

54

Approving the proposals for the award of
Scholarships to encourage — with a view
to thus becoming teachers.

N T.

Director of Public Instruction,
Government, Educational Department, dated
on C. No. 6561.

to submit the enclosed copy of a letter from Miss Carr, the
Inspection of Girls' Schools, acting in the Central Circle, No. 3998, dated 28th
August last, and request that in the light of the facts stated therein Government
will be pleased to approve of the proposals contained in paragraph 4 of the letter.
The Hindu and Muhammadan communities have so far been very slow to avail
themselves of the benefits of education for their girls, and one of the greatest
difficulties experienced in establishing and maintaining schools for their benefit is the
lack of suitable teachers. There seems to me to be no better way of meeting this
want and gradually establishing a permanent teaching agency for girls' schools than
by attracting widows into the profession. This Miss Carr's scheme is intended to do,
and I beg strongly to recommend that it be given a trial. I may mention that it is
in agreement with the suggestion contained in the concluding portion of paragraph
24 of Mr. Hewett's letter communicated with G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st
November 1901. If the scheme is approved by Government, I request that it be
introduced, as suggested by Miss Carr, from 1st January next and that the award of
the scholarships be left to the discretion of the Inspectresses.

The cost during the current and the ensuing years can be met from savings in
the budget provision made for Government scholarships in the educational budget.

ENCLOSURE.

From Miss E. CARR, Inspection of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public
Instruction, Madras, dated 28th August 1902, No. 3998.

I have the honour to submit and recommend for your approval a scheme of special Govern-
ment scholarships intended to encourage the education and training of Hindu and Muhammadan
widows with a view to their becoming teachers.

2. When I took up my first appointment in India in 1882 as Superintendent of the
Presidency Training School for Mistresses, scholarships were given to Hindu girls and women
before they had passed a general education test. For instance, at that time, I found four
rather elderly caste Hindu widows reading in the various classes of the lower primary
department and drawing a scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem each. These women were reading
with the object of passing the special upper primary examination, then the lowest test for
entrance to a training school. This examination, I would observe, lay rather more than half
way between the upper primary and middle school examinations, and was a very good test of in-
telligence. It took some years — in one instance over five — for these women to become qualified, but
eventually they succeeded, and they have been doing good work as teachers ever since. Their
to induce widows from the mofussil to come forward I recommended a guardian allowance for
a parent or guardian to accompany them. This also was sanctioned, and in all more than 2
widows became qualified as teachers before I left the school in 1888, and most of them are still
working in various parts of the presidency.

3. Then came changes, by which all the scholarships offered were hedged in by the ever
formidable examinations, which must be passed to render candidates eligible for them. These
examinations have formed insuperable barriers in the cases of nearly all caste Hindu and
Muhammadan widows. The former may have attended a school, but their early marriage has
led to their withdrawal long before they have acquired even the mere elements of knowledge,
while very few of the latter have attended a school at all.

My attention was especially drawn to this matter about a year ago by an appeal from a
Muhammadan widow of 22, whose husband had died somewhat suddenly and left her without
means to support herself and two young children. I happened to have at the time Rs. 150 with
me sent by Miss Manning, Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, to be used
for some educational purpose. From this I have been allowing Mohidin Bi, the young widow,
Rs. 4 per mensem to enable her to read in the fourth standard of the Government Muhammadan
school with a view to becoming qualified as a teacher and to being thus enabled to earn a liveli-
hood for herself and her children. As she finds Rs. 4 insufficient I am raising the sum to Rs. 5
from September 1st. The headmistress reports that she is likely to pass the primary examina-
tion in December next, and if she does she will undergo training next year.

Within the last two months a case of a young Hindu widow has come under my notice and
I am allowing her also Rs. 5 per mensem to enable her to read in Thayarammal's Hindu girls'
school, Black Town. Thayarammal is herself a widow and a relative of the young widow who
lives with her.

During my tour in the Cuddapah district the cases of two other widows were brought to
my notice — one of a child of 11 and the other of a girl of 14. The former will be allowed to
continue reading in the third class of the Hindu girls' school, Cuddapah, if a small scholarship
is allowed to her; and the latter, whose mother is also a comparatively young widow, wants help
to go to some school with a first form as she has already passed the primary examination.
Fortunately Miss Manning has sent me another sum of Rs. 150 and I shall be able to give the
required help. I quote these instances mainly to show how many such cases there must be in
the presidency when four have come under my notice in about a year. It is evident that these
young girls and women are anxious to escape from the almost degraded seclusion in which
Hindu widows are kept in this country and to obtain a means of winning respect by being able
to earn their living; it is evident also that their friends and relatives are willing to give them a
chance provided they are put to no expense. Bearing this in mind and also the fact that if
once these widows can become qualified teachers they will continue to work as such as long as
they are able, I think that some special steps on their behalf should be taken by Government.
Bearing in mind, too, their extreme youth in most cases, I would not have them all stop at
primary education, but would afford them the means of prosecuting their studies at least up to
the lower secondary examination, or to any similar one at that may take its place as the entrance
examination to a training school.

4. I would therefore propose the following scale of scholarships without any restrictions
beyond certificates of respectability:—

- (1) Six scholarships of Rs. 4 per mensem tenable for one year to enable Hindu or
Muhammadan widows to read in the third standard or class of any recognized school.
- (2) Six scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem tenable for one year to enable Hindu or
Muhammadan widows to read in the fourth standard or class of any recognized school.
- (3) Three scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable for one year to enable Hindu or
Muhammadan widows to read in the first form of any recognized school.
- (4) Three scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem tenable for one year to enable Hindu or
Muhammadan widows to read in the second form of any recognized school.
- (5) Three scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for one year to enable Hindu or
Muhammadan widows to read in the third form of any recognized school.
- (6) Six guardian allowances of Rs. 5 per mensem tenable for one year to supplement
scholarships (3), (4) and (5) to enable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to study in places other
than their native towns or villages when the schools in their native towns or villages do not
contain the required forms.

5. I have submitted the above scheme in its entirety, but I would at the same time state that
it is very unlikely that any of the scholarships but Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with two or three guardian
allowances will be taken up for the next two or three years so that a sum of about Rs. 500 to
600 will meet the expenditure for the first year and the provision for each succeeding year
be regulated according to the probable number of candidates. But if in the future a few
thousand rupees annually are required to make the necessary provision I consider that it will be
money excellently spent.

6. I would suggest that the scheme shall have effect from January 1st, 1903, and that the
our widows now in receipt of private scholarships shall be the first recipients. This will set the
private funds at liberty to help others until arrangements can be made to give them also the
Government scholarships.

ORDER—No. 759, Educational, dated 11th December 1902.

The proposals contained in paragraph 4 of Miss Carr's letter are approved for introduction from the 1st of January next. The award of the scholarships will be left to the discretion of the inspectresses.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Financial department.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 759, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
11th DECEMBER 1902.

[SUBJECT.—Scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan Widows.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 15th November 1902.

Miss Carr's proposals in paragraph 4 of her letter to the Director may be approved. It seems very desirable to attract Hindu and Muhammadan widows into the teaching profession and the present proposals appear to be a very good way of doing it. The ultimate cost of the scheme will be only Rs. 1,764 *per annum* and, as observed by Miss Carr, this will be money excellently spent.

P. T. THARYAN—18-11-02.

• Why delay a good move?

M. HAMMICK.
On the ground that there is no budget provision and that a scheme of this kind may conveniently be deferred for a few months (January to April) and commence with the official year. There are some account reasons besides.

Yes. But I would not introduce it before next official year.

A. T. PRINGLE.

A. T. PRINGLE—19-11-02.

Submitted that the proposals should be sanctioned. They seem very sound.

M. HAMMICK—21-11-02.

Approved. If the Director finds the money for this year he can begin on 1st January.

J. T. [HOMSON]—22-11-02.

The draft placed below may issue with the concurrence of the Financial department. The Director says he can find the money.

P. T. THARYAN—24-11-02.

A. T. PRINGLE—25-11-02.

Yes.

M. HAMMICK—25-11-02.

To the Financial department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that there is no objection in Financial to the draft order.

A. L. PINTO—3-12-02.

C. M. SCHMIDT—8-12-02.

G. STOKES—9-12-02.

To the Educational department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may now issue.

P. T. THARYAN—10-12-02.

Yes.

A. T. PRINGLE—10-12-02.

[G.O., No. 759, Educational, dated 11th December 1902.]

Educational (1902) Department. ⁵CURRENT No. 1734 ⁵

From

[Name] *The Honble Mr. G. H. Stewart, M.A.,*[Designation] *Director of Public Instruction,*[Station] *Madras.*DESPATCHED
15 NOV 1902

Serial No. 6561 of 2

Received _____ 1902

Dated 15th November 1902Enclosures *Nil*Registered 17th 11th 1902

SUBJECT.

Sub A proposals for the education and training of Hindu and Muhamadan widows and requesting that this may be approved in the circumstances stated.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O. 6561-11-51

FURTHER PAPERS.

By 15/11
Mr. Finance Dept. 174

To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the enclosed copy of a letter from Miss Carr, the Inspectress of girls' schools, acting in the Central Circle, No 3998, dated 28th August last and to request that in the light of the facts stated therein Government will be pleased to approve of the proposals contained in para. 4 of the letter. The Hindu and Muhammadan communities have so far been very slow to avail themselves of the benefits of education for their girls, and one of the greatest difficulties experienced in establishing and maintaining schools for their benefit is the lack of suitable teachers. There seems to me to be no better way of meeting this want and gradually establishing a permanent teaching agency for girls' schools than by attracting widows into the profession. This Miss Carr's scheme is intended to do, and I beg strongly to recommend that it be given a trial. I may mention that it is in agreement with the suggestion contained in the concluding portion of para. 24 of Mr. Hewett's letter communicated with G.O. No 678, Edul., dated 21st November 1901. If the scheme is approved by Government, I request that it be introduced, as suggested by Miss Carr, from 1st January next and that the award of the scholarships be left to the discretion of the Inspectresses.

The cost during the current and the ensuing years can be met from savings in the budget provision made for Government scholarships in the Educational budget.

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

H. Stuart
Director of Public Instruction.

E.]
12]
0-7-5-02

AD AGAIN G.O., No. , dated

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READ ALSO:—

No. 1734, From the *DPG*, No. 6561, dated 15-11-1902

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ORDER

No. 759, dated 11-12-1902

The proposals contained in para. 4 of Miss Carr's letter are approved for introduction from the 1st of January next. The award of the scholarships will be left to the discretion of the inspectresses.

DPG
24/11/2

DPG
25-11-2

DPG

To the *DPG* *DPG* 11/12
" *DPG* 3 *DPG* 19/1/2
to the *DPG* *DPG*