

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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} 1909.

Enclosures

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G.O., No. 456, 5th August 1909.

Panchama Education.

Recording papers and notes relating to the progress of — in the Presidency

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Panchama Education.

Recording papers and notes relating to the progress of — in the Presidency

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., No. 612 L., dated 12th May 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that the resources of the Tanjore District Board are sufficient without any subvention from Provincial funds to enable it to improve the condition of the existing Board Panchama schools and open new Panchama schools; and declining to approve the proposal of the District Board to appoint a special staff of supervisors to organize and develop Panchama education in the district.

Order—No. 456, Educational, dated 5th August 1909.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCOIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 456, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 5TH AUGUST 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*Panchama Education.*]

In paragraph (4) of his note dated 1st May 1909 on page 5 of the notes with G.O., No. 612 L., dated 12th May 1909, the Secretary (Mr. Butterworth) suggested "that the Director of Public Instruction be asked to review the progress of Panchama education since 1893, when the last important concessions to Panchamas were given and to report whether, in his opinion, any further concessions of a general nature were called for."

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, however, noted,

"Whether the time is come for the Director of Public Instruction to consider again a fresh set of proposals for generally pushing Panchama education is a matter for Educational Department to consider in the first place. I am inclined to think that the matter does deserve consideration."

3. The Hon'ble Sir George Forbes observed,

"After disposal, the general question may be considered. I am not quite sure what is meant by a 'fresh set of proposals for pushing generally Panchama education'."

4. On the receipt from the Local and Municipal Department of a copy of the notes with G.O., No. 612 L., dated 12th May 1909, the question has been taken* up and this note is submitted for orders.

5. The education of Panchamas has received an impetus since the issue of G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893, which has been considered by some missionary and other philanthropic bodies specially interested in the amelioration of this and other kindred classes as the Magna Charta of Panchama education. In this order the Government sanctioned the following proposals of the Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Duncan) for encouraging education among the Panchamas :—

(1) Panchama students who are under instruction in Training schools under public management should be given an additional stipend of Rs. 2 per mensem ;

(2) Panchama students who seek admission into Training schools under private management should be granted the higher rates of stipendiary grants provided for in the Grant-in-Aid Code ;

(3) Local Boards and Municipal Councils should be required to open special schools for these classes in all large Panchama villages and suburbs where such schools do not exist ;

(4) Poramboke lands should be granted free as sites for Panchama schools ;

(5) For Panchama pupils attending salary-results schools, results stipends should be paid at the maximum rates ;

Paragraph 177 on page 127 of the Public Instruction Report for 1892-1893 to 1896-1897.

(6) The night school system, which is eminently suited for the education of these and other labouring classes, should be specially developed and encouraged,

(7) Results grants for Panchama pupils in results schools should be paid at 50 per cent. in excess of the standard rates; and

(8) Refund of building grants should not be claimed, if the buildings have been used for school purposes for a period of six years.

6. In addition to the above concessions, 36 Government scholarships for boys and 22 for girls are reserved for pupils of the backward classes, on the results of the prescribed examinations and a preference is given to them in granting the F.A. scholarships. There are eight scholarships in the B. A. classes in awarding which preference is given to students belonging to the backward classes. A Training school specially intended for the training of Panchama teachers was opened in Madras in the year 1896 and is now working satisfactorily. But no separate inspecting agency for the supervision of Panchama education has been employed as it was apprehended that such an arrangement would have the effect of perpetuating the idea of social degradation of the Panchamas and would prove a serious obstacle to the gradual disappearance of the existing prejudice against them.

Paragraph 177 on page 127 of the Public Instruction Report for 1892-1893 to 1896-1897.

Vide the Government Scholarship Notification for 1909. G.O., No. 47, Educational, dated 27th January 1896.

Paragraph 177 on page 128 of the Public Instruction Report for 1892-1893 to 1896-1897.

7. At the close of the year 1890-1891, there were 22,050 children of the Panchama and kindred classes under instruction, and the number rose to 22,888 on the 31st March 1892. From the year 1893 the number and strength of the Panchama schools had steadily increased and as will be seen from the following statement the number of Panchama schools and scholars on the 31st March 1908 were more than double what they were on the corresponding date in 1893:—

Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 13454, dated 5th October 1892, on page 1 of G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893.

increased and as will be seen from the following statement the number of Panchama schools and scholars on the 31st March 1908 were more than double what they were on the corresponding date in 1893:—

Years.	Number of schools.	Strength.*	Number of Panchama pupils.	Panchamas of school-going age.*	Percentage of Panchama pupils to Panchama population of school-age.	Percentage of all pupils to total population of school-going age.
1890-1891	..	22,050	..	..	..	..
1892-1893 1	1,437	31,659	25,630	8,76,641	2.9	13.7
1896-1897 2	2,468	57,894	40,841	8,76,641	4.6	15.4
1901-1902 3	2,934	69,464	56,874	6,25,139	9.1	14.9
1906-1907 4	3,613	86,983	57,314	6,25,139	9.2	17.6
1907-1908 5	3,619	90,978	60,164	6,25,139	9.6	18.4

* Include Panchama and kindred classes.

1. Pages 87, 88 and 89 of report for 1892-1893.

2. Pages 128, 129 of report for 1892-1893 to 1896-1897.

3. Page 54 of Volume I and 114 of Volume II of report for 1897-1898 to 1901-1902.

4. Pages 147 and 148 of Volume II of report for 1906-1907.

5. Pages 139 and 140 of Volume of report for 1907-1908.

It will be observed that the number of Panchama pupils under instruction increased from 25,630 in 1892-1893 to 60,164 in 1907-1908, thus showing an advance of 135 per cent. during a period of fifteen years. The percentage of Panchama pupils to the Panchama population of school-going age advanced from 2.9 to 9.6, while the percentage of the total number of pupils under instruction in the Presidency to the total population of school-going age was 18.4 in 1907-1908, as compared with 13.7 in 1892-1893. It will thus be seen that the education of Panchamas has advanced much more rapidly than the education of all classes of children taken together.

8. It is, however, observed that very few Panchamas go beyond the primary stage of education. The following statement gives the number of Panchama pupils in the various stages of instruction for a series of years:—

Stages of instruction.	1892-1893.		1896-1897.		1901-1902.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..
Upper Secondary	22	..	19	1	10	..	12	..	..	..
Lower Secondary	156	62	212	57	214	31	153	38	629	232
Primary	20,751	3,578	34,218	4,902	43,823	8,295	46,872	7,904	49,857	7,842
Training schools	13	..	39	1	48	2	63	7	133	10
Professional colleges	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Special schools	28	..	39	..	50	..	69	21	42	7
Total	20,970	3,648	34,527	4,961	44,150	8,328	47,172	7,970	50,664	8,091

Note.—Figures for 1892-1893 and 1896-1897 were taken from page 128 of Volume II of report for 1892-1893 to 1896-1897.

Figures for 1901-1902 and 1906-1907 were taken from page 148 of Volume II of report for 1902-1903 to 1906-1907.

Figures for 1907-1908 were taken from page 140 of Volume II of report for 1907-1908.

9. The expenditure from Public funds on Panchama education since 1896-1897 shows also a steady increase. The following statement shows the expenditure on Panchama education since 1896-1897:—

Years.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Total from public funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1892-1893	Rs. Expenditure on Panchama education is not separately given.	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
1896-1897 2	19,469	51,871	16,528	87,868	10,770	1,29,232	2,27,870
1901-1902 3	17,571	59,270	20,088	96,929	18,615	1,65,204	2,80,748
1906-1907 4	Not separately given.	..	..	2,04,573	10,849	2,15,795	4,31,217
1907-1908 5	16,894	1,65,624	34,792	2,17,310	12,010	2,27,125	4,56,445

2. Paragraph 181 on page 129 of Volume I of Report for 1892-1893 to 1896-1897.

3. " 167 " 55 of Volume I of Report for 1897-1898 to 1901-1902.

4. " 152 " 55 " 1902-1903 to 1906-1907.

5. " 140 " 35 " 1907-1908.

10. In his report for 1906-1907 the Director of Public Instruction has made the following general remarks regarding Panchama education:—

"The Panchama child begins at an early age to contribute a share of the work required for the maintenance of the family, and regular full-time attendance at school is generally impossible in rural tracts. Under the rules brought into force in 1906 'half day' schools are permissible and managers are invited to frame time-tables providing for two or three hours' work in the compulsory subjects for such boys as are unable to attend for more than that period, the other hour or hours being devoted to optional subjects for such boys as are able to attend. Further, teachers are allowed to teach one set of boys in the morning and a different set in the afternoon in the same or a neighbouring village. It is hoped that this arrangement will be specially useful in the case of Panchama schools and that even if it does not draw more Panchama pupils to the schools, it will make for more continuous and regular instruction in the case of such as do attend school."

11. It is for consideration whether the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to make a special report on the progress made by Panchama education since 1892-1893; and on the necessity of granting them any general further concessions.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-7-09.

Please see the notes with G.O., No. 612 L., dated 12th May 1909. Hon'ble Mr. Hammick was inclined to think that the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to review the progress of Panchama education since 1893. The office-note shows that such education has advanced a great deal in the last sixteen years. There are more Panchamas receiving education and far more is being spent on it. In the absence of any wide complaints in the matter the necessity for a special enquiry does not seem clear.

C. A. SOUTER—22-7-09.

The question at present is merely whether the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to report, not whether Government should take any action.

Honourable Member seems already to have formed views on the matter. If the political and social desirability of giving the Panchamas more than a primary education is taken for granted, and if a report is called for, perhaps the Director of Public Instruction might be asked what scope (beyond school-mastering) there is for Panchamas with secondary education and whether they could be more usefully turned towards commercial and industrial (there is at present no agricultural) education rather than kept to the literary groove.

W. FRANCIS—23-7-09.

I do not think we need encourage the advance of the Panchama pupils beyond the primary stage.

2. Now I have seen these figures. I don't think we need call upon the Director of Public Instruction for a report and the papers may be put away. I can speak to Dr. Bourne on the matter when he comes back to Ootacamund from tour.

M. H[AMMICK]—2-8-09.

Seen.

W. FRANCIS—3-8-09.

Submitted that the papers may be "recorded" for future reference. A draft is submitted for approval.

T.K.—4-8-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—4-8-09.

C. A. SOUTER—4-8-09.

[G.O., No. 456, Educational, dated 5th August 1909.]

Pahap notes

Government of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Est. C.W. 1154

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1909.

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G.O., No. 612 L., 12th May 1909.

Panchama Education.

Stating that the resources of the Tanjore District Board are sufficient without any subvention from Provincial funds to enable it to improve the condition of the existing Board Panchama schools and open new Panchama schools; and declining to approve the proposal of the District Board to appoint a special staff of supervisors to organize and develop — in the district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from J. P. BEDFORD, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Tanjore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras).
Dated—the 26th January 1909.
No.—R. Dis. 26/D.B.

In connection with my report on the administration of the Tanjore District Board for 1906–1907, I observed that the progress of education in the case of Panchamas and other backward classes seemed unsatisfactory and asked the Assistant Inspector of Schools to inform me whether improvement was feasible and, if so, to favour me with detailed proposals to that end. I submit a copy of his reply. His suggestions would involve an increased expenditure of Rs. 20,211. Rs. 7,233 represents the cost of improving 42 existing schools and 56 aided schools, whilst the balance (Rs. 12,978) represents the cost of opening 63 new schools proposed for various parts of the district. The effect of this proposal is tabulated below :—

Serial number.	Name of Taluk Board.	Additional cost of improving the existing schools.			Cost of maintenance of new schools.		Total amount required.
		Number of schools.		Amount.	Number of schools.	Amount.	
		Board.	Aided.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kumbakónam	6	3	RS. 1,804	7	RS. 1,442	RS. 3,246
2	Negapatam	7	3	1,119	4	824	1,943
3	Tanjore	9	14	1,030	29	5,974	7,004
4	Máyavaram	10	29	1,956	8	1,648	3,604
5	Mannárgudi	7	4	608	11	2,266	2,874
6	Pattukkottai	3	3	716	4	824	1,540
	Total ..	42	56	7,233	63	12,978	20,211 or 20,210

These figures exclude a proposal to entertain, as a temporary measure, two officers of the grade of Supervisors of Elementary schools on a salary of Rs. 30—2—40 each for organising and developing Panchama schools throughout the district.

2. These proposals of the Assistant Inspector of Schools were forwarded to the Presidents of all Taluk Boards for an expression of their opinion and with the request that they would carry them out, from time to time, as far as funds permitted, and report how far they would be in a position to meet the extra cost involved. All the Taluk Boards express their approval of the proposals, but plead their inability to allot funds. The District Board is not in a position to contribute funds for the proposals as a whole, but has resolved, on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee appointed for the consideration of the budget estimates for 1909–1910, to entertain the two Supervisors referred to in paragraph 1 above. A provision of Rs. 1,460 has been made for this purpose in the budget for the coming year.

3. The suggestions of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, taken as a whole, seem most appropriate and well-considered and have my strong approval and, having regard to the admitted backwardness of Panchama education in this district, it would be very regrettable that they should fall through simply for want of funds. I have the honour to communicate a resolution of the Board on the subject, to respectfully lay the facts before Government and to express the hope that Government may be pleased to subsidize my Taluk Boards to the extent required, by means of the recurring Provincial grants on account of education.

4. I would further request that sanction may be accorded for the entertainment of two Supervisors, with effect from 1st April 1909. The proposal to meet their cost from Local funds was made on the understanding that their object was of a strictly temporary nature, namely, the organization of Panchama education. If the proposal commends itself to Government, I would respectfully suggest that their pay be met from Provincial funds, as in the case of other Supervisors, whose appointments are to be provincialized with effect from 1st March 1909.

5. A proposition statement for the entertainment of these two officers and a copy of the District Board's resolution No. 68, dated 9th January 1909, on the subject are submitted.

2. With regard to the other backward classes of the district either exemption from payment of fees or payment of half the reduced rates noted on the margin according to the circumstances of the locality has been recommended to the Taluk Boards for sanction with reference to Memorandum No. 329-Gel., dated 10th June 1907, of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, copy enclosed, and this step is calculated to increase the number of pupils of the above classes of people.

3. As regards the Panchamas I beg to point out that their condition is really miserable. It will seen from page 133 of the Administration Report of the Educational Department, Vol. II for 1905-1906, that this district ranks the twelfth as regards the percentage of pupils at school to the male Panchama population of school age. The percentage is 13.9 while the average for the Presidency is 15.1. The district occupies the third rank in regard to the education of all the classes of people the percentage being 42.1 as against the average of 29.1 for the whole Presidency. It is thus evident that there is considerable room for improvement as regards the education of the Panchamas.

4. The causes for this state of things are so far as I have ascertained are as follows:—

(1) The poverty of Panchama population, which compels them to seek the help of the young children in their field labour and in the grazing of the cattle of their masters.

(2) Their utter indifference to education as a means of bettering their condition.

(3) The hostile attitude of the influential mirasidars in rural areas, who think that the education of the Panchama children would materially affect the amount of cheap labour that they could command.

(4) The low pay assigned to the teachers of the school, pay which is not attractive enough for an earnest and efficient teacher.

5. Among the measures suggested by those whom I have consulted the following are worthy of mention:—

(1) Supply of books and slates to the children gratis.

(2) The opening of half time schools working for two hours.

(3) The increased rate of capitation allowance.

(4) Money prizes for regular attendance.

(5) The employment of Hindu teachers.

(6) Increase of pay to the teachers to the extent of 50 per cent.

(7) The appointment of a separate Supervisor for looking after the Panchama schools in the district.

(8) Payment of increased grants to aided schools.

(9) Distribution of cloths twice a year.

(10) The utilization of village servants for fetching the boys to the schools.

(11) Offer of monthly scholarships the rates ranging from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 according to standard and merit.

6. I shall proceed to comment on the suggestions—

No. 1. *Supply of books and slates.*—The Panchama boys in rural areas cannot be expected to pay for their slates and books and the expenditure under this head might well be borne by the Local Boards so far as the schools under their management is concerned. The same procedure is adopted in most of the Mission Panchama schools the cost being met from the Mission funds.

No. 2. *The opening of half-time schools.*—This suggestion the opening of half-time schools is worth a trial by the Taluk Boards one teacher being appointed for two villages working for two hours in each village. This arrangement would allow of the Panchamas keeping their children with them in field labour for over six hours in the day.

No. 3. *Increased rate of capitation allowance.*—The rate now allowed is liberal enough Rs. 2 for each boy (vide article 83, chapter VI of the Educational rules).

No. 4. *Money prizes for regular attendance.*—This would of course go to relieve the parents. I would suggest that not more than half a dozen prizes be given on the results of the yearly examination in each class as also for regular attendance, the prizes ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 2 in the three highest classes.

No. 5. *Employment of Hindu teachers.*—This suggestion the employment of Hindu teachers in Panchama schools is made in view of the fact that as a rule the Panchamas have more regard to people of higher castes than a man of their own community however learned the latter might be. I think that the suggestion is worth a trial in some of the schools.

No. 6. *Increase of pay to teachers.*—The scale of salaries for teachers of Panchama schools has to be raised in view of the securing and the retaining of earnest and efficient teachers. The scale might be 50 per cent. higher than those prescribed in Rule 82 of the Educational rules.

No. 7. *The appointment of a separate supervisor for the Panchama schools.*—I would strongly recommend that a trained Christian graduate be appointed as Superintendent of Panchama schools in the district. There would be work enough for him in arranging the curriculum of studies and seeing that this is strictly followed. He would have to pay at least four visits to each school in the year. There are at present forty-four board schools for Panchamas, while the number of aided and unaided schools is 122. The appointment of two Superintendents would be necessary. The pay might rise from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60, the annual increment being Rs. 3. They might be given a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 25. The appointments would have to be made provincial so as to make it easy for the holders to rise to the grade of Sub-Assistants of the department.

No. 8. *Payment of increased grants to aided schools.*—At present the scale of teaching grant to aided schools is the same for all elementary schools Rs. 36 for each teacher. Most of the aided Panchama schools are under mission management and the schools could not be expected to be efficiently managed with such small grants. I would recommend that the scale be raised to Rs. 60 for each teacher teaching not fewer than twenty pupils. The increase is necessary in view of the fact that no fees are realised which might go towards the part payment of the teacher as is the case in other schools.

No. 9. *The distribution of cloths.*—The Pariah children are almost naked in villages not having the means to buy the necessary clothing. But a wholesale distribution of cloths would involve an enormous cost. It is however desirable that cloth prizes for deserving pupils in regular attendance might be given once a year at the rate of a dozen pieces five cubits each for each school.

No. 10. *Utilization of village servants.*—One complaint with regard to the Panchama schools is that the children do not attend the school of their own accord. They have to be called by the teacher. The village vetties might really help the teacher in making it a portion of their duties to see to the children going to the school in time.

No. 11. *The offer of monthly scholarships.*—If the Boards cannot find funds for offering at least half a dozen scholarships at the rate of two for each of the three highest classes the rates being As. 8, Rs. 1 and Rs. 1½, the Presidents of Taluk Boards and Tahsildars might induce the rich mirasidars of the district to institute these scholarships in token of their sympathy to the down-trodden classes.

No. 12.—I would add that wherever convenient a small farm be made in villages where the schools are held and crops and garden produce raised with the help of the older children be sold away and the proceeds credited to the schools for purposes of prizes and cloths.

No. 13.—I would suggest further that the Collector be addressed on the importance of the subordinate Revenue officials making it a point to secure the influence of the mirasidars in favour of advancing Panchama education and heartily co-operating for the purpose with the subordinates of the Educational department. The Rev. Mr. Mathes' letter is enclosed.

Herewith is enclosed a list of villages in the order of importance where new Panchama schools might be opened.

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 711-09, dated 26th March 1909.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Assistant Inspector's proposals for the improvement of Panchama education in Tanjore seem no doubt worthy of consideration, but there is no reason why concessions in the matter of fees and such artificial aids as the offer of money prizes and scholarships and presents of cloths, slates and books should be confined to the Tanjore district. If Panchama education is to improve throughout the country, concessions of a general nature applicable to Panchamas in the various parts of the Presidency should be granted. No additional concessions of any importance have been granted to this community since the issue of G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893, passing orders on Dr. Duncan's proposals for the improvement of Panchama education, but considering the average low level of intelligence considerable strides have been made in regard to their education.

3. As for the proposals of the District Board, Tanjore, including the employment of two special Panchama supervisors, application is made to Government for a subsidy of the full cost of the proposals from Provincial funds. It is not understood why the several taluk boards and the District Board, Tanjore, should not apply for the purpose the savings caused to them by the provincialization of the supervisors, and until they can provide funds from their own resources, the scheme could only be introduced piecemeal and gradually with reference to the funds at their disposal. In any case, the existing agency of provincial supervisors may be trusted to look after Panchama education also in each district for the present. In this connection, the attention of Government is invited to paragraph 5 of Dr. Duncan's letter No. 13454, dated 5th October 1892, read in G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 612 L., 12TH MAY 1909.



II

Letter—from J. P. BEDFORD, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Tanjore.
 To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
 Dated—Peralam, the 28th April 1909.
 No.—R.C. 1575-D.B. of 1909.

Order—No. 612 L., dated 12th May 1909.

The Government consider that the resources of the District Board of Tanjore are sufficient without any subvention from Provincial funds to enable it to improve materially the condition of the existing Panchama schools maintained from Local funds by raising the pay and number of the teachers employed therein and also to open new Panchama schools.

2. In view of the remark of the Director of Public Instruction that the existing agency of Provincial supervisors may be trusted to look after Panchama education in each district for the present, the Government do not consider it advisable to appoint a special staff of supervisors to organize and develop Panchama education in the Tanjore district at the expense of Local funds.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
 Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Tanjore.
 „ Educational Department.

Forwarded to the *Educational Department with a copy of notes*

(By order.)

P. S. Tharyan.
 Registrar.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 612 L., DATED
 12TH MAY 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*Proposals of the District Board, Tanjore, regarding the improvement of Panchama education in the district*]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 68, Edl., dated 1st February 1893.
„ „ 47 „ „ 27th January 1896.
„ „ 373 „ „ 3rd June 1905.
„ „ 743 „ „ 22nd November „
„ „ 356 „ „ 21st May 1906.
„ „ 1492 L. „ 17th October 1907.
„ „ 1545 L. „ 18th November 1908.
„ „ 1547 L. „ 18th „ „
„ „ 800. Edl. „ 2nd December „
„ „ 82 „ „ 11th February 1909.

From the President, District Board, Tanjore, dated 26th January 1909, No. 26.
 Endorsement of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th March 1909, No. 711.

In his current letter, the President, District Board, Tanjore, Mr. Bedford, states that the progress of education in the district in the case of Panchamas and other backward classes having been unsatisfactory, he asked the Assistant Inspector of Schools to submit proposals for the improvement of the education of these backward classes, that the Assistant Inspector recommended the appointment of two Supervisors of Elementary Schools for organising and developing Panchama schools, and also submitted other proposals, which involved an increased expenditure of Rs. 20,211 per annum, and that the Board, being unable to meet this cost, resolved to employ the Supervisors, and to request Government to allot funds from Provincial funds for carrying out the other proposals of the Assistant Inspector.

2. The President requests sanction for the employment of two Supervisors on Rs. 30—2—40 each, and states that the proposal to meet their cost from Local funds was made on the understanding that the object was of a strictly temporary nature. He suggests that their pay may also be met from Provincial funds as in the case of other Supervisors whose appointments have been provincialized from 1st March 1909.

3. The several proposals made by the Assistant Inspector of Schools for the improvement of the education of Panchamas will be found summarised in paragraph 1 of his letter. These are chiefly in the direction of special concessions to Panchamas, the establishment of additional schools for them, and the grant of increased salaries and allowances to the teachers in the schools.

4. The Director of Public Instruction considers the proposals of the Assistant Inspector to be worthy of consideration, but observes that there is no reason why such concessions should be confined to the Tanjore district, and states that if Panchama education is to improve throughout the country, concessions of a general nature applicable to Panchamas in the various parts of the Presidency should be decided.

granted. He brings to notice that no important additional concessions have been granted to Panchamas since the issue of G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893, but thinks that, having regard to the average low level of intelligence of Panchamas, considerable progress has been made in regard to their education. He considers that the existing agency of Provincial Supervisors may be trusted to look after Panchama education also in each district for the present, and he invites attention to paragraph 5 of Dr. Duncan's letter No. 13454, dated 5th October 1892, disposed of in G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893, in which that officer considered that no special inspection staff was necessary for the purpose of Panchama education. Dr. Bourne, however, states that if Supervisors of Panchama schools are to be appointed in Tanjore, their cost should be met by the Local Boards out of the savings caused to them by the provincialization of the staff of Supervisors.

5. The question whether additional concessions should be granted to pupils and teachers of Panchama schools is one for consideration in the Educational Department. In regard to the employment of the two Supervisors, the District Board has provided Rs. 1,460 for the purpose in its budget for 1909-1910. It is stated that there are at present 44 Board schools and 122 aided and unaided schools for Panchamas. For orders

whether the employment of the Supervisors should be sanctioned as a temporary measure from local funds. The net expenditure incurred by this Board on education from Local funds during the three years ending 1907-1908 and the provision made for this purpose in the budgets for 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 are given below:—

	Years.	Rs.
	1905-1906	.. 58,188
	1906-1907	.. 60,977
	1907-1908	.. 60,320 *
Taken from Budget estimates.	Budget for 1908-1909	.. 70,440
	Do. 1909-1910	.. 69,760

The number of Panchama schools in this district and their strength on the 31st March in the three years ending 1907-1908 are also given below:—

	Years.	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March.
	1905-1906	... 43	2,105
	1906-1907	... 49	2,274
	1907-1908	... 47	2,148

Taken from the Administration reports for the respective years.

T. K. ARUNACHALA AIYAR—19-4-09.

Submitted that any additional expenditure which the Local Boards are desirous to incur on the education of Panchamas should be met from the Board's own funds. In 1909-1910 this District Board will be receiving a grant of Rs. 9,150 from Government on account of education. The employment from Local funds of the proposed Supervisors of Elementary Schools for organising Panchama schools appears to be open to objection as a matter of principle, especially as the entire staff of Supervisors has been provincialized only from 1st March 1909. If any addition to the staff of Supervisors is found necessary in any district, it would seem that such addition should be made as a direct Provincial charge and not as a Fund charge. In the present case, moreover, the Director of Public Instruction states that "the existing agency of Provincial Supervisors may be trusted to look after Panchama education also in each district for the present." In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the proposed employment of two Supervisors by the District Board of Tanjore may be disallowed and the Board informed that the remaining proposals for the improvement of Panchama education should be met out from the Board's own funds.

N. CHENGAL RAO—21-4-09.

A In the Government Order of 1893 Government expressed the opinion that a separate Pariah Inspecting Agency might be necessary and called for a further report. I should like to see that report.

Please see note below.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-4-09.

certain petitioners to appoint a separate Panchama Inspecting Agency. That Government order should be put up. It is clear from what the Assistant Inspector says in paragraph 3 that the education of Pariahs is relatively neglected in Tanjore, but I do not think that Tanjore can be treated separately as regards concessions to Panchamas (some of the proposed concessions are out of the question). As Dr. Bourne observes, the matter must be treated from a general standpoint and perhaps the time has come to ask the Director of Public Instruction to review the whole subject of Panchama education and to propose any further concessions which seem to him to be called for.

I do not think that the Tanjore District Board ought to expect any special assignment from Provincial towards the education of Pariahs. It could certainly afford a recurring additional charge of six or seven thousand rupees at present and that is just about the sum said to be needed for improving existing schools. How the Board arrives at that figure I do not know, but, if, as is possible, it has included the cost of a number of dubious concessions, then less than that sum would suffice to take the first essential step of raising the pay of teachers in Panchama schools and also, probably, to open some new schools. The next step is raising grants to aided Panchama schools, but that is a general question which would have to be considered by the Director of Public Instruction.

If the Board's proposal to open a large number of new schools at the cost of Provincial is negatived, it will probably drop its proposal to employ two temporary Supervisors (at the cost of Provincial) to "organise and develop" Panchama schools. The question of a Provincial grant has therefore to be settled first: then the question whether the Board should be advised to spend more upon Panchama schools out of its own resources and, finally, the question whether the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to make a comprehensive survey of the progress of Panchama education and to make proposals for such further general concessions as seem to him appropriate. The file should therefore go to both Honourable Members and should be shown now to the Deputy Registrar, Educational Department, who is not required to go at length into the subject of Panchama education at this stage but merely to note upon any particular point which seems to call for remarks.

A. BUTTERWORTH—24-4-09.

With reference to the Secretary's note at A on page 2 *supra*, it is submitted that in clause (15) of G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to report on two points, namely:—

- (1) the opening of special schools for the training of Panchama teachers, and
- (2) the formation of a special Panchama Inspecting Agency.

No report appears to have been received on the latter point; the report on the former point appears to have culminated in G.O., No. 47, Educational, dated 27th January 1896.

2. The question of appointing special Native Christian or Panchama Sub-Assistant Inspectors for Panchama schools in the Presidency was considered by the conference of educationists convened in 1905 for the purpose of considering the modifications then proposed in the Grant-in-Aid Code, and it was decided by the conference that the suggestion should not be adopted. The Government issued orders in G.O., No. 763, Educational, dated 22nd November 1905, in accordance with the resolution of the conference. The same question was again considered at the beginning of this year and it was decided in G.O., No. 82, Educational, dated 11th February 1909, that it was

Vide paragraph 12 of the resolution on page 7 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

unnecessary to employ special Panchama Inspectors for Panchama schools in this Presidency. The proposal of the District Board of Tanjore to employ two Supervisors of Elementary Schools for Panchama schools in the Tanjore district seems thus to be out of the question, especially as Dr. Bourne considers that "the existing agency of Provincial Supervisors may be trusted to look after Panchama education also." Moreover Tanjore is 13th in rank among the several districts as regards Panchama education, and if any concession is granted to this district, it must be done only after the wants of the districts lower in rank have been satisfied.

Vide table 109 on page 140 of Vol. II of the Public Instruction Report for 1907-1908.

3. It remains now to consider the proposals of the District Board to improve the existing Board (42) and aided (56) Panchama schools in the district and to open 63 new Panchama schools in various parts of the district. The District Board requests that the Government should subsidise the Local Boards to the extent of the cost involved by these proposals. The cost of improving the existing Board and aided Panchama schools is estimated at Rs. 7,233 and that of opening the new schools at Rs. 12,978.

4. In G.O., No. 800, Educational, dated 2nd December 1908, the Government decided to abolish from the year 1909-1910 the system of paying teaching grants to aided elementary schools, through local bodies, and to pay such grants direct from Provincial funds. The main object of this alteration of system was to leave the local bodies free to bestow

greater care on the management and development of their own schools and to open new schools as funds permitted. The District Board will thus have little concern with the aided Panchama schools, for which grants will be allotted by the Director of Public Instruction, who has been vested with discretion to enhance the grants by 25 per cent.—*vide* proviso to article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The development of the existing Board schools and the opening of new schools should be carried out by the Local Boards themselves to the extent to which the funds at their disposal would permit them to do so. The establishments of all the existing Boards' schools in this

Government Order sanctioning the revision in Tanjore is G.O., No. 1492 L., dated 17th October 1907.

sidies from Provincial funds to meet the extra cost involved by the revision. The amount of contribution which was paid to the Tanjore District Board on this account

Vide Memorandum No. 510-3, dated 10th March 1908.

G.O., No. 1547 L., dated 18th November 1908.

Educational, dated 2nd December 1908. The district Board of Tanjore does not seem to be entitled to any claim to special treatment on this account.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—28-4-09.

What seems clear is that no special treatment should be accorded to the Tanjore district. It must take its proper share of Provincial grants and no more. Submitted that the proposals of the District Board in this respect should be negatived.

2. It seems advisable to ask the Director of Public Instruction to survey Panchama education generally and report whether any special measures should be taken in regard to it. If this is approved, then the Tanjore District Board may be told what is being done and their proposals may lie over till the Director of Public Instruction reports.

C. A. SOUTER—29-4-09.

Attention is invited to my remarks on pages 2 and 3 above. I suggest—

(1) that no special assignment from Provincial be made to the Tanjore District Board for Panchama education;

(2) that it be pointed out to the District Board that its resources are sufficient to enable it to materially improve the condition of its Panchama schools by raising the pay and number of the masters, and, possibly, to open new Panchama schools;

(3) that the District Board be told that the Government are not satisfied of the necessity for appointing a special staff of Supervisors to organise and develop Panchama education;

(4) that the Director of Public Instruction be asked to review the progress of Panchama education since 1893, when the last important concessions to Panchamas were given and to report whether, in his opinion, any further concessions of a general nature are now called for.

A. BUTTERWORTH—1-5-09.

This is really more a question for the Educational Department than for Local and Municipal. I agree with the Secretary in his note that there is no reason why Provincial funds should be spent in specially pressing on Panchama education in Tanjore district, nor does it seem advisable to appoint additional Supervisors for these schools to be paid from Local funds. The Tanjore Local Boards may spend their money on improving these schools and opening fresh ones.

Whether the time is come for the Director of Public Instruction to consider again a fresh set of proposals for generally pushing Panchama education is a matter for Educational Department to consider in the first place. I am inclined to think that the matter does deserve consideration.

M. H[AMMICK]—3-5-09.

I agree to a reply to Mr. Bedford on the lines indicated at B in my Honourable Colleague's note.

C | After disposal, the general question may be considered. I am not quite sure what is meant by a "fresh set of proposals for pushing generally Panchama education."

G. S. F[ORBES]—4-5-08.

His Excellency may like to see the papers. They can be shown to him by Secretary.

A. BUTTERWORTH—5-5-09.

Shown to His Excellency by Mr. Butterworth yesterday. Draft please.

L. M. WYNCH—8-5-09.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

2. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' note at C above, a copy of the notes will be sent to Educational for separate action.

L. M. WYNCH.

V. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR—10-5-09.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—11-5-09.

[G.O., No. 612 L., dated 12th May 1909.]

” ” ” ” ” ” 190

C. No. 1154, From the L & M dept, No. 612 L, dated 12 - 57 1909

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