

Educational (1912) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 798

DATED 29 8 1912

[Despatch Abstract.]

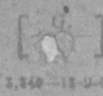
Schools Communicating with
information extracts from
of discussion, between the
Governor and the Department for
direct association with
of a large number of elementary
a school of arts & sciences

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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



REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

1093-26.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 2

OOTACAMUND,

18th July 1912.

My dear Davidson,

His Excellency will receive a Deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association on Saturday the 10th August next. Amongst the subjects which they will discuss with His Excellency are.--

No. (1) Establishing elementary schools in greater numbers in various parts of the district.

No. (9) To grant the privilege of electing the Vice-President of the District Board and the presidents of the taluk boards.

I have not as yet received their detailed arguments and the Collector's notes, but I will send them to you on receipt. I shall be glad if, on receipt of them, you will kindly prepare notes and send me four copies with connected papers for His Excellency's perusal.

Yours sincerely,

C.B. Cotterell.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Davidson, I.C.S.,

Ag. Secretary to Government,

L. & M. etc. Departments.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ootacamund,
24th July 1912.

1093-26.

My dear Davidson,

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to Government,
L. & M. etc. Departments,
Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund.

No. (1) Establishing elementary schools in greater
numbers in various parts of the district.
No. (2) To grant the privilege of also being the Vice-
President of the District Board and the
President of the local board.

I have not as yet received their detailed arguments and the
Collector's notes, but I will send them to you on receipt.
I shall be glad if, on receipt of them, you will kindly pre-
pare notes and send me four copies with connected papers for
the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson's perusal.

Yours sincerely,
C.B. Cotterell.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to Government,
L. & M. etc. Departments,
Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund.

1093-38.

Government House,
Ootacamund,
24th July 1912.

My dear Davidson,

In continuation of my letter No. 1093-26 I am sending you the
the enclosed detailed arguments of the Vizagapatam District
Association together with the Collector's notes thereon.

Yours sincerely,
C.B. Cotterell.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to Government,
L. & M. etc. Departments,
Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund.

Educational Dept

Four printed copies of the notes on subject
no. (1) - Establishment of elementary schools
in greater numbers in the Vayagapatam district
are placed below. They may be forwarded to
the P. S. & up.

Yr. please
28/12

TH. CA
28-12 28/12

Returned with an extract from
the proceedings of the Deputation.



Bl. ven
Private Secretary
17th August 1912

TH
19/12

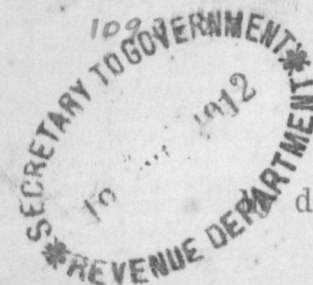
REVENUE - D

1286



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ootacamund

18th July, 1912



dear Wynch,

His Excellency will receive a Deputation
from the Vizagapatam District Association on Saturday
10th August next. Amongst the subjects which they will
discuss with His Excellency are--

- x x x
- (2) The establishment of a school for training
in minerology
 - (3) The establishment of a School of Arts
 - (4) The establishment of weaving-school at
Pondur
- x x x

I have not as yet received their detailed arguments and
the Collector's notes, but I will send them to you on
receipt. I shall be glad if, on receipt of them, you
will kindly prepare notes and send me four copies with
connected papers for His Excellency's perusal.

Yours sincerely,

Blum

The Hon'ble

Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ag. Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department, Stonehouse Hill.

*Send with
the last
four papers
collected at
one place
LMB
19-7*

w
I hope papers are being collected
about the previous type representation.
*LMB
19-7*

TR

To Under Secy.

The subjects relate to the Educational Department and the P.S. Q's d.o. may, it is submitted, be transferred to that department.

2 Papers are being collected about previous deputation representations.

LK P.P.
19.7.12 19.7.12

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Rev. no 1286 2/12-1

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Edl. no - 1981

Regd - 20.7.12

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Rev. Advt
CR. 1965E

NOTES

Page 4

Copy of D.O. from C.B. Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S., Private
Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the
Hon'ble Mr. L.M. Wynch, C.I.E., No. 1093-37, dated
24th July 1912.

In continuation of my letter No. 1093-27, dated 18th
instant, I am sending you herewith the detailed arguments
of the Vizagapatam District Association together with the
Collector's notes thereon.

There is another subject which the Deputation will
discuss with His Excellency, viz.,

- (5) Allowing the peasantry access to the proposed
model agricultural farm, Anakapalli.

I am also sending you the detailed arguments of the
Deputation on this subject with the Collector's note
thereon.



The extracts from the proceedings
of the deputation may be communicated
to the D.O. for information.
The extracts relating to the Educational
Department are placed below which may
be sent to that department x x x

U.K. 25-7-12
V.P. 25-7-12

Yrs J.T.G. 25-7-12

Ed. Dept
25-7-12
Rev. Advt 1965E/12-1
25-7-12

Educational Dept

Four printed copies of the notes on each of the points 2, 3 & 4 to be represented by the deputation from the Vijayapatnam District Association are placed below. They may be forwarded to the P. S. G. O.

Please

28-8-12

7/8 CA
28-8-12 1.8.12

Returned, with extracts from the proceedings of the Deputation, for information.

Blum

Private Secretary
17th August 1912

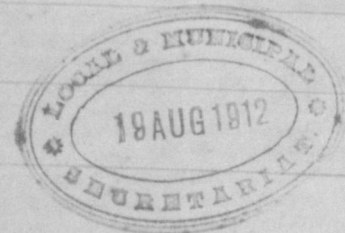


The extracts from the proceedings of the deputation may be communicated to the D. P. O. for information.

2. A draft is submitted for approval.

7/8 CA
26-8-12 28/8/12

Wm



On 19/8/12

2

Copy of D.O. from C. S. G. O. to the Secretary to the Government, dated 24th July 1912.

In continuation of my letter No. 103-27, dated 18th August, I am sending you herewith the detailed arguments of the Vijayapatnam District Association together with the Collector's notes thereon.

There is another subject which the deputation will discuss with His Excellency, viz.,

(2) Allowing the peasant to the proposed model agricultural farm, Annapuram.

I am also sending you the detailed arguments of the deputation on this subject with the Collector's note thereon.



The extracts relating to the deputation are placed below and may be sent to that department.

U. K. 22-7-12
U. K. 22-7-12

W. J. T. G. 22-7-12

22-7-12
22-7-12
22-7-12

Extract from the memorandum of representation by the deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association to be received by His Excellency the Governor at Vizagapatam on the 10th August 1912.

1. The Vizagapatam district, though the largest in the Presidency, is the poorest and the most illiterate. It is therefore necessary that the Government should be pleased to remove the stigma by raising it to the level of the other districts, and the deputation requests His Excellency to be pleased to establish elementary schools in greater numbers in various parts of the district and to particularly remember the illiteracy of the district in the matter of education and grants so as to facilitate the spread of education among the masses.

Collector's Note.

The number of elementary schools under the management of local boards (the Vizagapatam and Koraput District Boards) in the district was 251 in 1910-1911. During 1911-12 thirty-one new schools were opened from the special grant made by Government for the purpose. In addition to the above 282 schools it has been proposed to open 57 schools during 1912-13 and proposals for the same were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for approval and allotment of funds from the Government special grant. It has also been proposed to construct fifteen school buildings for elementary schools during 1912-13 in the ordinary portion and two in the Agency, and application for funds from the special grant has been made to the Director of Public Instruction. Besides the above, twelve schools are maintained by Government in the Agency tracts of Palkonda and Golconda at an annual cost of Rs. 3,800. The remaining schools in the Agency are under the management of the Koraput and Vizagapatam District Boards.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Including the Agency tracts, the Vizagapatam district is the largest and the most populous of the districts in the

D G.O. No. 708, Educational, dated 9th October 1911.

A G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912.

C Pages 9 and 31 of G.O. No. 5, Judicial, dated 3rd January 1912.

Table No. I on page 2 of the Census Report, Part II.

Presidency. It has an area of 17,221 square miles and a population of 3,189,821 persons. But in point of literacy Vizagapatam stands last according to the census statistics. The total number returned as literates in the district in 1911 represented only 2.7 per cent. of the population against the Presidency average of 7.5 per cent. Even excluding the Agency tracts, the proportion of literates in Vizagapatam was smaller than in any other district. Please see statement II appended to Chapter VIII of the Census Report, Part I, page 128.

2. The number of children at school is also similarly low. Calculated at 15 per cent. of the population, the number of children of school-going ages would be 478,473, but only 52,592 or a little less than 11 per cent. were at school on the 31st March 1911. This was the lowest percentage in the Presidency, the average for the Presidency being 19.8 and the highest percentage being 61.5 in Madras. In point of elementary education also the Vizagapatam district is at the bottom of the scale. Of male pupils, only 16.5 per cent. were receiving elementary education and of female pupils 3.1 per cent.

3. On the 31st March 1911 there were 1,407 educational institutions in the district including those intended for Europeans. Of these, 2 were colleges, 31 secondary schools, 1,367 elementary, 3 training and 4 technical schools. Of the 1,367 elementary schools, 26 were maintained by Government, 251 by local boards and 14 by municipalities, and 854 were aided, 145 unaided and 77 private institutions.

4. The following figures represent the annual subsidies from Provincial funds paid to the District Boards of Vizagapatam and Koraput in aid of education during the last three years :—

	Year.	Provincial contribution.	Net expenditure on education from local funds.	Percentage of such expenditure to current income of the local boards.
Vizagapatam..	1909-10 ..	rs. 24,870	29,299	8.3
	1910-11 ..	22,000	39,405	8.5
	1911-12 ..	22,800	37,804	7.7
Koraput ..	1909-10 ..	11,210	1,682	2.8
	1910-11 ..	11,210	2,088	3.7
	1911-12 ..	11,210	3,606	4.2
		3)1,03,300	3)1,23,884	
		34,433	41,295	

From the above it will be seen that the average Provincial contribution on account of education for the Vizagapatam

Table VIII on pages 66 and 67 of Part II.

* Column 10 of supplementary statement (5) on page 108 of the Public Instruction Report for 1910-11, volume II.

Statement (61) on page 136 of volume II of Public Instruction Report for 1910-11.
Do. (99) 150 do.

Column 22 of statement (3) on page 105 of Public Instruction Report for 1910-11.

Subsidiary tables 3 (a) to 5 (a) on pages 35 to 79 of Part II of volume II of Public Instruction Report for 1910-11.

E Page 7 of G.O. No 705, Educational, dated 6th October 1911.

Page 1 supra.

A G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912.

(No sessional schools were proposed for either Vizagapatam or Koraput District Board—vide statement on page 3 of G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912.)

Page 1 above.

district is not much below the net expenditure on the same object from local funds.

The above figures exclude the special grants of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 made to the Vizagapatam and Koraput District Boards respectively in 1911-12 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

During 1911-12 the Government also gave the District Board of Vizagapatam a special grant of Rs. 4,291 for opening 30 new elementary schools. The Collector says that 31 schools were actually opened in that year.

5. During the current year the Vizagapatam District Board has been granted a sum of Rs. 20,900 and the Koraput District Board Rs. 4,400 for the following purposes :—

(i) to meet the maintenance of the new elementary schools opened in 1911-12;

(ii) to complete the construction of elementary school buildings commenced in 1911-12;

(iii) to open new elementary schools during the current year; and

(iv) to construct more elementary school buildings during the current year (vide G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912).

In addition the Government have sanctioned grants to the municipalities in the district amounting to Rs. 4,784 to open new elementary schools and construct elementary school buildings during the current year—please see G.Os. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, and No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

6. It is not known how many new schools can be opened with the current year's grants made. The Collector says 57 schools, but this number represents apparently the demand as made to the Director of Public Instruction by the District Boards. The amount proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for rural areas was Rs. 5,725, being the maintenance charges for seven months. This would hardly cover more than thirty-five schools.

The Government have also sanctioned the opening of a secondary school for girls in Vizagapatam and are considering a proposal to start a higher elementary school for girls in Vizianagram.

7. The Government are not thus dealing illiberally with the district, although the grants sanctioned in the current year

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(Rs. 20,900 + Rs. 4,400) are somewhat smaller than the amounts assigned to the adjoining district boards—Ganjām Rupees 30,600, Gōdāvari Rs. 28,200, Guntūr Rs. 29,200 and Kistna Rs. 36,600. With regard, however, to the question whether the need of the Vizagapatam district is more urgent than that of others, attention may be invited to supplementary table No. (62) on page 137 of Part I of Volume II of the Public Instruction Report for 1910-11, which gives the number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity classified according to population and the number thereof provided with one or more schools. From this it will be seen that the district is comparatively well-off in the matter of the provision of schools in villages with a population of over 500. It is with regard to the smaller villages that Vizagapatam is so much behind other districts. Nor is this matter for surprise in view of the enormous number of tiny hamlets in the district: 1,335 villages with a population from 200 to 500 and 8,949 with less than 200 inhabitants as against 9,530 and 18,316, respectively, in the entire Presidency. With the rural population so scattered, Vizagapatam must expect to find educational facilities advance less rapidly than in tracts of country where urban conditions and populous villages are relatively much more common.

L. DAVIDSON—29-7-12.

G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912. A

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Extract from the memorandum of representation by the deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association to be received by His Excellency the Governor at Vizagapatam on Saturday the 10th August, 1912.

* * *

2. The great mineral wealth of this district is intact on account of the total ignorance of the people of this district in mining matters. The establishment of a school in this district, for the purpose of training people in all kinds of work connected with the mines, will lead to a great improvement of the economic condition of the district.

* * *

Collector's Note.

Manganese, mica and graphite mines are worked to some extent in this district by private firms managed by Europeans. It is understood that there is at present less mining activity owing to a fall in the demand for the minerals. The proposal is to have a school in mineralogy in the district. There seems no real reason to suppose that the district is very rich in minerals except manganese. An officer of the Geological Survey Department worked in the Jeypore Agency between 1899 and 1902. I believe he found no minerals of any value, but no papers on the subject are available here. There appears to be no necessity for a school in this district though one for the Presidency might be desirable.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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There are no schools of mines in this Presidency. For an idea of the magnitude of mining operations in the Vizagapatam district, attention is invited to the Collector's report on the subject for 1911, printed on pages 4 to 7 of G.O. No. 1201, Revenue, dated 24th April 1912. Manganese and graphite are the chief minerals exploited, the latter to a very small extent. The little mining done in Vizagapatam will not justify the opening of a mining school in that place.

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There is certainly no justification for a special mineralogical school in Vizagapatam. It would not be easy to justify such a project if the needs of the whole Presidency, instead of a single district, were under consideration. Perhaps in the future the Director of Industries may examine the question; at present there seems no effective demand for trained mining experts.

L. DAVIDSON—29-7-12.

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*a small school w^d require
just an expensive agency
as a big one & w^d be much
more economical*

Extract from the memorandum of representation by the deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association to be received by His Excellency the Governor at Vizagapatam on Saturday the 10th August 1912.

* * *

3. From old times this part of the country has been famous for its skill in artistic handicraft in metal, wood and ivory. This work is degenerating for want of proper training in design. The starting of a small school of arts for directing the skill of our workmen in proper channels will develop the art industries of this part of India.

* * *

Collector's Note.

There is a School of Arts at Madras, and intending students may conveniently go there for training as Madras is less than 24 hours' run from Vizagapatam. There appears to be no necessity to open a school of arts here.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Although there is only one School of Arts in this Presidency, it appears to meet adequately the needs of the whole Presidency for instruction in works of art. It seems unnecessary to open a separate school at Vizagapatam for the use of a few students. As pointed out by the Collector, students from Vizagapatam can easily go to Madras and join the School of Arts, which offers scholarships, which could be utilized by the students towards the cost of their maintenance though to a small extent.

2. The Gazetteer of the Vizagapatam district, published in 1907, shows that the ivory work of the district was then in a flourishing condition, and that the metal work has only local interest. In respect of the former, it is, however, pointed out that the designs employed "are stiff and suited rather to work in metal than in ivory". No doubt therefore a proper

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Of G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 6th July 1911.

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Page 127

Page 128

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training in this subject would greatly improve the art. The industry itself is small, and a separate school for this object would be quite unjustifiable.

3. The Victoria Technical Institute may be expected to do something to prevent art industries from languishing or degenerating. The Institute has for its object the helping of all industries which are in danger of extinction and resuscitating those that have almost died out. It seeks out the artistic worker, encourages him with money and helps him to sell his works. It also purchases his works, exhibits them in its show room and directs intending purchasers to him.

The School of Arts and the Victoria Technical Institute reasonably meet existing requirements. The conduct of the former institution presents many problems which time and Mr. Hadaway may solve. Meanwhile it hardly seems expedient to embark on a fresh venture of the same kind, and in any case Vizagapatam has no special claim to be selected as the scene of operations.

L. DAVIDSON—29-7-12.

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Extract from the memorandum of representation by the Deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association to be received by His Excellency the Governor at Vizagapatam on Saturday the 10th August 1912.

* * *
4. Thousands of weaving families of Pondur, Chipurupalli and other places, who in old days did work inferior only to that of Dacca, have given up weaving and taken to agriculture, and therefore the establishment of a weaving school at Pondur, the chief weaving centre in the district, deserves the immediate favourable consideration of Government.
* * *

Collector's Note.

The Industrial Conference at Ootacamund, in paragraph 33 of its report, suggested the opening of a weaving school at Vizagapatam. In paragraph 4 of the order on the report—G.O. No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908—Government ordered that the Director of Industries should submit proposals to give effect to the resolution.

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The chief weaving centres are Pondur, Rajam, Nakkapalli and Payakaraopeta. A spinning and weaving company was started at Rajam in 1906. It introduced an improved handloom. It was shortlived.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In its resolution No. 33, the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1903 recommended that six weaving institutions, approximately similar in character to the Manchester or Bradford textile schools, but on a moderate scale, should be established at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Jammalamadugu, Conjeveram, Coimbatore and Madura (as alternatives

Page 217 of the Conference papers.

Page 217 of the Conference papers.

Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Palghat), each under the superintendence of an Indian expert in textile manufacture. The Government considered that immediate action was possible in this direction and requested Mr. Chatterton to submit proposals for giving effect to the resolution—paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908.

2. Mr. Chatterton was, however, of the opinion that effect could not be given to resolution 33 as it stood. In a demi-official, dated 6th January 1909, he wrote—

“So far, our efforts to improve weaving have resulted in the Salem weaving factory which has done a lot of very useful work at a very small cost. The resolution contemplates that the new institutions should work on entirely different lines and should be schools rather than workshops. I have carefully considered whether such schools are likely to do useful work, and I am nearly certain they will not; at any rate one high class school for teaching the technics of weaving will more than meet the present demand of the Presidency. What we want to do is to get the individual weaver to improve his methods of working and we can only train the weaver in a factory.”

He accordingly suggested that five out of the six institutions should be weaving factories like the one that was working at Salem and that the remaining one alone should be a high-class weaving institute, this being established preferably at Madura. Mr. Chatterton stated that, if the Madura institute proved successful, one of the factories might later on be raised to the same standard so as to provide similar facilities for the northern half of the Presidency. The Government accordingly requested Mr. Chatterton to submit proposals for the opening of a weaving institute at Madura—*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1479, Revenue, dated 6th May 1910.

3. At first separate proposals were made for the establishment of a weaving institute at Madura, but subsequently they were embodied in the larger proposals framed for the re-organization of the Madura Technical Institute. Final orders have now been passed on these proposals and the immediate opening of the weaving classes under the supervision of M.R. Ry. Subrahmanya Aiyar, pending the appointment of a European expert, has been sanctioned—*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912.

4. As regards weaving factories, proposals were submitted for opening two factories in two of the places suggested

Vide pages 3 and 4 of the Notes with G.O. No. 1479, Revenue, dated 6th May 1910.

K G.O. No. 2682, Revenue, dated 30th September 1909.

N G.O. No. 3355, Revenue, dated 17th October 1910, on page 2 of G.O. No. 3966, Revenue, dated 14th December 1910.

P G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910.

O Page 2 of G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910.

Page 3 of G.O. *ibid*.

by the Industrial Conference, namely, Jammalamadugu and Conjeveram. The proposal relating to the former place was subsequently dropped owing mainly to the fact that it was an out-of-the-way place and in rainy season inaccessible, while that relating to the latter was abandoned in view of the orders of the Secretary of State debarring the establishment of Government factories to demonstrate the commercial advantages of the adoption of improved methods of production.

5. The question of opening a weaving school at Vizagapatam has also been previously considered by Government. A deputation, received by His Excellency the Governor at Waltair in February 1909, requested that something should be done to improve the industries of the district by opening industrial schools. His Excellency promised that he would consult the Director of Industries about the matter and enquired what special industries there were in the district which required development. The deputation mentioned that Pondur was a weaving centre. The request of the deputation was referred to the Director of Industries for consideration and report. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Acting Director of Industries, after personally visiting the principal industrial centres in the district and interviewing the Collector and leading officials and non-officials including several prominent members of the above-mentioned deputation to His Excellency, reported as follows:—

“The arts and industries of Vizagapatam are few and insignificant. Omitting from consideration the industries concerned in the utilization of agricultural produce and the comparatively small lacquer, ivory and other art work, the only industries of importance are the ‘jute and weaving industries.’ The activities of the Chittavalsa factory, owned by the South Indian Industrials, render Government intervention unnecessary in the manufacture of gunnies and cloths from ‘Bimli jute’, but the weaving industry, though now fallen on evil days, seems to affect a considerable number of workmen, and the opening of a factory or school in this district was among the propositions of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund.

“The two most important weaving centres are Rajam and Pondur. The former is some distance from a railway station, but the town is of some importance as the head-quarters of a district munsif. A gentleman named Suryanarayana Pantulu started there sometime ago a small factory fitted with fly-shuttle looms, which promised so long as he lived to become a commercial success, but after his death mismanagement led to a general defection of the weavers and the factory is at present closed. The weavers at Rajam and Pondur are able to

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turn out very fine cloths, but their primitive looms and slow methods of work render their production costly.

"Other possible centres for a weaving school or factory are Vizianagram and Nakkapalle (in the south of the district), but the decision of the question may be deferred until the general question whether schools or factories should be opened in the terms of Resolution 33 of the Industrial Conference and their relation to the proposed weaving institute at Madura has been definitely settled."

6. It will thus be seen that both Messrs. Chatterton and Cotton were disposed to open some sort of a weaving school in the northern portion of the Presidency. Though according to Mr. Chatterton the successful working of the Madura weaving classes should precede the establishment of a high class institute in the north, there would, it appears, be no objection to the opening of smaller classes, now that orders have been passed on the starting of the Madura institute and that under the orders of the Secretary of State Government weaving factories, such as those proposed by Mr. Chatterton, cannot be opened. It is for consideration whether the question of establishing smaller weaving schools in some or all the weaving centres recommended by the Ootacamund Industrial Conference should be again referred to the Superintendent of Industrial Education for report. Indian* experts in textile fabrics are, however, difficult to secure; and until some of the Government scholars who are now studying weaving in England have returned and until the Madura Technical Institute is able to produce some capable weavers, the question of opening smaller weaving schools may not be easy.

7. It may also be noted that quite recently the Government have approved certain other proposals for improving the weaving industry, namely, the exhibition of a warping mill and the organization of a peripatetic instruction party to demonstrate to the weavers the advantages of improved methods of work and appliances—vide G.O. No. 406, Educational, dated 11th May 1912.

8. Further developments in Vizagapatam had better await the outcome of the Madura weaving classes, and be regulated by the advice of the Director of the new Department of Industries and the weaving and sizing expert whom it is proposed to appoint to the Madura Technical Institute.

L. DAVIDSON—30-7-12.

* Vide Ootacamund Conference Resolution No. 33.

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The first point which the Deputation brought to His Excellency's notice was in regard to education, about which the District Conference had passed a resolution last year. They urged the establishment of Elementary Schools in greater numbers in various parts of the District and said that in almost every village there should be a Board School or if that was not possible an aided school. There were at present 250 Schools in the District of which only 30 were Board Schools including new schools recently started.

His Excellency observed that it had been proposed to open 57 schools during the current year with the grant already made; but he really did not think that that would be possible seeing that the amount of the grant would hardly cover more than 35 schools. They hoped that the Government of India would give a very large amount of grant next year and they would do what they could for Vizagapatam in the matter of Education. The chief reason why Vizagapatam was left behind in the race for education was the configuration of the District; the villages were very small and scattered. The Government quite realised that Vizagapatam was behind the other districts in education and even without the agency tracts was worse off than any other district in the Presidency. It was very difficult to push on education where people were scattered and were not very keen on education. With the grants which the Government of Madras hoped to get next year the Director of Public Instruction would do all he could for Vizagapatam, having regard to the claims of other districts. The Director was anxious that every village which had more than 500 inhabitants should have a school and it would certainly take some time before all such villages were provided with schools. The Government quite recognised the wants of Vizagapatam but the difficulty in meeting them was the question of pounds, shillings and pence; it depended upon the amount of grant which the Government of India were able to give them and the amount with which the Madras Government were able to supplement it. They hoped to get a

a grant of Rs.2 lakhs every year from the Government of India towards education for the next ten years; and with that grant it would be possible to see by the time the ten years were over, that practically every child was in receipt of some kind of decent elementary education.

The Deputation suggested that Boards might be given power to remit school fees.

His Excellency replied that that was a matter with reference to which he had been talking to Dr. Bourne who had recently gone to Simla and returned only the other day. We had had a long talk with him as to the best means of making education free to the people for whom it was necessary or advisable that it should be made free. The question was beset with difficulties because, if they were too liberal in the matter there was the danger of giving free education to people who had no business to get it free. Dr. Bourne had had a talk on the subject with the Member for Education of the Government of India and also with the heads of the Educational Departments in other parts of India and he had come back much more hopeful and would no doubt be able to work out some sort of a general scheme for advising District Boards as to the lines which they should take to encourage free education among the classes which really deserved it. His Excellency hoped that Dr. Bourne would be able to do something in the direction before the beginning of next year. It must be remembered that the concessions which Board would give in this matter were concessions which were paid for out of the tax-payers money and they must take care that they were not taken advantage of by people who ought to pay for the education of their children. That was the difficulty which made him hesitate to make suggestions for carrying out what had been the definite instructions of the Government of India in the spending of the grants given by them in March last - that one of the subjects which should be dealt with was the diffusion of free education among the classes who really deserved it. The matter was engaging the attention of Dr. Bourne who would soon be able to do something in that direction.

The Deputation requested that a larger number of schools for Girls might be established in the District.

His Excellency replied that there again the question was one of pounds, shillings and pence. As he had already stated in reply to the Municipal Address, the Government had sanctioned the opening of a secondary school for Girls in Vizagapatam and were considering a proposal to start a higher elementary school for Girls in Vizianagram. He had no doubt that as time went on the Government would increase the number of Girls' Schools in the District. But one obstacle in the way of increasing the number of such schools was the difficulty of getting suitable school Mistresses. If the High School which they were opening in Vizagapatam should prove to be a good source for turning out educated Indian lady Mistresses, that part of the question would to some extent be solved. Until the Government could get hold of a sufficient number of trained caste mistresses to teach classes, it was difficult to open new schools. That was also a subject which was at present engaging the attention of Dr. Bourne who would doubtless do all he possibly could to push on the education of girls.

(True Extract)

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NSM
Private Secretary
17th August 1912
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The Deputation next urged the establishment of a mining school in the district, which was rich in its mineral wealth for the purpose of training people in all kinds of work connected with mining, as it would lead to a great improvement of the economic condition of the District.

His Excellency pointed out that the production of minerals in the district was not very great and there was no real reason to suppose that the district was very rich in minerals except manganese. An officer of the Geological Survey department had worked in the Jeypore Agency between 1899-1902 and had found no minerals of any value.

The Deputation pointed out that several private estates had been prospected. For instance in Pachipetta, which had been prospected, Manganese and yellow arsenic had been found; but no company could be started because the Zamindar was impoverished and wanted an advance. The Rajah of Kurupam had also had his Estate prospected, with the result that minerals had been found.

His Excellency observed that the suggestion to start a mining school was putting the cart before the horse. He did not think that the establishment of a mining school would produce any effect on the mineral production of the district. If the Zamindars had the requisite money and enterprise, they could very easily find people to prospect a great deal better than the students of the proposed mining school could. The obvious reason why mining industry was not pushed on was that Zamindars were not enterprising enough in matters of that kind which were speculative. If any persons wished to learn mining they could go to the Mining School at Calcutta which was nearer to Vizagapatam than to most other parts of the Presidency. He must frankly tell them that there was very little hope of a mining school being started, at any rate in the next few years to come, in Vizagapatam.

The Deputation submitted that if a Mining School was to be opened anywhere at all in the Presidency, it must be in Vizagapatam.

His Excellency:- That may be quite likely.

(True Extract)

The Deputation next requested that in view of the fact that this part of the country had been famous for its skill in artistic handicraft in metal, wood and ivory, which was degenerating for want of proper training and design a small School of Arts might be opened for direct^{ly} the skill of the workmen in proper channels which would develop the art industries of the district.

His Excellency replied that he did not think the Government could at present do anything in the matter; they had the School of Arts in Madras, which claimed their first consideration.

The Deputation pointed out that there was provision in the Madras School of Arts for teaching Ivory work and carving.

His Excellency replied that carving was taught in the School of Arts, though he was not quite sure whether Ivory work was also taught. But he thought that if there were trained maistries^s in the district, they would be able to teach ivory work. The best means of supporting that industry, His Excellency thought, was to make full use of the Victoria Technical Institute for the purpose of selling the goods. What was wanted was a good market for the goods that were made.

The Deputation observed that the workmen were too poor to manufacture articles themselves and sell them.

His Excellency explained that they had only to put themselves in communication with the Victoria Technical Institute which would help them in the manufacture of their goods and would also find a ready market for them. The Deputation must be aware that the silver and brass industry of that part of the country including the curious fish made in Ganjam had been resuscitated by the Victoria Technical Institute which had found a market for them. The Institute had an agency in Ganjam to send the articles down to Madras; and thereby several people were being maintained. The same thing must happen with regard to ivory. The surest way of improving that industry was to find a market and the ~~Technical~~

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Technical Institute would help them in finding a market.
To send professors to teach ivory work would not at all
improve their trade. The Vizag men were very good at ivory
carving and at making ivory boxes and if they could find a
market through the Technical Institute which was the most
hopeful Institution yet started, the trade would be developed.
His Excellency could not therefore hold out any hope of
starting a School of Arts in Vizag to teach ivory carving.
Vizag maistries would teach ivory carving much better than
any one who might be employed by the School of Arts.

(True Extract)

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Private Secretary
W 17-8-12

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The Deputation next asked for the establishment of a weaving school at Pondur,, the chief weaving centre in the district on the ground that thousands of weaving families who in olden days had done work inferior only to that of Dacca, had given up weaving and taken to agriculture.

His Excellency remarked that the question of establishing weaving schools had been discussed by the Ootacamund Conference and had also been carefully considered by the Government. They had now arrived at the conclusion that it would be better so far as the establishment of schools was concerned,, to have a proper school for weaving in the south at Madura for the south and await its results and to confine their work so far as the Northern portion of the Presidency was concerned to trying to encourage improved looms by having a peripatetic establishment to go to weavers and demonstrate to them the advantages of better and improved looms. If that experiment succeeded very likely in a few years the Government would start a weaving school in the north, but until they had started one in Madura and seen the results of its working he did not think that there was any chance of opening a second one in the Presidency. The resolution on the subject would however be on record and be considered in the Department of Industries. If the school at Madura should prove a success, the Government would start another school for the North - a school not only for weaving but for other things also.

(True Extract)

Private Secretary
W 17-8-12

Papers to be read in Proceedings: -

Again G.O., No. _____, dated _____

19

Again G.O., No. _____, dated _____

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Current No. 2045 From the P. S. 9-, No. _____, dated 17-8- 1912.

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" " " " "

ORDER. No. 748, dated 29/8/1912.
mis

Extracts from the proceedings
(of the discussions) ^{between} the Governor
~~where~~ (H. E.) ~~received~~ annd deputation
from the Vijayapatnam District
Association ^{on the subjects of} ~~at~~ ~~donation~~ ~~relating~~
to the establishment of (i) a large
(i) ~~the~~
number of elementary schools, (ii) a
mining school, (iii) a school of arts
and (iv) a weaving school in the
Vijayapatnam district, will be
communicated to the D.P.G.
for information.

77/ CR
26.8.12 28/8/12

ESPATCHED
3 1 AUG 1912

To The D.P.I. with four extracts.

30/8/02

Submitted

17-8-11

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and

Extract from the foregoing
where H.E. received a certificate
from the Registrar of Companies
that the establishment of a
number of elementary schools, a
training school, a school of
and a training school in the
Registrar of Companies, District
Commissioner to the
for reference.

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

191

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
191 . DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING WANT FOR DEBATOR
IN ORIGINAL.

A A A A A A A

V.E.—
A = Copy in full
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy Heading only