

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1916

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 594, 29th May 1916

Elementary education in the Vizagapatam agency

Approving the proposals of the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam for the improvement of elementary education in the agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district.

Government of Madras.

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G.O. 430. Ed. A. 5-528

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from L. T. HARRIS, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction).
Dated—the 4th August 1915.
No.—R.C. 193.

Adverting to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 2176, Judicial, dated 8th October 1914, reviewing my agency administration report for 1913-14, I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, the following proposals for the improvement of elementary education in the agency tracts of this district.

2. The subject was referred for report to the Special Assistant Agents and was subsequently discussed at a conference by the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam, and myself and we consider that the proposals will meet immediate requirements and pave the way for further developments.

3. (1) It is proposed to open one school in each taluk under the designation of "hill school." The children of immigrants will be entirely excluded from the school and only those of the hill tribes will be admitted.

(2) The school will be a Government school and will be maintained from funds provided in the agency budget. The cost of maintenance of the school will be shown as a lump allotment without the budget details so that the Agent may have a free hand in the expenditure of the allotment.

(3) The subjects of instruction will be reading, writing, arithmetic and sanitation. A prize in the shape of a cloth will be given to each child once a year by some touring official, if the pupil has been fairly regular. A limited number of scholarships may be given for each school as rewards of merit or aids to particularly poor families; and the hours of teaching will be fixed to suit the class concerned. No fees will be charged.

(4) There will be another class of school called the "hill training school" the main object of which will be the training of students for teaching work in "hill schools": these will be four in number and will probably be located as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) One in Golconda agency, | (iii) One in Jeypore, and |
| (ii) One in Hill Madgole, | (iv) One in Rayaghada. |

The subjects of instruction in the hill training schools will be the same as those in the hill schools and the pupils will be taught also how to teach these subjects.

(5) The teacher to be selected for either school will be a resident of the agency and, so far as possible, of the hillman class. His pay will be Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —20 in the case of hill school and Rs. 25—1—30 in the case of hill training school. The teacher of the hill school will be eligible for the capitation allowance referred to in the Educational rules and the teacher of the hill training school will, in addition, get an honorarium for every pupil passed; both of them will have a house free of rent.

It is hoped that these inducements will attract the right kind of teachers for these schools.

(6) Rupees 5 per mensem will be awarded as stipend for each selected student in the hill training school. The course of training in the training school will be three years and all students will be children of hillmen.

(7) The selection of the teacher of the training school will be made by the Educational Department which will also select the courses of studies. The selection of the students will be made by the Revenue officers who will encourage admission from as many villages as possible to facilitate the eventual opening of schools in the villages from which the students come.

II

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 6196, dated 23rd October 1915.

Submitted to Government together with the following particulars obtained from the Inspector of Schools, First Circle :—

(i) The hill training school will partake of the nature of a sessional school save that it will be open to students as well as to bona fide teachers. The idea is to send to the training school more promising boys from other schools in the hope that they may become teachers.

(ii) The course is to last ordinarily for three years, but if students should prove successful in a shorter period they will be discharged at the end of two years.

(iii) A stipend of Rs. 5 is considered necessary as otherwise the inducement will not be strong enough for the students to join the training school, nor will anything less be sufficient to meet the expenses.

(iv) The honorarium for every pupil referred to in paragraph (5) of the Agent's letter is Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each successful candidate.

2. In the special circumstances of agency education, the scheme is recommended for sanction.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

III

Memorandum No. 3416 B-3, Judicial, dated 11th February 1916.

With reference to his letter No. 193, dated the 4th August 1915, the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, is requested to state the approximate cost of his proposals for the improvement of elementary education in the agency tracts and what amount he requires to be included in the budget for 1916-17 on this account. The Government presume that the existing schools in the Golconda agency will be closed if the new scheme is introduced and that some saving will be effected in consequence.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

IV

Letter—from L. T. HARRIS, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 24th March 1916.
No.—R. C. 193/1915.

Adverting to Government Memorandum No. 3416 B-3, Judicial, dated 11th March 1916, I have the honour to state that the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, estimates the approximate cost of the proposals for the improvement of elementary education in the agency tracts at Rs. 11,700 per annum—vide copy of his endorsement R.C. No. 379/15, dated 20th March 1916 (enclosed). He says that, as provision has already been made in the budget for 1916-17 for an expenditure of Rs. 2,720 the additional amount required to be provided for the year is Rs. 8,980 or 9,000 (round figure):

2. Of the existing 12 schools in the Golconda and Palkonda agencies four will be abolished, if the new scheme is introduced: and 12 schools will be opened in the other agencies. There will accordingly be 20 hill schools of the new type, in addition to four hill training schools.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. S. V. SUBBA AYYAR AVARGAL, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam.

To—the Inspector of Schools, I Circle.

Dated—Yellamauchili, the 9th March 1916.

No.—R.C. 256 of 1915.

With reference to your No. N.R.O. 379-D. of 1915, dated 28th February 1916, requiring me to state my views on the probable amount of funds to be allotted for the hill schools to be opened in the agency tracts, I have the honour to state that there are at present eight Government schools in the Golconda agency and four in the Palkonda agency. The attendance in schools in the former agency is better than in the latter. The pupils in the former belong either to Bagata or Valmiki class and they are all men of the hill tribes. Of the four schools in the Palkonda agency the pupils in the three schools Kodula Viraghattam, Sembham and Killada are Jatapus. There may be a sprinkling of children who are of the plains in one or two of them. They may be allowed to continue as they will be factors for improving the habits of the hill children. The pupils attending the schools are of the right class. The teachers are from the plains; until teachers of the hill tribes are available, the existing teachers have to continue. They may be paid the new rate of pay Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in the case of hill schools and Rs. 25 to 30 when they are put in charge of hill training schools. The students in the existing schools that are advanced and fit for being trained as teachers may be admitted into the hill training schools. It will not be easy to get new teachers from the hill tribes for the present. The intelligent of the existing teachers may therefore be appointed for hill training schools. In consequence of this reappropriation some of the hill working schools may be closed. They may be three in the Palkonda agency and Konda santa and Chintapalli and Golconda agency. The expenditure required for hill schools and hill training schools is estimated as follows:—

Seven existing schools to be called hill schools (six in the Golconda and one in the Palkonda agency)—

	Per annum.
	Rs.
Teachers' salary at Rs. 15 each	1,260
Contingencies at Rs. 25 each	175
Capitation allowance	400
Scholarships at As. 4 for six infants per mensem, at As. 8 for four I class per mensem, at As. 12 for four II class per mensem, at Re. 1 for four III class per mensem	882
Prizes at Rs. 10 per school	70
Total ..	2,787

2. The approximate cost of each school comes to Rs. 400. On account of paucity of trained teachers it may not be possible to start hill schools in all the agency taluks at once. They may be opened at the rate of four schools at a time. In the 12 agency taluks the amount required will be Rs. 5,000. The total expenditure for hill schools will be Rs. 7,800.

	Rs.	
Salaries of four teachers at Rs. 25 per mensem ..	1,200	For four hill training schools.
Stipends do. do. ..	2,000	
Honorarium do. do. ..	200	
Contingencies do. do. ..	100	
Total ..	3,500	

Thus the total expenditure will come to Rs. 11,300 deducting the provision existing in the budget, viz., Rs. 2,720, the additional provision to be sanctioned will be Rs. 8,580.

Forwarded to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, with reference to his letter No. R.C. 193 of 1915, dated 22nd February 1916.

2. It is recommended by the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Palkonda range, that the Government elementary school, Kodula Viraghattam, might be transferred to Donubai in view of the impossibility of securing a resident teacher for Killada and of improving either of these two schools—Killada and Kodula Viraghattam—for paucity of pupils—this would serve Killada Donubai, Kodula Viraghattam and some other hamlets. There is also the existing school at Sitampeta. The cost of the hill schools will thus be augmented by Rs. 400—total Rs. 3,200 instead of Rs. 2,800 proposed by the Assistant Inspector. The total expenditure will come to Rs. 3,200 for eight existing hill schools+Rs. 5,000 for new hill schools+Rs. 3,500 for four new hill training schools = Rs. 11,700 — 2,720, the provision existing in the budget = Rupees 8,980 or 9,000 in round numbers.

C. RANSFORD,
Inspector of Schools, I Circle.

Order—No. 594, Educational, dated 29th May 1916.

The Government approve generally the proposals of the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam for the improvement of elementary education in the agency tracts of the district. The expenditure on this account will be debited to "22. Education."

2. The Government are unable to sanction any fresh allotment for this purpose in the current year. If the Agent considers that a beginning should be made at once with the scheme, the expenditure should be met from the provision already made for the maintenance of elementary schools in the Vizagapatam agency in the current year's budget estimate or by reappropriation from other sources.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 (2) of the Agent's first letter read above he will be informed that the provision of a lump allotment such as that proposed by him is inadmissible.

4. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit a proposition statement through the Accountant-General for the sanction of the Government.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 594, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 29TH MAY 1916.

[SUBJECT.—*Elementary education in the Vizagapatam Agency.*]

From the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, No. 693, dated 4th August 1915.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6196, dated 23rd October 1915.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Vizagapatam Agent's proposals are with reference to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 2176, Judicial, dated 8th October 1914, reviewing the Vizagapatam Agency report. This paragraph was based on the Educational Department note, dated 20th August 1914, on page 3 of notes to Government Order *ibid.* Submitted that the current may be forwarded to that department.

C.A.S.—28-10-15.

P.R.R.—28-10-15.

R. H. COURTENAY—29-10-15.

To the Educational Department u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

There are at present twelve Government elementary schools in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district. The Government Agent stated that these schools did not attract the children of the indigenous population. He therefore now submits a scheme for the establishment of special schools for the children of the hill tribes. The proposals are framed in consultation with the Educational Department officers and the Director of Public Instruction recommends them for sanction. The main points which call for notice in the scheme are dealt with below.

2. The subjects of instruction in the hill schools are to be reading, writing, arithmetic and sanitation. In the ordinary elementary schools for boys "drawing" and "physical exercise" are also compulsory. Apparently these will also be attended to in the schools though they have not been specifically mentioned.

3. It is proposed to give a prize in the shape of a cloth to each child once a year if he has been fairly regular. It is submitted that there is no provision in the Educational rules for the grant of such prizes. But with a view to offer an inducement to the community to send children to schools regularly, this proposal is made. It may be approved.

4. It is also proposed to give a limited number of scholarships in each hill school as rewards of merit or aids to poor families. It is submitted that there are at present special scholarships for Savaras, Khonds and Koyas in the Agency tracts. The scholarships now proposed seem to be outside the scope of the special scholarships granted by the Educational Department. The value of the new scholarships has not been reported. It is not known whether the scholarships already sanctioned may not be sufficient. In sanctioning the scheme the Agent may perhaps be asked to report on this point.

5. The above proposals relate to "hill schools". There is to be another class called "hill training schools" for the training of students for teaching work in schools. It is stated that these will be of the nature of sessional schools.

The students undergoing training in these schools will get a stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem. It is submitted that this is generally the rate of stipends allowed to such

G.O. 420, 23rd April 1915.

students though in the sessional school at Russelkonda the rate is Rs. 10. The proposal of the Agent in this regard may also be approved.

6. As regards remuneration to teachers it is proposed to give to the teacher of the hill school a pay of Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —20 together with the capitation allowance

Rule 83 of Madras Educational Rules.

admissible under the Madras Educational Rules and to the teacher in the hill training school a pay of Rs. 25—1—30 together with capitation allowance and also an honorarium of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each successful candidate. The scales of pay do not seem to be excessive in view of the fact that the teacher is to be a resident of the Agency and as far as possible of the hillmen class. But the proposal to grant capitation allowance and an honorarium to the teacher of the training school is unusual. The payment of an honorarium may alone be sufficient. It is for orders whether the Agent may be informed accordingly.

7. The proposal to allow rent-free quarters to the teachers in both kinds of schools may also be approved. Such free quarters have been provided for schoolmasters in other parts of the Agency tracts.

8. In this connection it may be noted that the Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a special

G.O. 981, Educational, 8th September 1915.

G.O. 1382, Educational, 7th December 1914.

school for the training of Savaras in the Ganjam district and have also called on the Government Agent to submit proposals for taking over under the management of Government as many of the aided schools for Khonds as possible. It will thus appear that the necessity for taking special steps for the education of the children of hill tribes in the Agency tracts has been recognized. The scheme submitted by the Government Agent, Vizagapatam, is on a larger scale as it involves the establishment

of several * special schools. But apparently, the schools will be opened only as funds become available. The scheme

* One hill school in each taluk and four hill training schools.

may, therefore, generally be approved subject to orders on the points raised in paragraphs 4 and 6 above.

9. The Agent states that the schools will be maintained from funds provided in the Agency budget and that the cost will be shown as a lump allotment without details. It may not be possible to open schools during the current year. The question of making provision for the purpose in the next year's Agency budget is one for consideration in the Judicial Department. The file may, it is submitted, be sent to that department as well as to Financial for remarks.

S.K.—12-11-15.

C.R.—13-11-15.

Conditions in the agency are peculiar and it is important that we should give our officers as free a hand as possible. I should be disposed to accept the Agent's proposals without modification.

C. G. TODHUNTER—13-11-15.

To the Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Judicial may, perhaps, agree with Educational that the Agent's proposals may be accepted without modification.

Before doing so, however, the Agent may, perhaps, be asked what would be the approximate cost of his proposals.

He may also be asked whether the schools will be opened during the current financial year, and, if so, how he proposes to meet the cost.

2. With these remarks the file may be passed on to Financial.

C.A.S.—20-11-15.

P.R.R.—23-11-15.

The scheme will clearly take some time to mature; and I think we may ask the Agent to state the approximate amount he requires to be included in the budget for next year on this account. Of the twelve Government schools now working in the Vizagapatam Agency, eight are in Golconda, and the other four in the agency portion of Palkonda taluk, the rest of the agency being under either the Vizagapatam or the Koraput District Board. The present Golconda schools will presumably be closed if the new scheme is introduced; and some saving will be effected thereby. The scheme will not, however, affect the Palkonda taluk, very little of which is Agency; and the four schools there will have to be maintained by Government unless and until the Local Boards Act is introduced. The District Board is, I know, considering this question.

It is a matter for consideration whether the district boards should not bear at least a portion of the cost of these schools, as elementary education is ordinarily a charge on local funds.

R. H. COURTENAY—26-11-15.

A reference may be drafted accordingly.

C. G. TODHUNTER—28-11-15.

Draft Memorandum is submitted. It may be sent to Local and Municipal for acceptance.

2. After issue the file may be sent to Financial for noting that some provision for the purpose will have to be included in the next year's budget.

C.A.S.—2-12-15.

B.R.—3-12-15.

I presume that no reference is wanted to the Agent on the last point raised in my note. The question may be decided in consultation with Local and Municipal.

R.H.C.—6-12-15.

I think it may as well form part of the reference.

C.G.T.—7-12-15.

To the Local and Municipal Department.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

I am afraid I cannot accept this draft, without some further explanation. I understand Judicial to wish that the District Boards should be called upon to finance at least a portion of education in the Agency tracts, in the sense of tracts lying outside their jurisdiction. The Government can no doubt specially empower a local body to do this, but, so far as I know, such permission is only granted or asked for in cases in which the District Board and another body (say a municipality or an adjoining district board) jointly benefit by a scheme, but where the management can most conveniently rest with the municipality or the adjoining district board as the case may be. Apart from exceptional cases of this kind, the general principle is surely that a local board should not be asked or even permitted to incur expense for

purposes which do not benefit the areas in which its funds are raised. Nor, I may observe, does the Agent, in his letter, contemplate the district board having anything to do with the project, either financially or administratively.

I put this forward tentatively, as I may have misunderstood Judicial. On the assumption made above, I could not accept the draft on behalf of Local and Municipal.

J. P. BEDFORD—9-12-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted the file may be sent to the Judicial Department for which apparently it is intended.

S.K.—13-12-15.

C.R.—13-12-15.

Transferred to and dealt with in Judicial.

Golgonda is the only taluk that is not under the jurisdiction of a district board. It was not intended to ask the boards to contribute towards "Agency" schools there. Elsewhere it is understood that they provide most of the funds for elementary education.

A revised draft is put up for acceptance.

C. G. TODHUNTER—16-12-15.

To the Local and Municipal Department.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Please note to me. In so far as there are district board areas, why is the local board not maintaining, instead of merely contributing (or not contributing)?

J.P.B.—20-12-15.

The Vizagapatam and Koraput District Boards do not make any contribution to Government towards the education of hill tribes or for Agency schools.

2. The question of developing the education of hill tribes in the Vizagapatam district engaged the attention of Government and local boards in 1905 and as a result a few schools were opened for their benefit by the local boards—cf. G.Os. No. 367, Educational, dated 31st May 1905; No. 656 L., dated 28th May 1906 and No. 951 L., dated 13th August 1906.

3. The Koraput District Board whose charge is wholly agency and contains a major portion of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district spent on education in 1914-15 as much as 43 per cent of their general income against an average for all districts of only 16.5 per cent—vide statement XII of general review for 1914-15. Further as this district board is largely dependant on Government for meeting its ordinary expenditure, it does not appear to be equitable to ask it to contribute more for education as proposed by Judicial Department.

4. As regards the Vizagapatam District Board, it is submitted that the local boards in that district spent on education in 1914-15 only 9.1 per cent of their "general" income against the Presidency average of 16.5. The finances of the district board do not however appear to be in good condition as the district board recently expressed their inability to find funds for the revision of their vaccination staff. However, there appears to be no harm in consulting the district board as to whether they or the taluk boards concerned are willing to bear a portion of the cost of the Agency schools proposed to be opened within their jurisdiction.

With these remarks the file may, it is submitted, be returned to Judicial u.o.

V.N.—15-1-16.

B.G.—15-1-16.

My point is that the connection of local funds with education is usually to maintain, as far as I know, not contribute. Is this correct; if so, is there any special reason why an exception should be made here? Would it not be more usual to ask the local board to take over one or more of the schools? Or to take them all over, with the help of a contribution? Would there be any objection to this course?

J. P. BEDFORD—17-1-16.

Submitted that Local Boards do not contribute to Government for maintenance of schools by the latter, the reverse being the practice. In accordance with this practice the Local Boards may take over the Government schools within their jurisdiction the Provincial funds contributing or providing for their maintenance as is done in the case of the newly-opened elementary schools—cf. pages 7 to 14 of G.O. No. 942, Educational, dated 11th August 1914. The Judicial, however, propose to ask the Boards if they are willing to bear any portion of the cost of the proposed schools, the Government managing them—vide paragraph 3 (2) of the Agent's letter. If it is decided to entrust the proposed schools to the management of local boards, the question of transferring the existing Government elementary schools also to their management may be considered.

V.N.—31-1-16.

B.G.—31-1-16.

I feel some scruples in regard to the proposal. These are indicated by my queries above. I think it best to leave it for Mr. Todhunter's disposal.

J.P.B.—1-2-16.

As the bulk of the schools will be in areas for which District Boards have been constituted will Judicial kindly consider whether the scheme would not more appropriately be worked by District Board Agency.

I am afraid the noting in this Department has put their draft out of date in any case.

C. G. TODHUNTER—5-2-16.

To the Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

For orders whether a reference may be made to the Agent on the point at A above. But it may be noted that the object of the Agent's present proposals is to establish for the benefit of hillmen's children Government schools which should be controlled by the Agency officers and be entirely free from the trammels of Educational codes and Local Fund rules. In regard to Ganjam the Government have accepted the Agent's proposal to take over under Government management as many of the aided schools for Khonds as possible.

2. Financial Department have not been consulted at any stage before. It is not clear why provision should be made in the Agency budget for these Government elementary schools. The charges for the Savara schools in Ganjam Agency are being debited to "22. Education". If Financial agree to this view, then the draft official memorandum (with amendments if necessary) may issue from Educational.

B.R.—8-2-16.

P.R.R.—8-2-16.

The point on which we consulted Local and Municipal was whether any contribution could be expected from the Local Boards concerned for the maintenance of these schools. Local and Municipal reply that Local Boards are not usually asked

to contribute towards the upkeep of Government schools, and suggest, as an alternative, that the scheme should be worked by District Board Agency, with the assistance presumably, of a subsidy from Government. That is just what the agent does not want. In the circumstances, only paragraph 1 of the memorandum below need be issued. I submit that this reference to the agent is necessary before the case is sent to Financial as considerations of cost must affect our acceptance or otherwise of the scheme.

R. H. COURTENAY—9-2-16.

Yes.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—10-2-16.

[Official Memorandum No. 3416-B/3, dated 11th February 1916.]

From the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 24th March 1916, No. 193.

There will be no saving but an increase of expenditure owing to the revision of establishment, salaries, etc.

R.H.C.—8-4-16.

The net extra cost will be Rs. 8,980 as explicitly stated.

R.H.C.—8-4-16.

It is not stated what exactly is the saving which will result by the abolition of 4 of the existing 12 schools and what the net extra cost of the proposals will be. But the statement of cost shows that the total expenditure on such of the remaining schools (8) and the proposed hill schools (12 + 4) under the new scheme will come to Rs. 11,700. Deducting the existing provision in the budget, viz., Rs. 2,720, the additional amount required for 1916-

17 is Rs. 8,980 or Rs. 9,000 in round figures. If the Agent's proposal is accepted, submitted that the case may be sent to Educational through Financial. It has already been noted that the schools should be under Government management and Financial will no doubt decide whether provision should be made in the Educational or in the Agency budget.

B.R.—7-4-16.

P.R.R.—7-4-16.

The Agent apparently wishes to introduce the whole scheme from the outset. Personally, I should have thought it was safer to make a beginning with a few schools—say, four, to replace four of the existing schools, which are certainly not satisfactory. I do not see how the training schools are to be opened with any prospect of success until the other schools have been working for two or three years, as presumably it is the pupils from the latter who will be drafted into the former.

R.H.C.—8-4-16

An essentially educational question has been dealt with at considerable length by different departments without hearing what the Director of Public Instruction has to say on the different aspects of it mentioned in the notes. It is true that the original scheme came through the Director of Public Instruction. But several things have been said since then on which it would be well to hear what the Director of Public Instruction has to say. The Director of Public Instruction has not seen Mr. Harris's second reference. Before proceeding further it would be well to get the Educational Department to obtain an expression of Mr. Stone's views—especially with reference to the estimate of costs.

P.R.—10-4-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the file may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. with reference to the Judicial Department note above.

S.K.—16-4-16.

C.R.—17-4-16.

P.R.—19-4-16.

To the Director of Public Instruction u.o.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The cost seems to be set forth quite clearly in the agent's second letter, but increments of salary have not been allowed for and Rs. 50 is less than the maximum possible of the honoraria. It may be presumed that all the pupils in the Hill training schools will not earn Rs. 2½ for their teacher.

I gather that it is settled that the schools are to be controlled by the agency officers and that the money is to be found in the Agency budget.

I certainly think that this is the only workable plan.

I hope it will be found practicable to somewhat enlarge the scope of work in the schools but this may, I think, be left to the inspecting officers to do as they find it practicable. Sanitation may be made to include a good deal of what we now are calling rural economy. All trained teachers are competent to do simple drawing teaching and know that this should be done in connection with the other subjects. I imagine these hill people are not much in need of formal physical training and it is conceivable that the ordinary school drill is not desirable for them. If it is the inspecting officers can see that it is taught.

As they don't want to be educated the Agent has devised this system of "inducements." Whether they will prove sufficient I don't know. At any rate they do not strike me as excessive.

J. H. STONE—29-4-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's note above. The file may now be sent to the Financial Department.

2. Both the Agent and the Director consider that provision for the new scheme should be made in the Agency budget and that the school should be controlled mainly by Agency officers. Orders sanctioning the scheme should therefore, it is submitted, issue in the Judicial Department.

S.K.—2-5-16.

C.R.—2-5-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-5-16.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This case relates to the question of improvement of elementary education among the hill tribes in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, which Government held to be unsatisfactory in passing orders on the administration report of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1913-14—vide paragraph 10 of Agent's report on page 8, and paragraph 5 of order on page 41 G.O. No. 2176, Judicial, dated 8th October 1914. There are at present 12 Government schools in those tracts; and it is proposed (a) to retain in future only eight of these existing 12 schools and open 12 more schools, i.e., to have 20 hill schools in all; and (b) to open four hill training schools of the type described in paragraph 3 (4) of the Agent's letter, dated the 4th August 1915, the object of the latter being to provide teachers out of the hill class people. All these new schools are proposed to be maintained from Provincial funds.

2. *The extra cost of the proposals.*—An estimate of the extra cost has been furnished by the Agent to the Governor in his letter.

It will be seen that he arrives at a total cost of Rs. 11,700 per annum as the cost of maintaining the 24 schools referred to above as shown below :—

	Cost per annum. RS.
<i>Twenty Hill schools—</i> (Cost of each school Rs. 400 per annum).	
Twenty teachers (15- $\frac{1}{2}$ -20)	3,600
Contingencies at Rs. 25 per annum per school	500
Capitation allowance at about Rs. 60 per annum per school	1,200
Scholarships at Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem or Rs. 126 per annum per school	2,520
Prizes at Rs 10 per annum per school	200
	8,020 or
	8,200 roundly.
<i>Four Hill Training schools—</i>	
Four teachers at Rs. 25 each in 25-1-30	1,200
Stipends at Rs. 5 per mensem for each pupil	2,000
* Honorarium to teacher at Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pupil	200
Contingencies at Rs. 25 per annum per school	100
	3,500
Grand total	11,700

* Novel, but in the special circumstances we need not object.

L.E.K.—16-5-16.

Deducting Rs. 2,723 the provision made in the current year's budget for 12 schools referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Agent reports that the additional cost is Rs. 8,980 or Rs. 9,000 per annum roundly.

3. It may be mentioned that the above estimate provides only for the minimum salaries of teachers. Taking the average cost into account there will be a small additional expenditure of Rs. 893 per annum. Government have also to incur some non-recurring charges on account of the provision of free quarters for these teachers. An estimate for this has not been furnished but adopting the estimate sanctioned in G.O. No. 1771 W., dated 27th September 1915, for quarters for teachers in the Gōdāvari Agency the cost may be roughly taken at Rs. 3,100 or Rs. 3,500 roundly.

4. *Incidence of the charge.*—In the Local and Municipal and Judicial notes on pages 4 and 5 ante, the question whether the District Boards of Vizagapatam and Koraput should not be asked to contribute towards a portion of the extra cost has been fully considered. There are already some elementary schools in the Agency tracts the cost of which is borne by these district boards and Judicial hold that as the schools now in question are to be Government schools under the control of Agency officers the cost should be borne by Provincial funds. Please see in this connection the orders issued in G.O. No. 1382, Educational, dated 7th December 1914, and in G.O. No. 981, Educational, dated 8th September 1915, under which Provincial funds stand committed to additional expenditure on account of Khonds and Savaras in the Ganjam Agency. The present case is similar and the proposal to meet the additional charges from Provincial funds, which is agreed to by the Director of Public Instruction

L.E.K.—16-5-16.

also, need not, it is submitted, be objected to especially as it relates to the development of the Agency.

5. *Details of the scheme.*—These have been examined by Educational in the notes on pages 1 and 2 ante. The only items calling for remarks are—

(a) *Paragraph 3 (2) of Agent's letter.*—It is not quite clear what the Government Agent means by having a free hand in regard to maintenance expenditure of the schools. If he wants power to alter the scale of pay of the teachers as he likes, it is one which the Local Government are at present not competent to delegate to him.

The Agent may be told that a lump allotment is inadmissible.

L.E.K.—16-5-16.

L.D.—17-5-16.

(b) *Debit of the charges of these schools.*—The intention of the Government Agent is that the charges should be debited to the Agency budget, that is, to 19. Ag. Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts—Hill Tract Agency, etc., establishments; and the Director of Public Instruction also supports this suggestion. Please see, however, (i) paragraph 1 of Government Agent's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 981, Educational, dated 8th September 1915, and (ii) paragraph 3 of Financial notes on page 4 of notes to G.O. No. 981, Educational, dated 8th September 1915, where it has been held by this department that similar expenditure on account of Savaras in

Yes. This will not in any way affect the control of the school by the Agent.

L.E.K.—16-5-16.

L.D.—17-5-16.

the Ganjam Agency is debitable to 22. Education. This seems to be the correct head of debit in the present case also and the Educational may be requested to issue orders accordingly.

6. *Provision of funds.*—The scheme can, it is submitted, be hardly considered to be one of pressing and immediate urgency. The hill tribes who have been without these schools for so long may as well wait for them till the financial position improves. It is for orders whether, as in the case of other reforms for improving the Agency (e.g., roads and communications—vide paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 408, Judicial, dated 17th February 1914) the Agent may not be informed that the scheme will be given effect to only as funds become available and the Director of Public Instruction asked to consider the question of giving effect to the scheme when framing his budget for next year.

T.R.N.N.—13-5-16.

A.S.—15-5-16.

I agree with the office throughout. We cannot sanction an allotment from reserve, but if Mr. Harris is anxious to make a beginning, he can start with the Rs. 2,700 that has been provided in the current year's budget for the existing twelve schools, of which four are to be abolished. If a little more money is required the Director of Public Instruction will probably be able to find it by re-appropriation.

L. E. KERSHAW—16-5-16.

Yes. I am not certain that the education of these hillmen is not a matter of pressing and immediate necessity, but agree that, failing Honourable Member's decision to the contrary, no allotment from reserve is possible.

L. DAVIDSON—17-5-16.

To the Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraph 5 (b) of the Financial note above. Submitted that the case may be sent to Educational which will no doubt circulate it to Honourable Member (Judicial and Financial).

B.R.—18-5-16.

P.R.R.—18-5-16.

R. H. COURTENAY—19-5-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft order approving the proposal is submitted for approval. The draft embodies the suggestions of the Financial Department. As the present cost of the establishment in the existing elementary schools in the Agency has not been verified by the Accountant-General, it is proposed to call on the Director of Public Instruction to submit through the Accountant-General a formal proposition statement for the sanction of the Government.

S.K.—22-5-16.

C.R.—23-5-16.

Draft for approval.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—24-5-16.

H. A. S[UART]—25-5-16.

P[ENTLAND]—26-5-16.

Issue.

P.R.—23-5-16.

[G.O. No. 594, Educational, dated 29th May 1916.]

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

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Educational DEPARTMENT.

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12 108

be made at once with the scheme, the expenditure should be met from the provision already made for the maintenance of elementary schools in the Vizagapatam Agency in the current year's budget estimate or by reappropriation from other sources.

page 2 of 4

3. With reference to para 3(2) of the Agents' first letter read above he will be informed that the provision of a lump allotment such as that proposed by him is inadmissible.

4. The D.P.I. is requested to submit a proposition statement through the A.G. for the sanction of the Govt.

24/5/16
24/5/16
24/5/16
24/5/16

22.5.16
25.5.16

The Agent to the Governor,
D.P.I. Vizagapatam
A.G.
Fin. Dept.

5.945