

Govt. Schools General
Edl. (1915) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. No. 1135 Edl

DATED 29-10-15

[Despatch Abstract.]

Govt. Secondary School for girls at Mangalore.

Informing Mr. R. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya
Punja that the subject of a new — will be
considered shortly by the D.P.S. and a conference
of inspectresses that it is unlikely that Govt.
will be able to make any grant for the purpose
during any grant for the continuance of the
war but that if the proposed deputation
still wish to state their case H.E. will
appoint a date for hearing them.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



Establishment of a Government Secondary School for girls in Mangalore..

ENCLOSURES	
No.	5
Spare copies	

No. 1030-2

Station Ootacamund, Dated the 26th September 1915.

From (Name) H.G. Stokes Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

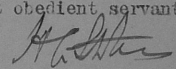
(Designation) Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor.

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

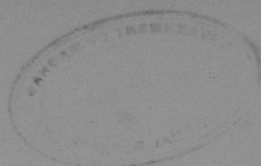
Sir,

I am desired to transfer to you for examination the enclosed petition, without date, from Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja, Retd. District Judge, Mangalore. He has been told that His Excellency's decision as to the receiving of a deputation will be communicated later. His Excellency would be glad to have the subject of the petition examined and to see the file as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,


Private Secretary.

San
20/9



Mangalore,
th September 1915.

To
The Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir,

At a meeting of the public of Mangalore convened by some of the leading representatives of all communities and presided over by me, it was resolved that a Memorial be submitted to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, praying for the establishment of a Government Secondary School for girls in the town of Mangalore and that a deputation be sent to wait upon His Excellency in connection with the Memorial.

The Memorial will be submitted to His Excellency in due course through the Director of Public Instruction Madras. Meanwhile copies of the Memorial and the proceedings of the meeting, are herewith enclosed for information.

The deputation was considered necessary as there are many matters to be explained to His Excellency which cannot all be stated in the memorial. I therefore request that you will kindly arrange for the deputation to be received by His Excellency at Madras and be good enough to intimate the day on which His Excellency will be pleased to receive the deputation.

Soliciting the favour of a reply to the address given below,

I beg to remain, Sir
Yours faithfully,

Address:--

Rao Bahadur A. Ramaya Punja, B.A., B.L.,
Retired District Judge,
Mangalore, South Canara.

4
To,

His Excellency

The Right Honourable The Lord Pentland,

G. C. I. E. P. C.

Governor of Fort St. George, in Council.

Through

The Director of Public Instruction,

MADRAS.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

1. That your memorialists beg permission to approach Your Excellency with this memorial on behalf of the residents of the town of Mangalore praying that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to sanction the establishment of a Government Secondary School for girls in the town of Mangalore.

2. That your memorialists beg to state that at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Mangalore convened by its leading citizens representing the Hindu, the Christian, and the Mahomedan communities of the town and held in the Government College hall on 2nd September, 1915, it was resolved that a Government Secondary School for girls is an indispensable necessity for the town of Mangalore. At this meeting a General Committee was appointed for preparing a memorial for this purpose and submitting the same under the signatures of the members of the Committee to Your Excellency's Government through the chairman of the meeting, and it was also decided that a Deputation should wait upon the Government. (Vide enclosure I, proceedings of the Public meeting).

3. The memorialists further beg to submit that the proceedings of the meeting would indicate that there has been a long felt want of a Secondary School in this town run on secular and non-sectarian lines which can be freely attended by girls of all communities and creeds; hence the demand for the establishment of a Government Secondary School for girls.

4. At the above meeting it was agreed unanimously that facilities now existing for the secondary education of girls in this town were quite inadequate for the growing need, and that the attempts hitherto made locally to meet the demand have not been attended with that amount of success which a Government Secondary School for girls would have achieved. All the institutions now working in the town for the education of girls have been of the elementary grade except the St. Anne's Convent Girls' School which alone is a secondary School. But this school has been working on the lines of European Schools and is located at an inconveniently long distance from Hindu quarters. In spite of these and other inconveniences, some Hindu girls have ventured, from time to time to attend this school.

Again several Hindu girls have been obliged to attend boys' schools which, it will be considered, is not a desirable feature in the present state of Indian Society. It may also be mentioned here that the Mahila Sabha (Ladies' Association) which is a local institution started by a band of Hindu ladies has gone outside its ordinary scope in order to meet the growing demand for the higher education of girls, and has opened classes for such of the girls as would not or could not attend the boys' schools or the St. Anne's Convent Girls' School, which however is only an insufficient and temporary arrangement. These facts will bear sufficient testimony to the ever increasing demand for secondary education among girls of this town which is a natural consequence of the spread of higher education among boys in the district. Though the district is small, the memorialists are proud to say that it is one of the foremost districts of the Presidency in the matter of English education for boys, and it is but necessary that the education of girls should proceed side by side. It will not be out of place to submit here that, in view of the large number of Christian girls attending it, the Convent School has enough of work to do in its own sphere, and that there is really need and scope for more than one Secondary School for girls in a town where there have been two Colleges and two High Schools for boys for a quarter of a century or more.

5. It may be that Government hesitate to start new schools owing to the difficulty of finding qualified women teachers. But the memorialists hope that the Government Training School lately started here would remove this difficulty by supplying qualified women teachers, and humbly beg to assure the Government that the memorialists would co-operate with the Government in securing an efficient staff and in supplying a portion of the required number of women teachers.

6. That, in conclusion, the memorialists pray that, for the foregoing reasons, Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to sanction the establishment of a Government Secondary School for girls whereby the education of girls will be placed on a sound basis and no room left for any objections on sectarian grounds.

For which act of kindness the memorialists shall ever remain grateful.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held in Mangalore,

ON 2ND SEPTEMBER 1915.

A crowded Meeting of the public of Mangalore requisitioned by

MESSRS.

Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja, B. A., B. L., *Retired Dt. Judge.*
 Dewan Bahadur A. Pinto, *Retired Deputy Collector.*
 Rao Bahadur R. Rama Rao, *Retired Deputy Collector.*
 Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rau, *Vice President Dt. Board and Vakil.*
 J. L. Saldanha, *Retired Deputy Collector and Municipal Councillor.*
 V. Rama Rau, *Hon. Magistrate and Retired Deputy Collector.*
 A. J. Lobo, B. A., B. L., *Govt. Pleader.*
 H. Mahomed Puttur Saheb, *Merchant and Hon. Magistrate.*
 N. Venkat Rau, *Municipal Councillor and Hon. Magistrate.*
 Simon Alvares, *Hon. Magistrate and Merchant.*
 Pangal Subba Rau, B. A., B. L., *High Court Vakil.*
 T. Roberts, *Retired Sub-Magistrate.*
 Ch. Theodore, B. A., B. L., *Vakil.*
 Gangolly Krishna Rao, B. A., LL. B., *Vakil.*
 A. Srinivas Pai, B. A., B. L., *High Court Vakil.*
 K. L. Narayan Rao, B. A., B. L., *High Court Vakil.*
 Martin Pais, *Coffee Planter and Merchant.*
 M. Mahomedkhan, *Retired Sub-Magistrate and Municipal Councillor.*
 H. Koragappa, *District Board Member and Hon. Magistrate.*
 R. M. Ray, *Bar-at-Law.*
 U. Raghavendra Rau, B. A., *Retired Asst. Inspector of Schools.*

assembled in the Government College Hall on Thursday the 2nd instant with M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja, Retired District Judge, ~~in~~ the chair to concert measures for the establishment of a GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL for Girls in Mangalore.

Among those present were Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja (Chairman), B. A., B. L., M. R. Ry. Sujir Raghunathaya, B. A., B. L., Retired Sub-Judge, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rau, P. Koonjayan Saheb Bahadur, Treasury Deputy Collector, A. J. Lobo Esq., B. A., B. L., Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, M. R. Ry. A. Devappa Punja Avl., B. A., B. L., M. R. Ry. M. Paduranga Kini Avl., Retired Deputy Collector, M. R. Ry. V. Rama Rau, Avl., Retired Deputy Collector, Martin Pais, Esq., Coffee Planter and Merchant, M. Mahomed Khan Saheb Bahadur, Retired Sub-Magistrate, R. M. Ray, Esq., Bar-at-Law, M. R. Ry. U. Babu Rao, Avl., B. L., Retired Dt. Munsiff, M. R. Ry. A. Srinivas Pai, Avl., B. A., B. L., M. R. Ry. U. S. Raghavendra Rao, Avl., B. A., Retired Asst. Inspector of Schools, M. R. Ry. L. Rama Rao, Avl., Retired District Registrar, M. R. Ry. Ullal Raghunathaya, Avl., Mr. H. Mahomed Puttur Saheb Bahadur, Hon. Magistrate, P. S. Gonsalves, Esq., B. A., B. L., Vakil, M. R. Ry. M. Mukunda Rao, Avl., Retired Dt. Registrar, M. R. Ry. B. Mahabala Hegde, Avl., B. A., B. L., Vakil, Monthero, Esq., Lecturer Govt. College, M. R. Ry. R. Shiva Rao, Avl., Sub-Magistrate, M. R. Ry. K. L. Naraina Rao, Avl., B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, M. R. Ry. Pangal Subba Rau, Avl., B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, M. R. Ry. Gollerkerri Krishna Rao, Avl., B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, M. R. Ry. A. Balakrishna Shetty, Avl., Hon. Magistrate, Ch. Theodore, Esq., B. A., B. L., Vakil, M. R. Ry. N. Venkat Rau, Avl.,

M. R. Ry. Gangolly Krishna Rao, Avl., B. A., LL. B., Vakil, M. R. Ry. P. N. Bhandarkar, Avl., B. A., L. L. B., Sheristadar District Court, M. R. Ry. K. Narsing Rao, Retired Sub-Engineer, M. R. Ry. V. Srinivas Kamath, Avl., Editor 'Swadeshbhimani' Dr. Mundkur Shiva Rao, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., etc., M. R. Ry. K. Ranga Rao, Avl., N. Nowrojee, Esq., and others.

After the object of the meeting was explained to the gentlemen present by M. R. Ry. K. Ranga Rao, Avl., who read the notice signed by the conveners of the meeting, M. R. Ry. S. Raghunathayya, Avl., proposed Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja, B. A., B. L., Retired Dt. Judge, to the chair, M. R. Ry. Vorkady Rama Rao, Avl., seconded. R. M. Ray, Esq., Bar-at-Law, moved the first resolution which is as follows:—

That this meeting of the public of Mangalore is of opinion that a Government Secondary School for girls is an indispensable necessity for the town of Mangalore.

In the course of his speech, he said: Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in moving this resolution though it is regrettable that the ladies themselves are not here to plead their own cause. It would have been more effective if the ladies themselves had been in charge of the resolution entrusted to me. However, as they are absent, we must try to do our best for the advancement of the education of the women of our district. We are all aware of the part played by women in the making of a nation. Such famous names as Maithreyi and Gargi who took leading part in the assemblies of men are familiar to us. The educational policy of the Government lays it down that it is the purpose of education to turn out loyal citizens; and this we cannot accomplish without imparting education to women. If we should have a healthy future generation, we must have the good sense to bring up our girls properly, and the most essential factor in this matter is the education that is imparted to them.

No doubt, we have some private Girls' schools, in this town, one of which is the Convent High School and the rest all Elementary schools. But, for some reason or other, the non-catholic girls who attend these schools discontinue their studies early enough. I feel that if the facilities for the education of women are increased, and if the Government feel their responsibility in the matter a great impetus will be given to female education in this district. And I hope our representations to the Government on this subject will meet with a sympathetic response. We have met here to-day to crave the Government and ask them to have a good Secondary School for girls in our midst. One reason why the Government should do so is that there should be a permanent institution of the kind in our town which could be attended by all classes of girls without distinction. We are all agreed that there is a necessity for a Government Secondary School for girls in Mangalore; and when it comes into existence, I have no doubt that both the Convent High School and such a Government institution will work side by side. I therefore heartily commend this resolution to your unanimous acceptance.

A. J. Lobo, Esq., seconded the resolution. In the course of his speech he said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, there is no doubt that we must educate our girls. No doubt, we are far ahead of other districts in the matter of female education here. We have a secondary school for girls here; besides this, there are a number of feeder institutions to this. At the same time, we do feel the necessity of a Secondary School for girls considering that the one we have here is a school which may be called a sectarian one. It is therefore very desirable that there should be a school for girls here which is free from this distinction of sectarianism and which can be attended by girls of all castes and creeds. We

have a large number of girls to be educated; and, above all, there must be every facility for imparting education to girls. I would even go to the length of saying that there is scope for starting not only one Secondary School but half a dozen such institutions in the district. Therefore I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao supported the resolution, and said: I do not think much need be said in support of the resolution after we have heard the eloquent and convincing arguments of Messrs. R. M. Ray and A. J. Lobo. I find that if we strike the average from among the various local schools for girls we arrive at 145 girls for each school. We have therefore ample scope to start a Secondary School especially when we see that there is a large number of girls if we take into consideration that there are about 4000 girls of school going age on the 15 p. c. standard. We shall have further no difficulty to find a competent staff of teachers among the pretty large number of girls who are already trained or are being trained in Mangalore. With these few words, I commend the resolution for your acceptance.

The resolution was also supported by Messrs. Nellikai Venkat Rao, Martin Pais, H. Mahomed Puttur Saheb Bahadur, and Ch. Theodore.

The resolution was put to the vote by the chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Srinivas Pai proposed the second resolution which is as follows:— That the following gentlemen do constitute the General Committee for preparing a memorial and submitting the same under their signatures to the Government of Madras through the chairman of to-day's meeting.

Messrs. 1. Dewan Bahadur A. Venkatramana Pai. 2. Dewan Bahadur M. M. Bangera. 3. Rao Bahadur A. Ramaya Punja. 4. S. Raghunathayya. 5. Rao Bahadur R. Rama Rao. 6. A. J. Lobo. 7. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao. 8. R. M. Ray. 9. Vorkady Rama Rao. 10. A. Srinivas Pai. 11. U. C. Krishna Bhatji. 12. Martin Pais. 13. M. Mahomed Khan Saheb Bahadur. 14. T. Roberts. 15. Hagalwadi Mahomed Puttur Saheb Bahadur. 16. Nellikai Venkat Rao. 17. U. Ranghavendra Rao. 18. K. Ranga Rao. 19. A. Balakrishna Shetty. 20. V. Shrinivas Kamath. 21. Narsimha Marthoo Bhandary. 22. Karnad Sadashiva Rao.

Mr. A. Srinivas Pai in proposing the resolution said:—This resolution is a sequel to the first and therefore it requires no comment. I have therefore great pleasure in moving this resolution.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Pangal Subba Rao and supported by Messrs. A. Balakrishna Shetty and Mahamed Khan Saheb Bahadur.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. L. Naraina Rao moved the third resolution which runs thus:— That a deputation of the following gentlemen be authorised to wait upon the Government of Madras and urge for the establishment of a Secondary School for girls in Mangalore.

Messrs. 1. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao. 2. A. Balakrishna Shetty. 3. Nellikai Venkat Rao. 4. A. Srinivas Pai. 5. Karnad Sadashiva Rao. 6. Rao Bahadur Savoor Mangesh Rao. 7. K. P. Madhava Rao. 8. Bantwal Sitarama Rao.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. B. Mahabala Hegde, and supported by Mr. Gollerkeri Krishna Rao.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman's Speech:—Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside on this occasion. I am very glad to see that the resolutions have all been carried unanimously. All are agreed that female education is quite desirable and highly necessary. This movement for a Government Secondary Girls' School should have been started long ago.

In 1866, a Government Provincial School for boys was started here; but no Government institution for girls has yet been established. No doubt, the education of girls has made some progress in this district during the last quarter of the 19th century; but we have been, up till now, content with elementary schools and with only one secondary school. But the need for higher education has arisen with the desire for acquisition of knowledge by women. It is true that all knowledge must be imparted for its own sake. The sort of education which we should give to our women must be such as may be useful to them in their after life. At the present time there are only few private educational institutions for girls here, and there is only one secondary school for girls. So it is necessary that a Government Secondary School for girls should be established in Mangalore. When the request is made by people of all classes and creeds in this town it is not likely that the Government would view it with disfavour; on the other hand, we hope that the Government will come to our help. And the Government cannot have any objection to a movement which aims at imparting higher education to our girls as it realises the necessity for female education. Hence we may hope for Government support in this as well. The Government made some stipulations regarding the Provincial school for boys started in 1866 at the peoples initiative. But we are poor in this district, we cannot afford to establish a secondary school for girls by private effort. When we have prospered with a secondary school, its standard can be raised to that of a High School. I hope therefore our endeavour to prevail upon the Government to give us a Secondary School for girls will meet with success.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, and another to the Principal of the Government College for lending the use of the hall to hold the meeting, proposed by Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao and seconded by Mr. V. Srinivas Kamath, the meeting terminated.

A. Ramaya Punja,

Chairman.

NOTES.

NOTES

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Pages 1-7

There are still

17th August 15.

Dear Sir,

Several leading gentlemen of almost all the communities in our District are earnest in seeing that a Government High School for girls is started. There are great many advantages in having a non-sectarian institution. We have now a Govt. Training school for girls. I know the Government is willing to encourage female education in the Presidency and they have

(2)

already started or are starting willing to start High Schools for girls in centres where they are needed. No doubt there is a Catholic Convent High School here. First of all Protestant Girls will not attend such schools.

One or two who attended have left the school. They attend now even the Govt. College for boys for higher education. The Hindus for some very good reasons are also not patronising the Convent High School. In fact there is no

(3)

8

Hindu Girl this year in the VI form.

This year I find some have been withdrawn from the school. There can be no doubt that a non-sectarian institution would be a great boon and give an impetus to the education of girls.

The Mahila Sabha is an institution started by the Hindu ladies and one of their active activities is that they hold classes and impart general knowledge to grown up girls and widows. If facilities are given by starting

(4)
a Govt. Girls' School a very large number will take advantage and attend the school.

We are arranging to hold a public meeting within a fortnight to be followed up by submitting a numerous signed memorial praying Government to establish a Govt. High School in Mangalore. I believe you will have noticed the correspondence and the series of articles that have appeared in the Madras dailies from time to time re the methods

(5) 9
adopted by the Jesuit Mission in their Girls' and Boys' Schools in our district, and the consequent revulsion of feeling in the hearts of the Hindu public. I have no doubt you will give a place to Canara in your warm heart and when the time comes you will help us in the matter.

I hear that the sisters have approached Government for a large grant of a lac and fifty thousand for a High School. I am far from saying that they

(6)

should not be helped. I learn that thirty thousand has been sanctioned, and they further want the promise for the rest. Only my prayer is that the sanction of such a big grant may not hinder Government from starting a non-sectarian Govt. High School for girls here. If a Govt. High school is not started here a time has come when the progress of education among Hindu girls will be very limited. Hindu girls attending the Convent High

(7)

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school will be greatly handicapped in various ways.

I expect no particular answer to this letter, and I only request that you will remember and do the needful all the above facts and that you will accede to our request when one is made.

Thanking you
Yours sincerely
K. K. S. S.

Note for Educational Secretary

His Excellency desires that the attached communication from Rao Bahadur N. Subba Row may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration and advice. *He wishes to discuss it with S.P.O., when ready.*

21/8

N^o. 8/6-2
21.8.15.

Put up the newspaper articles referred to

No

85

22.8.15

The newspaper articles referred to are put up - please see slip (H). No other articles are traceable.
2. Mr. Subba Rao's do. may be forwarded to the D.P.G. u.o. with reference to the P.S.G.'s note above.

PA. CA
27.8.15 27.8.15

D.P.G. u.o.

85
29.8.15

H.O. Reply to T-10 of 24.9.15.

I am having a conference of Inspectors of Girls Schools in Madras and they are to discuss the opening of new Secondary Schools. Perhaps the claims of Bangalore may in the first instance be referred to them.

23.9.15
23.9.15



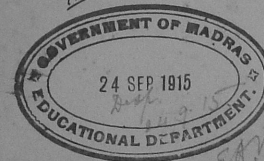
Tele. from K.P.R.
after replying
23/8/15

C/10. 29/8/15
23.8.15

Note in CO
24.9.15

Edh. no. 29/15-128
30/8/15.

25.8.15
H.O.



Educational Department.

The D.P.I. has stated in another connection that he is going to hold in the ensuing cold weather the Conference of Inspectresses referred to in his u.o. note on the previous page.

2. The memorial submitted by Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja, retired District Judge, Mangalore, praying for the establishment of a Government Secondary school for girls in Mangalore and a copy of the Proceedings of a meeting of the public of Mangalore presided over by that gentleman have since been received and added on to this file.

3. In support of their request the memorialists urge -

(1) that the facilities now existing for the Secondary education of girls in the town of Mangalore are quite inadequate for the growing need,

(2) that the attempts hitherto made locally to meet the demand have not been attended with that amount of success which a Government girls' school would have achieved,

(3) that the St. Anne's Convent girls' school which is the only complete secondary school for girls in the town has been working on the lines of a European

b. 19 of 80 $\frac{1085 \text{ total}}{1.10.15}$ (14)

pp 2+4 c.f.

pp 5-8 c.f.

Para 4 of the memorial
on page 3 of e. f.

European school, is located at an inconveniently long distance from Hindu quarters, has enough work to do in its own sphere in view of the large number of Christian girls attending it and does not seem to be quite so popular among the Hindu community for -- obvious reasons:

4. Leaving Madras out of account, there are at present only ~~three~~ ^{three} secondary schools ~~for girls~~ maintained by the Government, namely, those at Vizagapatam, Cannanore and Coimbatore. Of these the last is attached to the training school for mistresses. The Cannanore school became a complete secondary school only in June 1911. The Secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam was opened in 1912 with the main object of increasing the inadequate supply of female teachers in the Northern Circars.

5. From the returns appended to the report on public instruction for 1913-14, it will appear that there are five girls' schools in the South Canara District classed as secondary, only one of which, however, namely the St. Anne's Convent school referred to in the memorial has ~~forms~~ forms above the third. The strength of the school on the 31st March 1914

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41 2-10
 42 2-15
 43 2-25
 44 2-22
 45 2-24
 46 2-26
 Total 122

Para 4 on p. 4 of 2-F.

Cf. the correspondence with
 Sir Sanderson Parnett on
 p. 658 of the notes with
 G.O. 614-1552. (W)
 27. 5. 14

Para 4 on p. 3 of 2-F.

1914 was 122 distributed as shown in the margin. Of

these, one was ^aEuropean or Eurasian, 109 were Indian

Christians, one Parsee, and the remaining 111 Hindus.

This bears out the statement in Rao Bahadur Subba Rao's

D.O. that ^{the}Hindus are not patronising this institu-

tion and also the statement of the memorialists that

the school has enough to do in its own sphere in

view of the large number of Christians attending it.

It may be noted that the Government are alive to the

fact that Mission institutions do not offer great

attractions to the Hindu community in regard to the
 their
 education of girls. This was in fact one of the

arguments for the establishment of a Government

College at Madras when there was a prospect of a

Missionary college for women which has since been

opened.

As regards the statement of the memorialists

that the attempts hitherto made locally to meet

the demand have not been attended with that amount

of success which a Government girls' school would

have achieved, it may be remarked that unless the

Hindu community of the place co-operate and esta-

blish a girls' school of their own by raising such

a large amount of ^{money by} public subscriptions, the interest of which will cover the cost of maintenance of the school, it is not at all possible for them to run one successfully. Any measure which may be prompted by momentary enthusiasm is not likely to achieve the desired success.

6. Out of 3,492 girls of school-going age in the town of Mangalore, 2,237 representing 64.1 percent were under instruction in Government, aided and -- private schools in 1913-14, against the average of 32.5 for all municipalities in the Presidency in that year. It may therefore be presumed that there is comparatively greater demand for higher education of girls in Mangalore.

7. In this connection it may be noted that with reference to the request of the Andhra Mahila Sabha at Masulipatam for the establishment of a Secondary school for girls at the place, the D.P.I. submitted proposals for taking over under departmental management the Lady ^{Amphills} ~~Amphills~~ Hindu girls' school at Buttayapat. But the Chief Secretary having remarked that in a place like Masulipatam, ² where private effort is so conspicuous one at least of the twelve existing private

vide file connected with
memo. 2129-29, 23.7.15
2129-29, 23.7.15

do

elementary schools will shortly develop naturally into a secondary school and that it does not seem ^{therefor} desirable that the Government should enter into -- competition and by establishing a Government Secondary school check the development of institutions under private management into secondary schools, the Director has been requested to examine the question in the light of those remarks.

As regards Mangalore, although there are Mission Secondary schools for girls as noted in para 5 ante, it does not appear that any of the existing five elementary schools under private management is likely to develop into a secondary school so as to meet the wants of the Hindu community.

8. In these circumstances, there seems to be a case for ~~the~~ considering the present request of the memorialists favourably. But in view of the -- present financial situation it is doubtful whether the Government will be prepared to do so. Before the matter is further proceeded with, the Director may be requested to offer his remarks after the Conference of Inspectresses has been held.

Memo. no. 2129, 2 (English)

25.7.15

5.10.15
5.10.15

His Excellency asked for the file as soon as possible and it should have been submitted earlier.

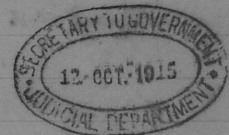
The delegation may be told that there are only three Government secondary schools for girls in the Presidency outside Madras, that their request for the institution of a fourth at Mangalore will be referred to the conference of Inspectresses, but that while their desire for increased facilities for female education has the sympathy of Government, it would be much easier to help them if they would also help themselves.

8
7.10.15

St. E. the Governor

I prefer the wording in the margin - as less likely to raise hopes - under existing circumstances.

9
9.10.15



Subject
The ~~opening~~ of new
secondary schools for
girls will be considered shortly
by the D.P.I. and a
conference of Inspectresses
during this cold weather

9
9.10.15

L.P. Box 18
2

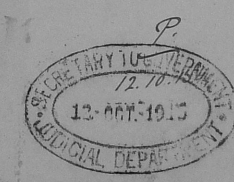
W. T. Hunter.

Before I note further -
will you please consider
with D.P.I. in mind
whether it is desirable to
let this reputation happen
the confidence of Inspectors
or not.

If we defer it, it will be rather
too late for next year's budget.

If in no case, we can take
any steps in next year's budget.
that is not so important.

I am quite willing to see them
at some time or other.



Submitted that the D.P.D. may be consulted w/o with reference to His Excellency's note above.

Send d.o. her zine

647
15.10.15

IL
15.10.15

LG. 10. 18

SD. 3340-1 EdB 19

18-10-15.

My dear Stone

As you are doubtless aware, some of the residents of Mangalore are very anxious to have a secondary school for girls started there, and they have asked His Excellency the Governor to receive a representation on the subject. It was proposed to defer seeing them till the question had been examined by the conference of representatives which you are holding. But might, however, result in the exclusion from the budget of a project which ^{would} ~~would~~ ^{be} ~~be~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{great} ~~great~~ ^{importance} ~~importance~~ find place in it. I am so all you in these circumstances when you propose to hold the conference of representatives, whether you favor the project for a Government secondary school for girls at Mangalore and whether you advise to budget means an early hearing of the representation

Yours
16.10.15

18/10/15

18/10/15

19

C.N. 3608 Eps
22. 10. 15

11



The Old College, Nungambakam,
21st October 1915.

My dear Todhunter,

Yours A. B. Sankar
D.P. 3340.146
18. 10. 15.

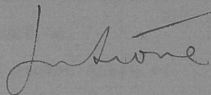
The Conference of Inspectresses is to
be held on December 20th and following days.

2. An important matter which I propose
to place before them is the drawing up of a
programme for the opening of Secondary Schools
for girls with a view to coordinating action
in this direction and diminishing the likelihood
that one locality may be preferred to another
for this purpose on grounds other than greater
need.

3. I should think it very likely that the
Inspectresses will put Mangalore high in their
list, but if there is any budgeting to be done
could not we have a lump allotment for ---
Secondary schools for girls or would it be
too late to budget after the Inspectresses
have reported? Of course Mangalore is by no

means the only place that wants a Secondary
school.

Yours sincerely,



To

The Hon'ble Mr. C.G. Todhunter, I.C.S.,

Ag. Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Please see Mr. Stone's d.o. on the previous page. The question for consideration is whether a lump allotment for secondary schools for girls may be entered in the budget for 1916-17 pending the submission of detailed schemes after the Inspection Conference. Submitted that the Financial Department is not likely to agree to such a course, since the scheme is not as yet formulated nor any rough estimate for it prepared. Further, in a recent letter from the Govt. of India that Govt. have stated that in regard to the budget estimates for the ensuing year that no provision should be proposed for new schemes of expenditure unless they are of pressing urgency. It would therefore seem that no lump provision can be made in the budget at present. If, however, after the conference of the Inspectresses is over a case can be made out in regard to the urgency of opening a secondary girls' school at Mangalore, then the necessary provision may be made by the Finance Committee which will meet ^(sometime) between the 15th and the 20th January next, from the "unallotted" at the disposal of Financial.

2. Perhaps the remarks of the Financial Department may be obtained w.o. with reference to para. 3 of Mr. Stone's d.o. on the previous page, before the file is circulated.

(No 1488 Finance Dept.
13. 10. 15 - received
in Financial) (4)

to H. E. the Governor.

Th
22.10.15

I don't think we need trouble
Financial. With reference to India's
recently letter, of which copy is
put up, we may take it as
practically certain that there will
be no funds for this scheme till
the war is over. We may therefore
tell the proposed deputations that
the subject of new secondary schools
for girls will be considered mostly
by the D.P.S. and a conference
of inspectors, but that it is
very improbable that the Govt
will make to make any grant
for the purpose during the continuance
of the war. If His Excellency approves,
it might perhaps be added that,
if they still wish to state their
case, we will be ready to hear
them on a date to be fixed.

H. E. the Governor

23.10.15

26.10.15





GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADRAS.

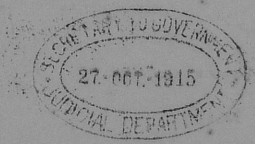
26th October 1915.

My dear Todhunter,

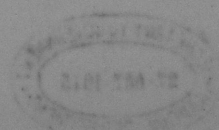
With reference to the discussions on this file, His excellency would ask you to bear in mind the director of Public Instruction's suggestion that if possible some money be provided for new Secondary Girls' Schools; which are the essential feeders of the Colleges for Women. The question is not necessarily one of a new scheme or a large new expenditure. There may be Educational monies available from other heads.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature



The Hon'ble Mr C.G. Todhunter, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Educational Dept.



A draft order is submitted for approval.
 2. The instructions in the P.S.G's d.o on the present page have been noted for reference in connection with the budget.

PA
 28.10.15
 Th
 28.10.15

25.10.15

With reference to his letter ^{address} to
P. S. G. J. nil. September 1915, regarding
the establishment of a Govt. Seccon
school for girls in ^{that town} Mangalore,
Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja
he informed that the subject
new secondary schools for girls
he considered shortly by the D.
and a conference of inspectors
but that it is ^{improbable} ~~very~~ improbable
~~the~~ Govt. will be able to make
grants for the purpose &
the continuance of the war &
proposed deputation still
state their case, His Excellency

be ready to hear them on a date to be fixed. appoint a date

for hearing them
28.10.15
in receiving an
intimation to that
effect

25.10.15

In, Mr. Rao Bahadur S. Ramayya
Punja, M.A., B.A., B.L.
Retired St. Judge,
Mangalore,
South Canara.

The S.D.

CO. 2/11/15

29/10/15

29

received & notated and
L.A., L.A., B.A., B.L.
Retired St. Judge,
Mangalore,
South Canara.

received & notated and
L.A., L.A., B.A., B.L.
Retired St. Judge,
Mangalore,
South Canara.

received & notated and
L.A., L.A., B.A., B.L.
Retired St. Judge,
Mangalore,
South Canara.

P.S.

28

I have initialled Mr. Todhunter's note on this file. But please ask him to bear in mind D.P.'s suggestion that if possible some money be provided for new secondary girls schools: they are the essential feeders of the colleges for women.

P

26.10.15.

It is not necessarily a question of a new scheme or a large new expenditure. There may be what money is available.

P.S.

I have initialled Mr. Todhunter's note on this file. But please ask him to bear in mind D.P.L.'s suggestion that if possible some money is provided for new secondary girls schools: they are the essential feeders of the colleges for women.

P

26.10.15.

It is not necessarily a question of a new scheme, or a large new expenditure. There may be what money is available.

great influence, and the determination to have a monopoly of Catholic education. The Teachers' Association met and protested, and, among other resolutions, passed the following:

Resolved that a Memorial may be submitted to the Hon. Director of Public Instruction, Madras, expressing the incalculable harm caused to Vernacular Education in general and to the stability of the Aided Elementary Schools in the Town in particular, by the injudicious step that is being pursued in some of the Secondary Schools in Mangalore in making English the medium of instruction in the Primary classes for the last two years, and that a Committee be appointed to draft the said Memorial.

Resolved that the Association regrets to note the activities observable in some quarters in Mangalore in starting new schools in the close proximity of long existing and well-established schools, in order to suppress them, and that due representations may be made to the Educational Authorities about the particular instances of the same that have come to its knowledge in Jeppia, Bijay, Permannur and Adankurra.

Our special interest in the matter is the one to which we often draw attention, the public danger of non-British subjects obtaining control over Elementary Education in this country. We have suffered from the German invasion, and the co-operation of German missionaries

1915

DEPARTMENT.

OM NEWSPAPERS.

with their country after War broke out, to say nothing of the disloyalty they

inculcated in the Indian children. Now we have Italians in Mangalore. Italy was an Ally of Germany through all the years during which preparations were going on for War. It is a curious maya in our Rulers that makes the name "missionary" cover, like charity, a "multitude of sins" and makes religious sympathy becloud political duty. It is a political madness to place the children of a Nation under foreign care; they will grow up disloyal to the Empire.

An appeal has come to us from the Secretary of the Teachers' Association to help them in placing their case before the public. We print to-day the first of three articles forwarded to us, entitled, "Educational Campaign in Mangalore," and the other articles will follow. It is right that the Indian lay Catholics, struggling against foreign domination, should be able to place their case before the public.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The New India*
 2. Published at— *Madras*
 3. Dated— *10th May 1915*

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN
MANGALORE

Missionary vs. Lay Enterprise

Till the year 1880, Higher Education was obtained in Mangalore by attending the local Government College. In that year the Italian Jesuit missionaries, who had received the charge of the Mangalore Diocese in 1778, opened the S. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and duly raising it to the first grade, have been enjoying sole proprietorship of the education of the Catholic youth of Canara for over a quarter of a century, securing exclusive attendance of Catholic children to their College by issuing a regular mandate, forbidding any Catholic child to attend any non-Catholic institution, without the special permission of the Bishop, under pain of being debarred from the religious ceremonial privileges. Boycotting of the other local literary institutions by the Catholic children, including the Government College, has been so thoroughly achieved by this means that the attendance of one or two Catholic youths at these non-Catholic schools, under force of painful necessity, is even to-day looked upon with great disfavour. Children obtained primary education in the various small schools of the District, and sought admission into the First Form of this College. As the course of education was rather smooth and unimpeded, complaints were few and far between.

A regular enjoyment of the proprietorship for a long period enabled these missionaries to be looked upon in course of time as the sole educators of the Canara Catholic youth. They took advantage of this, as well as the chance offered by the New Regulations of 1905, and by giving a peculiar twist to the education in their institutions insured primacy for their schools. In the three primary secondary schools, under their management, they changed the medium of instruction from the vernacular which was the long recognized vernacular of the district, Canarese—and used the English language instead, thus standing unique in this respect not only in Canara but on the whole of the West Coast. This Anglicized system of education, which after all is not what Government desires by the New Regulations, brought on a radical change and upset the usual order of the course of education, which, in spite of New Regulations is still maintained in the non catholic institutions, in the interest of the community depending upon them. The material prosperity that resulted for their institutions by the apprehensions thus caused in the masses as to the possibility of securing admission to these Jesuit managed institutions later on, if the people sent their children to small lay schools at the beginning, is of such vast extent that the missionaries are obliged to have three, four, divisions in each of the lower classes, and still refuse admission for want of space.

An Unfulfilled Duty

The Italian missionaries enjoy this material

prosperity at the cost of the small lay schools of the town, which they discarded as their feeders, and thus foiling the mission in life of these schools gave a death blow to their very existence. The only remedy that could keep their normal strength intact was the institution of a Higher Elementary School to render them independent of Secondary education. These missionaries enjoyed their allegiance these 20 to 30 years, and, when they did not want them any more as feeders, should have made provision for their future existence by instituting the required Higher Elementary School; nay, as sole educators of Catholics, it was their duty to make provision for at least lower secondary education on by means of the Higher Elementary Schools for such of the Catholic children, whose entrance into their College has been made impossible by them, by the radical change of the medium of instruction. Having all they desired in secondary education, they did not care for even looking after their duties as sole educators of the Catholics among the poor, nay by revising the religious veto, they did not allow these poor people, unable to obtain education at their hands, to obtain the same in the non Catholic institutions, where things are in the usual order.

The inconveniences, loss of time and money, and obstruction to the smooth progress of education of so many Catholic children—trained through the medium of Canarese up to standard IV in the 600 to 700 Elementary Schools of Canara, when they have perforce to squeeze themselves and get up the ladder again in the missionary schools—can better be imagined than expressed. The Catholic lay teacher-managers of aided elementary schools of Mangalore, suffering heavily from the ruin caused to their schools by the self-interested action of the Italian missionaries, out of necessity put their heads together and devised means to save themselves and their schools. The concerted, preserving labours of three to four years have enabled them to run at present two completely recognised Higher Elementary Schools of their own, with the lower elementary schools of their comrades-in-suffering as their feeders, and thus conduct elementary education prosperously, and quite independently of the missionaries and their peculiar secondary education. The missionaries did not care to think of elementary education till the laymen's enterprise proved successful, and the independent flags now flying gloriously over the lay-managed Higher Elementary Schools

seem to have brought home to them that their neglect has allowed the proprietorship of elementary education to fall into lay hands, and the large flushing grants to these Higher Elementary Schools and the enhanced rate of grants have convinced them that, after all, elementary education is a profitable concern, and not merely "food for the pigs" as they had originally thought. Attempts therefore must be immediately made, they seem to have thought, to snatch away the hold on elementary education from the laymen's hands, along with their industrial plans, the "end justifying the means."

So these Jesuit Missionaries have started their Canara Catholic Association, with the Lord Bishop of Mangalore himself as president, and seem to have given out that they

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—
2. Published at—
3. Dated—

have started this association to promote the (variously named) welfare of the local Catholic community, to persuade its members to endow it with donations and contributions; but in reality it is intended, as any ordinary worker in the field can immediately find out, to collect funds from the people and spend them primarily on the re-constitution of Parochial schools, most of which are in a crumbling state at present, in consequence of the total neglect of the parish priests, who make the parishes entrusted to them as a temporary lease granted to them, and therefore pocket all the income available, not caring to spend any on these schools, because they are not sure of reaping the fruits of their investments. The plan suggests that the Parochial schools thus reorganized are to be raised to the higher elementary grade, with all the lay schools of the Parish as their dependants, and with the electric wire-like net work of Missionary Higher Elementary Schools, thus installed throughout the District, secure the hold also on the elementary education of the Catholics of Canara.

An Instructive Tale

A regular campaign with all the existing elementary institutions of Canara, irrespective of denomination, whether they are Board, non-Catholic or Catholic, will have to be waged while putting this plan into operation, resulting in the dislocation of these schools of an extent depending upon circumstances, complete if necessary; and the Missionary force is strengthening itself for the combat by attacking first the Catholic Lay Elementary Schools, as they will be easily yielding, or easily made to do so, and the campaign has been accordingly started at the centre, the town of Mangalore, the lay small schools that had again erected themselves by their own efforts coming to grief thereby. As mentioned above, the two higher elementary schools are the two stand-points of the lay enterprise in elementary education in Mangalore, and the first action of this campaign, with such far reaching, devastating results, has been the starting of the two New Parochial Schools one rival to each of the Higher Elementary Schools, a lay-man, Jeppoo Asylum School, so far intended only for the orphans of the Asylum, mostly convert from low caste, is thrown open to the public, and with the prospects of being raised to the Higher Elementary grade is posted against St. John's Higher Elementary School of Jeppoo, managed by Mr. John V. Roche of the "Compressed Classes Mission" of Mangalore and the Bijay S. Francis Xavier's Parochial School, with the same prospects, is posted against the S. Xavier's Pioneer Higher Elementary School, Kadri, of Mr. Marcel A.M. D'Souza of the same Mission, and the imitation of names for these Parochial Schools, sounding the same as those of the lay schools, when those Parochial schools suggest that a total suppression of the lay schools and usurpation of the original name is intended. Though the attacks are intended against the Higher Elementary Schools, there is still time before the same can effect these well established schools. The immediate sufferers are St. Joseph's School, Kankanady, and SS. Francis and Paul's Schools, Bijay, the regular victims of this campaign, and the effect of it

is such that their strength has dwindled down to one-third of the number they had before the advent of the New Parochial Schools. How has this been possible? The use of the awful influence these Missionaries have on the people, concessions of all sorts in the school fees, promises of future conveniences and benefits, prejudices against the lay Catholic managers created among the parents of the children, and "all means justified by the end" have tended to work this out. Depending upon precedents, ten Catholic Headmasters of these afflicted small schools went on a deputation to his Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore, in January 1914, and as fruits of their labour only obtained a clear knowledge of the Missionaries' policy of action, that the Missionaries were bent upon having "A Parochial School for each Church" existing, or yet to be constructed, and were told that the Missionaries' actions were to be tolerated for the sake of the religious good resulting from these Parochial Schools thus brought into existence.

Rule 173 of the Madras Inspection Code enables the ailing schools to appeal to the Department to use all the legitimate means at its disposal to discourage the existence of such unnecessary schools, opened for mere factious competitions with lay enterprise to suppress it, since the ten existing Catholic Elementary Schools are more than sufficient to cater for the needs of the place, which has only about 1000 Catholic children attending Elementary Schools, as the best part of the school-going Catholic population has been already drawn to the primary classes of the Jesuit managed secondary schools. Systematic representations were made by the

suffering individual schools and by the whole local Teachers' Association to the local educational authorities, and that independent officer, Mr. H.O. Kershaw, no respecter of persons or faces, and a sympathiser with lay enterprise, studied the question thoroughly by means of these representations and the reports submitted to him by Mr. Mangosha Rao, B.A. L.L., the then Supervisor of Schools, and decided the question once for all by issuing orders of recognition up to Standard III to the Jeppoo Asylum School, restricting its use to orphans only, and requiring as a condition of recognition that the Asylum authorities should send the children of the neighbouring schools back to them.

The Next Blow

Undaunted by this check, the Missionaries simply defied the order in public and appealed against it to the successor of Mr. Kershaw, who, unluckily for the cause of the laymen, was transferred. The same misfortune befell the laymen in the transfer of Mr. N. Krishna Rao, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, and also of Mr. Mangosha Rao, the Supervisor, who were all sympathetic towards the old existing schools. The Missionaries with their usual quickness of perception saw that Rai Bahadur M. Raghnathia Rao, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, who has all through his tenure of office in the South Canara been one of sympathy with the poor lay teachers and their enterprise, and has earned towards the close of his service a certain amount of unpopularity for himself among the hard-pressed teachers of South Canara by his screw-

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—
2. Published at—
3. Dated—

light measures, was the master of the field and the only person that could save them. The Rev. S. Noronha, the Bishop's secretary, used his influence on the Assistant Inspector, his old teacher, and made him visit the Lord Bishop of Mangalore at the episcopal residences and ever since that memorable visit the Assistant Inspector of Schools of South Canara, who till that time was at least inactive in this case, has used the influence of his pen and person for the success of the Missionary cause, and through his assistance the Missionaries have been able to prejudice Mr. T.O. Hedges, so popular in Kumbhakonam, against the helpless laymen, and make him take interest in the Parochial Schools, with the result that he has twisted the order of Mr. Kershaw to the Jeppoo Asylum School, making it ineffective. What is more, the Missionaries have now sought recognition for the three higher standards in the Asylum School. The Bijay Parochial School, posted against the other lay Higher Elementary School has also been prepared to be admitted to aid this year, while the lay small school at the place, admitted to aid last year, is refused recognition. So great is the influence of these missionaries over the local educational department.

These reverses do not seem to have diminished the confidence of these lay-teacher-managers in the British sense of fairness and justice, and they accordingly raised subscriptions among themselves and sent one of them, Mr. Marcel A. M. D'Souza of Kadri, Secretary of the Teachers' Association to Madras, to represent their case personally at the Hon. Director's Office. It is really painful to see that these Italian Missionaries, in trying to carry out their selfish object, are so unmindful of the troubles which their actions cause to these poor lay Managers of their own persuasion and are so unmerciful as to wage war upon their own constituents and dependents. It is sincerely hoped that our Director of Instruction with his assistant, Mr. Littlehales, who as an Inspector of the Schools of the VIII Circle has intimate knowledge of Canara, will speedily hold an independent enquiry into the case, and root out the cause of the trouble to these long-time happy lay managers, that has been afflicting them for over a year, and will take immediate action to safeguard the interests of their long standing and well established institutions, and free the local department from the pressure brought to bear upon it by the Missionary influence there.

CITIZEN

31
191533
Educational DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The New India*
 2. Published at— *Madras*
 3. Dated— *11th May 1915*

PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MANGALORE

BY A MANGALOREAN

PRIOR to the year 1905, such of the children studying in more than 600 Primary Schools of South Canara as desired to prosecute higher studies conveniently did so by joining the first Form of the High Schools or Colleges of the Mangalore town. The new regulations of the year 1905 dubbed these schools as elementary, with the object that children studying in these schools should not *en masse* seek admission into the High Schools. But as provision was not made for the required number of Secondary Primary Schools, to take the place of these schools kept aside from the privileged arena of education, the Secondary Schools of the town had, out of sheer necessity, to look upon as their feeders the very schools thus kept out. So the only effect of the new regulations upon the Elementary School going public was that they had to take up studies in the Secondary Schools, one or two classes lower than the standard they had studied in the Elementary Schools.

But S. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, conducted by the Jesuits of the Venetian Mission, took advantage of these times, and effected a more complete and radical change in the two systems of education than was possible for Government. These Italian Fathers represented to Government that the Vernacular of the District, Canarese, was not the Vernacular of the Catholic Native Christians of Canara, and obtained permission from the department to give instruction from the commencement (Infant Standard) in the English Language, a concession against rule 69 of the Madras Educational Rules. The results were marvellous and far-reaching and suddenly brought on an enviable material prosperity to their three Secondary Primary Schools, the only three of the kind in the whole district of South Canara. While the Catholic children studying up to the 4th standard through the medium of Canarese, in the more than 600 village schools of South Canara, have to "get up the ladder again" to prosecute their studies in this sole Catholic Secondary Institution, this step of the Italian Missionaries has been directly responsible for the "English Craze" present among the masses in Mangalore.

The Effect of the "Craze"

This "English Craze" has had the most baneful effect on the Catholic Lay Elementary Schools of the town. Even the children who could not easily foot the distance and foot the bill too deserted these Elementary Schools wholesale in favour of the same classes in Secondary Schools of these Missionaries for the sake of safeguarding the chance of their taking up the higher literary education imparted there, which happens to be the only means of decent livelihood these days. This blind desertion reduced these lay small schools to a mere skeleton of their prosperous condition, prior to the fatal year 1905. As people could not see any definite end in the education imparted in these small schools, and found them useless as feeders to the Catholic Secondary Institutions managed by the Jesuits, these people consequently began to despise

them. The lingering death thus caused to these despised lay Catholic Elementary Schools brought them to a state almost moribund towards the year 1910.

Common suffering brought the Teacher-Managers of these afflicted schools together, and combined thought convinced them that to resuscitate elementary education and save their invested concerns from sure impending death, they had to make industrial education the end of elementary education and either elementary education the means to attain that end. They formed themselves into a Mission, which they uniquely termed the "Compressed Classes Mission," and immediately took up the launching of higher elementary education in Mangalore to make the elementary schools independent of secondary education. That generous and sympathetic educationist, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., when he came to Mangalore in 1911, as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras, removed by personal action the local departmental prejudice against two of these schools suddenly developing themselves into a higher elementary schools. One of them, S. Xavier's Pioneer Higher Elementary School, Kadri, Mangalore, has worked itself up so speedily as to receive Rs. 1120 as annual grant for 1912-13, thus heading the list of aided schools in South Canara in the allotment of these grants for that year; its sister institution, S. John's Higher Elementary School, Jeppoo, Mangalore, has kept close step with it.

The Progress of the Lay Schools

The higher Elementary Schools of this Lay Mission have proved to the public that such schools are a successful concern, and the present departmental sympathies towards them and the award of the maximum increase of grants of 50 per cent. to the S. Xavier's P. H. E. School of Mangalore have given a great stimulus to their institution and we find higher elementary Schools cropping up in every part of South Canara. Nor was internal development lost sight of. With the staunch co-operation of Mr. U. Mangesha Rao, B.A., L.T., who has been a popular figure among the teachers of Mangalore as a sympathetic and earnestly working Supervisor of Schools, an Association of all the teachers of the town was formed, and the most progressive ideas and up-to-date methods are discussed during its well-attended bi-monthly meetings, and it has been responsible for the solution of many a problem of elementary education in Mangalore.

It was at the request of the Secretary of this Mangalore Elementary School Teachers' Association, that the late Hon. Mr. Vengalil Kunhi Raman Nair of Malabar, so successfully requested the Madras Government in the meeting of the Legislative Council that took place on November 11, 1913, to be pleased to transform the allotment of teaching grants to Aided Schools from an annual fixture to a quarterly one, and the Government has, in response, generously made it monthly, the benefits of which three or four districts of the East Coast now enjoy. When Mr. H. O. Kershaw came down to South Canara as Inspector of Schools, and issued orders to put into force a rule then existing in the Grant-in-Aid Code, that no English was to be taught in Elementary Schools in classes below the 4th stan-

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—

2. Published at—

3. Dated—

dard, this Association called for the Conference of the Managers of all the Aided Elementary Schools of Mangalore in the Canara High School hall on September 16, 1913, and represented to the President, Mr. Kershaw himself, the hardships that would devolve upon Elementary Schools on account of the same orders, and thus obtained the desired relief. Similar representations from other quarters and the agitation in the West Coast newspapers have resulted in a total dropping of this rule in the revised edition of the said Code.

Representations to the Governor

As its business of solution of problems for the year 1914, it appears that this Teachers' Association has taken advantage of the opportunity that was offered by the Governor's visit to South Canara in November last, and placed, in the name of the Managers of Aided Elementary Schools of South Canara, a memorial before His Excellency, signed by 40 such lay Managers, in which the inconveniences regarding the building grants, teaching grants, and the working of the two systems of education independently of one another without the necessary provisions for each, were embodied, praying for relief suggested. It is sincerely hoped that the enlightened Government of Lord Pentland will accord a sympathetic consideration to these representations.

The crowning part of the works of utility to the credit of this Association has been its arrangement to show its loyalty towards the British Throne and its representatives in India on every recognised occasion that offered itself, and the creation of the consequent public spirit and sense of citizenship in its own way among the Elementary School children of Mangalore. On the last year's birthday of our much beloved Lord Hardinge, this Association organised the "Viceroy's Birthday School Children Fête" and fed about 4,000 children in the various schools attached to this Association, as the free gift of Messrs. Steven & Sons, Confectioners of Mangalore, and thereby earned the personal appreciation of the Viceroy. To commemorate the Darbar Day in Mangalore and celebrate it annually in a memorable way, teachers of this Association have instituted a Sports Cup, called the Mangalore Elementary School Teachers' Association Cup, a gift of the Manager of the S. Xavier's Pioneer Higher Elementary School of Mangalore, and nearly 30 Elementary Schools competed in the sports competition held for the first time for it on the Parade Ground on the Darbar day, last December. All was conducted successfully by the local Ambulance Corps.

This Teachers' Association, which has been able to turn out such silent, sterling work within such a small period of time, deserves every encouragement at the hands of the Government.

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1914
Educational DEPARTMENT.

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CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The New India*
2. Published at— *Madras*
3. Dated— *13th May 1915*

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN MANGALORE

BY THE "COMPRESSED CLASSES
MISSION," MANGALORE

A Lay Enterprise

SOME lay Teacher-Managers of Aided Elementary Schools of Mangalore joined hands with a few of their friends who had acquaintance with the working of industries, and formed themselves into the "Compressed Classes Mission" in 1911, for the institution of industrial education in Mangalore. They were firmly convinced of the abiding truth of the maxim that "on the revival of industries depends the regeneration of the nation".

Now the usual way of imparting industrial education, or rather the direct way of doing it, is to start an industrial school, make large investments upon its equipment and employ trained experts to impart the instruction to the children that go to that institution. Experience of this literary age tells us that the average boy does not bid good-bye to the purely literary education, (which happens to be at present the only visible way of fitting one self to earn a decent livelihood,) in favour of an industrial education, if its dignity and its tangible fruit are not brought home to him. Managers of these industrial schools, therefore, have to draw material for their schools from the very scum of society, from which an efficient band of trained experts cannot be turned out.

Members of this Mission, who, after all, are not capitalists, chose an indirect way of achieving their object. To resuscitate the fast declining Elementary Schools, as well as to prepare boys for the proposed Industrial School, Mr. Marcel A.M. De Souza, of Kadri, and Mr. J. V. Roche, of Jeppoo, volunteered to organise and conduct Higher Elementary Schools, while the industrial members took up the starting of the mechanics workshops required for the purpose. Their concerted action for these three years has blessed these workers with results, which has made the immediate institution of the industrial school possible and representatives of this Mission lately came to Madras to put their matured plans before Mr. Tressler, Director of Industries, for his guidance and help to start this school on recognised lines.

The efforts of Mr. Marcel A.M. De Souza have resulted in the transforming of an Elementary School, 40 years old, into a completely recognised Higher Elementary School having at present above 300 children in its seven standards, managed by a staff of 13 teachers. His school, which is called the S. Xavier's Pioneer Higher Elementary School, Kadri, Mangalore, succeeded in getting the maximum grant of 50% increase allowable under the existing rules for his work of 1912-13, and it seems a similar percentage has been recommended by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, who inspected his work for 1913-14. His co-worker, Mr. John V. Roche, of Jeppoo, who tries to keep pace with him, has succeeded in extending his school building, for which a Government grant of Rs. 1,100 has been sanctioned. These two Teacher-Managers are the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the local Teachers' Association; and among its guiding

spirits they take a prominent place.

The industrial members, Messrs. J. M. Pais and Brothers of Bolar have also successfully completed the initiative equipment of their workshops. A casting foundry has been established on the premises and casting, fitting and all the relative work of a complete mechanic workshop is in full operation. Their establishment which goes by the name of S. Anne's Mechanic Workshops, employs 11 artizans of the various sections of the mechanical work, and turns out from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 work per day. Out of the Rs. 20,000 invested in the whole plan—the Higher Elementary Schools and the Workshops—the major part is invested in the latter. Messrs. Pais Brothers have all the while fitted themselves for their Mission by training annually half a dozen to a dozen boys in mechanics, who now hold lucrative posts in the establishment itself or elsewhere.

The plans now published in printed form suggest that it is the idea of this Mission to impart to the children entrusted to them an elementary literary education of the recognised scheme, pure and simple, in the standard till the fourth which constitute the Primary Department. In the Higher Standards V, VI and VII which constitute the Higher, or the "Intermediate," Department higher literary education of the recognised scheme is to be given, while one or other of the industries or a section of one practiced in the literary or the industrial schools is to be suggested to the students to be taken up as an optional subject such as is to their individual liking. All these seven standards of the Government recognised scheme are to be taken as the preparatory ground for the industrial education to be imparted in the three higher classes VIII, IX and X which constitute the Final or the "Industrial" Department of the elementary education scheme of the mission.

It is resolved that all along the preparatory classes teachers should be requested to speak in glowing terms of the noble dignity of industries, the high remuneration that is paid to trained industrialist and other benefits resulting therefrom, so much so that when the children enter the Higher Department they must be yearning to learn one of them. Tangible fruits from industrial education must be brought home to them all during their scholastic course of three years in the

Higher Department, giving encouragement to efficiency by means of prizes and scholarships. Once they are interested and get a taste for the industries, it will be impossible to alienate students resolved on taking up industries for their education after finishing the VII Standard. The main point of success, therefore, lies in the ability to create interest for industries in the students. This policy is already being practised in the Higher Elementary Schools of the Mission, and the results are marvellous.

It is hoped that a three years' practise in an industry as an optional subject will enable a pupil to acquire sufficient training in it to be a fair worker at the close of his literary education, so as to make his further practice a work of utility. As a sure and unfailing inducement for him to take up industrial education in the VIII Standard, and at the same time to enable

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CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—

2. Published at—

3. Dated—

him to make it a means of earning his livelihood, which happens to be a duty to many a poor boy at this age, 15 to 18 years. Scholarships must be awarded to each boy of a value of the salary he can get by making use of his lower secondary education elsewhere. The amount of these scholarships must be raised by putting his work to account, and this is no difficulty, for illiterate industrial students of the workshops of the Mission after putting three month's apprenticeship earn As. 3 to As. 5 a day at the present time.

The thorough practicality and the ease with which the members of this Mission have instituted the flourishing Higher Elementary Schools and equipped their efficient workshops with in a short period of three years, go far to create the hope that the final stage of their plans will be brought to a success by them by means of the same practical methods at their disposal, which they have used in bringing their plans to the present concrete shape. It would really be a boon to the country, if their success showed to us that industrial education can be made the final stage of the elementary education, running parallel to the High School Department of a Secondary School scheme, turning out trained industrial artisans from their X Standard capable of earning one rupee a day, which is the remuneration obtained by a good ordinary artisan in these days, and so prove to the masses that a ten years' education by the elementary scheme enables a boy to earn more than the education of the same period in the Secondary Schools, for, after all, Matriculates find it hard these days to get a start of Rs. 20 per mensem.

It is gratifying to note that this is all a lay concern, and we recommend it to the sympathetic consideration of the public and of the Government for encouragement and support to enable these earnest workers to bring their plans to a glorious end.

1915

Educational DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *New India*
 2. Published at— *Madras*
 3. Dated— *29. 5. 15*

X EDUCATION IN MANGALORE

TO THE EDITOR OF *New India*

I wish to call your attention to your editorial under the heading "Education in Mangalore," that appeared in the issue of the 10th instant. Into the question you discuss it is not at present my intention to enter. But there is one suggestion you make, against which I, as a Mangalorean Catholic, must most emphatically protest. "Now," you write, "we have Italians in Mangalore. Italy was an Ally of Germany through all the years during which preparations were going on for the war. It is a political madness to place the children of a nation under foreign care; they will grow up disloyal to the Empire. The inference obviously is that the Catholics of Mangalore who are being educated by the Italian Jesuits may be a danger to the Empire in the near future. May I point out that this conclusion is as misleading as it is mischievous. I challenge you to produce one veritable instance, where the slightest shade of a doubt has been thrown upon the loyalty of the least Catholic in Mangalore. That loyalty, permit me to add, is not the effervescence of a passing sentiment, but is deep-rooted in the very religion of the people, based as it is, upon Christ's own words, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Long before *New India* was heard of, the loyalty of the Canara Catholics had been demonstrated in town and hamlet, and long after *New India* ceases to be and is forgotten, that loyalty will shine resplendent as a star in the firmament of Indian politics.

I have written strongly, because I feel strongly. It seems to me that your anticipation is purely gratuitous. It does not appear that the article "The Educational Campaign in Mangalore" gives the slightest hint as to the disloyalty of Mangalorean Catholics. Holding as you do the powerful position of a responsible Editor of a well-conducted journal, it might have been reasonably expected, that you would have exercised greater precaution before you levelled so tremendous a charge against a whole people. May I, therefore, request you to withdraw the baseless insinuation, and to do the only thing proper under the circumstances, viz., make the *amende honorable*?

Mangalore

U. K.

[We willingly publish the letter. We did not charge the Catholics of Mangalore with disloyalty, but made a general proposition as to a very real danger. No subject of a foreign Power should have control of Indian education.—ED.]

New India
Mangalore

6 August 1915

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE MANGALORE

LIKE some individuals who, possessing all the qualities that go to make a man, yet seem to be born to remain unknown, certain institutions never see the light of fame. They remain in the background, unnoticed, unsympathised and unheard of. They seem to be destined for a world of silence, where a casual wanderer may be surprised to hear the sweetest strains of music where he expected them least. While institutions in favourable spots, or working under favourable conditions, ring the world with fame, these live on in solitary usefulness, and work with patient zeal. They touch the heart of one who sees them, work in patient silence, without any hope of remuneration or worldly fame.

One such is the little-known of S. Aloysius' College at Mangalore, in the remotest corner of the jurisdiction of the Madras University. Taking no part in the intellectual controversies that seem to threaten the very foundation of our University, and ambitious only to do its duty while better men may lead, it follows with unostentatious zeal the dictate of its natural head. The University may quarrel, the University may make its bye-laws, the University may proclaim what they think it best the people may have; it follows the routine dictated to it by men better placed. Nobody seems to care for it. It does not cry, and no mother gives it milk.

We often hear of University elections—of members elected to the Senate, of members nominated for the Syndicate, Examiners appointed or fellowships conferred,—but no mention is made of this deserving institution. As if to recognise its existence for their own sake, they have conferred an examinership in Latin—the least coveted in the University—on one of its professors who really deserves better treatment. Is it because they have no one here capable of undertaking the burdensome duties of the esoteric circle? If that be the case, the work turned out by its professors must in its essence be inferior to that done by the best favoured. It is true that they get only a very small number of students, and, extensively speaking, the work is small. But the labour is all the same. A countenance favoured by the great is always fortunate, and this college lacks the countenance of the great. A lack-lustre lamp attracts very few mouths, and an unfavoured countenance attracts very few followers. Set the seal of fame upon it and you will see the crowd that comes to it.

We can have a knowledge of its efficiency from the results of the highest examinations. In the recent B.A. Degree Examination 13 came out successful out of 16 sent up for the Examination in History. Every year the results are brilliant.

Then what about the studies? Do the professors only coach the students up for the examination? Many of the graduates sent out of this College shine in the highest circle of intellectual life. This argues not examination cramming alone. Something more, the professors are not what they call "very ordinary" ones. My personal acquaintance with some of them has confirmed me in the opinion that some of them at least are men whose intelligence verges upon genius. In Mathematics or in the other sciences these professors can stand with unbent head before any presidency, while in History and Economics the Rev. Fr. Macry is at least the equal of any professor in this University in attainments, except perhaps in fame. I

know of several professors of note in the University; yet have I met with none who can win the palm in these subjects from the hands of the Rev. Fr. Macry. One who understands the excellent management of this institution would desire no better managers than the present Principal, the Rev. Fr. C. Perazzi, S.J., and the Vice-Principal, the Rev. Fr. T. Noronha, S.J.

I have brought these things to your notice simply to show to the impartial public the falsity of the specious arguments of its irresponsible detractors, who thunder against it in popular newspapers like *New India*. The reason for their animosity may be the religious tone of this Roman Catholic institution. But as far as I know, its professors are extremely broad-minded and sympathetic towards all religionists. I am myself an orthodox Hindu, and yet find reason to believe in their broad-minded sympathy. I want further, to impress, through your columns, upon the University, the necessity for better considering the welfare of this solitary College, and bringing it more closely into the current of the intellectual progress of this Presidency.

M. M. NAIR

Mangalore

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