

Educational (1915) Department.

Miscellaneous SERIES.

G.O. No. 576 Edl.

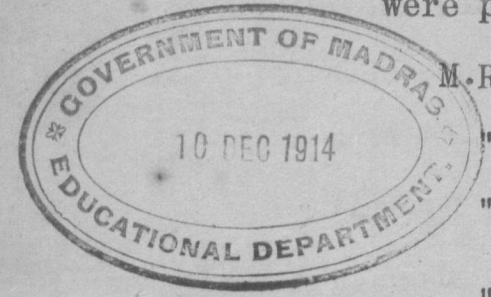
DATED 31-5-15

[Despatch Abstract.]

Conference

Recording with remarks the proceedings of the informal — held by H E the Governor with the educational officers of the Krishna district on the 8th December 1914.

At 12 noon on Tuesday the 8th December 1914 His Excellency held an informal conference with the educational officers of the Kistna district. The following officers were present:-



- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| M.R.Ry.V.R.Venkatarama Ayyar | Avl., Inspector of Schools |
| " S.Swaminatha Ayyar | Avl., Asst. " |
| " T.Achutha Rao | Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Masulipatam range |
| " T.Tirumalrao Nayudu, | " Bezwada range |
| " C.S.Narasimhamurthi Rao | " Narsapur range |
| " S.Gopalam, | " Kovvur range |
| " V.Jagganatha Rao | " Ellore range |
| " G.Mukundaswami Sastri, | " Bhimavaram range |
| " C.Raghavachari, | " Ganavaram range |
| " V.Krishna Iyengar | " Nandigama range |
| " U.Venkataramayya | " Gudivada range |
| " E.Ramakrishnayya | " Kaikalur range. |

Ghulam Dhastagir, Sub-Asst. Inspector, Guntur Muhammadan range.

M.R.Ry.C.Suryaprakasarao, Sub-Asst. Inspector, Tanuku range.

Messrs.J.M.Turing, I.C.S., Collector, C.B.Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and G.R.Ennis of the Noble College, were also present.

D.P.'s remarks

The schools receive full benefit under the Grant-in-aid Govt (a) and for the rest page 7 infra

Proposals under (b) Consideration - page 7 infra

There are 18 secondary schools in the Kistna district which are fairly adequate to its needs. What is wanted is however is improvement of equipment of the existing schools and an improvement in the class and training of teachers. Graduate teachers are trained only in Madras and Travancore, and graduates from the Circars are usually unwilling to go so far for training. There is a secondary training school in Rajahmundry and it was suggested that it should be extended to include graduate training classes. Such classes existed 4 years ago but seem to have been given up for lack of numbers. School buildings also require extension from time to time, but this is being looked after by the manage the do

As to playgrounds the Government of India some time

ago offered a substantial grant for improving physical conditions in schools. In Madras a committee was appointed for Madras City, which proposed the acquisition of various plots for playgrounds. After the position in Madras had been examined, it was proposed to attend to the needs of the mofussil and for this reason mofussil schools were circularised some time ago as to the adequacy of their playgrounds and their ability to contribute towards the improvement of them. How far intentions in this direction can be carried out under existing circumstances remains to be seen, but in any case the interruption, if any is necessary, will only be temporary.

4. Elementary Training Schools. The district is backward in the matter of trained elementary teachers. There are some 400 passed teachers who are untrained. The C.M.S. School in Masulipatam has 80 or 90 men under training but this School is primarily for supplying teachers to C.M.S. schools and only when there are vacancies for other teachers can other classes secure training there. This position is not satisfactory and the following proposal has been made. There are 3 sessional schools working in the district, one for unpassed teachers and two for the training of passed teachers. The proposal is to close these two latter and to substitute for them an elementary training school at Ellore.

Teaching Profession It was agreed that the best men do not care to undertake teaching as a career. It was not entirely a question of salaries. A man preferred to start on Rs.20 in Government service with prospects of promotion and pension on retirement, rather than to accept a post on Rs.60 as teacher. Some present also thought that the teaching profession did not carry the same social standing as Government service or the legal ~~profession~~ ^{profession}. The institution of a provident fund, if such was sanctioned, would do something to improve matters. It was agreed that if the quality of the elementary teachers was improved, it might be possible to do

Grants have been sanctioned for two schools - page 8

The suggestion to open a training school in the place of sessional schools has been made to the P.D.B. Until the action is taken by the P.D.B. on the above is known, the question of the Govt. opening a school may be over. - page 9 infra

A scheme is under the consideration of the Govt. - page 9 infra

away with the class of Supervisors who were at present occupied largely in instructing elementary masters.

The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools had from 150 to 230 schools each to inspect every year.

Muhammadan Education There are 80 elementary schools in the district, 60 of which are Board schools and the rest aided schools. This provides sufficient facilities for Muhammadan children and when the Training School for Muhammadans recently established at Guntur begins to turn out trained Muhammadan teachers, the quality of teachers is likely to improve.

In Bandar there are 2 Muhammadan elementary schools but English in them is not compulsory and boys going to secondary schools are in consequence not found fit for the first form. The Inspector explained that steps had been taken to rectify this state of things.

Mr. Ennis stated that up to 2 years ago the C.M.S. had a Muhammadan branch school, which had to be closed for lack of funds. Lately he had been several times approached by Muhammadans, who were anxious that their children should have better facilities for secondary education. The C.M.S. had already 70 or 80 pupils in secondary classes and some 17 in college classes. What was required was a regular Muhammadan school to serve as a feeder for supplying Muhammadan boys to the high school and college.

If the C.M.S. open a branch school for Muhammadans, grants can be given under the grant-in-aid Code. On the proposals for the whole of the recurring grant for Muhammadan education, scholarships have been provided - page 9 infra

Panchama Education There are 500 Panchama schools in the district maintained by the Missions and about 60 under Boards and 40 more under private management. The work of providing education to Panchamas is thus receiving sufficient attention. There are Board schools also for other backward classes which are treated as part time schools, the pupils attending for 2 hours at whatever time is most convenient.

Elementary Education It was said that elementary aided schools did not do well in the upland tracts, where the people were poor. Either more Board schools should be opened or fees lowered or even abolished, while a freer

Grants have been sanctioned in 1914-15 for opening 18 schools under the head page 9010 infra

No remarks

do

no remarks

On 1913-14 a
large subsidy was
granted -

It is to be tried in
Guntur in 1915-16. It will
be introduced in Krishna, if
successful.

Finances will not
permit - page 10 up

(b)

Night schools give
greater occasion for
frauds - page 10

(c)

aching Narsapur
T.B. is correct.
- page 10

(d)

Quechani is under
consideration
- page 11

supply of books, slates etc. might do something. The monthly payment of grants has been tried experimentally in Guntur and, if introduced into the Kistna district, would have a great effect in encouraging such schools. Further, in poor villages and also in large towns where the cost of living was high, the minimum grant might be raised from Rs.3 to 4.

There are 4 night schools in Bandar, which work from 7 to about 9-30 p.m. at night and are well attended. The teachers in them, if they also teach in day schools, receive no extra teaching grant, but only capitation grant.

It was said that the Narsapur Taluk Board had taken no notice of the recent Government notification about backward classes. Against this it was urged that the classes included in the list were not all backward in all districts, for instance the Kammas who were included in the list were the richest ryots in the Narsapur taluk and the Taluk Board could not be expected to agree to admit boys of this class at less than the full fees.

To the question of a differential scale of grants for pupils in different standards there were two sides. In one view the system of paying the same grant per pupil irrespective of the standard reached offered no inducement for teachers to promote children from one standard to another, while if differential grants were given, Inspecting officers could see that the children were not promoted to higher standards before they were fit for promotion. The other side was that the payment of differential grants encouraged teachers to promote children to standards for which they were not fit, while it was the part of the duty of the Inspecting officers to prevent teachers detaining pupils too long in any particular standard. The sense of the conference was on the whole in favour of differential grants.

High Schools under Taluk Boards. It was stated that the Taluk Boards had not access to large funds and could not provide the money necessary to run a high school. It would be

Steps are being taken
as occasion arises to
transfer the schools to the
Taluk Boards.

- page 11

better if high schools which were not Municipal high schools were under the control of the District Board. The Collector, however pointed out that the Narsapur Board which was the only one maintaining a high school in the district had an income of some 2 lakhs, while the funds of the District Board were as much earmarked for special purposes as those of the Taluk Boards.

Buildings and equipment. Grants were given for these purposes by the Government, but it was generally found impossible to spend more than about 25% of them during the year. What was required was the preparation of a programme for each district or taluk and especially the co-operation of the revenue department in carrying out this programme. For instance it was suggested that the revenue department might reserve sites for schools in villages in anticipation of the provision of grants for the purpose. At present it was said that the acquisition of sites, preparation of plans etc. took so long that there was no time left to build the school. The proposal applied to aided as well as to Board schools.

Hostels. Mr. Ennis said that if his Society proposed to build a hostel they were required to find half the estimated cost. This was a matter of great difficulty for them, especially as the estimated cost was frequently largely exceeded. The C.M.S. was differently placed in this respect from local boards, which also had to provide half the cost of hostels, for the District Board was able to provide its share from its general revenues raised by various forms of taxation, while the Church Missionary Society had no such resources but depended entirely on private subscriptions. He requested that Societies such as his might be required to provide only one third of the cost.

Fees. It was suggested that upper primary schools should be put on the same footing as lower primary schools in the matter of the appropriation of fees. This would no doubt cause a slight loss to Taluk Boards but would do something

Sites for board aided schools are generally acquired thro' Rev. Dept. & therefore there is not much difficulty. Elaborate plans & estimates are not also insisted on.

- page 11

Half grants are also given for expenses over estimated cost - special circumstances are always given special consideration

- page 11

Financial considerations will not permit this. It is also doubtful whether the position & quality of teachers will improve thereby

- page 11

to improve the position of teachers and consequently their quality.

(6)

Fees to teachers were paid either in cash instalment or in kind and the Inspector saw no objection to teachers receiving payment of their fees in kind at the season of Dusserah. The view however which obtained most support was that payment of Dusserah mamuls to teachers was objectionable since it led to serious abuses. There had been cases of touting by teachers for presents at Dusserah from parents of the pupils and the feeling existed that those pupils would receive most attention whose parents were able to subscribe the largest mamuls. These it was alleged were given in addition to the regular fees.

*It is not easy to
break down the
established
custom of the
Country - page 12
info*

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department,
for remarks.

Madras Governor's Camp,

9th December 1914.

Blattner

Private Secretary.

Educational Department

The D.P.I's remarks may, it is submitted, be
winded u.o. in the first instance on the suggestions
made at the Conference.

Se. A
10.12.14 11-12 m

J.P.1 u.o.

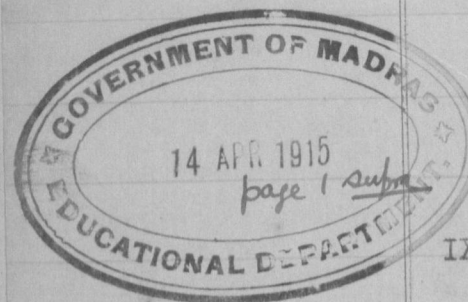
Ch. 4
12.12.14

Eolus 3840-1

12.12.14

had. in
15.12.14

No. 93 dated 12 April 15



The following are my remarks—

Para 2 (a). In addition to grants under Chapter
IX of the Grant-in-Aid Code special grants to the
extent of Rs. 8,600/- for general equipment and Rs.8,800
for special equipment of secondary schools were sanc-
tioned during the year 1913-1914, out of the special
allotment of 4 lakhs made by Government.

The aided institutions (11 in number) may and do
receive the benefit of the provisions of the Grant-in-
Aid Code.

There are six secondary schools in Kistna under
the management of Local Boards and these six schools
were worked at a total profit of Rs. 5,119/- to the
Boards in the year 1913-1914.

Para 2 (b). Proposals for the opening of a
Teachers' College for the Northern Circars are now
under the consideration of Government.

page 1 supra

pag 2 supra

(I)

do

(H)

p. 6 of p. 1027 Vol
31.8.14

(G)

Exp. no. 1231 Vol
4.11.14

Para 3. Grants have already been sanctioned. (G.O. No. 47 Edl., dated 15th January 1915) in the case of two schools.

Para 4. The same proposal was made to the Director sometime back by the Inspector, 2nd Circle, and the President, District Board, Kistna, sought the Director's opinion on the matter of closing the two additional Sessional Schools which are now working with the aid of the Provincial Subsidy (Rs. 5,000/- for the year 1914-1915). The President was informed that the additional Sessional Schools might be closed if it were found in consultation with the Inspector that there would be no necessity for their continuance. The President was also informed that if the Board could afford it, they would do well to open a training school in the district in place of the Sessional Schools.

The question of opening a temporary training school for the Kistna District was examined last year, but it was allowed to stand over pending the permanent retention of certain Government Lower Elementary Training Schools which were then borne on the temporary list. Now that the temporary training schools mentioned above have been restored to their permanent status and that the temporary training school at Amalapur will cease to work from April next perhaps the question of establishing a training school for the Kistna District may be reopened if funds are forthcoming. The consideration of this matter may, however, lie over until the action proposed

to be taken by the Kistna District Board on the suggestions contained in the first part of this paragraph is known.

Para 5. A detailed scheme for the establishment of a Government Provident Fund for certificated teachers in recognized schools (both secondary and elementary) under private management was submitted to Government for approval in November 1914 and their orders are awaited.

Para 6. (a) and (b) do not call for remarks.

" (c). If the C.M.S. open a Branch Secondary School at Masulipatam for the benefit of Muhammadans grants can be given under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

In the proposals made for the utilization of Rs. ^{30,000}3,000/- sanctioned for recurring expenditure on Muhammadan Education, a sum of Rs. 3,924 is proposed to be spent on scholarships as noted below :

7 scholarships for secondary schools at the rate of Rs. 3/- per mensem in forms 1 to 3 and at Rs. 6/- per mensem in forms 4 to 6.

3 scholarships for college classes, at Rs. 9/- per mensem in the Intermediate Class and at Rs. 14/- per mensem in the B.A. Class.

Para 7. -- Does not call for remarks.

Para 8 (a). -- The opening of more Board schools depends upon more funds being available. The subsidy given in the year 1914-1915 alone to the Kistna District

page 2 supra

(now in Financial)

page 3 supra

page 3 supra

do

(F)
Page 10 of 11 of No 942 Vol
11.8.14.

G.O. No. 643 dt. 15.7.13
9.7.13

Page 4 supra
(B)
No. 611
26.5.14.

Rule 15 of the
Grant-in-aid Code

Page 4 supra

do

Board would enable it to open 18 elementary schools. In 1913-1914 a large subsidy was given for the supply of books and slates to poor pupils in schools under Public management out of the Non-Recurring Imperial Grant.

Para 8 (a). The system of monthly payment of teaching grants to elementary schools is to be introduced in the Guntur District only from the year 1915-16. If it proves a success, the system can be introduced in the Kistna District also. The Conference is also of opinion that the minimum grant for teachers may be raised from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/- per mensem. Increased grants of Rs. 3½ and Rs. 4/- per mensem for trained teachers were brought into force in 1913-1914. The proposal to fix the minimum grant of Rs. 4/- per mensem will result in an additional annual expenditure of about two lakhs of rupees under teaching grants to elementary schools. The proposal cannot be approved for, among other reasons, want of funds.

Para 8 (b). Grants are not allowed to teachers of night schools if they also teach in day schools. Such schools get only pupils' grant. Night schools give occasions for greater frauds in keeping registers than day schools and should be favoured only in large centres where supervision is relatively easy.

Para 8 (c). The action of the Narsapur Taluk Board is correct. The concession of half fees is restricted to the poor cultivators among the Kammas. The Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle, has been informed that the term 'Kammas' included in the list of backward classes is to be used only in this restricted sense.

11
12
page 4 supra

do

page 5 supra

do

do

Para 8 (d). The system of introducing a graduated scale of capitation grants for pupils according to the standards is under the consideration of the Director.

Para 9. --- Does not call for remarks. Steps are being taken as opportunity occurs, to bring under the management of District Boards such complete secondary schools as are now under the control of Taluk Boards. The number of these, however, is very small.

Para 10. --- In the case of buildings to aided schools in villages, there is not generally much difficulty in acquiring sites. The Managers invariably get Government sites by applying to the Revenue authorities without much difficulty. Elaborate plans and estimates are also not insisted on in these cases. In the case of Board school buildings also sites are acquired only through the Revenue Department.

Para 11. --- Mr. Ennis of the Noble College, Masulipatam, requests that in the case of hostel buildings two-thirds grant should be given. According to the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, only half grant is admissible and the Government have recently pointed out that the rules of the Code should be enforced strictly. Mr. Ennis' statement as regards the availability of funds in the case of Board Schools does not appear to be correct in the face of the Collector's statement in the last sentence of para 9. In these circumstances no action need be taken on the request of Mr. Ennis.

Special circumstances are always given special consideration and if Mr. Ennis convinced the Director of the need for exceptional treatment in

12

13

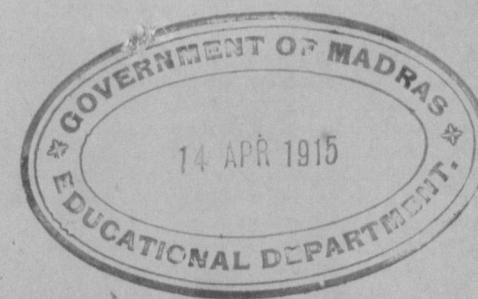
his institution, it would receive consideration.

Half the additional cost of building over the original estimates is generally met by Government.

Para 12 (a).--- Financial considerations will not permit the consideration at present of the acceptance of the proposal to place upper primary schools on the same footing as lower primary schools in the matter of appropriation of fees, since the loss in fee collections to public funds is estimated at about Rs. 70,000/- if Headmasters in Upper Primary Schools are permitted to appropriate the fees. It is also doubtful whether the position and quality of the teachers would be appreciably improved thereby.

Para 12 (b).--- We cannot yet break down the established custom of the country to give payment in kind, as also additional presents at Dusserah, though the Department does not of course countenance 'touting in any form'.

APD
12. 4. 15



hike in
my view
5/15
12/4/15
12/4/15
12/4/15

page 5 supra

page 6 supra

Educational Department

For facility of reference a brief summary of the D.P. J.'s remarks is noted in pencil against the respective points of the proceedings of the Conference on pages 1 to 6 supra

2. No action is necessary except in regard to the following two points:-

Paragraph 4. - Establishment of an elementary Training school. - The Director may be asked to report the decision of the Krishna Dt. Bd. in regard to the suggestion made to it to open a training school in the place of the sessional schools.

Paragraph 8(d). - Graded scale of ^{capitation} grants for pupils according to the standards. The proposals

on this subject ^{have been embodied} ~~are embodied~~ in the proposals for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code since recommended for the Govt.

3. Subject to the above remarks the papers may be recorded. A draft order is placed below.

La. A.
22.4.15 25/4/15

Draft for approval.
The D.P. J. has come fully into the usual position since at the Conference.

✓
SKE

26.4.15

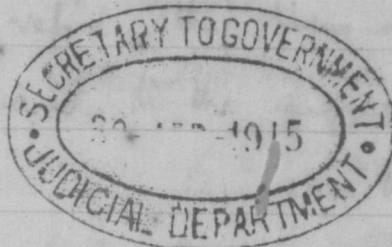
Box no. 41
27.4.15

by D.P.D. /

Referring to para 10 of the notes of the Conference and the subsequent notes thereon, H.E. desires that the question of the alleged short expenditure of the grants referred to should be further examined. Is it the case that only 25 per cent of these can be expended? If so, what is the reason and what remedies can be suggested?

H. Stokes
25/4

By Order.



Educational Dept

Submitted that the file may be forwarded to the D.P.D. no. for further note with reference to P.S. G's note above.

~~Ca
20/4/15
D.F. I. Wo~~
21/5/15

Eol no 3840 - 2/14
3/3/15

Within the last few years considerable subsidies have been placed at the disposal of local bodies for the purpose of constructing school buildings viz -

(K) G.O. No. 771 dated 19 August 1913 - Rs 11,96,500

(L) G.O. No. 122 dated 27 January 1914 - Rs 2,76,500

(M) G.O. No. 26 dated 8 January 1915 - Rs 4,23,977

and no limit of time is fixed within which the buildings for which the grants are sanctioned are required to be completed. The local bodies proceed to acquire sites & have detailed plans drawn up by officers of the Public Works Department or by engineers attached to them before they begin to build & spend the subsidies, and, as a certain amount of time is taken up in the acquisition of sites & the preparation of plans, it is often found impossible for them to utilize the full amount sanctioned during the year in which they are sanctioned.

Apparently the Krishna Conference was under the impression that the subsidies had to be completely utilized during the year in which they were sanctioned. Such is not the case.

Any balance left over at the end of the year is carried forward to the same account at the beginning of the next year.

From a reference to paragraph 3 of Director's letter to Government. R.L. No. 3435 dated

(M)



Notes in A.L.

Leg 20th
think
necessary

26 November 1914 read in f.D. No 26 Edl
Dated 8 January 1915, it will be seen that
many local bodies have large unspent
balances, & on the recommendation
Government declined to sanction any grant
for new buildings.

There are no figures in the Director's Office to
show exactly what percentage has been
expended during the year. Local bodies
would have to be addressed in order to obtain
this information.

14.5.15
12.5.15

Educational Department

Submitted that the Director's explanation
may be accepted. If it is considered necessary
to obtain information regarding the actual
expenditure incurred in each year by the local bodies,
it is submitted that the file may be forwarded to
the Local and Municipal Department with
the request that the necessary figures
may be compiled from the administration reports
of the local bodies.

2 So long as there is no certainty
of a regular annual contribution
to local bodies for buildings &
equipment, it will not always be
possible to utilize the subsidies within

the year in which they are paid. The possibility of providing for such parts is only determined at the time of the budget or when it is specially announced by the Govt. of India. Proposals for the utilization of the provision have to be called for by the D.P.I and the rival claims of the various bodies have to be examined and a definite distribution settled. All this takes time and it is not found possible to sanction the distribution finally until the year is somewhat advanced. Local bodies have then to take action for acquisition of land, preparation of plans & estimates & the execution of the work. It is therefore natural that funds allotted in the year could not be fully utilized within it and have to be carried over to the next year. The D.P.I has explained that the latter portion of the transaction is now being ~~considerably~~ made easy. In the circumstances above explained, a programme

p. 11 Supra.

19

for each district, as suggested at the Conference, may not help matters much, especially in view of the fact that the need for provision of new buildings & equipment in each district is yet considerable and the funds available bear a very small proportion to the demand.

CA
14.5.15

P.H. Leo

15/16

That the funds do not "lapse" and are carried forward - might now be explained to the Kristian conference.

P.

18.5.15.



Col no 3840-3/14
17.5.15

St 19/5

A draft memorandum to the Collector of Krishna with reference to H.E.'s remarks on the foregoing page is submitted for approval.

2. Orders are also solicited whether the draft order already approved by the Secretary may now issue.

Secy CA
19.5.15 20/5/15

Make it all into one go. please.

20/5/15

Stamps

A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

Secy CA
22.5.15 24/5/15

29/5/15

” ” ” ” ” 191 .

C. No. 3860 Ed, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 191 .

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 191 .

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 191 .

No. 59769, dated 31-5-1915.

Recorded.

2. The D.P.I. will be requested to report in due course the action which the District Board of Kistna proposes to take in regard to the suggestion made by him to open a training school in the place of the sessional schools.

3. With reference to the ^{Complaints} ~~request~~ made at ~~the~~ conference that it ^{is} ~~was~~ generally found impossible to spend more than ^{about} 25 per cent. of the grants given by Govt. for school buildings and their equipment during the year in which they ^{are} ~~were~~ given, it is observed that

21

in any
OK

the unexpended portions of the grants sanctioned in any year do not lapse, but ^{are} carried forward to the subsequent year. The agencies concerned are not deprived of the benefit of the grants allotted to them. The Collector of Kistna is requested to ^{communicate} explain the ~~above~~ facts to the gentlemen who ~~attend~~ ^{attended} the conference.

By CA
27.5.15 27.5.15

29/5/15

Received
23/10/15

Noted
in C
22.5.15-31/5/15

DP L (P & A)
Collr. of Kistna (P & A)
(with extracts)

15/11/16
17/2/16

Page No. _____

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

191 .

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

DATED
191 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

A A A A A A A