers. The subject will be further considered in the Educational Department".

Page 1 of C.F

3. The D.P.I., to whom the G.O. above quoted was communicated for remarks on para.17 of the Agent's report, now states that the inspecting officers have been doing all they could for the improvement of elementary education in the Bhadrachalam Taluk, but that the Koyas, who are the aboriginal tribes of the Taluk, have no taste for education. To popularize education among them,

Mr.

Encl 26 Cmt No 1832 Ed
07

Mr. Logan proposes that 25 scholarships, five in each of the standards, at the following rates may be given for the present--

	Rs.	A.	P.
Infant standard	0	8	0
First standard	1	0	0
Second standard	1	0	0
Third standard	2	0	0
Fourth standard	2	0	0

He also suggests that the proposal to supply books and slates free may be tried.

4. As regards the opening of more elementary schools in the Bhadrachalam Taluk, the D.P.I. states that, since the date of the Government Agent's letter, two new Government schools at Chintur and Jidiguppa sanctioned in G.O. No.686, Edl., dated 26th October 1906, have been opened, that proposals for the opening of five more schools have just been received from the Head Assistant Collector, Bhadrachalam, and that Government will be addressed separately on the subject. The Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Fowler) considers that the opening of new schools in the Taluk should be gradual and the D.P.I. agrees with him.

5. In view of the general disinclination of the Koyas towards education, it is essential that every possible encouragement should be given to them and to the Director's proposals to award 25 scholarships to the Koya boys attending schools and to supply them with books and slates free, may, it is submitted, be approved. It is, however, doubtful whether 25 scholarships will be adequate; but the number may be accepted for the present.

6. In paragraph 17 of his administration report for 1905-06 the Government Agent ^{further} observed that the sanction granted to levy fees at reduced rates in the

Page 2 of C.F.

I

vide H.A.'s letter on pages 6 & 7 of C.F.

Para 3 of letter on page 7 of C.F.

I don't believe in these scholarships. Children can be put to school for the sake of the education. But they will not learn. The way must be made for them to be interested in their schooling!

I don't altogether agree. ¹⁶⁰⁸ 22M

Page 4 of G.O. 1608 sub. 24-9-06 H.

14 15
the Bhadrachalam Lower Secondary School expired with 1903 and that no steps had been taken for obtaining a renewal of the sanction. The D.P.I. says that Government will be addressed separately on this subject. The Director's ^{proposal} ~~communication~~ on this subject is submitted for orders separately.

7/11.
21-8-07
RD
21-8-07

Sec.

It is no use trying to rush the Kozas; they will only become more timid. Govt may accept the view of the local officers that the spread of education must be gradual. The provision of scholarships may be approved.

Chd
22.8.7.

It may be wise to say so, but I do not believe in forcing education on these primitive tribes. The result is that they lose their original simplicity and truthfulness.

Any desire for schools must emanate from the people themselves, if the schools are to prove a success, & this can only be effected through the persuasion of the Agency Officers.

The proposed scholarships may be sanctioned

This is never the case at the beginning among any people, I imagine.

817

but I have no fear a
and to education. Children no doubt, can
be obtained to attend school, but they will
not learn. The money might as well be
used in feeding them in a doultry.

15 ~~22.80~~ 16

6th

I fear that we can't propose
to fold our hands because
education may do something to
rob these wild tribes of their
native simplicity. But this
apprehension makes it all
the more desirable that schools
should be established in the jungle
villages & not only in larger places
to which the children w.
have to resort. We have
schools among the Sauras
in ~~Sanjam~~ & the Kuthya Khond
in ~~Sanjam~~ & they are no
wilder than the Nagas.

The scholarships may be
sanct. & the reports promised
by D.D. in the points awaited

Manuscript 409
27-8-07

The draft order for
approval.

RD
27-8-07

17

Sec
C/S
28-8-7

17

Wm
Hosson

2. The further Communication
promise

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A

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E = Not to be printed.
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H = Print heading only.