

Home (1918) Department.
(Education)
Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 734

DATED 12-6-1918

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council Resolution.

Recording papers relating to the resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1918 regarding the development of education in the Ceded Districts.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

NOTES CONNECTED WITH A RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the meeting of the 11th March 1919.]

[SUBJECT.—*Development of education in the Ceded districts.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that special steps may be taken for the development of education in the Ceded districts by opening of more schools, by the grant of fee concessions or scholarships, by the appointment of school-attendance committees and otherwise.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

At the outset, it appears desirable to examine whether the Ceded districts are backward in respect of the several grades of education, collegiate, secondary and elementary and, if so, whether the steps already being taken by Government are not adequate for the development of education in those districts.

2. *General statistics.*—The percentage of scholars to population in the Ceded districts is noted below :—

	1911-12.			1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kurnool	4.3	0.7	2.6	6.1	1.4	3.8	6.3	1.6	4.0
Bellary	4.6	0.5	2.6	5.7	0.9	3.3	5.7	0.9	3.3
Anantapur	3.2	0.5	1.9	4.8	0.9	2.9	4.7	1.0	2.9
Cuddapah	5.8	0.9	3.4	6.2	1.1	3.7	5.8	1.2	3.5
Presidency average ..	5.1	1.0	3.0	6.5	1.5	4.0	6.6	1.6	4.1

From this statement it will be seen that the Ceded districts are below the Presidency average in point of literacy. But it is observed that there are several other districts in the Presidency which occupy a similar and, in some cases, even a worse position. These districts with the percentages of literacy are noted below :—

	1917-18.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjām	6.3	0.7	3.4
Vizagapatam	4.3	0.8	2.5
Nellore	5.4	1.6	3.5
Chittoor	5.1	1.0	3.1
South Arcot	5.9	0.9	3.4
Trichinopoly	5.9	1.0	3.4
Coimbatore	4.9	0.9	2.9
Salem	3.7	0.8	2.3

From the above it will be seen that the Ceded districts are not more backward in education than some other districts in the Presidency, e.g., Vizagapatam (including Agency tracts), Coimbatore and Salem, and that if any special steps for the development of education should be taken they should extend to almost all the other districts mentioned above.

3. *Collegiate education.*—Prior to 1916 there was no college*, either Government or aided, in the Ceded districts. In that

* Since the closure of the Wardlaw College, Bellary, in 1908-09.

year, the Government opened a second-grade college at Anantapur. The college has, during the current year, been raised to the first grade. This institution should for some time to come meet the demand for collegiate education in the districts in question.

As regards professional colleges, it is submitted that there is now only one institution for Law and another for Engineering and they are located at Madras. As regards teachers' colleges, there are at present three—one at Saidapet and other two at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly. The requirements of the Ceded districts as well as those of other districts in the Presidency should be met by the existing colleges. It does not appear that steps need be taken for the establishment of professional colleges in the Ceded districts in preference to other districts.

4. *Secondary education.*—The number of secondary schools in the Ceded districts is shown below:—

	1911-12.		1917-18.	
	High schools.	Middle schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.
Kurnool	3	...	3	1
Bellary	3	4	3	3
Anantapur	2	2	2	3
Cuddapah	2	2	2	2

There has been no appreciable increase in the number of secondary schools.

But this is not peculiar to the Ceded districts. There was only an increase of 12† in the total number of secondary schools in the Presidency during the period 1911-12 to 1917-18. In view of

the backward nature of the Ceded districts, the Government have been meeting the net cost of the Municipal High schools at Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah and of the Board incomplete secondary school at Koilkuntla. During the current year 18 new high schools and 49 middle schools were opened under local bodies with the aid of Provincial subsidies. The number opened in the Ceded districts was three high schools and eight middle schools. This must be considered to be a fair proportion for the four districts in question.

5. The following statement shows the percentage of the number of pupils in secondary schools to the total population in the Ceded and other districts of the Presidency:—

	Percentage of male pupils to male population in 1917-18.
Kurnool	24
Bellary	29
Anantapur	18
Cuddapah	26
Nellore	43
North Arcot	39
Chittoor	32
South Arcot	35
Salem	22
Vizagapatam	32
Presidency average	38

From the above figures it will appear that the Ceded districts are backward in respect of secondary education. But there are also a few other districts such as Salem, Vizagapatam and Chittoor, which occupy a similar position and these have a claim for special treatment, if any, as much as the Ceded districts. It does not therefore appear that special steps should be taken in respect of the latter districts alone. It may be noted here that the policy of Government in regard to secondary education is to rely mainly on aided agency. If additional schools are required, it is for the private bodies or wealthy individuals in those districts to take the initiative in the matter.

6. *Elementary education.*—As regards elementary education of boys, the following statement shows the percentage of male pupils to male population in the four districts:—

	Percentage.
Kurnool	5.9
Cuddapah	5.4
Bellary	5.1
Anantapur	4.4
Presidency average	5.3

There are four other districts, viz., Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Salem, which rank below Anantapur in respect of this percentage. It cannot be said that the Ceded districts are particularly backward in respect of elementary education of boys. These districts receive adequate recognition in the schemes for opening new elementary schools for boys towards which subsidies are granted by Government. In 1917-18 and 1918-19 out of a total of 433 and 738 new schools for boys sanctioned for the whole of the Presidency, 69 and 117 were opened in the Ceded districts. In these circumstances it does not appear that any special steps need be taken for the spread of elementary education in the Ceded districts.

7. *Female education.*—The following statement shows the percentages of female scholars in schools in the Ceded districts:—

	1917-18. Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.
Kurnool	1.5
Bellary	.9
Anantapur	.9
Cuddapah	1.1
Presidency average	1.4

It is submitted that a few districts like Coimbatore and Salem rank below the Ceded districts in regard to this percentage.

8. From the figures in the preceding paragraphs it will be seen that the Ceded districts are not more backward than a few other districts in the Presidency and that the Government are already doing what is possible under present circumstances for the spread of education in those districts. When the Elementary Education Bill becomes law, there will be a rapid expansion in elementary education. In the meanwhile, it does not appear that any special steps need be taken in the way of opening more schools.

9. *Grant of fee concessions or scholarships.*—The system of free scholarships in institutions under public management was abolished in 1891. In institutions under private management, it is open to the managers to grant free scholarships at their discretion, but such expenditure is not now taken into consideration in assessing the grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

10. A fixed number of Government scholarships is now awarded annually to indigent and deserving pupils; and in the award of these scholarships the claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid are, if other conditions are satisfied, first considered.

11. The Educational Conference of 1916 recommended that expenditure incurred by managing bodies on scholarships up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates should be considered as legitimate expenditure for the purpose of assessing grants. The Government have not accepted this recommendation, but have asked the Director of Public Instruction to examine it further.

12. The Additional Member wants special treatment in this matter for the schools in the Ceded districts. The objections to this are set out in the following extract from the speech of Sir Alfred Bourne at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1913:—

"I submit that we are doing the best we can with the available funds by taking the backward classes wherever they happen to live and dealing with them rather than with localities. Of course, we dealt for a time—the department dealt—

with localities. There were special concessions in the matter of grants according to localities; but this very soon led to abuses and I am sorry to say that schoolmasters tried all sorts of dodges to take advantage of these concessions. I have personally known of such cases. When you say that a locality is backward there is always a boundary to that locality and an actual line drawn, one side of which is backward and the other side is not. I have known cases where the schoolmasters have moved their schools from one side of that line to the other side only to get the benefit of the extra grant. I do not say that would be a reason for not adopting the system; but taking it on the whole, the system of recognizing backward classes and helping them seems to be better than the declaring of certain localities to be backward. Localities come to be known for their backwardness only when there is a congregation of particular classes of people who are backward. In that way, we really get at the localities also."

13. In these circumstances, it does not appear that special steps should be taken for the institution of scholarships or fee concessions specially in the Ceded districts.

14. *Appointment of school-attendance committees.*—It is not known for what purpose these committees are suggested. In the Elementary Education Bill provision is made for the appointment of District Educational Councils and of school-attendance committee to secure the attendance of pupils in elementary schools in areas where compulsion is introduced. It does not appear that any special steps need be taken in respect of the Ceded districts in the meanwhile.

15. The file may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

S.K.—5-3-19.

N.K.—5-3-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—5-3-19

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) *By the opening of more schools.*—We shall continue to open or give grants or subsidies for the opening of as many more schools in the Ceded districts as are needed so far as funds permit, bearing in mind the needs of other parts of the Presidency. As the note explains special steps are being taken to provide educational facilities in the Ceded districts.

(ii) *By the grant of fee concessions or scholarships.*—We can promise nothing in this respect, over and above what is already being done. Scholars in the Ceded districts are not excluded from the receipt of existing concessions and scholarships. The area of the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, is approximately the Ceded districts. In this circle there are only 5 per cent of the total number of pupils reading in secondary schools in the Presidency and yet we give 8 per cent of the total available number of secondary school scholarships to this circle; similarly with higher elementary schools we give 12½ per cent of the total available scholarships to the Third Circle, while 12 per cent of the elementary school population is reading in elementary schools in this circle.

(3) *School attendance committees.*—There is nothing at present to prevent local bodies from forming school attendance committees. They would have only advisory functions and powers; and they can have no further powers at present.

R. LITTLEHAILES—6-3-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the file may now be circulated to His Excellency for orders as to whether the resolution may be opposed and who will take charge of it.

S.K.—6-3-19.

C.R.—6-3-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—6-3-19.

To be opposed.

Director of Public Instruction.

P[ENTLAND]—6-3-19.

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 Thursday, the 13th day of March 1919.

RESOLUTION RE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that special steps may be taken for the development of education in the Ceded districts, by opening of more schools, by the grant of fee concessions or scholarships, by the appointment of school-attendance committees and otherwise.'

"Your Excellency, it is a notorious fact that the educational advance in the Ceded districts is at a very low ebb. It is classed as the most backward educationally of all the districts in the Presidency. To convince Honourable Members of this Council, one has to take them to the account of the educational progress which appears in the Gazetteers of the several districts. Speaking of education in the Bellary district, it is stated in the Bellary District Gazetteer 'According to the statistics of the last census, an abstract of some of which will be found in the separate appendix to this Gazetteer, Bellary is backward educationally, though slightly less behindhand than its neighbours, the other Ceded districts. Between 4 and 5 in every hundred of its people can read and write but the large majority of these are to be found among its male population and in the education of its girls it is inferior to every district in the Presidency except the jungly agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The district is also ranked by the educational department among the backward areas of the Presidency'. Coming to the number of pupils that are undergoing instruction in the elementary schools and the secondary schools, we have an account of it in the appendix printed in the same Gazetteer at page 34.

"From these statistics it is plain what low percentage, the number of those that are receiving instruction in the secondary schools bears to the whole school-going population. It is also noted here that not many of these primary schools go up to the upper primary and speaking of the conditions in the other districts, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, they are all similar. Cuddapah seems to be somewhat better, but it is still backward. 'In regard to education', it is stated 'the foundation of the formidable structure of statistics elaborated at the census is literacy defined as the ability of a person to write a letter and read a reply thereto. Measured by this standard, the Deccan is educationally the most backward division of the Presidency except the Agency, but within this division, Cuddapah is the most advanced.' It is needless for me to give the statistics of the number of people undergoing instruction in the secondary schools. It is stated in the same Cuddapah District Gazetteer that the total number of pupils undergoing instruction in the secondary schools is 520. In the higher elementary school for boys, it is 290; in those for girls, 102; and those that are undergoing instruction in the lower elementary schools,—the total number of them comes to 23,801. It is needless to refer to the statistics relating to Kurnool and Anantapur. Anantapur seems to be the most backward in this respect. An account of it appears in the District Gazetteer relating to that district. It is stated that only 4 in every 100 of the population of boys and 4 in every 1,000 of girls possess this accomplishment. It is true that the district is also classed by the Educational Department as backward. Looking to the statistics of the number of pupils undergoing instruction in the secondary schools, it is the lowest in the Presidency, it is about 722 in all. I need not refer Honourable Members of Council to the state of things in Kurnool. As I stated in the beginning, things are very similar. What can be done to remedy the state of things and to bring these districts on a level with the other districts of the Presidency? Government have to take up the situation seriously on hand. I am aware of what the Government have been doing in the matter. They have recently started a first grade college for the Ceded districts at Anantapur and they are also bearing the net cost of three or four schools in the Ceded districts but my submission is that much more need be done before these districts can be put on the same level with the other districts in the Presidency in point of educational advance. What I suggest in this resolution is that elementary schools and secondary schools may be started, liberal grants may be promised for aided schools and fee concessions and scholarships may be granted and school-attendance committees may also be appointed. All these steps are very necessary to foster education in these districts. I am aware that something

RESOLUTION RE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Littlehailes ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; [13TH MARCH 1919.
the President.]

is done for the improvement of the education of backward classes, but if the principle is recognized that the backward classes have to be pulled up, the principle should be recognized that backward tracts and districts also should be improved. I do not think it requires many words on my part to commend this resolution for the acceptance of this Council and I think it ought to command the sympathy of the Government and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES :—" Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover has adduced statistics to indicate that the Ceded districts are educationally backward. That is the case ; but I may suggest to him that other districts are also educationally backward. It is the endeavour of Government, as it always has been, to continue to open schools, to give grants and subsidies for the opening of schools, as many as possible, in the Ceded districts as far as funds will permit bearing in mind the needs of the other parts of the Presidency. This we have done as is indicated by our opening a college in Anantapur, by our bearing the net cost of maintenance of the municipal high schools of Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah and also another school at Koilkuntla recently taken over by the Board. Out of a total of 433 and 738 new schools opened in two recent years, 69 and 117 have been in the Ceded districts. This is a fact which indicates that the department is doing quite a lot towards the advancement of education in the Ceded districts. Turning to the request for the award of fee concessions and scholarships, the area of the jurisdiction of the Inspector of schools of the Third Circle is approximately the area of the Ceded districts. I think only 5 per cent of the total number of pupils reading in secondary schools in the Presidency are reading in Schools in the Ceded districts and yet 8 per cent of the total number of available scholarships in secondary schools are awarded by the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, that is to say, to the students who are reading approximately in the area of the Ceded districts. With reference to the appointment of school-attendance committees, it is I think, within the powers of the local bodies even now to appoint committees which will look after the interests of education and represent those interests to the local bodies concerned.

" Sir, what I have said very briefly would indicate the fact that we have borne in mind the needs of the Ceded districts, that we shall continue to bear them in mind and provide facilities for education in the Ceded districts as far as the funds at our disposal will permit."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I am quite satisfied with the reply of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Your Excellency, we are not unaware that the Government have started a college in the Ceded districts. We have heard from the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction that every possible step is taken to increase education in the Ceded districts, but there is one statement made by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction and that is that the want is not only confined to that portion of our Presidency but that it is felt in several other districts. It is no satisfaction to us. On the other hand, it shows that the Government should pay more attention to the matter of the expansion of primary education."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" That is not before this Council. The general extension of primary education is not before the Council. The resolution is confined to this : we are discussing about the development of education in the Ceded districts and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction, therefore, confined his remarks to the Ceded districts. We are not talking about the general education of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I am quite aware that the resolution is confined to the Ceded districts. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has referred to the fact that a similar want is felt in other districts. I am referring to that point and I say that it does not give satisfaction. I am not concerned with the expansion of education in the Presidency. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction was kind enough to say that he has opened many schools. I hear various complaints that buildings were constructed and schools were opened and teachers employed but there were no students to study. This is due to the fact that the local people where the schools are started were not consulted when the schools were opened."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Is the Honourable Gentleman referring to the Ceded districts ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" This refers also to the Ceded districts."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" If he is not referring to the Ceded districts, he is out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" It is more applicable to the whole Presidency. I have direct knowledge of my district ; I have no such direct knowledge of the Ceded districts."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" This resolution does not refer to the rest of the Presidency but refers to the Ceded districts."

RESOLUTION RE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

13TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Then leaving out that point in deference to your Excellency's wish, I may point out that there must be an extension not only of elementary and secondary but collegiate education. Constitutional freedom is barred unless people are enlightened. It is absolutely necessary that steps must be taken immediately in the Ceded districts as also in the other districts when occasion arises. I consider that it is not enough, the attention paid is not enough to carry primary education to the doors of the people. Additional attention must be paid to it in order to see that more people are educated."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction pointed out that there were other backward districts also. I may tell him that these are the most backward districts. I am quite alive to the fact that the Government are doing a lot for the extension of education, but a lot more remains to be done. For instance, the number of graduates turned out from the Ceded districts last year was about 40 or 45. This is very poor. The number undergoing instruction in colleges is very meagre. That is due to the poverty of the people. Government have been giving scholarships for instruction in the secondary schools. I humbly ask the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction whether it would not be possible to extend scholarships for students reading in the colleges as well as in the Ceded districts. I am quite satisfied with the sympathetic attitude shown by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction. I am quite satisfied with the assurance that Government will continue to bestow the same attention to those backward districts. I have no wish to press the resolution. I only want the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to note whether he could not give a few more scholarships to students from the Ceded districts who are pursuing their college course in the college classes."

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

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

8
b

Home (Edn) Dept.

Submitted that the resolution
may be ^{only} ~~in~~ No 734 of 12-6-19.
Recorded.

8A
7-6-19.

was
Copy to the D.A.S.
(with copy of
extract relating
to Resols).

revised
with link
7-6-19

CA
11-6-19

12/6/19

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

191

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

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.