

Home (1917) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 534.

DATED 26-4-1917.

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council.

Recording notes connected with a resolution moved by the Hon'ble ^{Mr} A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the ——— held on the 6th February 1917 recommending the establishment of more girls' high schools.

BACK PAPERS.

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O.F.—12.

Notes connected with
re. opening of girls' high schools.

NOTES.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the Meeting of the 6th February 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU :—

X II ~~XXVII.~~ This Council recommends to the Government that girls' high schools on the model of the Queen Mary's high school at Vizagapatam may be opened at one or more other centres in the Presidency.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

There are at present six secondary schools for girls maintained by the Government, namely, those at Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Coimbatore, Triplicane, Egmore and Mangalore. Of these the last four are attached to training schools for mistresses. Besides these there are 33 aided secondary schools for girls maintained by private agencies, chiefly missionary bodies. (H)

2. The Government secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam, called the Queen Mary's high school, was established in 1912 (G.O. No. 683, dated 26th July 1912) with the main object of increasing the inadequate supply of female teachers in the Northern Circars. The school is for the present on a temporary footing for a period of five years. On the 31st March 1915 the school had a strength of 136 pupils. It has a widows' home recently started and its success is yet to be assured. (L) *Vide portion marked K at (H)*

3. The Andra Mahila Sabha at Masulipatam (which is an association of ladies) at a conference held at Rezwada in April 1914 passed a resolution requesting the Government to establish a girls' high school in every district, and one in particular at Masulipatam, and also submitted a memorial addressed to this Government and another addressed to the Government of India in both of which the request for the establishment of a Government secondary school for girls at Masulipatam was repeated (G.O. Nos. 1143-44, dated 6th October 1914). The Director of Public Instruction who was consulted on the subject wrote as follows :— (U)

"It is the intention of Government to increase the number of girls' high schools as necessity for them becomes apparent. The progress of the Queen Mary's school at Vizagapatam is being carefully watched. The question of the establishment of a school for Masulipatam above the fourth standard will be considered." *p 10 of G.O. at (U)*

Thereupon the ladies' association at Masulipatam was informed that the question of the establishment of a secondary school for girls at Masulipatam would be duly considered and the Director of Public Instruction was at the same time requested to ascertain how the need for the higher education of girls in the town might be supplied. *p 16 ibid*
p 14 ibid

When the Director accordingly submitted proposals for taking over under departmental management the Lady Amphil's Hindu girls' school at Buttayapet, the Chief Secretary remarked that in a place like Masulipatam, where private effort was so conspicuous, one at least of the twelve existing private elementary schools would shortly develop naturally into a secondary school and that it did not therefore seem 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 (G.O. No. 731, dated 4th July 1916). The Director who was asked to examine the question in the light of these remarks having stated that the question of opening secondary schools in certain places was under his consideration and that he would address the Government on the subject separately, the matter was dropped (G.O. No. 731, Educational, dated the 4th July 1916). (X)

4. It may also be noted in this connection that when M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja submitted a petition in September 1915 (G.O. No. 1175, dated 29th October 1915) requesting His Excellency to receive a deputation in connection with the establishment of a Government secondary school for girls in Mangalore, he was told that the subject of new secondary schools would be considered shortly by the Director and a conference of inspectresses, but that it was unlikely that the Government would be able to make any grant for the purpose during the continuance *p 7-8 of Notes to G.O. at (X)*
(X)
(X)

of the war. It was added that in the meanwhile any proposals which the local public interested might be prepared to put forward in that direction would have the Government's sympathetic consideration.

In connection with this proposal the Director noted as follows:—

"The conference of inspectresses is to be held on December 20th and following days.

"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 co-ordinating 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.

"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 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."

5. Later on with reference to a demi-official to the Secretary from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, stating that "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", it was proposed in this department that a lump provision of Rs. 20,000 might be made in the budget estimate for 1916-17 for opening two secondary schools for girls. But the Financial Department did not accept the proposal for the reasons that the schools were not yet in sight and that it was contrary to the accepted financial policy to make budget provision in such cases.

6. At the conference of the inspectresses held in December 1915 (page 12 of G.O. No. 731, Educational, dated the 4th July 1916) it was resolved that it was desirable to establish secondary schools under departmental management in certain important centres in the existing three circles. Twenty-four places were selected eight in each circle and they were arranged in order of urgency. In June 1916 the Director of Public Instruction stated that he was calling for proposals for either taking over under departmental management three girls' schools under private management or raising to the secondary grade three Government elementary schools one in each circle and that he would address Government on the receipt of the reports. In his report on female education, dated the 3rd November 1916, the Director states that the schemes have been formulated accordingly by the inspectresses and that they are now under his consideration.

7. From the above it will appear that the Government are fully alive to the need for the establishment of secondary schools for girls in different centres in this Presidency and are actually considering the matter referred to in the resolution. No specific provision for this purpose however exists in the current year's budget or has been proposed in the next year's. The question of allotment may be considered further when the Director's proposals are received.

8. The position may perhaps be explained to the Additional Member who will probably withdraw the resolution. There seems also to be no objection to the acceptance of the resolution by the Government, as it is clothed only in general terms. Perhaps the addition of the words "when funds permit" to the resolution may be suggested to the Additional Member if the resolution is to be accepted.

9. Orders are solicited whether the resolution should be discussed in Council, whether further information should be called for and as to who should take charge of the resolution.

T.K.—24-1-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-1-17.

The position may be explained to the Additional Member, who will probably withdraw his motion. It is purely a question of funds; and funds would be difficult to get for starting new secondary schools for girls in the present financial situation. The Director of Public Instruction may see these notes on return.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—25-1-17.

P[ENTLAND]—26-1-17.

Director of Public Instruction u.o. for perusal.

P.R.—27-1-17.

Edl. u.o. 27-1-17

27-1-17

Recd. in
28-1-17

D. P. J. U. for perusal

27/1/17

No. 2675.2.17

5.11.17

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Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, the 7th day of February 1917.

RESOLUTION *RE* OPENING OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

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RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE
PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU :—"The resolution that I have the honour to move reads as follows :—

'XII. This Council recommends to the Government that Girls' High Schools on the model of the Queen Mary's High School at Vizagapatam may be opened at one or more other centres in the Presidency.'

"I do not make any request for the Telugu districts only. The resolution merely brings to the notice of your Excellency's Government that there are not very many high schools in the Presidency and that if not inconvenient some more high schools might be opened. The first objection that will be raised is in regard to funds; that more schools cannot be opened now at this particular time. We have now got only three second-grade colleges for women and 33 secondary schools. Of all these secondary schools I do not know how many are high schools. I have not been able to obtain statistics. I find that in the 4th, 5th and 6th Forms there are about 400 girls reading in all the secondary schools. But on referring to the statistics I am inclined to think that most of these schools are not high schools and only some very few are high schools teaching up to the 6th Form. Therefore, this resolution merely requests Government to open at some more centres girls' high schools where they are not now in existence. I find that, in the whole Presidency, except Malabar, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, South Canara and Madras where there are now more than one secondary school, districts like Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Nellore

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RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE
PRESIDENCY.

7TH FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Stone.)

North Arcot, Coimbatore, have only one secondary school and other districts have none. It is strange that Ganjam, Gōdāvari and other districts have none. We know the difficulties of girls travelling from one place to another. Therefore I think the Government should be pleased to open high schools for girls in some of these centres so as to enable the girls to study in their own districts instead of going to other districts to receive higher education. With these words I move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I second this resolution. I believe that it is high time that Government should make a beginning in the way of establishing secondary schools for girls in every district in the Presidency. Every district can afford to have secondary schools. I know the programme cannot be worked all at once. It should be gradually worked, so that every district may have girls' high schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"Your Excellency, the name of Queen Mary's high school occurs in the resolution. I have just visited that school. A great deal I saw in it gave me extreme pleasure. It was mentioned that the number of girls attending the classes in the school is rather small. It is also noticeable that there has been an advance since the school was established and we hope there will be a further advance. But I mention that because I would like to ask the Honourable Members to use their influence to get their girls to remain longer at school. So long as the parents take away their girls from school at an early age after they pass through the infant standards in the school, I do not think they can expect any very great, and certainly no rapid, development of secondary education for girls. As regards what the Government have done, are doing, and hope to do, I stand here with a feeling of great confidence that the Government have acted in this matter with great generosity and have gone far more than to meet the people of this country half-way. We had a conference not very long ago—a year ago, now that I come to think of it, — a conference of Inspectresses of girls' schools and then we laid down a tentative programme for the opening of secondary schools and also of training schools. We have several institutions already in which secondary schools are combined with training schools and I think probably we shall continue that system and when we open secondary schools we shall probably join with them training schools as is the case at Coimbatore, at Triplicane and the Training School for Mistresses at Madras. We laid down a sort of programme where such institutions should be opened and the order in which it should be done and I insisted that they should be distributed evenly over the different inspectresses' circles. We made out these lists, and I may say to this Council that so far as money is available it is my object to ask the Government to carry out this programme which we then sketched out. I do not think we could have made out a better programme than we have. We took into account all important centres and of course we took into account the requests that had been made from various centres. Mangalore is a case in point. We took account of the various requests that had been made and the various facilities that are existing for the education of girls and made out this programme. I do not think that this Council need in the least fear that the Government are not fully alive to the necessity of multiplying the number of girls' schools. Government will doubtless, as far as their resources allow them, carry on the work of improving these schools and distributing them judiciously throughout the Presidency as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU :—"After the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone I have very little to add. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has been pleased to observe that the girls are not allowed to study for longer periods so that the object which the Government have in view could be attained. If only the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will be pleased to see our attitude within the last decade I do think he will be surprised. About a decade ago, I myself would have thought that my girl or wife or sister going to school is the most abominable thing that she should do so. The views are changing, as views are changing in other matters. And now we should never fear to send our girls to public schools, nor fear to see our girls with boots and shoes, and we are now actually getting them to wear them taking pride in seeing them going to schools and dressing themselves like European girls and European ladies. The times are changing; we feel female education should be

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; the President.) [7TH FEBRUARY 1917.]

encouraged. But after all, your Excellency will be pleased to see that there is a sense of difficulty. A boy can go from one district to another, from one part of a district to another, but female students cannot go. A girl from Vizagapatam would not care to go to Gōdāvari. I know that Gōdāvari girls experience considerable difficulty to go to Vizagapatam and consequently only girls of Vizagapatam and those living in the neighbouring parts are really going to the Queen Mary's school. That is why we request your Excellency's Government to have schools at every district centre, so that the girls may have greater facilities to study. As to the continuance of their study, I know that several husbands are now actually teaching their wives even when they are aged 18 or 19 for the reason that there are no facilities for those girls to go to public schools. We are trying, and we will send our girls even after they attain their maturity. We are asking Government to give facilities for their further education."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not gather what has happened to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU:—"After the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone I need not press it because the object has been gained."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman is perfectly accurate in his reading of the Government's position in this matter. We know there are difficulties, difficulties in regard to female teachers. We have Queen Mary's High School and other schools. By the establishment of hostels and by making provision for the training of teachers for those who wish to take to the profession of teaching, we hope to get over difficulties with the help and support of the educated classes and we hope that girls' schools would cover the whole Presidency in the different centres."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Please see the extract from the Council proceedings on pages 11-12 ante. As the object of the resolution had been gained the Additional Member withdrew the same. No further action is called for on these papers which may be

Order No. 534 of 26.4.17.

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Recorded.

18.4.17

Sh

20.4.17

Copy to Mr. D.P.D.

CR 25/4/17

26/4/17

Def with extract CD 1.5.17

18
When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

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When examined
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REAR AGAIN G.O. No. 191 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTS

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