

Educational (1904) Department.

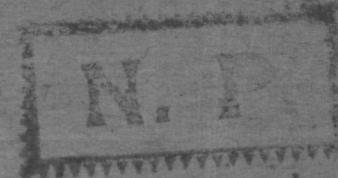
ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No.

446

DATED

19. 7. 04



[Despatch Abstract.]

Education of the Hill Tribes.

Regarding the S. P. I. who held a Conference
with the agents in the Province in Gangan Village
for the purpose of submitting proposals for the advancement
of education among the hill tribes within the State
and for the purpose of submitting proposals for the advancement
of education among the hill tribes within the State
to submit to the Government all his manuscripts relating
to the Savanah language for inspection and
arranged for publication by Govt.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1904} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

1904.

Enclosures

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 440, 19th July 1904.

JULY.

Education of the Hill Tribes.

Requesting the Director of Public Instruction to hold a conference with the Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and submit proposals for the advancement of education among the hill tribes in those districts; and asking him to instruct M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi to submit to Government all his manuscripts relating to the Savara language for inspection.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O., No. 1540, Judicial, dated 16th October 1903.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing the Vizagapatam Agency Administration report for 1902-1903.

Endorsement No. 643, dated 16th November 1903.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for report whether any more effective method of advancing education among the hill tribes can be devised.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 16th May 1904, Ref. on Cur. No. 814/3.

With reference to endorsement No. 643, dated 16th November 1903, I have the honour to report that I have discussed that matter with the inspecting officers and particularly with M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi, Assistant in the Raja's College, Parlákimedi.

The Assistant Inspector remarks that the hill people only send their children to school under compulsion from the Agency officers and others as they consider that their daily avocations will be greatly affected by their children's regular attendance at school. He recommends a capitation grant for attendance. He also recommends a reduction in the pay of the teacher if the results are not satisfactory.

2. In a letter from M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi to the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, he says:—

"It gives me much pleasure to see the progress that has been made in the education of this hill tribe. Ten years ago when I presented my memorandum on the subject to His Excellency Lord Wenlock there was, according to the Agent's report, only one Savara student in the whole of the Parlákimedi Agency, while at present there are more than 180 pupils of this tribe reading in the Government and the aided schools. There is no reason, therefore, to doubt as the Director does (Proceedings Dis. No. 6471 of 1903), the progress presented in your last report. He seems to have drawn his inference from a comparison of the figures of the last two or three years which is not quite fair. I am surprised to read his remark in the same Proceedings that 'His (Inspector's) expectation that payment of full grants for the year 1902-03 will effect some improvement has not been realized.' It is too soon to expect the realization of such expectations, for such measures operate but slowly and take effect only gradually even in the civilized parts of the district where there are efficient private agencies managing many results schools which are on the look out for opportunities of improving their position, while in the malarious hilly tracts there are very few men who are capable of readily seizing upon such opportunities and who start and work schools on their own account.

"While making these observations I cannot but agree with the Director when he says 'the true causes of the decline . . . should be sought for elsewhere'. My experience enables me to see some of these causes. But they are such that the Educational officers alone

"cannot grapple with them. The causes that retard the progress of education among the hillmen and the proper measures that require to be adopted to promote it do not wholly relate to the functions of the Educational department. The solution of the problem depends upon a hearty, sympathetic co-operation of the executive officers of the district, the Agents and their Assistants. The teachers and Superintendents of Hill schools are not under the direct control of the department. Even if they were, they would be of little assistance. The higher Educational officers are not in contact with the hillmen. But the district executive officers have opportunities, capacity, prestige, and authority enough to help in carrying out the policy of the Government.

"It must occur to every one that has studied the question, that the Savaras do not take kindly to your methods of education for the simple reason that the instruction you offer them is not attractive enough to them; it does not rouse the curiosity which it satisfies; it does not raise expectations which it promises to fulfil; it in fact presents no prospects of better life to them as it does in the case of the civilized Hindu. Let an object lesson be given them. Make an effort and educate half a dozen Savara youths, if possible those belonging to the families of the Gomongs and Beyas (the civil and religious chiefs of the village communities). Let the Savaras see that such educated youths of their communities enjoy the privileges of helping the Government officers in settling their affairs and deserve the confidence of the Government. Let such men be employed as interpreters in courts and offices instead of illiterate *dombs* who understand their language but imperfectly and sometimes commit serious blunders in criminal trials. Let the Savaras understand that there are some substantial advantages in acquiring knowledge and they will of course value the education you offer to give them in your schools. To discuss the question indicated here it is necessary to hold a conference of the Agents of the Vizagapatam and the Ganjam districts and the higher educational officers under the presidency of a sympathetic and experienced officer like Mr. Weir. The attention of the Director may be invited to my memorandum published in the November issue of the *Journal of Education*, Madras, for 1894, a copy of which was submitted to him with my letter, dated 9th July 1899, in which I stated all my views. Until some effectual measures are adopted to interest the hillmen in the education of their children the department can do little to reform the system.

"Another cause which stands in the way of progress is the utter ignorance of the language of the hill tribes on the part of the teachers and Superintendents of Hill schools. To remedy this, honoraria are offered to those who acquire a knowledge of the Savara language. I am informed that no teacher has yet made an earnest attempt to learn it. It is true they have no guide books or other facilities to help them. Two or three teachers and the Superintendent of Gunupur Agency applied to me for a loan of my books. But as my works are not yet printed I could not lend them my manuscripts and it was inconvenient for them to stay here long enough to copy the manuscripts and study the language with me. If the teachers and the Superintendents be directed to go to me during the rainy season when the hill schools are closed for two months, I shall put them in the way of learning the language. A man who gets a pay of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a month cannot afford the expenses of a long stay here. He should be paid a batta of two annas a day. The Assistant Inspector of Schools to whom I spoke on the subject has approved of this proposal. In this connection I beg to inform you that it will be a pleasure to me to present my manuscripts to the Government if they will kindly get them printed. The books now ready or in the course of preparation are the following:—

- "(1) A dictionary of the Savara words with their uses exemplified in Telugu.
- "(2) A dictionary of the Telugu words with the Savara equivalents.
- "(3) Fables and songs in Savara.
- "(4) How to give object lessons in Savara (incomplete).
- "(5) How to teach arithmetic in Savara (incomplete).
- "(6) An elementary grammar of the Savara language in Telugu (incomplete).
- "(7) An ethnographic account of the Savaras in English.

"I have employed the characters of the Telugu alphabet Savara having none of its own. The manuscripts require to be faircopied for the press.

"Though we succeed in inducing the present teachers of the hill schools (Telugu or Uriya men) to learn Savara they will not make as good instructors as Savara teachers. The Savara educational system will have been firmly established if a dozen Savara youths are educated and trained to be fit for the position of teachers. My suggestion is this. Near Gunupur in the Vizagapatam Agency there are a number of Savara villages, some inhabitants of which understand Telugu or Uriya. I saw several of them employed as servants by the officials at Gunupur. The Amin (the chief Revenue officer of the Maharaja of Jeypore) and the Government Tahsildar will, I am sure, help the Educational officers to secure half a dozen intelligent Savara youths to be educated in the Government Lower Secondary school there. The Maharaja of Jeypore may get these men provided with dinner in his *Matham* if Government gives them one anna a day each to make up for the loss which their families incur on account of their absence from work.

"In four or five years these young men will become fit to be appointed as assistant masters in hill schools if not as headmasters. This is the way I have myself followed. Three years ago, after the Director approved of the syllabus I proposed for the Savara pupils I induced a Savara of a village near Parlákimedi to study Telugu having offered him one meal and one anna every day that he attended besides books and other things he required. He made fair progress and the Assistant Inspector examined him every year and found his studies satisfactory. Last December he was examined by the Primary School Examination Board and I am informed by the Chairman that he passed creditably. I am now making arrangements to organise a school on my own plan for the Savaras I shall inform you in due course of the progress of my institution. Unless I am sure of its stability I shall not apply for grants. You are acquainted with my efforts in this direction; but they are the efforts of one private individual who cannot afford the expenses of an experiment on a large scale which Government or an organization of rich zamindars under the guidance of the District officers will do well to undertake. On one occasion I proposed to the executive officers of this district that such an organization should be established and though the Sub-Collector agreed to it it had to be dropped since the Collector was against it."

3. The letter shows that he is an enthusiast, a view which was entirely corroborated by my interview with him. He has for years been spending his own small means and all his spare time towards assisting these people, and has almost ruined his health over it. His knowledge of the language is probably unique and should not be lost. I recommend that all his books should be printed. He offers to present them but would probably, though I am by no means sure of this, accept an honorarium for them.

4. He would no doubt undertake to apply any funds placed at his disposal and I feel sure that they would be well used. This sort of work and this sort of men are better left untrammelled by any rules and regulations. I propose that I should be allowed to put myself in communication with him and (1) offer to publish his works or to pay for their publication, (2) offer him an honorarium after publication as I can only suggest the amount after seeing their extent, (3) offer to place any reasonable amount of funds at his disposal asking what sum he could utilize and generally how he would propose to spend it. This would be like giving a grant to the manager of a group of primary schools but free from all restrictions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The recognition and encouragement of those educated is a matter for the consideration of the Agency officers. The Agent might be requested to arrange the conference suggested and I would myself undertake to attend it.

ORDER—No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to hold a conference with the Agents to the Governor in Ganjám and Vizagapatam and submit proposals for the advancement of education among all the hill tribes in these districts. The report now submitted relates only to the Savaras.

2. Meanwhile the Director should instruct M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi to submit all his manuscripts to Government for inspection.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Judicial department.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 440, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
19TH JULY 1904.

[SUBJECT.—Education among the Hill Tribes of Vizagapatam.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 16th May 1904, No. 814.

In paragraph 22 of his report for 1902–1903 [G.O., No. 1540, Judicial, dated 16th October 1903, page 7] the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam brought to notice that the number of aboriginal pupils on the rolls of the schools in the Agency tracts fell from 834 to 775 and observed that it was a matter for regret that the hill tribes took so little advantage of the Agency system of education. Upon this the Government said that the Agent's remarks as to the apathy of the hill tribes in the matter of education were discouraging and desired that the subject should be considered in Educational—paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 1540, Judicial, dated 16th October 1903.

2. The Director was then requested to report whether any more effective method of advancing education among the hill tribes could be devised—*vide* Endorsement No. 643, Educational, dated 16th November 1903. His letter read above is in reply. The major portion of this letter is taken up with quotations from a communication from M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi Pantulu (an assistant master in the Zamindari high school, Parlákimedi) to the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle. M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi is reported to have paid special attention to the subject of the education of the hill tribes.

3. In his communication referred to, M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi suggests—

(1) That an effort should be made to educate half a dozen Savara youths drawn if possible from the families of the Gomongs and Beyas (the civil and religious chiefs of the village communities) and to employ them as interpreters in courts and offices, the question being previously discussed at a conference of the Agents of the Vizagapatam and Ganjám districts and the higher Educational officers under the presidency of a sympathetic and experienced officer like Mr. Weir.

(2) That teachers and the Superintendents of hill schools, Vizagapatam,

* (1) A dictionary of the Savara words with their uses exemplified in Telugu. should be assisted in acquiring a knowledge of the Savara language. There are at present no guide books to help them, but M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi has prepared some and others † are in course of preparation and he suggests that the teachers and Superintendents should be allowed to go to him for study during the rainy season and paid a batta of 2 annas a day during their stay at Parlákimedi.

† (1) How to give object lessons in Savara. (2) How to teach arithmetic in Savara. (3) An elementary grammar of the Savara language in Telugu.

M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi says also that he will be glad to present his manuscripts to Government if they will get them printed.

(3) That half a dozen Savara youths should be educated and trained as teachers.

4. The Director requests permission to—

(1) offer to publish the works mentioned, at Government cost;

(2) offer M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi an honorarium for the works, the amount to be determined after the publication of the books;

(3) offer to place a reasonable sum of money at his disposal for expenditure on Savara education.

The Director also suggests that the Agent at Vizagapatam may be requested to arrange for the conference referred to in clause (1) of the foregoing paragraph.

5. It will be seen that M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi's proposals have reference only to the improvement of education among the Savaras. A good deal has already been done with this object in view—*vide* G.Os., No. 138, Educational, dated 9th March 1901, and No. 251, Educational, dated 7th May 1901. The changes sanctioned in these Government orders will be found in the last paragraph of rule 86 of the Grant-in-aid Code, page 26, and in clause (ii) of rule 91, page 28, also page 68-A, of the Educational rules and the closing eight words of rule 4 (1) of the Primary Examination notification on page 34 of the Calendar of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Nevertheless the Director's present proposals may be accepted.

6. The number of children belonging to the various hill tribes, who were under instruction on the 31st March 1903, is given in the second statement on page 12 of G.O., No. 1540, Judicial, dated 16th October 1903. No less than thirty tribes or sub-divisions of tribes are shown there; but all these do not appear in the census tables, pages 156-157 of Vol. XV-A.

This is not the case. It is confined to Savaras alone.

H. D. TAYLOR—30-5-04.

Of course the Savara language is spoken only by the Savaras: but what are the 30 classes shown on page 12 of the Government order—they are certainly not all distinct tribes for some are merely castes, *e.g.*, Gowda, Mala, Sudra, but I suppose we may assume that none are Savaras but those shown as such.

G. S. F[ORBES].

Yes. Gowdas are Uriya shepherd caste. Malas are Telugu Panchamas.

H.D.T.—5-7-04.

The Director only proposes to make proposals. The proposals will come up after he has communicated with the man in his Department who knows most about the Savara and has conferred with the District officers. At the conference he would find out something more about the hill tribes and would see M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi and his manuscripts. Submitted that any officials the Director may wish to confer with, may be asked to meet him when he next tours in Vizagapatam and Ganjam; I do not know that it is necessary they should all meet him in the same place.

2. The endorsement to which the Director's letter is a reply, referred to Vizagapatam in particular. I know nothing of the Ganjam Agency, but don't think it possible to do anything for the Koyas in the Godavari Agency. I was in charge there when the schools were handed over from the Educational Department to the Taluk Board and had to appoint four supervisors. I could not get any one of any intelligence or any energy for these posts; and the teachers in all the schools I saw struck me as a very poor lot. It would be hopeless to expect such people to learn the Koya language or to interest themselves in the Koyas.

A. GALLETTI—28-5-04.

The original reference to the Director of Public Instruction was made as a result of the discouraging state of education amongst the hill tribes as disclosed by the annual report of the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam. The Director of Public Instruction submits proposals in respect of one tribe only, viz., the Savaras, and these proposals are based very largely on the views of M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurthi, an assistant teacher in the Raja's College at Parlakimedi. This gentleman is an enthusiast on the subject of Savara education: he is very deaf, and has for many years been trying to get his

papers on the Savara language published by Government. But it must be remembered that there are a very large number*

* Kapa Savaras especially in Parlakimedi and Mandasa.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-7-04.

those of the plains of Parlakimedi, or of Gunupur in the Vizagapatam Agency.

2. Mr. Ramamurthi proposes to take some six selected persons and train them up so as to teach the Savaras, but I am of opinion, based on personal experience, that this would be of no use even if the youths could be obtained for the purpose. Special scholarships are at present given to Savaras in the Agency, but it is very difficult to obtain Savara children willing to read, and in the majority of cases the scholarships are supplemented by doles of rice given by the local Bissoye. Even thus Savaras seldom advance beyond the two

This used to be the case in my time too.

G. S. F[ORBES].

lowest standards. In the case of the only Savara that I know who passed the primary examination, an appointment was obtained in the police, and the man then declined to serve in the hill tracts to which he was posted!

I think this showed enterprize: it is a good thing for individuals of the tribe to see the world; they revisit their villages sooner or later; and others are incited to better themselves.

G.S.F.

The Savara language is an unwritten language consisting of some 700 words. Mr. Ramamurthi proposes to transliterate it into Telugu. Even if this were done, only a proportion of the Savaras would be benefited, as their alternative language is Telugu only when they border on the Telugu tracts, elsewhere it is Uriya.

3. It might perhaps be desirable to examine Mr. Ramamurthi's manuscripts and see to what extent they can be adapted to school use in Savara tracts where Telugu is also spoken.

4. I have for years taken special personal trouble for the advancement of education amongst the hill tribes, but am satisfied that but little material progress is possible. Those who attend schools in the hill tracts belong mostly to the Uriya paik classes, or to Telugu settlers. The true aboriginal inhabitants form but a small portion of the school-going population and their attendance is only nominal.

G.S.F.

5. The report of the Director of Public Instruction deals only with the fringe of the question and relates to the education of a single class, bordering on the plains, and are prompted by an enthusiast. I think that the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to submit further proposals, to cover all classes, after conference with the Agents, in the course of the

He might be asked to send it up for inspection here as a preliminary if Secretary does not see any objection.

G.S.F.—31-5-04.

next cold weather. He may also be asked to examine Mr. Ramamurthi's manuscripts and to report whether they are likely to be of any practical utility. It would be of advantage at any rate to have a complete vocabulary, and a grammar, of the Savara language, but I am inclined to think that the work would be more useful if "romanised" in English character, than if published in Telugu, which is not common as a second language to the entire Savara population.

H. D. TAYLOR—30-5-04.

It is a great thing to have an enthusiast, and we should do what we can to encourage him.

2. The total number of Savaras in British India appear to be only 183,000 (page 54, Census of India, Vol. I), of whom 157,000 appear to be in this Presidency, (page 113, Madras Census, Part II) of whom 109,000 are in Ganjam and 48,000 in Vizagapatam.

3. It is more difficult to promote education among the Savaras than among the Khonds owing to the very little that is known of their language, while the Khond is a Dravidian language not far removed from Tamil and Telugu.

4. I agree that the Director of Public Instruction should hold a conference with the two Agents in respect of the advancement of all the hill tribes in education : and meantime he may be instructed to ask V. Ramamurthi Pantulu to send up his manuscripts to Government for inspection. If it proves to be *prima facie* of some value we can print it and give him a honorarium.

5. After issue I should like to see what Savara literature we have in the Government Library.

G. S. F[ORBES]—30-6-04.

Please draft accordingly, and ask Librarian to put up any book on the subject. The Vizagapatam District Manual contains a small glossary of Savara words.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-7-04.

The draft placed below may issue with the concurrence of the Judicial Department.

2. The Librarian at Madras is being separately asked about Savara literature in the library.

P. T. THARYAN—5-7-04.

A. GALLETTI—6-7-04.

H.D.T.—7-7-04.

To the Judicial Department for acceptance.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft may be accepted in Judicial.

J. A. DE ROZARIO—9-7-04.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—11-7-04.

Accepted.

M. HAMMICK—17-7-04.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue.

H.D.T.—19-7-04.

[G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904.]

Educational (1904) Department.

CURRENT No. 897

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras

Ref No. Cur No. 814/3 of 03

Dated 16th May 1904

Enclosures

Received 1904

Registered 18-5-1904

SUBJECT.

Submitting report called for in Government Endorsement No. 643 d/16th November 1903 as to the more effective method of advancing education among the Hill tribes in the Agency Tracts.

BACK PAPERS.

GO. 1840 p. 51-03
" 511 801/02
" 414 8 71/01

GO. 251 7/01
" 211 7/01
" 138 7/01

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

F. SE

With reference to endorsement No. 643 d/ 16th November 1903 I have the honour to report that I have discussed that matter with the inspecting officers and particularly with M.R.Ry G.V. Ramamurthi, Assistant in the Rajah's College, Parlakimedi.

The Assistant Inspector remarks that the hill people only send their children to school under compulsion from the Agency officers and others as they consider that their daily avocations will be greatly affected by their children's regular attendance at school. He recommends a capitation grant for attendance. He also recommends a reduction in the pay of the teacher if the results are not ~~are not~~ satisfactory.

2. In a letter from M.R.Ry G.V. Ramamurthi to the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle he says:-

"It gives me much pleasure to see the progress that has been made in the education of this Hill tribe. Ten years ago when I presented my memorandum on the subject to His Excellency Lord Wenlock there was, according to the Agent's report, only one Savara student in the whole of the Parlakimedi Agency while at present there are more than 180 pupils of this tribe reading in the Government and the aided schools. There is no reason therefore, to doubt as the Director does (Pres. Dis No. 6471 of 1903) the progress presented in your last report. He seems to have drawn his inference from a comparison of the figures of the last two or three years which is not quite fair. I am surprised to read his remark in the same Proceedings that

[E.]

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1,200-7-1000

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.

, dated

190

" " " " " "

190

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 1821, From the

Judicial depart

, No.

1540

, dated

16-10-

1903

[Print memo] A

" " 247

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" " A

" " 814

" " 16-5-

1904

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190

ORDER

No. 440, dated

19-7-

1904

P.S.

Deep
19/7/4

The D.P.P. is requested to hold a conference with the Agents to the Governor in Ranjani and Vizagapatam and submit proposals for the advancement of education among all the Hill tribes in these districts. The report now submitted relates only to the Savaras.

2. Meanwhile the Director should instruct M.R.Ry G.V. Ramamurthi to submit all his manuscripts to Govt for inspection.

By
5/7/4

By
6.7.4

By
7-204

To the D.P.P.
" Judicial Depart.

3 Dupd
8/9/4

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
190

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL

REMARKS TO BE FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Print in full.
- B = Not to be printed.
- P = Print abstract only.
- Q = Print heading only.

Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

*Print with me
of 1901*