

1005-13-1-05
Educational (1906) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 451

DATED 26-6-06.

N. P.

urgent

Press

Please
print this urgent
as further action
has to be taken
on certain points
referred in
the papers.

Let

28/6/06

[Despatch Abstract.]

51-
Petition. Informing certain inhabitants of Anantapur that
no special concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants
to school masters in the district are necessary, that there is no need to
class the whole district a "backward locality" and that no change in
the matter of ^{school} fees is called for, and requesting the Director of Public
Instruction to call on the Inspector to make proposals to the Illustrious
Majesty to place the High School, Anantapur on an
efficient footing & to arrange to meet the net cost of the
school from Provincial funds.

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 of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1906.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 451, 26th June 1906.



Petition.

Informing certain inhabitants of Anantapur that no special concessions are necessary in the allotment and distribution of grants to schoolmasters in the District, that there is no need to class the whole District as a "backward locality" and that no change in the matter of school fees is called for; and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to call on the Inspector to make proposals to the Municipal Council to place the High school at Anantapur on an efficient footing and to arrange to meet the net cost of the school from Provincial funds.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Memorial—from B. NARASIMHA CHARIYAR, retired Tahsildar, B. H. VEDAVYASA RAO, retired Sarishtadar, and other inhabitants of Anantapur town in the district of Anantapur.

To—His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Dated—the 27th February 1906.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the Municipal Council of Anantapur has maintained a High school in the town for over fifteen years.

2. That, as the finances of the Municipality have been limited, the Council has not been able to maintain the institution in an efficient condition.

3. That the institution has not had a fair trial to judge of the extent and the quality of the work it is capable of, owing to the reduced scale in which it has been conducted since 1894.

4. That the institution is capable of considerable improvement in its strength, teaching staff, library, furniture and other appurtenances pertaining to it with a more generous treatment at the hands of the authorities responsible for its management.

5. That the strength of the school has considerably fallen since the outbreak of plague in July 1904.

6. That the Municipality is already feeling the High school as a heavy burden on its finance owing to the decrease in the fee-income of the school.

7. That the Director of Public Instruction has not been pleased to treat the school leniently and has disallowed, on technical grounds, the liberal Provincial grants sanctioned to it by his predecessors in office.

8. That such act of the Director has already worked as a hardship on the successful management of the institution by the Municipal Council.

9. That the Municipality failed to turn to advantage the prosperous condition of the school prior to July 1904 and did not improve the efficiency of the school on consideration of its own limited resources and that the salary grants were misapplied to purposes other than educational.

10. That the scale of salaries now prevailing in the High school is not sufficiently attractive to teachers of good standing to induce them to accept service in this school.

11. That the latest report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency gives a disparaging account of education in the Anantapur District and refers to the large decrease in scholars (*vide* paragraph 7, page 3) and the poor amount spent from Provincial funds towards education in this District which was no higher than 0.98 per cent. of the total expenditure in the Presidency (*vide* paragraph 31, page 8).

12. That on the grounds represented above, the memorialists pray—

(i) that special and liberal concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants will be allowed to masters in this District generally;

(ii) that the Government will be graciously pleased to include the Anantapur Municipality and the entire District in the list of backward tracts;

(iii) that the Government will be graciously pleased to order the levy of school-fees in this District in six equal monthly instalments aggregating to 75 per cent. of the standard rates fixed for the term in the Madras Educational Rules; and

(iv) that the Government will also be graciously pleased to take up the management of the High school now maintained by the Municipality and thus afford education and enlightenment to the people of this District who have remained immersed in ignorance in spite of more than one hundred years of direct British administration since the time of Sir Thomas Munro, the first Collector of the Ceded Districts, whose memory is still cherished with the greatest veneration by the poor, law-abiding and grateful population of this benighted District.

For which act of charity and kindness, condescension and favour, the memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

II

Endorsement No. 126, dated 17th March 1906.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

C. A. SOUTER,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 2nd June 1906.

No.—R.C. No. 2132.

In reply to your endorsement No. 126, dated 17th March 1906 (returned herewith), referring to me a petition from the inhabitants of Anantapur, I have the honour to submit for the perusal of Government the following remarks with which I have been favoured by Mr. Mayhew who has been until recently the Inspector of the District:—

“The petitioners complain of the inefficiency of the Municipal High school, signs of which are found in the qualifications and pay of the teaching staff, decrease in numbers, defects in apparatus.

“They attribute this to the heavy burden imposed on the Municipality by plague in 1904-1905, to the general poverty of the Municipal Council, and to insufficiency of Provincial grants.

“They plead that Government should take over the school or at least largely increase the grants and that reduced rates should be allowed to scholars.

“*Staff*.—At the last three annual inspections, the staff has satisfied the conditions of recognition. But recently there have been several changes and it has been difficult to get properly qualified men to fill the vacancies. This is partly due to the fear of plague which has not yet died out, partly to the inadequacy of the salaries. Recently we have had to put in an unqualified graduate as first assistant, not a single qualified man having applied. The Headmaster is the only L.T. on the staff. The salaries are:—

	RS.
Headmaster ..	80—90
First Assistant ..	50—60
Second „ ..	40—50
Third „ ..	40
Fourth „ ..	30
Fifth „ ..	25

“These salaries are lower than those in the other Municipal High schools in the Ceded Districts division and especially in the case of the first assistant lower than what is desirable for such posts. The salaries were reduced by Government order about ten years ago.

"*Apparatus.*—At last inspection the science and gymnastic apparatus was found to be very defective; writing accommodation, black boards, etc., required additions. There is no compound wall or school latrine. There are no "luxuries" of any kind. The library is inadequate. Since then (July 1905) a sum of Rs. 120 has been spent in remedying some of these defects partially. But a far larger outlay (at least Rs. 500) is required urgently.

"With reference to actual efficiency it will be seen from last report that the present Headmaster is likely to do well and made a good start. It was difficult to estimate results of inspection as the school had made a late start owing to plague. The school passed 4 out of 14 in 1904 Matriculation and 3 out of 19 in 1905.

At inspection.									
Strength in 1902 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Do. 1903 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Do. 1904 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
Do. 1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Do. 31st March 1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133

"Fall in 1905 due to virulent plague which began in July 1904 and effects lasted till February 1905. Many pupils were scattered all over the Ceded Districts. In March 1905 there were less than 60 boys in the school. The recovery is sure to be gradual.

"*Population.*—These figures are very fair if only the Municipality is considered, but poor if the whole District (with only two High schools) is considered. This point and the question of reducing fees will be dealt with in connection with the general state of education in the District considered below.

"*Financial position.*—In 1904–1905 owing to reduction in fee-income due to plague the school could no longer be supported from Provincial fund grant and fee-income. It was then found (see this office No. 348 A, dated 6th September 1905) that the Municipality had no adequate budget provision for the school and that the very large surplus accruing to the school from former years had been misappropriated for non-educational purposes. For sometime Provincial fund grants were refused on these grounds, but eventually on repeated application from the Chairman a scale of grant amounting to Rs. 90 was sanctioned for the school. The financial position of the school in 1905–1906 was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure	4,386	15	1
Salary grant	1,027	0	0
Fees	3,099	14	6
Net cost to Municipality	260	0	0

"In 1904–1905 the Municipality spent Rs. 321. For 1906–1907 the Chairman has calculated on receipts of Rs. 4,500 from grant and school fees and expenditure of Rs. 4,300.

"With Provincial fund grant at its present rate (Rs. 1,080) this leaves Rs. 3,220 for school fees. There is no doubt that this can be got.

Fee-income in—	RS.
1902–1903	4,689
1903–1904	4,641
1904–1905	2,998 (Plague).
1905–1906	3,099

"But if the expenditure is kept within Rs. 4,300, it means that necessary improvement (staff, salaries, apparatus, etc.) must be postponed.

"The increased expenditure necessary (for the next year or so) can hardly be met by the Municipality which is small and poor. Already it spends 14 per cent. of its total income on education which is far in excess of the average 9 per cent. for the Presidency; its income is very small and any money that it spends on the High school will merely be deducted from the money available for primary education, with the result that a larger Provincial subsidy for primary school grants will be claimed. It would be simpler and more satisfactory if the Provincial fund expenditure on the

High school were increased unless Government order the Municipality to increase its total expenditure on primary education which it can hardly do (1) because the Municipality is poor and (2) because already it spends a larger percentage on education than most Municipalities.

"But if Provincial fund expenditure is increased, the Department ought to take over the school. Where a Municipality is unable to spend any money on a school and where fee-income alone cannot support a school, there is really no reason for allowing the Municipality to remain in charge of it. An additional reason for the change in this particular case would be the gross misappropriation of educational funds by the Council referred to above. That the school would gain by being placed under direct Departmental control instead of the present dual system which implies divided responsibility is beyond all doubt. The school would gain prestige and public confidence would be restored.

"The High school must certainly be retained and there is no place to which it could be transferred. In the whole District there are only two High schools and on 31st March 1905 there were only 82 boys reading in upper secondary forms and 308 in all the lower secondary forms (*i.e.*, a smaller number than is found in one High school of the Southern Districts) in the whole District out of a population of 787,000.

"*Education in the Anantapur District (Native boys only).*—Petitioners complain (1) that there has been a large decrease in schools and scholars in the District in 1904–1905 and that the total amount spent from Provincial funds in the District was smaller than in any other District. They claim that the whole District (*i.e.*, including head-quarter stations) should be treated as backward and that more liberal concessions and rates of grants and reduced fees should be insisted on throughout the District.

"*Decrease in schools.*—This is confined to primary schools—

On 31st March 1904	518
Do. 1905	473

But a reference to subsidiary table 4 of the Public Instruction Report, 1905, shows that this decrease is confined to *unaided* schools—

In 1904	257 unaided schools.
	261 aided schools.
In 1905	204 unaided schools.
	269 aided schools.

There was an increase of 8 aided schools and of 23 aided lower primary schools, but a decrease of 53 unaided schools.

"The proportion of unaided and private schools is of course large; 258 out of 527 schools and about 33 per cent. of the boys are reading in unaided schools, but in this respect there are many Districts worse off than Anantapur.

"It may also be noted that in the Anantapur District 80 per cent. of villages over 200 had on 31st March 1905 a school. In this respect to judge from figures, Anantapur is far in advance of any other District!

"*Decrease in scholars.*—Here Anantapur certainly fared worse than any other District. There was a drop from 19.5 of population of school-going age to 16.5, and in primary stage a drop from 17.5 to 14.9 with a total decrease of 1,700 scholars. Such a drop is found nowhere else. Even in the Ceded Districts division Kurnool advanced (primary stage) from 20 per cent. to 23, Bellary from 17 per cent. to 18; in Cuddapah there was a very slight decrease. But here too it must be noted that of the decrease of 1,700 primary pupils 991 are accounted for by unaided schools. The attendance is *very* poor in this District, average number on rolls 17 against 25 in Chingleput and 30 in Tanjore. It is not markedly inferior to attendance in the other Ceded Districts.

"*Provincial fund expenditure.*—This is .98 of total expenditure which is certainly less than in any other District. But in Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool Provincial fund expenditure was only 1.71, 2.02 and 2.06 respectively. Anantapur is one of the smallest Districts with thinnest population. It has only 788,254 inhabitants against 1,291,267 in Cuddapah. The small Provincial fund expenditure is largely due to absence of provision for higher elementary education (lower secondary and upper primary) which will be discussed below.

"*Local fund expenditure.*—Percentage of expenditure on education to total income is 13.1 which is considerably above the average of 8.2 for the Local Boards of the Presidency and is specially noted by Government as one of the highest. On the other hand only 9.1 of the school-going population are reading in Local Fund schools which is far below the Presidency average of 14.3. This goes together with what has been said about the poor attendance in schools. It is noticeable that the average cost per pupil to Board is Rs. 4-2-9 against the Presidency average of Rs. 2-13-0. It must also be noted that some years ago (before I took charge) the Board abolished several primary schools for lack of attendance. These facts partially account for the reluctance of the Boards in this District to plant "Rural schools" in school-less villages during 1905-1906. The above figures seem to show that extension of primary education in the District will have to be at Provincial rather than Local fund expense.

"*Secondary education.*—Figures below refer to recognised Native schools only except where otherwise stated :—

Districts.	Population.	High schools including lower secondary departments.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1905.	Lower secondary schools excluding primary departments.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1905.
Anantapur	788,254	2	181	3	(a) 149
Bellary	958,414	4	251	4	107
Kurnool	872,155	2	302	(b) 8	336
Tanjore	2,245,129	16	5,485	43	2,619
North Arcot	2,207,712	7	1,347	12	344

(a) 75 of these are future Mission Catechists in London Mission school, Gooty.

(b) Includes 3 still unrecognised Board schools.

"Obviously in secondary education the Ceded Districts are terribly deficient; and whatever may be thought of the extension of High school education the need for extending lower secondary education (or higher elementary) is very pressing. We cannot get properly educated men for the primary schools or for offices. But here again though Anantapur is perhaps the worst of the Ceded Districts division, it hardly seems to justify any special treatment. With the exception of Kurnool District Board which has recently realised its responsibility and started three new lower secondary schools, the Ceded Districts division Boards require forcible reminders as to their responsibility in the matter. There are at present three towns in this District—Hindupur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram—clamouring for good lower secondary schools, but the case is the same in Cuddapah and Bellary.

"With regard to declaring head-quarter stations as backward localities, in addition to rural parts, I see no reason for special treatment of Anantapur District. It would take too long to quote figures for each station, but from my enquiries and personal observation on tour I see no reason to suppose that Anantapur head-quarter stations are worse off than those in other Districts. It is certainly true throughout that private teacher managers have for sometime avoided head-quarter stations owing to greater strictness as regards qualifications and absence of special rates for backward localities.

"*Reduction of fees.*—In Board primary schools in this District as in all others the controlling authority has settled the fees according to local conditions. The rate of As. 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, for the five standards is now so far as I have been able to find universal in rural parts. It is occasionally higher in head-quarter stations. These rates prevail for the most part in the rest of this circle. Both Boards and inspecting officers are fully aware that it is their right and duty to fix them according to local conditions and to remit in case of plague and famine, and such remissions are not uncommon. And short of free education I do not think more than this can be done.

"For secondary school fees throughout the Ceded Districts division I should like to see the rates reduced in order to raise the numbers, and rates of grants raised accordingly (from Provincial funds). But there is not sufficient justification for treating Anantapur separately in this matter.

"*General.*—I have noticed myself and have been informed by Sub-Assistant Inspectors that there is greater difficulty in inducing teachers to undergo training in Anantapur District than in any other in the circle, with the possible exception of Bellary. This year the Anantapur Training school was the only one for which we failed to get the proper complement of teachers. I have since been told that Ráyachóti is not quite full. (This of course forces us to be stricter in rejecting schools from aid in cases where teachers refuse to undergo training. Otherwise it may be said of this District as of other Districts that we could not be more liberal in our concessions. Practically for lower primary schools at present we are demanding nothing more than maintenance of registers and fairly regular school meetings). I have also found and learnt that it is more difficult in this District even than in others to get teachers to keep to the same place or profession. The number of mushroom schools is always unusually large.

"But I have never heard any special reasons which would not apply also to other Districts given for this. Mission education has not been extended in this District nearly as widely as in Cuddapah and Kurnool and most other Districts.

"On the whole I consider that though, taking all grades of education, Anantapur is the worst of the Ceded Districts and the Ceded Districts are behind most Districts of the Presidency, there is nothing to justify the special treatment of Anantapur or even a special investigation into the causes of its backwardness.

"As regards secondary education (inclusive of higher elementary) it is perhaps a little worse but not much. But the backwardness of all Districts in this circle except Madras in this respect deserves special investigation and special treatment (lower fees, higher grants).

"With reference to primary education it calls for exactly the same investigation and special treatment that are required certainly throughout this circle and so far as I can judge from figures in the whole of the Presidency; certain obstacles (*e.g.*, difficulty in securing and retaining teachers) may be more marked in this District than in others; but they are sufficiently manifest in all Districts and I find no reason for supposing that measures to remove them in other Districts would be specially unsuccessful here. If we can (1) secure the real co-operation of village officers, (2) guarantee a monthly living wage to every teacher independent of his fee collections, (3) ensure aid to every regularly meeting school which supplies a need without reference to qualifications or other conditions, and (4) ensure a larger supply of educated teachers by extending and cheapening higher elementary education, primary education will be improved in Anantapur as in other Districts.

"I have asked the Assistant Inspector, Ceded Districts division, to report whether there are any special causes for backwardness in the Anantapur District (there is for 1906-1907 a regrettable decrease of 27 aided schools) but have not waited for a reply as early disposal was required, and as I feel sure from my own enquiries with the local Sub-Assistant Inspectors that no special causes will be brought to light."

2. In regard to elementary education I entertain earnest hopes that the utilisation of the additional funds now available, the operation of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, and the new rules for such schools which I shall shortly submit for approval will do much to improve matters. I do not think that much more can be done at present.

3. In connection with the High school and secondary education generally, Mr. Mayhew raises two very important questions. In the first place he proposes that the fee rates in the secondary schools throughout the District should be reduced. I do not think that this is advisable. The elementary school is eminently adapted to the wants of a backward population. Scholarships are and will be available for the few among these who prove to be fit for higher education to enable them to continue their studies. To lower the fees in secondary schools will only increase the number of pupils who are quite unfit for such schools and who are already responsible for dragging them down to their present low level.

The second question is the desirability or otherwise of taking some of the High schools at present under Board (including Municipal) management back again under direct Departmental management. It would be taking them "back again" because

most of these schools were transferred from Departmental to local control in 1883-1885. The transfer was presumably effected as part of the general policy of encouraging local self-control. The discussion appears however to have turned chiefly upon the proper distribution of expenditure between Provincial and Local funds. The original idea seems to have been that Local funds should bear the cost of what was then called middle and primary education and Provincial funds that of higher school education even in the schools transferred to the Boards.

The application of the grant-in-aid system to schools under public management, in so far as seven of the classes in non-municipal areas and three of them in municipal areas were concerned, obscured the original intention. There are however three schools in which the arrangement first made persists to the present day. In the Municipal High school at Kurnool, the Board High school at Chittoor, and the Municipal High school at Cuddapah the total net cost of the upper secondary forms is defrayed from Provincial funds. In these cases the nominal management has not even a financial interest in the High school department. In all cases the management is little more than nominal. The inspecting officers, the Director, and Government in the Local and Municipal Department share the actual management and somehow or another the state of things is not very satisfactory. I must however confess that I do not at present see how to improve it. One obvious objection to Mr. Mayhew's proposal to take over the management is that it would be reversing an accepted policy; this procedure might however be contemplated if it were quite clear that matters would be improved by the transfer.

4. Now that the Grant-in-Aid Code has ceased to complicate the adjustments between Provincial and Local funds, it rests with Government to decide whether on the one hand each local body is spending what it can afford upon education and upon the other what total amount of public funds ought to be spent within the area, such proportion of the balance as the Provincial resources will allow will then be transferred.

The question is whether any portion of these funds should be devoted to secondary education. I have hitherto taken the view that secondary education should be left to become self-supporting at no very distant period. There is no doubt as to the possibility of this in many Districts but in some it seems to be a question of subsidizing it or not having it at all. This seems to be the case in Anantapur.

Anyhow it is most undesirable to allow this High school to continue in a starved condition; it should either be abolished or properly maintained. I do not think that the fees should be lower than standard rates; but it would be useless to try and raise them in this case sufficiently to make the school self-supporting; the Municipality has no more funds to spare and there seems to be no private agency willing to devote money for a High school. It may be that, if the Municipality closed its school, private effort would be made and I am by no means certain but that it would be the best policy to try and force this, and suggest it as one possible course for the consideration and orders of Government. If however Government think that in consideration of the backwardness of the District, public money should be devoted to secondary education, the two courses which seem feasible are (1) for the Inspector to make proposals to the Municipality such as would put the school on a really efficient footing and that I should arrange that Provincial funds shall bear the net cost, or (2) for the Department to take over the management. In either case similar improvements should be then effected in some of the other High schools under Board and Municipal management.

5. To return in conclusion to the larger question it seems to me that some pronouncement must be made as to whether it is desirable to make a special direct effort to spread secondary education in certain Districts which have up to now lagged behind or whether this spread should be left to natural causes, effort being concentrated for the present upon elementary education. I must confess to being very doubtful as to which is the right course. This must, I think, depend upon other than educational considerations. If the effort is to be made, my duty will be to consider and advocate a method.

Order—No. 451, Educational, dated 26th June 1906.

In their memorial, dated 27th February 1906, B. Narasimha Chariyar, B. H. Vedavyasa Rao and certain other inhabitants of Anantapur town request—

(1) that special and liberal concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants be allowed to schoolmasters in the Anantapur District generally;

(2) that the Anantapur Municipality and the entire District be included in the list of backward localities;

(3) that school fees be levied in the District in six monthly instalments aggregating 75 per cent. of the standard rates fixed for the term in the Educational Rules; and

(4) that the management of the Anantapur High school now maintained by the Municipal Council be taken over by Government.

2. In regard to the first three of these requests the Government consider on a perusal of an exhaustive report received from the Inspector till recently in charge of the circle in which Anantapur is situated that no special concessions are necessary in the Anantapur District, that there is no need to class the whole of the District as a "backward locality" and that no change in the matter of fees is called for. The Government are assured that the utilization of the additional funds now available and the operation of the new Grant-in-Aid Code and the new Educational Rules which will shortly be passed, will effect a considerable improvement in elementary education in the District.

3. In regard to the Anantapur High school the Director will be requested to call on the Inspector to make proposals to the Municipal Council such as would place the school on a really efficient footing and to arrange to meet the net cost of the school from Provincial funds.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Memorialists.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Local and Municipal Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 451, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 26TH JUNE 1906.

[SUBJECT.—*Petition from certain inhabitants of the Anantapur Municipality regarding the transfer of the Municipal High School to Government and increased grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to all the schools in the district.*]

From certain inhabitants of the Anantapur Municipality, dated 27th February 1906.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

As regards the working of the Municipal High School at Anantapur, attention is invited to the remarks of the Revenue Divisional officer and the Collector in paragraphs 6 and 3 of their respective endorsements on the administration report of the Municipality for 1904-1905 printed on pages 6 and 7 of G.O., No. 1645 M., dated 7th August 1905.

2. The net expenditure incurred from the Municipal fund on account of the Municipal High School in each of the past three years is noted below:—

1902-1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS.
1903-1904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 910
1904-1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 487
								+ 321

3. The ordinary receipts and charges of the Municipality for the past three years were as follows:—

		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
1902-1903		RS.	RS.	RS.
1903-1904		15,561	17,893	— 2,332
1904-1905		17,488	16,209	+ 1,279
Average		14,647	15,210	— 563
		15,898	16,437	— 539

4. It will thus be clear that the finances of the Municipality cannot permit of any larger expenditure being incurred on "Education" so as to improve the efficiency of the Municipal High School.

H. D. TAYLOR.

5. The question of maintaining the school by Government and the other requests of the memorialists referred to in paragraph 12 of the memorial are for consideration in the Educational Department. It is submitted that the papers may be forwarded u.o. to that department.

V.S.—10-3-06.

V. RAGHAVA CHARLU—12-3-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-3-06.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The memorial will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-3-06.

The endorsement placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—15-3-06.

Issue.

C. A. SOUTER—16-3-06.

[Endorsement to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 126, dated 17th March 1906].

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd June 1906, No. 2132.

In the memorial from the inhabitants of Anantapur town, dated 27th February 1906, there are four requests:—

(1) that special and liberal concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants be allowed to school masters in the Anantapur district generally;

Appendix C to the Educational Rules.

(2) that the Anantapur Municipality and the entire district be included in the list of backward localities;

Article 73 of the Educational Rules.

(3) that school fees be levied in the district in six equal monthly instalments aggregating to 75 per cent. of the standard rates fixed for the term in the Educational Rules;

(4) That the management of the Anantapur High School now maintained by the Municipality be taken up by Government.

2. In regard to the first three of these requests the memorialists observe "that the latest report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency gives a disparaging account of education in Anantapur district and refers to the large decrease in scholars (*vide* paragraph 7, page 3) and the poor amount spent from Provincial funds towards education in this district which was no higher than 98 per cent. of the total expenditure in the Presidency (*vide* paragraph 31, page 8)."

3. Mr. Mayhew who was till recently the Inspector of the circle in which the district is situated and whose remarks on the memorial are embodied in paragraph 1 of the Director's letter has gone fully into the matters referred to. He observes that there was a decrease of 45 in the number of primary schools as compared with 1903-1904 which was confined to primary unaided schools, that in the number of aided primary schools there was actually an increase of 8, that in Anantapur 80 per cent. of villages with a population of over 200 had a school on 31st March 1905 and that in this respect Anantapur is far in advance of any other district.

Of the decrease of 1,700 in scholars in primary schools, unaided schools, he points out, accounted for 991.

As regards the expenditure from Provincial funds only 98 of the total was spent in Anantapur; but it was, it is stated, largely due to the absence of sufficient provision for higher education in the district. The

Page 208 of G.O., No. 1290-A L., dated 5th November 1905.

Local fund expenditure, it is pointed out, formed 13.1 per cent. of income against the average for the Presidency of 8.2.

In the matter of secondary education the need for extending lower secondary education in the Ceded districts is very pressing, but there is no justification, Mr. Mayhew observes, for treating Anantapur specially in this respect.

4. As to including the whole of the Anantapur district in the list of backward localities under appendix C to the Educational Rules, the whole of the Anantapur district omitting the Municipal town of Anantapur and Kasba stations is included in the list of backward localities for boys' schools. Mr. Mayhew considers that in this respect also there is no reason why Anantapur should receive special treatment.

5. In regard to fees Mr. Mayhew states that the rates in primary schools are generally one anna for the infant and first standard, two annas for the second, three annas for the third and four annas for the fourth standard, that they cannot be reduced further, but that in secondary schools the rates may be reduced and Provincial grants raised although he does not see why Anantapur should receive special treatment in this respect also.

6. In conclusion Mr. Mayhew considers that although "taking all grades of education, Anantapur is the worst of the Ceded districts and the Ceded districts are behind most districts of the Presidency, there is nothing to justify the special treatment of Anantapur or even a special investigation into the causes of its backwardness."

7. In regard to the Anantapur Municipal High School the memorialists have a long list of complaints—paragraphs 1 to 10 of the memorial: Mr. Mayhew's conclusions are—

(1) that the salaries of the staff are lower than those in the other Municipal High Schools in the division and it has been difficult to get properly qualified men to fill vacancies;

(2) that the school is almost self-supporting;

(3) that the school should be better equipped and more money spent on staff, salaries and apparatus; but more money cannot be spent from Municipal funds except at the expense of primary education and if it is paid from Provincial funds the department ought to take over the school.

Mr. Mayhew also raises the general question that where a Municipality is unable to spend any money on a school and where fee income alone cannot support a school, there is no reason for allowing the Municipality to remain in charge of it. If Provincial takes it over the school would gain prestige and public confidence would be restored.

8. The Director observes that in regard to elementary education he is very hopeful that the utilization of the additional funds now available, the operation of the new Grant-in-aid Code and of the new Educational Rules to be shortly submitted will do much to improve matters and that much more cannot be done at present.

Paragraph 2 of letter.

G.O., No. 282, Educational, dated 2nd May 1905.
G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

As regards secondary education the Director thinks that it is not advisable to

adopt Mr. Mayhew's proposal to reduce the rates of fees, since lowering the fees will only increase the number of pupils who are quite unfit for secondary education. The elementary school is eminently adapted to the wants of a backward population; while scholarships are, and will be available, for the few who prove fit for higher education to enable them to continue their studies.

Paragraph 4.

9. As to the Anantapur Municipal school the Director thinks that—

(1) the Inspector may make proposals to the Municipality such as would put the school on a really efficient footing, the Director arranging to meet the net cost from Provincial funds, or

(2) the department should take over the management.

If either of these proposals is adopted the Director thinks that similar improvements will have to be effected in some of the other High schools under Board and Municipal management.

Paragraph 5 of letter.

10. As to the general question raised by Mr. Mayhew about taking over under departmental management High schools which are not self-supporting, the Director thinks that this would be reversing an accepted policy under which secondary schools were transferred from departmental control in the years 1883 to 1885 as part of the general policy of encouraging Local Self-Government. The Director however asks for some pronouncement as to whether any special direct effort should now be made to

spread secondary education in certain districts which have lagged behind or whether this should be left to natural causes, effort being concentrated for the present upon elementary education. He is doubtful as to which is the right course to adopt.

11. It is submitted that in regard to the first three of the requests contained in the memorial about—

(1) the grant of special and liberal concessions to schoolmasters in the Anantapur district;

(2) the inclusion of the whole district and Municipality in the list of backward localities; and

(3) the reduction of fees and their levy in six monthly instalments,

H. D. TAYLOR. | the memorialists may be informed in terms of the Director's remarks extracted in paragraph 8 *supra*.

Under article 72 of the Educational Rules term-fees can be paid at present in Upper and Lower Secondary schools and departments in four monthly instalments; whereas under article 73 (a) fees in primary departments and English primary schools should be paid by the month. In vernacular schools the levying of fees is left

entirely to the discretion of the controlling authority. The new Educational Rules to be submitted by the Director will contain provisions for the new "secondary" and "elementary" schools.

12. As regards the Anantapur Municipal school the reply to the memorialists will depend on the decision on the general question.

13. In connection with the question of extending Local Self-Government in this Presidency, the Madras Government suggested to the Government of India that Municipalities might be relieved of the contributions they were then paying towards the maintenance of the Police in Municipalities. The Government of India said in reply: "In paragraph 2 of your letter it is assumed that the Government of India are prepared to relieve the Municipalities of Police contributions without any equivalent transfer of charge from Provincial to Local management. This is not the case. But I am to point out that under the head of Education there are still many items which might, in the opinion of the Government of India, be usefully transferred to Local management. There is no apparent reason why the rest of the Government Primary schools, and the control of Government Middle and High schools, should not be handed over to properly constituted Local Boards as is now being done in other Provinces."

14. Subsequently the Local Self-Government Committee of 1882 recommended that a larger share of the Educational charges—all in fact up to the Middle school standard—should be transferred to the Municipalities and with the charges the general control of, and responsibility for, such education. The Committee also suggested the following arrangements in order to give effect to this proposal:—

"As Middle and Upper Primary education is conducted by different agencies in different towns, to give this proposal effect the following arrangements will probably be found expedient:—

"(a) All results grants earned in schools of the classes mentioned to be paid from Municipal funds.

"(b) All salary grants for teachers in these schools to be paid from the same source.

"(c) All net charges for Government Middle schools or Middle and Upper Primary Departments of Government High schools and Colleges to be paid from Municipal funds. In case Municipal Commissioners prefer to take over the classes

"or schools or to leave all Middle and Primary education to private effort, their wishes should be met (subject to the provisions of the sections relating to education detailed below), the Government schools or departments of these standards being abolished."

The Committee at the same time suggested that the control and management of Government primary and middle schools in rural areas should be made over to the Local Boards, in the following words:—

"In connection with the subject of Boards' schools, all or nearly all Government middle schools should, in our opinion, be made over to the control of the District Boards, who should have the full option of transferring the school to union or private agency or to the direct control of the Taluk Board. The transfer of the schools of this class and of the inferior departments of superior schools is now being gradually effected; and is, it is noted, in direct accord with the suggestions of the Government of India in their letter No. 930 of the 31st May 1882. There is no reason to fear that the management will suffer. On the other hand, these schools will unquestionably be maintained on a more economical basis than is now the case, whilst their standard will be fixed more in accord with the wishes of the people."

These proposals were generally approved in paragraphs 4 (7) and 17 of G.O., No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

15. In pursuance of the above orders, all the Government middle and primary schools in Municipalities were transferred to Municipal Councils. This was soon followed by the transfer of Government high schools and second grade colleges in Municipalities to the Municipal Councils concerned or to private bodies.

In 1884 the Government middle schools in rural areas were transferred to the control of the Local Boards concerned.

It is a reversal of this policy that the Director is now speaking of.

16. Please see also paragraph 9 of the resolution of the Government of India printed on page 5 of G.O., No. 765, Educational, dated 18th November 1899, which is as follows:—

"In respect to secondary education, the Government of India in paragraph 20 of *et seq* of Home Department Resolution of 23rd October 1884 laid down clearly the following principle: 'That the function of State effort shall henceforth ordinarily be confined to extending secondary education in cases where there is a local demand for this and local co-operation;' and in the resolution of 7th September 1894 attention was drawn to the principle which 'has been accepted by the Government that the Education Department should gradually withdraw from the direct management of secondary schools.'"

"The second statement of the principle is not the same as the first. The first only has been on the whole observed. It is true that the figures in Mr. Cotton's Table LXXVII (page 129) show that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been actual increase in the number of secondary schools under Government management. But in all other provinces there has been either slight decrease or no change. The marked decrease in the Central Provinces is attributed to the transfer of more than 20 schools from Government to District Boards; this may, however, involve no change of management at all. It cannot be said that the second statement of the principle under discussion has been observed. There has been no real withdrawal of Government from the management of secondary schools. There are strong arguments against complete withdrawal, quoted by Mr. Cotton

"from the Directors of Education in Bombay and Bengal (pages 139 and 141 of the "review), based on the fact that the well managed Government schools serve to "keep up the standard of discipline in aided schools. These arguments in favour "of maintaining existing institutions are worthy of the fullest consideration; and the "Government of India, while maintaining the position that there should be no extension of the system, will not insist on the withdrawal from management where that "is considered inexpedient. It seems specially expedient in most cases to have one "such Government school in each district as a model."

17. The present authority on the subject is the Indian Educational Policy contained in the resolution of the Government of India printed with G.O., Nos. 215, 216, Educational, dated 6th April 1904. Under paragraphs 18 and 19 of Page 9 of G.O., Nos. 215, 216, Educational, dated 6th April 1904. this resolution PRIMARY education "should "be made a leading charge upon Provincial revenues" and "should have a pre-

"dominant claim" upon District and Municipal Boards. Under paragraph 13, Page 7 of G.O., Nos. 215, 216, Educational, dated 6th April 1904. Government have to maintain a limited number of institutions in each branch of education "both as models for private "enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education."

Pages [5] to [16] subsidiary table No. 2, Vol. II of Public Instruction report for 1904-1905. 18. The High schools for boys now maintained by Government are—

(2) Madrasa-i-azam.

(3) Practising section, Saidapet Teachers' College.

(4) * Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

(5) Mangalore College—School Department.

* This is hardly a Government institution though shown as such in the table.

P. T. THARYAN—13-6-06.

It may, I submit, be agreed—

H. D. TAYLOR.

(i) that no special concessions are necessary in Anantapur district;

(ii) that all Anantapur need not be classed as a backward district;

(iii) and that no change need be made in fees.

2. It remains to be considered whether extra aid shall be given to Anantapur High school, or whether the school shall be taken under Government management. The Director says that if either of these courses is adopted, similar concessions will have to be made elsewhere. The reason for this is not very obvious as we are here

This is what he means: that in some other districts there are High schools in a similar quandary.

G. S. F[ORBES]—14-6-06.

treating of the circumstances of a certain school and it does not follow that such treatment need be extended except for special cause shown. Each school ought to be taken on its merits.

3. Since it has been the settled policy that secondary education should be under the control of Local Bodies, it would perhaps be best to give the Anantapur High school larger grants from Provincial. If this is approved the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to state the lines in which he would improve its position.

C. A. SOUTER—13-6-06.

Submitted that orders may issue as proposed on points (i), (ii) and (iii).

2. As to the High school it seems evident that to be of real use as an educational institution, it must be ended or mended. If ended, the Director of Public Instruction thinks that private enterprise might step in, but he does not state whether this would be Missionary or so-called "national" enterprise. It would perhaps not

be desirable to risk the former, while under the latter there would be no guarantee that the school would be conducted on sounder principles than at present, or that there would be any improvement in the staff.

3. As to "mending" the school, it is submitted that this need not be mixed up with the general question of educational policy. Elementary education should be taken up first, and when that is satisfactorily arranged for, the question of secondary education can, if necessary, be pushed in backward tracts where it is not self-supporting, and where no private enterprise exists.

4. In Anantapur a High school is required to supply the needs of Government offices in the district. The best course appears to be to try in the first instance whether an improved staff (the extra cost of the staff and apparatus being contributed by Government) will not effect material improvement. If after one or two years no improvement is apparent, Government may decide to take over the High school.

The petitioners may be informed on this point that the steps necessary for rendering the Municipal High school more efficient are under separate consideration.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-6-06.

I. As to elementary education the memorialists may be informed as proposed.

II. As to the Municipal High school, I think it may be dealt with specially meantime, leaving the very important general questions raised by the Director to be discussed separately and at more leisure: very radical issues being involved.

Meantime therefore I am in favour of dealing with this school under the first of Dr. Bourne's proposals (paragraph 9 of office-note). But please put up for me the authority for the contribution from Provincial funds to meet the net extra cost: and to what limit Provincial may contribute.

III. When the general question is subsequently dealt with, I should like to know what opinions Government have expressed on India's scheme of the provision by Government, i.e., out of Provincial revenues, of model High schools. Under the Local Government scheme, High schools were transferred in 1885 apparently. I should like to see the correspondence on that point, and to know on what conditions Government thought that such institutions could be satisfactorily managed by Local Bodies. Is there evidence that such transfer has not been justified either generally or in particular classes of districts? What is the net charge for High schools falling upon Local and Provincial revenues in each district? India's resolution of 7th September 1894 cited in the extract given in paragraph 16 of Tharyan's very useful note should be then put up. These are only a few cursory points which I notice now to be gone into, *inter alia*, when the general question of the transfer of High schools to departmental management is noted on.

G. S. F[ORBES]—14-6-06.

Please put up papers referred to at A in the Honourable Member's note.

C. A. SOUTER—16-6-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-6-06.

Submitted that the Municipal High school at Anantapur is now outside the Grant-in-aid Code. The Government may give the Municipal Council any grant they like in order to enable the Council to maintain the school, but the net cost will apparently be the maximum that will then be paid, as otherwise the Government will

G. S. F[ORBES]. be helping the Council to make a profit out of the school. Please see paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

2. Under the old Grant-in-aid Code, article 6 (i) (6), salary grants alone were payable from Provincial funds on behalf of teachers in the Upper Secondary department and under article 32 the maximum grant claimable was the ordinary net expenditure. But in special cases Government have allowed the net cost, whatever it may come to, of the High school department—please see G.Os., No. 845 M., dated 14th November 1885, and No. 980 M., dated 21st December 1885. These payments were outside the code.

P. T. THARYAN—16-6-06.

C. A. SOUTER—18-6-06.

The general question of the transfer of Government Colleges and High schools to Local Bodies is dealt with in G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 18th April 1885. Paragraph 18 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter read therein contains proposals in regard to the High schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool. It does not appear that the Anantapur High school was at any time a Government institution as a High school. It appears to have been a Government Middle school up to 31st March 1883 when it was transferred to the Municipal Council and raised to the standard of a High school from 1st April 1885.

G.O., No. 1768, Financial, dated 17th August 1883.

G.Os., No. 293, Financial, dated 12th February 1885, and No. 130 M., dated 26th May 1885.

H. D. TAYLOR—20-6-06.

Orders may now issue approving Dr. Bourne's first alternative proposal. The general question will be taken up in a separate file.

G. S. F[ORBES]—20-6-06.

Draft please.

C. A. SOUTER—21-6-06.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—21-6-06.

C. A. SOUTER—22-6-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—23-6-06.

Draft initialled by the Honourable Member. Issue.

C. A. SOUTER—25-6-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—25-6-06.

[G.O., No. 451, Educational, dated 26th June 1906.]

[E.]

1,500-12-12

for N. 451 802.4
26-6-06.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[660] The Residents of the Anantapur Municipality		27-2-06.	1-6.
Endorsement to the 229	126.	17-3-06.	7.
[919] The D. P. J.	2132/08	2-5-06	8-19.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

[L. & M.]
1

1,700-11-11-1905.

Educational
Local & Muni. (1906) Department.

12
~~Left~~ CURRENT No. *963 M 440.*

From

[Name]

Certain inhabitants

[Designation]

of Anantapur

[Station]

Down.

No.

Petition

Dated

27-2-1906.

Enclosures

Received

15-3-6

28-2-1906.

15-3-6

Registered

20-1906

SUBJECT.

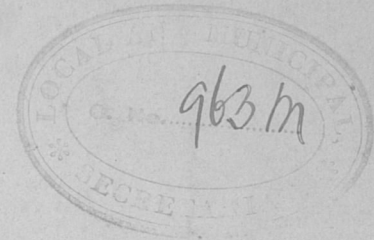
*Praying that the Muni. High school in
the town may be taken up under Govt
management.*

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

*2/37 Recd from P.R.
on 7/3*

Anantapur, 27. Feb. 1906.



I

To

His Excellency the Governor in Council,
of the Presidency of Fort Saint George,
M A D R A S .



The humble memorial of the inhabitants
of Anantapur Town in the District of
Anantapur,

Most respectfully sheweth:-

1. That the Municipal Council of Anantapur has maintained a High school in the town for over 15 years;
2. that, as the finances of the Municipality have been limited, the Council has not been able to maintain the Institution in an efficient condition ;
3. That the Institution has not had a fair trial to judge of the extent and the quality of the work it is capable of owing to the reduced scale in which it has been conducted since 1894;
4. that the Institution is capable of considerable improvement in its strength, teaching staff, library, furniture and other appurtenances pertaining to it with a more generous treatment at the hands of the authorities responsible for its management;
5. that the strength of the school has considerably fallen since the out-break of plague in July 1904;

6. that the Municipality is already feeling the High school as a heavy burden on its finance owing to the decrease in the fee-income of the school;

7. that the Director of Public Instruction has not been pleased to treat the school leniently and has disallowed, on technical grounds, the liberal Provincial grants sanctioned to it by his predecessors in office;

8. that such act of the Director has already worked as a hardship on the successful management of the institution by the Municipal Council;

9. that the Municipality failed to turn to advantage the prosperous condition of the school prior to July 1904 and did not improve the efficiency of the school on consideration of its own limited resources and that the salary grants were misapplied to purposes other than educational;

10. that the scale of salaries now prevailing in the High school is not sufficiently attractive to teachers of good standing to induce them to accept service in this school;

11. that the latest Report on the Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency gives a disparaging account of education in Anantapur District and refers ~~the~~ to the large decrease in scholars (vide para 7, page 3) and the poor amount spent from the Provincial funds towards education in this District which was no higher than 0.98 per cent of the total expenditure on the Presidency (vide para 31, page 8);

12. that on the grounds represented above, the memorialists pray

1. that special and liberal concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants will be allowed to masters in this District generally;

3. 15 38
iii. that the Government will be graciously --
pleased to include the Anantapur Municipality
and the entire District in the list of backward
tracts;

iii. that the Government will be graciously
pleased to order the levy of school-fees in this
District in six equal monthly instalments aggreg-
ating to 75 per cent of the standard rates fixed
for the term in the Madras Educational rules;

iv. and that the Government will also be graci-
ously pleased to take up the management of the
High school now maintained by the Municipality
and thus afford education and enlightenment to
the people of this District who have remained im-
mersed in ignorance in spite of more than one
hundred years of direct British administration
since the time of Sir Thomas Munro, the first
Collector of the Ceded Districts, whose memory
is still cherished with the greatest veneration
by the poor, law-abiding and grateful population
of this benighted District.

For which act of charity and kindness, condescen-
sion and favour, the memorialists shall, as in duty bound,
ever pray.

~~Submitted through the Chairman Municipal Council~~
~~and the Collector of Anantapur.~~

Memorialists.

B. S. Srinivasan
V. Srinivasan & Pleader
H. S. Srinivasan
Retired Sheriff.

4 16 (4)
Mr. Manantha Rao
Pensioned Sheristadar & Honorary Magistrate
V. Chayalwar Rao

Sh. W. S. Chavhan
A. S. Shagardar Pensioned Dy. T. and
V. Chavhan
S. S. Chavhan
S. S. Chavhan

Sh. S. Chavhan Treasurer A. M. B. P. Fund
R. Vidyanatha Rao

Sh. S. Chavhan Sub Magistrate Anantapur
S. S. Chavhan

B. R. Chavhan B.A., B.L., L.T.,
Sh. S. Chavhan B.L.

S. S. Chavhan

R. R. Chavhan

Sh. S. Chavhan

Sh. S. Chavhan

Sh. S. Chavhan

B. S. Chavhan B.A.

Sh. S. Chavhan

S. S. Chavhan

Sh. S. Chavhan
Pensioned Sheristadar & Honorary Magistrate.

Print-Print

5
5

Hee kutachan

H Ravea Raw. 17

Khaghavachari

26/2/06

In this manner

B Venkatesanappa

B. H. Kurugeri Rao

Munrobaewuni Idai

Ka Bhargya

I. Lakshminarayana

M. H. Jeyaraj

M. Narayanasami Nayudu
Sub-Registrar

V. Vinodhan

H. D. Marthi G. G. School

V. Krishna Srinagar

V. Malayappan

K. P. P. P.

B. R. R. R.

Enon Dor

I. Goriappa Chetty

R. Govindappa

Enon Dor

(Printed)

[Faint handwritten text in Telugu script, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Print print

6
18
S. Venkatarayana
S. Kelavansa
D. Honappa. liberty.
R. Basappa
[The following text is a list of names and signatures in Telugu script, some with English names in parentheses.]

[2]
500-8-1-08.

C. No. 440 From the Residents of the Anantapur Municipality No. , dated 27-2-1906.

SUBJECT.

Petition from the inhabitants of the Anantapur Municipality regarding the transfer of the Municipal High School to Govt. & the increased grants in aid from Provincial funds to all the schools in the district.

II

Encl. No 126 dt 17.3.16.

Referred to the D.P.S. for remarks.

nsd
15/3/16

py
15/3/16

Obs
16.3.16

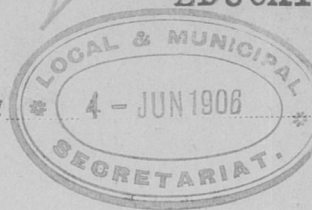
Depd
17/3/16

deap
16/3/16

Stock Form No. 135
3,700-17-6-05.

To 1645m City
7/8/05

Received



EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

190

Registered

4-6-1906

Subject.

Returning with remarks petition from certain inhabitants of Anantapur town praying that the Municipal High school in the town may be taken up under Government management.

ENCLOSURES

No. one

Spare copies

Rc No. 2132/06

Station Ootacamund, Dated the 2nd June 1906.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement No. 126, dated, 17th March 1906 (returned herewith), referring to me a petition from the inhabitants of Anantapur, I have the honour to submit for the perusal of Government the following remarks with which I have been favoured by Mr. Mayhew who has been until recently the Inspector of the District.

" The petitioners complain of the inefficiency of the Municipal High school signs of which are found in the qualifications and pay of the teaching staff, decrease in numbers, defects in apparatus.

" They attribute this to the heavy burden imposed on the Municipality by plague in 1904-05, to the general poverty of the Municipal Council, and to insufficiency of Provincial grants.

" They plead that Government should take over the school or

at least largely increase the grants and that reduced rates should be allowed to scholars.

Staff. At the last three annual inspections, the staff has satisfied the conditions of recognition. But recently there have been several changes and it has been difficult to get properly qualified men to fill the vacancies. This is partly due to the fear of plague which has not yet died out, partly to the inadequacy of the salaries. Recently we have had to put in an unqualified graduate as First Assistant, not a single qualified man having applied. The Headmaster is the only L.T. on the staff. The salaries are:-

Headmaster-	- - - -	Rs. 30-90
1st assistant	- - -	Rs. 50-60
2nd do	- - -	Rs. 40-50
3rd do	- - -	Rs. 40
4th do	- - -	Rs. 30
5th do	- - -	Rs. 25

These salaries are lower than those in the other Municipal High schools in the Ceded Districts division and especially in the case of the 1st assistant lower than what is desirable for such posts. The salaries were reduced by Government Order about 10 years ago.

Apparatus. At last inspection the science and gymnastic apparatus was found to be very defective; writing accommodation, ^lback boards &c required additions. There is no compound wall or school latrine. There are no 'luxuries' of any kind. The library is inadequate. Since then (July 1905) a sum of Rs.120 has been spent in remedying some of these defects partially. But a far larger outlay (at least Rs.500) is required urgently.

With reference to actual efficiency it will be seen from last report that the present Headmaster is likely to do well and made a good start. It was difficult to estimate results of inspection as the school had made a late start owing to plague. The school passed 4 out of 14 in 1904 Matriculation and 3 out of 19 in 1905.

At inspection.

Strength	1902	- - - - -	192
Do	1903	- - - - -	205
Do	1904	- - - - -	193
Do	1905	- - - - -	125
Do	31st March 1906	- - - - -	133

Fall in 1905 due to virulent plague which began in July 1904 and effects lasted till February 1905. Many pupils were scattered all over the Ceded Districts. In March 1905 there were less than 60 boys in the school. The recovery is sure to be gradual.

Population. These figures are very fair if only the Municipality is considered- but poor- if the whole district (with only two High schools) is considered. This point and the question of reducing fees will be dealt with in connection with the general state of education in the District considered below.

Financial position. In 1904-05 owing to reduction in fee income due to plague the school could no longer be supported from Provincial fund grant and fee income. It was then found (see this office No. 348 A/ 6-9-05) that the Municipality had no adequate budget provision for the school and that the very large surplus accruing to the school from former years had been misappropriated for non-educational purposes. For some time Provincial fund grants were refused on these grounds, but eventually on repeated application from the Chairman a scale of grant amounting to Rs.90 was sanctioned for the school. The financial position of the school in 1905-06 was as follows:-

Expenditure - - - - -	Rs. 4386-15-1
Salary grant - - - - -	Rs. 1027-0-0
Fees - - - - -	Rs. 3099-14-6
Net cost to Municipality - - - - -	Rs. 260- 0-0

In 1904-05 the Municipality spent Rs.321. For 1906-07 the Chairman has calculated on receipts of Rs. 4500 from Grant and school fees and expenditure of Rs. 4300.

With Provincial fund grant at its present rate (Rs.1080) this leaves Rs. 3220 for school fees. There is no doubt that this can be got.

Fee income 1902-03 - - - - -	Rs. 4689
1903-04 - - - - -	Rs. 4641
1904-05 - - - - -	Rs. 2998 (plague)
1905-06 - - - - -	Rs. 3099

But if the expenditure is kept within Rs.4300, it means that necessary improvement (staff, salaries, apparatus &c) must be postponed.

" The increased expenditure necessary (for the next year or so) can hardly be met by the Municipality which is small and poor. Already it spends 14 per cent of its total income on Education which is far in excess of the average 9 per cent for the Presidency; its income is very small and any money that it spends on the High school will merely be deducted from the money available for primary education, with the result that a larger Provincial subsidy for primary school grants will be claimed. It would be simpler and more satisfactory if the Provincial fund expenditure on the High school were increased unless Government orders the Municipality to increase its total expenditure on primary education which it can hardly do (1) because the Municipality is poor & (2) because already it spends a larger percentage on education than most Municipalities.

" But if Provincial fund expenditure is increased, the Department ought to take over the school. Where a Municipality is unable to spend any money on a school and where fee-income alone cannot support a school, there is really no reason for allowing the Municipality to remain in charge of it. An additional reason for the change in this particular case would be the gross misappropriation of educational funds by the Council referred to above. That the school would gain by being placed under direct departmental control instead of the present dual system which implies divided responsibility is beyond all doubt. The school would gain prestige and public confidence would be restored.

" The High school must certainly be retained and there is no place to which it could be transferred. In the whole district there are only two High schools and on 31st March 1905 there were only 82 boys reading in upper secondary forms and 308 in all the lower secondary forms (i.e. a smaller number than is found in one High school of the Southern districts) in the whole district out of a population of 787,000.

" Education in Anantapur district (Native boys only).

Petitioners complain (1) that there has been a large decrease in schools and scholars in the District in 1904-05 and that the total amount spent from Provincial funds in the District was

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smaller than in any other District. They claim that the whole District (i.e. including Headquarters stations) should be treated as backward and that more liberal concessions and rates of grants and reduced fees should be insisted on throughout the district.

" Decrease in schools. This is confined to primary schools.

On 31st March 1904 - - - - - 518
Do 1905 - - - - - 473

But a reference to subsidiary table 4 of ^{the} 1905 Public Instruction Report, ^{1905,} shews that this decrease is confined to unaided schools.

In 1904 - - - - 257 unaided schools
261 aided schools

In 1905 - - - - 204 unaided schools
269 aided schools

There was an increase of 8 aided schools and of 23 aided lower primary schools, but a decrease of 53 unaided schools.

" The proportion of unaided and private schools is of course large; 258 out of 527 schools and about 33 per cent of the boys are reading in unaided schools, but in this respect there are many districts worse off than Anantapur.

" It may also be noted that in the Anantapur District 80 per cent of villages over 200 had on 31st March 1905 a school. In this respect to judge from figures, Anantapur is far in advance of any other district!

" Decrease in scholars. Here Anantapur certainly fared worse than any other district. There was a drop from 19.5 of population of school-going age to 16.5, and in primary stage a drop from 17.5 to 14.9 with a total decrease of 1700 scholars. Such a drop is found nowhere else. Even in the Ceded Districts division Kurnool advanced (primary stage) from 20 per cent to 23, Bellary from 17 per cent to 18; in Cuddapah there was a very slight decrease. But here too it must be noted that of the decrease of 1700 primary pupils 991 are accounted for by unaided schools. The attendance is very poor in this District, average number on rolls 17 against 25 in Chingleput and 30 in Tanjore. It is not markedly inferior to attendance in the other Ceded Districts.

" Provincial fund expenditure. This is .98 of total expenditure which is certainly less than in any other District. But in Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool Provincial fund expenditure was only 1.71, 2.02 and 2.06 respectively. Anantapur is one of the

smallest Districts with thinnest population. It has only 788,254 inhabitants against 1,291,267 in Cuddapah. The small Provincial fund expenditure is largely due to absence of provision for higher elementary education (lower secondary and upper primary) which will be discussed below.

Local Fund expenditure. Percentage of expenditure on education to total income is 13.1 which is considerably above the average of 8.2 for the Local Boards of the Presidency and is specially noted by Government as one of the highest. On the other hand only 9.1 of the school-going population are reading in Local Fund schools which is far below the Presidency average of 14.3. This goes together with what has been said about the poor attendance in schools. It is noticeable that the average cost per pupil to Board is Rs. 4-2-9 against the Presidency average of Rs. 2-13-0. It must also be noted that some years ago (before I took charge) the Board abolished several primary schools for lack of attendance. These facts partially account for the reluctance of the Boards in this District to plant 'Rural schools' in schoolless villages during 1905-06. The above figures seem to show that extension of primary education in the District will have to be at Provincial rather than Local fund expense.

Secondary education. Figures below refer to recognised Native schools only except where otherwise stated:-

Districts.	High schools including lower secondary depts.	No. on rolls on 31st March 1905.	Lower secondary schools excluding primary depts.	No. on rolls on 31st March '05
Anantapur (Population 788,254)	2	131	3	149
Bellary (Population 958,414)	4	251	4	107
Kurnool (Population 872,155)	2	302	8	336
Tanjore (Population 2,245,129)	16	5,485	43	2,619
North Arcot (Population 2,207,712)	7	1,347	12	344

(a) 75 of these are future Mission Catechists in London Mission school, Gooty.

(b) Includes 3 still unrecognised Board schools.

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Obviously in secondary education the Ceded Districts are terribly deficient; and whatever may be thought of the extension of high school education the need for extending lower secondary education (or higher elementary) is very pressing. We cannot get properly educated men for the primary schools or for offices. But here again though Anantapur is perhaps the worst of the Ceded Districts division it hardly seems to justify any special treatment. With the exception of Kurnool District Board which has recently realised its responsibility and started 3 new Lower Secondary schools, the Ceded Districts division Boards require forcible reminders as to their responsibility in the matter. There are at present 3 towns in this district - Hindupur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram - clamouring for good Lower secondary schools, but the case is the same in Cuddapah and Bellary.

With regard to declaring Head-quarter stations as backward localities, ^{in addition to rural parts,} I see no reason for special treatment of Anantapur District. ^{take} It would too long to quote figures for each station, but from my enquiries and personal observation on tour I see no reason to suppose that Anantapur Headquarter stations are worse off than those in other districts. It is certainly true throughout that private teacher managers have for some time avoided Head-quarter stations owing to greater strictness as regards qualifications and absence of special rates for backward localities.

Reduction of fees. In Board primary schools in this district as in all others the controlling authority has settled the fees according to local conditions. The rate of 4 as, 3 as, 2 as, 1 a, 1 a, for the five standards is now so far as I have been able to find universal in rural parts. It is occasionally higher in head-quarter stations. These rates prevail for the most part in the rest of this circle. Both Boards and inspecting officers are fully aware that it is their right and duty to fix them according to local conditions and to remit in case of plague and famine, and such remissions are not uncommon. And short of free education I do not think more than this can be done.

For secondary school fees throughout the Ceded Districts division I should like to see the rates reduced in order to raise

$\frac{1}{2}$ rate for
Hindus

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the numbers, and rates of grants raised accordingly (from Provincial funds). But there is not sufficient justification for treating Anantapur separately in this matter.

General. I have noticed myself and have been informed by Sub-assistant Inspectors that there is greater difficulty in inducing teachers to undergo training in Anantapur District than in any other in the circle, with the possible exception of Bellary.

This year the Anantapur Training school was the only one for which we failed to get the proper complement of teachers. *I have since been told that Rayachoti is not quite full.* (This of course forces us to be stricter in rejecting schools from aid in cases where teachers refuse to undergo training. Otherwise it may be said of this District as of other Districts that we could not be more liberal in our concessions. Practically for lower primary schools at present we are demanding nothing more than maintenance of registers and fairly regular school meetings). I have also found and learnt that it is more difficult in this District even than in the others to get teachers to keep to the same place or profession. The number of mushroom schools is always unusually large.

But I have never heard any special reasons which would not apply also to other Districts given for this. Mission education has not been extended in this District nearly as widely as in Cuddapah and Kurnool and most other Districts.

On the whole I consider that though, taking all grades of education, Anantapur is the worst of the Ceded Districts and the Ceded Districts are behind most Districts of the Presidency, there is nothing to justify the special treatment of Anantapur or even a special investigation into the causes of its backwardness.

As regards secondary education (inclusive of higher elementary) it is perhaps a little worse but not much. But the backwardness of all Districts in this circle except Madras in this respect deserves special investigation and special treatment (lower fees, higher grants).

With reference to primary education it calls for exactly the same investigation and special treatment that are required certainly throughout this circle and so far as I can judge from figures

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in the whole of the Presidency, certain obstacles (e.g. difficulty in securing and retaining teachers) may be more marked in this District than in others; but they are sufficiently manifest in all Districts and I find no reason for supposing that measures to remove them in other Districts would be specially unsuccessful here. If we can (1) secure the real co-operation of village officers, (2) guarantee a monthly living wage to every teacher independent of his fee collections, (3) ensure aid to every regularly meeting school which supplies a need without reference to qualifications or other conditions, and (4) ensure a larger supply of educated teachers by extending and cheapening higher elementary education, primary education will be improved in Anantapur as in other Districts.

" I have asked the Assistant Inspector, Ceded Districts division, to report whether there are any special causes for backwardness in Anantapur District (there is for 1906-07 a regrettable decrease of 27 aided schools) but have not waited for a reply as early disposal was required, and as I feel sure from my own enquiries with the local Sub-assistant Inspectors that no special causes will be brought to light".

2. In regard to Elementary education I entertain earnest hopes that the utilisation of the additional funds now available, the operation of the new Grant-in-aid Code, and the new rules for such schools which I shall shortly submit for approval will do much to improve matters. I do not think that much more can be done at present.

3. In connection with the high school and secondary education generally, Mr. Mayhew raises two very important questions. In the first place he proposes that the fee rates in the secondary schools throughout the District should be reduced. I do not think that this is advisable. The elementary school is eminently adapted to the wants of a backward population. Scholarships are and will be available for the few among these who prove to be fit for higher education to enable them to continue their studies. To lower the fees in secondary schools will only increase the number

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cipal) management back again under direct Departmental management. It would be taking them 'back again' because most of these schools were transferred from Departmental to local control in 1883-85. The transfer was presumably effected as part of the general policy of encouraging local self control. The discussion appears however to have turned chiefly upon the proper distribution of expenditure between Provincial and Local funds. The original idea seems to have been that Local funds should bear the cost of what was then called middle and primary education and Provincial funds that of higher school education even in the schools transferred to the Boards.

The application of the grant-in-aid system to schools under public management, in so far as seven of the classes in non-municipal areas and three of them in municipal areas were concerned, obscured the original intention. There are however three schools in which the arrangement first made persists to the present day. In the Municipal High school at Kurnool, the Board High school at Chittoor, and the Municipal High school at Cuddapah the total net cost of the upper secondary forms is defrayed from Provincial funds. In these cases the nominal management has not even a financial interest in the high school department. In all cases the management is little more than nominal. The inspecting officers, the Director, and Government in the Local and Municipal Department share the actual management and somehow or another the state of things is not very satisfactory. I must however confess that I do not at present see how to improve it. One obvious objection to Mr. Mayhew's proposal to take over the management is that it would be reversing an accepted policy; this procedure might however be contemplated if it were quite clear that matters would be improved by the transfer.

4. Now that the Grant-in-aid Code has ceased to complicate the adjustments between Provincial and Local funds it rests with

allow will then be transferred.

The question is whether any portion of these funds should be devoted to secondary education. I have hitherto taken the view that secondary education should be ^{left to become} ~~made~~ self-supporting at no very distant period. There is no doubt as to the possibility of this in many districts but in some it seems to be a question of subsidizing it or not having it at all. This seems to be the case in Anantapur.

Anyhow it is most undesirable to allow this High school to continue in a starved condition; it should either be abolished or properly maintained. I do not think that the fees should be lower than standard rates; but it would be useless to try and raise them in this case sufficiently to make the school self-supporting, the Municipality has no more funds to spare and there seems to be no private agency willing to devote money for a high school. It may be that if the Municipality closed its school private effort would be made and I am by no means certain but that it would be the best policy to try and force this, and suggest it as one possible course for the consideration and orders of Government. If however Government think that in consideration of the backwardness of the District public money should be devoted to secondary education the two courses which seem ^{feasible} ~~possible~~ are (1) for the Inspector to make proposals to the Municipality such as would put the school on a really efficient footing and that I should arrange that Provincial funds shall bear the net cost, or, (2) for the Department to take over the management. In either case similar improvements should be then effected in some of the other High schools under Board and Municipal management.

5. To return in conclusion to the larger question it seems to me that some pronouncement must be made as to whether it is desirable to make a special direct effort to spread secondary education in certain Districts which have up to now lagged behind

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or, whether this spread should be left to natural causes, effort being concentrated for the present upon elementary education. I must confess to being very doubtful as to which is the right course. This must, I think, depend upon other than educational considerations. If the effort is to be made, my duty will be to consider and advocate a method.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. S. Baines

Director of Public Instruction.

Recd [Note connected with go. no. 4512st of 26.6.06]

L. & M.
18-A.
960-12-1-06.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 9631 From the ^{certified} Resident of the Anantapur Municipality No. 32, dated 27.2.1906.

SUBJECT. Petition from ^{the} inhabitants of the Anantapur Municipality regarding the transfer of the Moul High School to Govt. and the increased grant in aid from Prov. funds to all the schools in the district.

As regards the working of the Moul High School at Anantapur, attention is invited to the remarks of the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector in paras. 6 and 3 of their respective endorsements on the administration report of the Municipality for 1904-5, printed on pages 6 and 7 of go. no. 1645 M, dated 7th Aug. 1905.

2. The net expenditure incurred from the Municipal funds on account of the Moul High School in each of the past three years is noted below: -

	Rs
1902-3	910
1903-4	487
1904-5	321

3. The ordinary receipts and charges of the Municipality for the past three years were as follows: -

	Receipts	Charges	Surplus
1902-3	Rs 15,561	Rs 17,893	- 2,332
1903-4	" 17,488	" 16,209	+ 1,279
1904-5	" 14,647	" 15,210	- 563
Average	" 15,898	" 16,437	- 539

Pages 1 to 3 present.

In the memorial from the inhabitants of Anantapur town of 27th February 1906 there are four requests:-

Read

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Para. 12, page 2 of current.

(1) That special and liberal concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants be allowed to ~~the~~ ^{school} ~~masters~~ in the Anantapur District generally.

Page 3 of current.

Appendix C to the Rules.

Page 3 of current.

(2) That the Anantapur Municipality and the entire District be included in the list of backward localities.

Article 73 of the Rules.

(3) That school fees be levied in the District in six equal monthly instalments aggregating to 75 per cent. of the standard rates fixed for the term in the Educational Rules.

Page 3 of current.

(4) That the management of the Anantapur High School now maintained by the Municipality be taken up by Govt.

Para. 11, page 2 of current.

2. In regard to the first three of these requests the memorialists observe "that the latest report on the "Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency gives a dis-paraging account of education in Anantapur District and "refers to the large decrease in scholars (vide para. 7, "page 3) and the poor amount spent from the Provl. funds "towards education in this District which was no higher "than 0.98 per cent. of the total expenditure on the "Presidency (vide para. 31, page 8)."

Page 12 of current.

3. Mr. Mayhew who was till recently the Inspector of the ^(level in which the District is situated) ~~Division~~ and whose remarks on the memorial are embodied in paragraph 1 of the Director's letter has gone fully into the matters referred to. He observes that ^(there was a) ~~this~~ decrease of 45 in ^(the list of primary) ~~schools~~ ^(as compared with 1903-04 which) was confined to primary unaided schools, that in the number of aided ^{primary} schools there was actually an increase of 8, that in Anantapur ~~more~~ 80 per cent. of villages with a population of over 200 had a school on 31st March 1905 and that in this respect Anantapur is far in advance of any other District.

(in primary schools,

Of the decrease of 1700 in scholars ^{(in primary schools,} ~~unaided~~ schools, he points out, accounted for 991.

Page 13 of current.

As regards the expenditure from Provincial funds only .98 of the total was spent in Anantapur but it was, it is stated, largely due to the absence of sufficient provision for higher education in the District. The

not 45-50: Read

Page 13 of current.

Page 208 of 8.10.190. A L
d 1st November 1905. R.

Page 14 of current.

Page 14 of current.

Page 14 of current.

Page 15 of current.

Page 15 of current.

Page 102 of current

Page 9 of current

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Local Fund expenditure, it is pointed out, formed 13.1 per cent. of income against the average for the Presidency of 8.2.

In the matter of secondary education the need for extending lower secondary education in the Ceded districts is very pressing but there is no justification ^(Mr. Mayhew observes) for treating Anantapur specially in this respect.

4. As to including the whole of the Anantapur District in the list of backward localities, under appendix C to the Educational Rules the whole of ^(the Muz town of Anantapur and its boys' schools) the Anantapur District omitting kasba stations is included in the list of backward localities. Mr. Mayhew considers that in this respect also there is no reason why Anantapur should receive special treatment.

5. In regard to fees Mr. Mayhew states that the rates in primary schools are generally one anna for the infant and first standard, two annas for the second, three annas for the third and four annas for the fourth standard, that they cannot be reduced further but that in secondary schools the rates may be reduced and Provincial grants raised although he does not see why Anantapur should receive special treatment in this respect also.

6. In conclusion Mr. Mayhew considers that although "taking all grades of education, Anantapur is the "worst of the Ceded Districts and the Ceded Districts "are behind most Districts of Presidency, there is "nothing to justify the special treatment of Anantapur "or even a special investigation into the causes of "its backwardness."

7. In regard to the Anantapur Municipal High School ^(the memorialists have a long list of complaints - paras 1 to 10 of the memorial) Mr. Mayhew's conclusions are ^(that) (1) the salaries of the staff are lower than those

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those in the other Municipal High Schools in the Division and it has been difficult to get properly qualified men to fill vacancies;

(2) ^{that} the school is almost self-supporting;

(3) ^{that} the school should be better equipped and

more money spent on staff, salaries and apparatus - ~~more money~~ but ~~it~~ cannot be spent from Municipal funds except at the expense of primary education and if it is paid from Provincial funds the Department ought to take over the school.

Mr. Mayhew also raises the general question that where a Municipality is unable to spend any money on a school and where fee income alone cannot support a school there is no reason for allowing the Municipality to remain in charge of it. If Provincial takes it over the school would gain prestige and public confidence would be restored.

Page 10 of current
Page 11 of current
Page 11 of current

Para. 2 of letter - page 16 of current.

80. 2429141 2-5-05. S.

80. 2435648 21-5-06 T.

Para. 3 of letter - pages 16 & 17 of current.

8. The Director observes that in regard to elementary education he is very hopeful that the utilization of the additional funds now available, the operation of the new Grant-in-aid Code and of the new Educational Rules to be shortly submitted will do much to improve matters and that much more cannot be done at present.

As regards ^{the Director thinks that} secondary education, it is not advisable to adopt Mr. Mayhew's proposal to reduce the rates of fees since lowering the fees will only increase the number of pupils who are quite unfit for secondary education. The elementary school is eminently adapted to the wants of a backward population while scholarships are and will be available for the few who prove fit for higher education to enable them to continue their studies.

9. As to the Anantapur Municipal School the Director thinks that

Para. 4 - page 18 of current

Para. 4. Page 18 of current.

Para. 5. Page 19 of current.

6. 37 68
(1) the Inspector may make proposals to the Municipality such as would put the school on a really efficient footing, the Director arranging to meet the net cost from Provincial funds or

(2) the Department should take over the management.

If either of these proposals are adopted the Director thinks that similar improvements will have to be effected in some of the other High schools under Board and Municipal management.

10. As to the general question raised by Mr. Mayhew about taking over under departmental management high schools which are not self-supporting the Director thinks that this would be reversing an accepted policy under which secondary schools were transferred to departmental control in the years 1883 to 1885 as part of the general policy of encouraging local self Government. The Director however asks for some pronouncement as to whether any special direct effort should now be made to spread secondary education in certain Districts which have lagged behind or whether this should be left to natural causes, effort being concentrated for the present upon elementary education. He is doubtful as to which is the right course to adopt.

11. It is submitted that in regard to the first three of the requests contained in the memorial about

(1) the grant of special and liberal concessions to schoolmasters in the Anantapur District,

(2) the inclusion of the whole district and municipality in the list of backward localities, and

(3) The reduction of fees and their levy in six monthly instalments,

the memorialists may be informed in terms of the Director's

Recd

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Director's remarks extracted in paragraph 8 supra.

Under Article 72 of the Educational Rules term fees can be paid at present in Upper and Lower Secondary schools and departments in 4 monthly instalments whereas under Article 73(a) fees in primary departments and English primary schools should be paid by the month. In vernacular schools the levying of fees is left entirely to the discretion of the controlling authority. The new Educational Rules to be submitted by the Director will contain provisions for the new "Secondary" and "elementary" schools.

12. As regards the Anantapur Municipal school the reply to the memorialists will depend on the decision on the general question.

13. In connection with the question of extending Local Self Government in this Presidency the Madras Government suggested to the Government of India that municipalities might be relieved of the contributions they were then paying towards the maintenance of the Police in ~~the~~ ^{municipalities}. The Government of India said in reply "In paragraph 2 of your letter it is assumed "that the Government of India are prepared to relieve the Municipalities of Police contributions "without any equivalent transfer of charge from provincial to local management. This is not the case. "But I am to point out that under the head of Education there are still many items which might, in the "opinion of the Government of India, be usefully "transferred to local management. There is no apparent reason why the rest of the Government Primary "Schools, and the control of Government Middle and "High Schools, should not be handed over to properly "constituted Local Boards, as is now being done in "other Provinces."

Article 73 (d) of the Rules.

Para 2 of letter no 2127 dated 1st 9th February 1902. B.

Para 5 of the letter of the Govt of India forwarded in G.O. 547. Dated 24.6.1902 M.

note 457 cont.
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Para. 123 of report -
pages 45 & 46.

Para 124 on pages 46 & 47
of the Report of the Committee.

Para 238 on pages 106 & 107
of the report.

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14. Subsequently the Local Self Government Committee of 1882 recommended that a larger share of the Educational charges - all in fact up to the Middle School standard - should be transferred to the Municipalities and with the charges the general control of and responsibility for such education. The Committee also suggested the following arrangements in order to give effect to this proposal:--

"As Middle and Upper Primary education is conducted by different agencies in different towns, to give this proposal effect the following arrangements will probably be found expedient:--

"(a) All Results grants earned in schools of the classes mentioned to be paid from Municipal funds.

"(b) All Salary grants for teachers in these schools to be paid from the same source.

"(c) All net charges for Government Middle schools or Middle and Upper Primary Departments of Government High Schools and Colleges to be paid from Municipal funds. In case Municipal Commissioners prefer to take over the classes or schools or to leave all Middle and Primary education to private effort, their wishes should be met (subject to the provisions of the sections relating to education detailed below), the Government schools or departments of these standards being abolished."

The Committee at the same time suggested that the control and management of Government Primary and Middle schools in rural areas should be made over to the Local Boards, in the following words:--

"In connection with the subject of Boards' schools, all or nearly all Government Middle schools should, in our opinion, be made over to the

"the control of the District Boards, who should
 "have the full option of transferring the school to
 "Union or Private agency or to the direct control
 "of the Taluk Board. The transfer of the schools of
 "this class and of the inferior departments of superior
 "schools is now being gradually effected; and is,
 "it is noted, in direct accord with the suggestions
 "of the Government of India in their letter No. 930,
 "of the 31st May 1882. There is no reason to fear
 "that the management will suffer. On the other hand
 "these schools will unquestionably be maintained on a
 "more economical basis than is now the case, whilst
 "their standard will be fixed more in accord with
 "the wishes of the people."

These proposals were generally approved in
 paragraphs 4(7) and 17 of G.O. No. 864 Finl., dated
 30th April 1883.

15. In pursuance of the above orders all the
 Government Middle and Primary Schools in Munici-
 palities were transferred to Municipal Councils.
 This was soon followed by the transfer of Government
 High Schools and second grade Colleges in Munici-
 palities to the Municipal Councils concerned or to
 private bodies.

~~In 1884~~ the Government Middle Schools in
 rural areas were transferred to the control of the
 Local Boards concerned.

It is a reversal of this policy that the
 Director is now speaking of.

16. Please see also paragraph 9 of the Resolu-
 tion of the Government of India printed on page 5
 of G.O. No. 765 Edl., dated 18th November 1899, which
 is as follows:--

Printed Pages 1 & 2 of No. 597 Finl.
 of 29th June 1882. M.

G.O. No. 1768 Finl. of 17th August
 1883. C.

G.O. No. 2504 Edl. of 1st
 April 1885. E.

G.O. No. 1869 Finl. of
 13th August 1884. F.

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"In respect to Secondary education, the Govern-
 "ment of India in paragraph 20 et seq of Home Depart-
 "ment Resolution of 23rd October 1884 laid down
 "clearly the following principle: "That the function
 "of State effort shall henceforth ordinarily be con-
 "fined to extending Secondary education in cases
 "where there is a local demand for this and local co-
 "operation"; and in the resolution of 7th September
 "1894 attention was drawn to the principle which
 "'has been accepted by the Government that the
 "'Education Department should gradually withdraw
 "from the direct management of Secondary schools".
 "The second statement of the principle is not the
 "same as the first. The first only has been on the
 "whole observed. It is true that the figures in
 "Mr. Cotton's Table LXXVII (page 129) show that in
 "the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been
 "actual increase in the number of Secondary schools
 "under Government management. But in all other
 "Provinces there has been either slight decrease
 "or no change. The marked decrease in the Central
 "Provinces is attributed to the transfer of more
 "than 20 schools from Government to District Boards;
 "this may, however, involve no change of management
 "at all. It cannot be said that the second state-
 "ment of the principle under discussion has been
 "observed. There has been no real withdrawal of
 "Government from the management of Secondary schools.
 "There are strong arguments against complete with-
 "drawal, quoted by Mr. Cotton from the Directors of
 "Education in Bombay and Bengal (pages 139 and 141 of
 "the review), based on the fact that the well-managed
 "Government schools serve to keep up the standard
 "of discipline in aided schools. These arguments
 "in favour of maintaining existing institutions are
 "worthy of the fullest consideration; and the
 Government

Printed with G.O. No 711
 CH. dt 15th Nov. 1894.

This has not been printed &
 appears to be with a mis- &
 in in Madras.
 The G.O. has been obtained from
 Madras - 40727 dt 15/11/94
 28-9-1894. Please see
 para. 9 of the resolution -
 page 6.

117 40727 dt 15/11/94
 CH. dt 15th Nov. 1894.

to be printed with G.O. No 711
 CH. dt 15th Nov. 1894.

117 40727 dt 15/11/94
 CH. dt 15th Nov. 1894.

117 40727 dt 15/11/94
 CH. dt 15th Nov. 1894.

117 40727 dt 15/11/94
 CH. dt 15th Nov. 1894.

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"Government of India, while maintaining the position
 "that there should be no extension of the system,
 "will not insist on the withdrawal from management
 "where that is considered inexpedient. It seems
 "specially expedient in most cases to have one
 "such Government school in each district as a model."

17. The present authority on the subject is the
 Indian Educational Policy contained in the Resolu-
 tion of the Government of India printed with G.O.
 Nos.215-216 Edl., dated 6th April 1904. Under pr
 paragraphs 18 and 19 of this resolution Primary
 education "should be made a leading charge upon
 "provincial revenues" and "should have a predominant
 "claim" upon District and Municipal Boards. Under
 paragraph 13 Government have to maintain a limited
 number of institutions in each branch of education
 "both as models for private enterprise to follow
 "and in order to uphold a high standard of education!"

18. The High Schools for boys now maintained by
 Government are

- (1) Practising Section, Rajahmundry Training College.
- (2) Madrasa-i-azam.
- (3) Practising Section, Saidapet Teachers' College.
- (4) Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.
- (5) Mangalore College - School Department.

Pyharyan 7/3/16/6

See

It may, I submit, be agreed
 (1) that no special concessions
 are necessary in Anantapur
 District:

Page 9 of 20 Nos. 215-216 Edl.
 dt 6th April 1904.

Page 7 - do -

Pages [5] to [16] subsidiary
 table no 2. Vol. II of
 Public Instruction report for
 1904-05.

* This is hardly a part institution though
 shown as such in the table.

It may, I submit, be agreed
 (1) that no special concessions
 are necessary in Anantapur
 District:

- (II) that all Anantapur need not be classed as a backward district.
- (III) and that no change need be made in fees.

It remains to be considered whether extra aid shall be given to Anantapur High School, or whether the School shall be taken under Govt management. The Director says that if either of these courses is adopted, similar concessions will have to be made elsewhere. The reason for this is not very obvious as we are here treating of the circumstances of a certain school it does not follow that such treatment need be extended except for special cause shown. Each school ought to be taken on its merits.

Since it has been the settled policy that Secondary Education should be under the control of Local bodies, it would perhaps be best to give Anantapur High School larger grants from Provincial. If this is approved the D.P.D. may be asked to state the lines in which he would improve its position.

Coloutar
13.6.06

This is what he means. That in some other schools there are High Schools in a similar manner
8/7/4/6

(II) that all Anantapur need not be classed as a backward district.
(III) and that no change need be made in fees.

It remains to be considered whether extra aid shall be given to Anantapur High School, or whether the School shall be taken under Govt management. The Director says that if either of these courses is adopted, similar concessions will have to be made elsewhere. The reason for this is not very obvious as we are here treating of the circumstances of a certain school it does not follow that such treatment need be extended except for special cause shown. Each school ought to be taken on its merits.

Since it has been the settled policy that Secondary Education should be under the control of Local bodies, it would perhaps be best to give Anantapur High School larger grants from Provincial. If this is approved the D.P.D. may be asked to state the lines in which he would improve its position.

Submitted that does may issue as proposed on points (i) (ii) - (iii).

2 As to the High School it seems so clear that to be of real use as an Educational Institution it must be ended or ended. If ended, the BOD thinks that private enterprise might step in - but he does not state whether this would be missionary or so-called 'national' enterprise. It would perhaps not be desirable to risk the former, while under the latter there would be no guarantee that the school would be conducted on sounder principles ~~or that~~ than at present, or that there would be any improvement in the staff.

3. As to 'mending' the school, ~~it is~~ it is submitted that this need not be mixed up with the general question of educational policy. Elementary education should be taken up first, when that is satisfactorily arranged for, the question of secondary education can, if necessary, be pushed in back ward track where it is not self supporting, and where no private enterprise exists.

p 18 c file

In Anantapur a High School is required to supply the needs of Govt. offices in the District. The best course appears to be to try in the first instance whether an improved staff (the extra cost of the staff being contributed by Govt.) will not effect material improvement. If after one or two years no improvement is apparent, Govt. may decide to take over the High School.

The petitioners may be informed on this point that the steps necessary for rendering the Municipal High School more efficient are under separate consideration.

W.D.
The Secy

W.D.

I As to Elementary education the Committee may be informed as proposed.

II As to the Municipal High School, I think it may be dealt with specially meantime, leaving the very important general questions raised by the Director to be discussed

separately & at more leisure: very radical issues being involved.

Meantime therefore I am in favour of dealing with this school under the first of Dr. Bournes proposals (para. 7 of Office Note). But please ~~put~~ ^{put} up for me the authority for the contribution from Prov. Funds ~~to~~ to meet the rest extra cost: & to what limit Prov. ~~can~~ may contribute).

III When the general Q^y is subsequently dealt with I sh^d like to know what opinions ^{of} ~~you~~ ^{you} have expressed on India's scheme of the provision by ^{govt}, i.e. out of provincial res^s, of Model High Schools. Under the Loc. ^{govt} Scheme High Schools were transferred in 1885 apparently. I sh^d like to see the corresp^e on that point, & to know on what conditions ^{govt} thought that such institutions c^d be satisfactory managed by Local Bodies. Is there evidence that such transfer has not been justified - either generally

or in particular classes of districts?
 What is the net charge for High
 Schools falling upon Local or
 Provincial res? in each district?
 India's Herald of 7 Sept 1894 cited
 in the extract given in para 16 of
 Tharapur's very useful note
 It'd be ^{then} put up. There are only
 a few cursory points which I
 notice now to be gone into, inter
 alia, when the general q^y of
 the transfer of High Schools to
 Depart^{ment} manage^{ment} is noted on.

G. F. [over]
 14/6

Please put up papers referred
 to at A in H. D's note.

Chester 16.6.06. 10/10/06

Submitted that the Mund High School at Anantapur
 is now outside the grant in aid Code. The Govt. may ~~if~~
~~like~~ give the Mund Council any grant they like in order
 to enable the Council to maintain the school but the net cost
 will apparently be the maximum that will then be paid as
 otherwise the ~~Council~~ Govt. will be helping the Council to make
 a profit out of the school. Please see para. 7 of G.O. No 356306

Recd 11/6/06

dated 21st May 1906.

2. Under the old Grant-in-Aid Code - Article 6 (i)(6) - salary grants alone were payable from Provincial funds on behalf of teachers in the Upper Secondary Department - and Under Article 32 the maximum grant claimable was the ordinary net expenditure. But in special cases Government have allowed the net cost, whatever it may come to, of the High School Department - please see G.Os. No.305 M., dated 14th November 1885 and No.980 M., dated 21st December 1885. These payments were outside the Code.

B1

C1

P.T. Tharven
16-6-06.

~~Secretary.~~

C.A. Senter
18-6-06.

The general question of the transfer of Government Colleges and High Schools to local bodies is dealt with in G.O. No.250 Edl., dated 18th April 1885. Para.18 of the D.P.I.'s letter read therein contains proposals in regard to the High Schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool. It does not appear that the Anantapur High School was at any time a Government institution as a High School. It appears to have been a Government Middle school up to 31st March 1883 when it was transferred to the Munl. Council and raised to the standard of a High school from 1st April 1885.

E

Page 7th.

G.O. no 1768 Fud d/17-8-83. C.

G.O. no 293 Fud d/12th
February 1885 + no 130 M
d/ 26th May 1885.

AM

Grant Release.
Cler
21 6 06

Orders may now come appearing
D Bourne's first alternative Re
The general pr will be taken up in
a separate bill 8/7/06

452
25.6.06

Rec

18

18P

The draft placed below is submitted for

approval.
22/6/6

Lee
Chout
22606

45/10/6
23.6.06

Draft in hand
9/6/6
22/6/6

AM
Draft in hand by
Rice

Chout
25.6.06
45/10/6
22606

[451 251 dy 26.6.06]

2

1,000-24-9-04

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 440, From ~~the~~ Certain Inhabitants of Anantapur, No 309, dated 27-2-1906.

719 200 2132 2-6-1906

ORDER No. 457, dated 26-6-1906

55

In their memorial of 27th February 1906, B. Narasimha Chariyar, B. H. Vedarayasa Rao and ^{(certain} other inhabitants of Anantapur town request ~~that~~ ^{that}

- (1) Special and liberal concessions in the allotment and distribution of grants be allowed to school masters in the Anantapur District generally,
- (2) that the Anantapur Municipality and the entire district be included in the list of backward localities
- (3) that school fees be levied in the District in six monthly instalments aggregating 75 per cent of the standard rates fixed for the

Recd

218

51

term in the Educational Rules, &

(4) that the management of the Anantapur High School now maintained by the Muni Council be taken ^{over} by Govt.

2. In regard to the first three of these requests the Govt. considers ~~them~~ on a careful perusal of an exhaustive report ^(the recent charge) received from the ~~late~~ Inspector of the Division circle in which Anantapur is situated that no special concessions are necessary in the ~~Anantapur~~ Anantapur District, that there is no ^{need} necessity to class the whole of the District as a "backward locality" and that no change ^{is called for} need be made in the matter of fees. The ^{are assured} Govt. have no doubt that the utilization of the additional funds now available & the operation of the new grant in aid Code and of the new Educational Rules which will shortly be passed, will effect a considerable improvement in ~~the~~ Elementary Education ⁱⁿ of the District.

3. In regard to the Anantapur High School the Director will be requested to call on the Inspector to make proposals to the Muni Council such as would place the School on a really efficient footing and to arrange to meet the net cost of the School from Provincial Funds.

S/S
CO

In the Memorialists / ^{26/6/16} ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16}
Local Municipal Department (in print). ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16} ^{21/6/16}

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First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.
 Order complete. 25 40
 Letter only.
 Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 190

DATED

URGENT No.

440

I

II

126 d 17-3-06
 126 d 17-3-06
 126 d 17-3-06

III

c. 919

22 P
 1-18 P

EXPOSURE TO G. No.

OF GOVERNMENT.

TO GOVERNMENT

MENT WITH DITO.

NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DETACH
 IN ORIGINAL.

A. 2.

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