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Further Papers.

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A MEMORANDUM
on
The Marava Problem in the Tinnevelly District of South India.

BY
The Bishop of Tinnvelly.

In order to understand and deal with the Marava problem, it is necessary at the start to understand clearly that the Maravas are not a criminal tribe, but a Hindu caste, of which a certain number of members habitually, and others sporadically, are addicted to crime. The community includes a number of important zamindars and large landholders, and the majority are owners of land in a larger or smaller degree.

From references in very ancient Tamil writings, it would appear that from very early times there has been in the Tamil country a military casts, with the name Marava, it is not improbable that the Maravas of the present time are, in the main the descendants of that ancient caste. In more recent times, they appear to have been the main element in the armies of the numerous poligars who harried the country in the years immediately preceding the British occupation. Since the pacification of the country, the Marava has been deprived of his principal occupation. But it has to be remembered that every Marava in the district feels himself to be a soldier by birth, and entitled to dominate and rule over the more pacific elements in the population.

I have not been able to ascertain the exact numbers of the community at the present time. The census report of 1921, the last in which figures according to castes are given, shows about 450,000 for the whole Presidency. ~~At the present~~ and ~~time~~, 200,000 for the Tinnvelly district. At the present time, there are probably upwards of half a million altogether, of whom considerably more than half are found in the Tinnevelly district, and those parts of Ramnad district which used to be included in Tinnevelly district. The distribution is widespread. It seems that the number of Maravas is small where the Naidus are in occupation of the land. Otherwise, they are found in considerable numbers in all parts of the district. There seems to be a certain distinction in social status and attitude between the communities north of the Tamraparni river, and those south of it. Those to the north are generally in a better position socially; a number of them are village magistrates and minor officials. Crime is frequent, but would seem to be irregular in its incidence, and to be traceable usually to motives of private vengeance rather than to habitual criminal tendencies. To the South of the river, crime is endemic. The Maravas live in large villages, in some of which most of the adult males are, and all out to be, K.Ds. Here crime is regarded as a normal occupation. It varies considerably with the rainfall; plenty of work in the fields and a good harvest means less crime: bad harvests and consequent ~~and~~ poverty mean a considerable increase in crime. And this crime is often carefully and deliberately planned, shewing considerable ingenuity and great daring on the part of the perpetrators. This is very different from the sudden outbursts of violence and rioting, in which Maravas are frequently involved.

In order to restrict Marava crime to some extent, the Government long ago devised the Kaval system, on the principle of 'set a thief to catch a thief'. Undoubtedly this system had its usefulness, and by providing the Maravas with a certain fixed income, and by holding them responsible for losses by theft it did set limits to the extent of crime. But it has long since been completely outworn. As the people of other castes have gained a better economic and social position, they have come to resent the dominance of the Maravas which the Kaval system implies. They complain that the system works badly, and that they get no satisfaction from the Maravas for thefts which have taken place and say that they can much better make their own arrangements. They have also come to resent the long standing tradition by which Maravas have considered themselves entitled to make free with the women of those villages which have been attached to them by the Kaval system. A large and increasing number of villages have therefore repudiated the Kaval system and refused to pay their annual due to the Maravas. The fact that the Kaval payment is not legally enforceable makes no difference to the Marava point of view, which is that this payment is his hereditary right, and that if the Government will not enforce payment, he will.

The position of the Marava is in fact a very difficult one. In many cases, his land is not enough to support his family except in good years. The refusal of the kaval payment does cut him off from an income which he has enjoyed so long as to consider it as an endowment. The very slow but real increase in the efficiency of police supervision makes crime more difficult and less profitable than it was. He feels himself to be between the upper and lower millstone.

A very large percentage of Marava crime arises out of disputes about the kaval payment. Sometimes, perhaps often, this is only a pretext. The Marava is always ready for mischief, and no very definite pressing cause is needed to set him off on the course of crime. It is perhaps desirable to distinguish between violent crime, and what may be called mischief. Vengeance on those who withhold the kaval payment, or resist the Marava in search of women for his enjoyment, or in other ways offend against his sense of dominance, usually takes this form of petty persecution. Of this there are many forms, and the borderline into violent crime is very easily passed. One favourite and particularly abominable form of mishhief is the damaging of crops just before the time of harvest. I myself have seen rice fields standing almost ready for cutting and devastated by bands of Marava young men walking through the fields by night and rubbing out the grain with their hands. A crop cannot be actually destroyed by this means, but very serious damage can be done. Similarly, a plantain garden can be ruined by cutting the stems at night, while the fruit is forming. Women are very frequently intimidated on their way outside the village; cases of rape are not infrequent. Isolated individuals are waylaid and beaten. Ricks in the fields are set on fire. Arson is very frequent; and in a village of thatched roofs and in a high wind can have devastating effects. Almost all these crimes are committed by night, and it is very difficult to get any satisfactory evidence as to the perpetrators.

House-breaking, robbery with violence and dacoity, the crimes with whichthe Maravas are specially associated are not usually connected with the kaval payment. They are partly the result of economic pressure. But I believe that in many Marava villages, a boy is not reckoned a man until he has taken part in a successful robbery or dacoity, and that it is up to him to win his spurs in such an enterprise.

It has also to be remembered that, though the Maravas get the blame for nearly all the rioting and violence which goes on, the heaviest blame in many cases does not rest on them. The Marava is often the hired agent of someone else who remains in the background. For instance, in the serious riot which took place some years ago at Ariyanayagapuram near Alvartirunagari, in which several deaths tookplace, the Maravas were certaintly the aggressors, but they were merely acting as the hired assassins of a Brahmin in Alvartirunagari, who was engaged in a bitter and long standing dispute with the Nadars of Ariyanayagapuram over the possession of some land. It often happens that the real instigators of crime are not detected and punished.

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It cannot be denied that the situation in Tinnevelly District is very serious. Within three or four miles of any large Maravavillage, no one can feel that life and property are in any way secure. The heavy hand of the Marava falls of course mainly on the poor and helpless; but many others suffer and the area covered by their depredations is widespread. The problem is so serious that only a very resolute attempt by Government to cope with it is likely to have much effect. Perhaps it is the difficulty of the task that has led Government for more than a century to postpone the time for attempting it. Things are perhaps a little better than they were a century ago; but they are still very bad: and the problem is one which calls for urgent and well planned handling.

In considering the possibility of Marava reclamation, it has to be borne in mind that there are two types of Marava. There is the cringing type, which is willing to undertake any deed of darkeness for a bribe of Rs.5/- This type is almost unreclaimable, but is certainly not in a majority in the community. The better type of Marava has the makings of a good citizen, if his energies are turned into the right channels. He is upstanding, courageous and enterprising, and loyal to friends to whom he really gives his trust and gratitude. The work of reclamation is bound to be difficult, coming as it must after a century of neglect: but there is no reason to suppose that it need be hopeless.

But hand in hand with reclamation must at the start go repression, and repression much more efficient than any as yet carried out by the Government.

It is an axiom of penologists in all countries that what leads to a diminution of crime is not severity of penalties but certainty of detection and punishment. What makes Marava crime so difficult to deal with is that at present at least 90% of it goes unpunished. It is not of course possible to give exact figures. But here is an estimate. Certainly half the crimes committed by Maravas are never reported tothe Police, the people having long since given up any hope of getting any help from the police. Of the crimes reported, probably about half are dismissed an undetectable or false. The statistics of the MadrasGovernment, show that of cases brought into the courts, convictions are secured in less than fifty per cent of cases. It seems probable therefore that my estimate that the Marava criminal has nine chances in ten of getting off is not very far from the mark. Even when convictions are secured, the sentence is often merely one of binding over, or a short spell in prison. This quietens things down for a short period, but only leaves the Marava community more determined than ever to take vengeance on those who have brought them to book; and bitter experience shows that at present the police are quite unable to protect those whom the Maravas have marked down for punishment.

If repression is to be effective, in my opinion four steps are indispensably necessary:

1. A great improvement in the standard of the Tinnevelly Police. I do not suppose that the police in this district are in any way worse than those in other districts. My point is that theyought, owing to the difficulty of the problem, to be a great deal better. In my opinion, it would be better that the police in this district should not be recruited fromthis district. If the police are themselves Maravas, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion of collusion with their own people; if they are not Maravas, their detestation of that community, (and this detestation is very strong among the castes which suffer most) make it difficult for them to act always fairly and scrupulously. Tinnevelly recruits are likely to make admirable policemen in other areas; but for service in Tinnevelly, those recruited in other

districts are likely to be more effective. The police for this district should certainly be Tamils, as intimate knowledge of the language is indispensable for work in the Marava areas. In selection of Sub-Inspectors for this area, great care should be paid to securing intelligent men. Many cases against Maravas are lost because of the inefficient way in which the cases are conducted by the police; cases where a conviction could easily be secured are lost simply because they are badly conducted. (I can give actual references if this is desired; but I do not think that the fact will be disputed.)

2. Closer co-operation between the police and the public. The lack of this is the greatest hindrance to the improvement of the situation. I need not enlarge on this; with a better standard among the police, public co-operation would immediately develop, to the great benefit of all parties.

3. The name Criminal Tribes Act should immediately be changed. The use of this Act against the Maravas has gravely alienated the minds of all the better elements inthe community. As alreadystated, the Maravas are not a Criminal Tribe, but caste with a considerable number of well to do and orderly citizens. Fellow feeling in the community is strong, and grave resentment is caused when Maravas, however criminal, are put under the Criminal Tribes Act. A name may seema small thing; but Government can cause itself much difficulty by disregarding apparently small points of psychology. It does notmuch matter what the Act is called. Something quite allusive, like an act for the Better Administration of Justice would probably be best. Apart fromthe name, the working of the Act probably needs careful reconsideration. At present, it is usually individuals who are put under the Act. Quite often, it is the wrong people who are put on the list. Those who can afford to pay a good vakil to state their case can sometimes get off; and the Village Magistrates, who prepare the lists, all too often have friends and enemies among the Maravas, and prepare the list accordingly. The system, under which men are sometimes forced to go and sleep in a police station a considerable distance away from their village has the grave drawback that it causes havoc to the morals of the village concerned, and is a frequent cause of feuds and vendettas among the Maravas themselves. I am not able to give constructive suggestions, beyond suggesting that a careful study should be made of the working of the Act, and that modifications should be considered in the light of actual conditions.

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4. Where evidence is so hard to come by, and it is so easy for the criminal to escape, I am inclined to think that recourse should be had to the principle of corporate responsibility. This principle, well known to English law in early days, has now I believe entirely disappeared from it, and the reintroduction of it may be viewed with grave anxiety by the lawyers. But we are here dealing with conditions like those which prevailed in the reign of King Stephen in England; and legislation has to take cognisance of that fact. It is a principle that the innocent should not suffer for the guilty. But under present conditions the innocent are suffering bitterly day by day. In such conditions is it not justifiable that the probably or possibly guilty should be made to suffer, even if their guilt or their participation in the guilt of others is not proved clearly by legal evidence? To put the thing more concretely. I have just had a case reported to me of the cutting of a great number of plantain trees, causing great loss to the owners. Close by is a village of Maravas. It is well known that they have had a long standing dispute with the local Adi-Dravidas, and that there have been many previous complaints of similar outrages. The Adi-Dravidas are not known to have any other enemies. There is no actual evidence as to the perpetrators of the crime. But there is an overwhelming probability that the Maravas of the neighbouring village are responsible. The police have refused to receive the complaint. Therefore, if the Maravas are responsible, they have once more got away with it, and have once more established their prescriptive right to oppress and harass the poor with impunity. It is my considered opinion that in such cases, where there is strong suspicion, but no actual proof, it should be possible for the authorities to bind over the entire male population of that Marava village, or put the whole of them under the (revised) C.T. Act; leaving it for individuals to prove their innocence, and letting them out gradually, as they are able to establish their innocence or good character. I see no other way to prevent the constant recurrence of loss and injury to the poor. I quite recognise that this might open the way to oppression, but it would be oppression of the oppressors. I fully recognise the need for careful administration. But I believe that, if measures of this kind were adopted, Marava crime would in five years drop to one fifth of what it is now. It is never really very difficult to discover where the guilt lies in theses (cases), even when the individual perpetrator cannot be identified. With closer co-operation between the public and the police, it would not, I think, be impossible toa ascertain at least the village from which the criminals have come. I would almost undertake, though I do not intend to hire myself out as a police informer, to ascertain myself the direction in which the police should look for the guilty parties in all the more serious Marava crimes that are perpetrated in the district. Mistakes would be made, but they need not be very many. The immediate thing is to make it clear to the Marava that crime does not pay: and to make it clear to the elders of each village community, that if the young men go out on raids and mischief, the elders will not be held free from a charge in their guilt. The power of the elders in an Indian village is very strong: in most Marava villages, the influence of the elders is not exercised on the side of law and order, but only on the side of caste custom.

But mere repression without constructive work is of no value whatever. Reclamation must be taken in hand at the same time. It is easy to say in a sentence the lines which reclamation should follow. It must include education for both boys and girs (girls.), measure to improve the economic status of the community, and measures to create openings for the young men which will take them away from the life of crime and make them into good citizens. At this point, unfortunately, my memorandum runs out into sand, as I have not sufficient detailed information as tothe educational and economic status of the Marava community to enable me to make detailed suggestions. I would therefore suggest that the first step should be a careful survey of the actual situation, preparatory to constructive work being undertaken. I would suggest that the Government should appoint two officers for this purpose.

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(1) One man should be appointed to make a careful survey of the Marava community, preferably in Tinnevelly District only for a start, otherwise the thing becomes unmanageable; to ascertain as far as possible their actual economic condition, how far their land is able to support the existing population, to study the connection between rainfall and crime, tofind out the number of Marava young men who do take up other occupations, police, teaching etc., and then to recommend to Government what steps may be taken, either by the allocation of land, by special recruitment to the Army and the police, or in other ways to makeit unnecessary on economic grounds for the Marava to take to crime, and to develop his great potentialities for the well-being and not for the injury of society. The man appointed should be an officer (I do not say that they justified in this opinion. I am stating what I believe to be a fact), and that he should be a member of the Indian Civil Service.

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(2) One man should be appointed to do propaganda work among the Maravas themselves. If the leading members of the community could be stirred to co-operate whole-heartedly, there is no reason why Marava reclamation, after the first five years, should cost the Government anything; there is plenty of money in the community, if it can be touched for good ends. The man chosen for this purpose must be a Marava, educated and of good standing in the community, and entirely reliable. Again he must be unconnected with the police; and in my opinion, it would be better that he should not previously have been in Government service. I am able, if Government wishes, to recommend a man whom I believe to be ideally suited for this work. The appointment should be for five years in the first place and the salary and allowances should be about the same as those of a sub-magistrate. The duty of such an officer would be to tour almost continually in the Marava area, securing the interest of the leading men for whatever constructive work the Government is doing, and developing among the common people the idea that a new day has come for the Marava people.

I end this memorandum with reference to some Marava reclamation work which has already been done.

For some years, there was a Marava Association in South Tinnevelly, and a number of schools was started. This experiment has failed. The Sub-Collector of Shermadevi was in charge of the schools. Frequent transfers of Sub-Collectors, and lack of continuity in administration, the difficulty of securing the right kind of teachers, and lack of the right kind of propaganda among the Maravas themselves, were as I think the causes for the collapse of what at one time seemed a promising movement.

Ninety years ago, the majority of the people in the hamlet of Vaithilingapuram, Kurippankulam village, near Nazareth became Christians. A school was started. During the eleven years ~~of my knowledge has been involved in any police case~~ of my acquaintance with thepeople of this village, they have not to my knowledge been involved in any police case, or suspected of complicity in any act of violence. They are very far from being model Christians, and are constantly in hot water withthe ecclesiastical authorities for their neglect of essential Chuch rules. But they are rather a fine and attractive people. They have fairly extensive lands. When seasons are bad, the young men go over to Colombo and engage in the dairy business; they appear to be well skilled in the management of cattle, and to be very faithful to their employers; they earn good wages, and always return to their own village to settle down. The school has been badly managed for rather a long time,and illiteracy has not been entirely stamped out; but there is a fairly high standard of literacy among both men and women.

The Vidivelli Ashramat Sayamalai, noth of Tinnvelly works mainly among the Maravas and depressed classes. Sayamalai is the native place of Mr.P.C.Talaiver, now Munsif in Bangalore one of the most distinguished Christian members of the Marava community. The work of the Ashram has benefited greatly by his wise and steady support. There is now a Higher Elementary School for boys, in which more than half the pupils are Maravas. An elementary school at Sivakamiapuram, where most of the pupils are Maravas, and a night school for both boys and girls. Educational work proceeds under difficulties, the parents being rather indifferent; but certainly progress is being made, especially in the matter of girls' education, which among Maravas elsewhere is almost non-existent. There is a dispensary, and various forms of social work both for men and women. A number of former pupils of the boys' school have been trained as teachers, and several have returned to work in the Ashram school. The influence of such an Ashram only very gradually permeates society, and the evils against which

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it is contending are immense and indurated. But already its influence is beginning to tell; and the excellent work of some of the young teachers who have been trained through the help of the Ashram shows what excellent material the Maravas are when brought under the right kind of influence.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my opinion that in Marava reclamation work, the Government will be well advised to seek the co-operation of the missions. Here are great charitable organisations which are already extended throughout the district, which can offer great resources of experience to the Government, and can provide that continuityof honest local administration, for lack of which so many Government schemes collapse. The Maravas have no strong prejudice against Christianity, or against help coming to them through the missions, except where are inflamed by political agitation. It is well known that they try to use the protection of missionaries and the church as a screen for their nefarious activities; but this is so well known, and the missions are so much on their guard against it, that it is not likely to be a serious danger. I am affaid it is certain that for a good many years yet, the Government's role will have to be mainly the negative role of repression. The positive measures of reclamation will have a better chance of proving acceptable, if they are not too immediately administered by Government. Nothing can be done unless Government is willing to spend a certain amountof money. But apart from the probability of financial help from leading Maravas, I believe that the saving in police and jail expenses would be so great, that in the end the Government would not stand to lose.

Copy of confidential report No.D.C. 216/41 dated 24th Feb. 1942 from G.H.P. Bailey Esq.,I.P., District Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly to the I.G. of Police, Madras, through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Madura.

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Refce: Inspector-General's R.C. 808-A/Statl./41 dated 31-7-41 Home Department u.o. note - Reclamation of Maravars of Tinnevelly district.

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I submit a note on Marava oppression in the Tinnevelly dt. and I return the enclosures to your reference quoted pages numbered 1 to 10.

The problem is not confined to this district but embraces Ramnad also where according to the census of 1931 there are over 150,000 maravars.

I have not felt it necessary to answer various points in the Bishop's note and I have eschewed controversy. The accuracy of the Bishop's appreciation of general conditions is not likely to be questioned.

Education by and through a Christian agency would be open to attack from Sanatanists, the Hindu Mahasabha or other such organisations.

If a better Act than the C.T. Act is to be found, well and good. I agree with Mr. Warren that the C.T. Act or its ilk by any other name will not disarm the Marava. I don't think there is any reason for hesitancy in a free widening of the application of the C.T. Act provided this is properly directed.

The Bishop's suggestion for a foreign police force is hardly likely to find support in this department. To-day, two-thirds of the Inspectorate and Sub-Inspectorate are not natives of this district and as for the constabulary, they reflect the general character of the class from which they are drawn. The graft mangoes of Salem do not grow on the Palmyra trees of Tinnevelly.

The Bishop's advocacy of corporate punishment might be answered by the old tag that two wrongs don't make a right. If a real set is made against the lawless marava minority, I don't apprehend that the whole community is likely to be ruffled; but corporate punishment would extend to the upper strata of the community and would antagonize the very people whose cooperation it should be our aim to secure. Such a contingency if it were to arise would render the best efforts infructuous.

Whilst the police share in marava Reclamation would be great the ~~ps~~ problem is very far from being one for the police alone. Every other department of Government whose machinery can assist should be associated in the work under the general direction and control of the Collector and District Magistrate.

In preparing the note I have been animated equally, by the prospect of a District Police Force commensurate with the task before it and by a feeling of service to the subordinate in setting forth afresh an account of the conditions of unparallelled difficulty in which he has to work, and, which should never be forgotten.

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Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

2. The Bishop's note states clearly and authoritatively the existing state of affairs in Tinnevelly as regards Marava oppression, and the police have no complaint to make with it. It is no doubt true that half the crime goes unreported and that 90%

of the crime goes unpunished. This is a depressing admission, but there is every reason to believe that it is true, despite Administration Reports.

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3. The suggested recruitment of the Tinnevelly Police from outside the district is neither feasible nor sound. It is all over the world accepted that the Police must be recruited from the people whom they are expected to control. To mention a very elementary fact, it is only by drawing the Police from among the people and by the Police being able to mix with the people that sources of information can be cultivated.

4. Closer co-operation between the Police and the public is, of course, very badly needed, but such growth is slow, and one has to bear in mind that one hundred years ago in England the distrust of the new Police and the lack of co-operation of the public were very striking indeed.

5. The name "Criminal Tribes Act" is no doubt unpopular, but any Act to take its place will not be any less unpopular, and any legislation in substitution of it must contain all the C.T.Act's essential sections for control and reclamation.

6. The suggestion of corporate punishment is no doubt sound, but it is not possible according to the existing law (except indirectly through the Security sections), although such a system still exists in the N.W.F. Provinces.

7. My own opinion is that the ordinary law is hopelessly ineffective in Tinnevelly district. It is administered by average police and Average Judicial Officers, and such must continue to be the case, whereas if it were administered by Police and Magisterial Officers specially selected for their ability, power to co-operate, and sound commonsense, and if such Officers were not transferred but were kept for long periods in the district, there is no doubt that very great progress could be made in the suppression of Marava tyranny. Were such selection possible, I think that it is no exaggeration to assert with the Bishop that in five years Marava oppression could be reduced to one-fifth of what it is now.

8.The Dt. Supdt.'s Note gives an interesting history of the 'kaval' question, and shows up in a striking way the inadequacy of the regular Police to do the work of Tinnevelly district. In para 6(a) he has shown that the strength of the Constabulary outside the Armed Reserve was 1116 in 1920, but it is now 907. Little can be done until Government realise that a large addition to the sanctioned strength is imperative, even if it does cost money. The C.T. Act is not impotent, but regular police are needed to enforce it, and the present policy of registrations under the Act without sanctioning additional police is altogether misguided.

9. I do not believe that Sec. 110 C.P C. is impotent to deal with the Marava, but it can be understood that an over-worked sub-Divisional Magistrate, who hopes that he will not be too long in Tinnevelly, does not welcome these cases to his file. It has been held that Sub-Divisional Magistrates are responsible for the enforcement of the Secruity Sections, that they should, as far as possible, try them in the villages where the concerned persons live, and that they should not hesitate to initiate such security proceedings themselves. In practice these are merely pious hopes and next to nothing is done and no periodical review is made to ensure that the Sub Divisional Magistrates carry out their duty in these respects. The position has been made far worse since the 1923 revision of the C.P.C. which shifted the appeal in all Security Cases from the Dt. Magistrates, to the Sessions Judges,

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many of whom have no practical experience of district administration.

10. We are all agreed that the Marava question is largely an economic one, and that mere repression without reclamation can never be a solution. At present, as is always the case, the really clever criminal escapes, and it is usually the inefficient and the unlucky that are caught to the small extent of one in ten. Even when they are caught, nothing is done to ensure that they are locked up, to prevent from preying on society, for the maximum period which the law allows. As long as the sentence is heavier than the previous one, the Magistrate is satisfied and so are the police.

11. The Marava is far more dangerous than the Kalla, and one is at a loss to understand why for more than a generation vast efforts and amounts have been spent on Kallar Reclamation, whereas practically nothing has been even attempted towards the reform of the Marava. It is evident that a scheme of Marava Reclamation is long overdue, and it is high time, that it be undertaken, with the realisation that it must go on for one or more generations and that it will cost considerable sums of money. The Bishop is naturally predisposed in favour of the efforts of the Christian Missionary, and there is this to be said that if the Missionaries took up this vast work, they would not turn back. It might be feasible to finance both Christian Missionary effort and also Hindu and Mohamedan religious Institutions by areas. For my own part, I have little belief in any reformative effort which is not based on religion and a change of heart, and is not run by persons whose aims are altruistic. Such persons hardly exist in organised form outside a religious brotherhood.

12. Of recent years there has been an obvious tendency in certain areas to stand out against Marava Kaval, and the final suggestion I make is to ask Government for a clear and unequivocal condemnation of 'kaval'. Though it is now nothing but oppression, founded on terrorism and enforced particularly by arson, I have found among the Magistracy a tendency to lukewarm condemnation which amounts almost to a faint praise. I say without hesitation that no such attitude is taken up among the Police, and that they have everywhere, to my knowledge, described the state of affairs in rural Tinnevelly as it is and as the Bishop has clearly put it in his Note. On the contrary, the attitude of the Magistracy I regret to say, is that there has always been 'kaval' and that there always will be, and that it is futile for the Courts and for Officials to put up a fight against it. A very strong condemnation, without equivocation whatever, of the kaval system by Government will vastly strengthen the hands of the Police, to whom credit is rarely given and to whom almost entirely belongs the credit for whatever progress has been made in the last few generations against Marava tyranny.

Sd.
Dy. Inspector-General of Police,
Southern Range.

Confidential

A NOTE ON MARAVA OPPRESSION IN THE TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

by

G.H.P. Bailey Esq., I.P., District Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly.

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1. I have to preface this note by inviting attention to the limitations within which it is written; it is not as authoritative as I would wish, for I have not been in the district long enough to make it so; and in these days a District Superintendent of Police sees village conditions through a glass darkly.

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However, I am not dependent on reports from subordinates, and writing so to say from the office table. Last year I spent as many days on tour as I spent at my headquarters, and I have visited many representative marava villages in the north of the district which is the Zamindary area, and in the south principally in the Nanguneri taluk.

Any one can write a note on maravars from a police point of view without leaving his office for there is a sufficiency of printed matter; Mr. Pates District Gazetteer, Thurstons Castes and Tribes, and for the general background, Bishop Caldwell's history of this district. I have been x unable to discover any more recent writings on the subject.

What seems necessary to be done now is to give a survey of the situation as it is to-day. To write with any authority, one must have seen something of things for oneself and I have done that in so far as it has been practicable. I have supplemented my gleanings by taking every opportunity to gather information from officials of other departments, missionaries, lawyers and private gentlemen.

2. Marava oppression to-day is the natural aftermath of the conditions which ended with the final defeat of the Poligar Armies in 1801. In the 18th Century the maravars headed by the Poligars were the virtual rulers of the country. They exercised military, revenue, and "Police" functions including powers of life and death, on a large and comprehensive scale. Military and Revenue functions ended in 1801 and "Police" functions ended soon afterwards, albeit on paper, with the legally constituted village Police. Marava "Police" functions were punitive too, for they imposed fines and other collections under the indigenous system known as Kaval.

It seems an uncomfortable fact that the effect of the Madras Village Police Regulation of 1816, and subsequent Police enactments of the period, was the expropriation of the long enjoyed rights and mode of living of thousands of Kavalgars. But the Marava Kavalgar has not yet given up his ancestral occupation and xax he continues in the same. He has the sanction of the ancient village way of life which still carries on. The blacksmiths, the carpenters, the dhobies, the scavengers, the kavalgars and others are all components of the village community and they are supported by the community in return for services rendered. The Marava Kavalgar considers himself very well entitled to continue in his ancestral occupation and he is to a very large extent accepted in the same by the community. And there's the rub. The indigenous system of village watch and ward is carrying on to-day and in the main works against the interference of the legally constituted Police Force. The root cause of the Marava question from a Police aspect reduces itself to this, that the village police, that is the village headman and his thalayari have not replaced the kaval system as it was intended they should do. It may be asked what are the regular uniformed police doing? The answer is that they are handling all the crime that they can possibly cover. Does this mean then that there is a deal of unreported crime handled by the kaval system known or unknown to the station police? It means precisely that. If a property offence occurs in a village the loser goes first to the kavalgars and not to the village headman. If the kavalgars succeed in finding the culprit and in recovering the property it is a thoroughly satisfactory business for those most concerned and that closes the case for the kavalgar and for the Crown. But there is no need for dismay at such a state of things which is not very far removed from conditions in England not so long ago. Please see the enclosure. Let it be granted that the amount of burglary in a district is some indication of the extent of property crime. If we take burglary as a yardstick we find that cases of ordinary theft are two and a half times those of burglary throughout the Presidency on quinquennial average. But on the same average in Tinnevelly, cases of theft are only one and a half times those of burglary. This I think is a xax fair pointer to the degree in which the kaval system interferes with police work against

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against property crime generally.

The relationship between the dual police system and marava oppression calls for no great mental penetration. The Police Station is 6 miles away. There are only six men there anyway and they are all very busy. There is no road. There are eight of our good Kondayankottai brethren who are the Kavalgars, the village Headman is an inoffensive Pillaimar, the Talayari is one of us; so its Marava Raj in Umayathalaivanpatti.

3. The one thing one may not do in an endeavour to analyse this situation is to generalize. Conditions vary widely over a large area and what is xxx true of Nanguneri Taluk will not apply in Sankarankoil. Let me try to bring the Police issue down to its true perspective as it presents itself to me.

The marava population of the district is about one quarter of a million or roughly 10% of the entire population. The great preponderance of this community is self-supporting and by Tinnevelly standards law-abiding. As a community I judge them socially and economically superior to their cousins, the Piramalai Kallars. The Kondayankottai sect xxxxxxx embraces the great preponderance of the community, and it is widespread It includes the majority of the Zamindars and the overwhelming majority of the marava criminals and law-breakers. But the proportion of these people with which the police is concerned is small by comparison with the whole, but nonetheless numerically very large when compared with the number of police required to deal with it.

A representative police station with a Sub-Inspector, Head constable and 10 constables will include 10 or 12 villages with Marava communities requiring police attention. One won't go far in these to list one hundred maravars of various types and predilictions in unlawful pursuits. Probably every one of these requires to be under police watch and restraint, and whether that work can be done with any degree of success by the three or four men available for such duty over an area of 60 or 80 square miles is a question which answers itself. But xxx that is by the way.

I am firm in the view that the Police are concerned directly with only a percentage of the marava community and though this runs into large numbers it is still a small percentage of the whole. It would be very misleading, if an impression was to get abroad that the whole community is criminal; nothing approaching such a state of things is the case, though I grant that pride of caste and solidarity against a common foe is a marava characteristic and that the police expect and receive no help from the elders in bringing marava offenders to account. On the other hand the poorest marava may count on financial and other help from his community in his fight against the Police or an enemy.

4. I would classify lawless marava activity under three heads though I do not suggest that individuals confine themselves to one or another of them.

(a) Habitual property crime - Dacoity, Rxhax Robbery, Burglary.
(b) Oppressive kudi and kondi kaval.
(c) General marava oppression.

The degree of police acquaintance with these activities is in the order of them. The police know a good deal about marava property crime for the activity of the department in any district is in the main directed against the habitual property criminal.

Kaval is an every day fact and the Police are acquainted with it, but so little officially, that one might inspect the records of many stations and still have a poor conception of its character and extent.

The existence of general oppression is known and accepted by the Police as by the general community. It's just the Maravars.

I shall not enlarge on Marava property crime. Property crime by whatever agency is the constant preoccupation of the police. Hundreds of maravars who are property criminals are on the police registers, and the numbers who have passed through the jails are legion. This is common ground.

Kaval is of two kinds, kudi kaval and Kondi Kaval.

Kudi Kaval means and implies a system of watch and ward whereby the Kavalgars for consideration in cash or kind undertake to protect the houses and domestic property of the villagers. The Kavalgars undertake to restore lost property to the owner or should they fail the contract is that they should reimburse the loser. This system is all right so long as nothing is stolen, and a great deal of service is rendered thereby with satisfaction to both parties. But when property offences occur, things don't always run smoothly. The marava is in places increasingly ~~xxx~~ unable to fulfil his engagements to restore lost property. The villager is growing tired of paying for services not rendered. After repeated failures other hungry maravars come along having carefully prepared the ground by a succession of thefts and offer themselves as Kavalgars, in replacement of those found so inefficient. If these proposals are agreed to, more crime often occurs through the agency of the ousted Kavalgars to prove the incompetence of their successors and so it goes on, and not infrequently the dispute culminates in arbitrament by the spear or knife. Hit or miss trial by ordeal is freely practiced by the Marava in his endeavour to trace a thief. Every criminal marava village has its quack lawyers and its numerous amateur detectives. When all these have failed the police through the village headman may or may not be called in depending on the value of property and other circumstances. The number of Kudi Kavalgars in a village depends on its size; six or eight are the common numbers. I can give no figures indicating the number of villages in which kudi Kaval is practised; it is never found in exclusively marava villages where it is not be expected, and it has died out in some places where there are police stations. In the main however it is as widespread as the community. A survey of it is in process.

Kondi Kaval means the watching on the fields and operate particularly at the time when the crops are ripening to harvest. It goes on all over the southern districts under various names and ~~xx~~ arrangements and is indispensable to a cultivator in a land almost devoid of hedges and fencing. There is nothing exceptionable in the system per se, but when the marava is the agency of its working he not infrequently tends to exercise the privileges of the matter forgetting that he is the servant. On the whole it has to be granted that the services of Kondi Kaval are satisfactorily performed at a price for substantial landowners though it is common to find the kondi kavalgar imposing his unwanted services on the poorer classes and demanding consideration on no ground other than that he is a Marava. Small cultivators suffer a great deal in this way. They must pay or take the consequences in arson; theft or purely destructive mischief. Nadars, Pallars, and the lower castes are the victims. This is not to suggest that the marava is not tolerated in fear by higher classes and better off people. The distinction is that the latter can pay in cash and kind the price of peace; the economic resources of the former are unequal to these demands and so we find in our security cases that it is the lower orders who are the witnesses, driven in desperation to a pass where the alternatives are rapacious exaction or the risk of Marava reprisals. Offences against person by maravars, against those who oppose them to the extent of figuring as witnesses in police cases, are many and not infrequently include murder. In areas where the marava predominates and even in places where he does not, it cannot be disputed that lower castes find him a sore affliction. It has to be said that the Kavalgar however undesirable is often a fairly decent type who turns -- out a good job of work according to his lights ----

lights so long as he is unopposed. I have noticed that they are not afraid of work. Many aspire to decent citizenship and generally from what I have seen I find them a much better type than the marava ex-convict.

However that may be the Police task is at every step immeasurably difficult because of the evil manifestations of Kaval. Subordinates are reluctant to write or to speak of it, for long years of largely unavailing, and never-ending struggle with it has given rise to an erroneous feeling that if Kaval oppression still goes on the Police are to blame.

I turn now to general marava oppression as distinct from property crime and kaval. There is to be found fairly generally a marava ne'er-do-well who makes no effort to work, and who indulges in parasitic oppression against any target that offers. He is a fellow who exploits the fearful traditions of his community in making his living out of others. He will beg, borrow, and steal and turn his hand to any dirty work for hire. He is probably a pauper but he sees no reason why he should work when men of lesser clay are there to work for him. In the main his property offences are of a petty nature and his thieving is confined to grain, fowl and a goat now and then. Compared with this type the Kavalgar is relatively a decent member of society. The general marava oppressor is a mean bully, his field for oppression is chiefly the hardworking agricultural Nadar or Pallar. He comes rarely to police notice and when he does it is only because life has become so intolerable that the worm turns and the police may register him as a suspect with a view to dealing with him under 110 Cr. P.C. But the Police effort in this direction as against the class of person described is as a drop of water in the ocean. And so he goes on with impunity, for he is numerous and ubiquitous and the Police are neither. He has, the backing that comes from the Kondayankottai clan. He is 'Marava' and he exploits fear and blackmail offering two alternatives to wit marava domination and all that that implies and an existence intolerable through constant fear for the safety of life and property.

The common modus operandi of the oppressive marava not excepting the Kavalgars when any would shake off the yoke includes:--

Stealing of fowl and sheep.
Stealing back doors from courtyards.
Stealing anything in the way of woodwork which is removable.
Mischief by trampling on young seedlings.
Theft by hulling the paddy from the ear with the hands. This is done by night by large numbers of persons.
Smashing stones supporting baling apparatus at irrigation wells.
Driving herds of goats or sheep to graze in areas where they have no grazing rights.
Arson against dwellings and fodder.

When one thinks on the hard work amounting to an incessant struggle by the agriculturist, to wring food from the soil in the dry areas one cannot but appreciate the persecution attendant on such blackguardism.

Thus far, therefore the police are concerned with a small minority of the marava community and of that minority the preponderance of Police effort is directed against the habitual criminal. A desultory fight limited as it is by the resources of Police man-power goes on against the oppressive kavalgar and the oppressive marava.

5. The preponderance of police effort is directed against the habitual property criminal and so the wide field of lawlessness and oppression outlined above is practically untouched by the

P.T.O.,

the uniformed Police and against this oppression the village Police are worse than useless for the unfortunate Village Headman is like a lamb amongst the lions and the Talayari and Vetti are almost sure to be lions too. That is a situation which has come down through the years. It is not new. To quote:-"The unpracticability of entirely suppressing the kaval system was at length recognized and the policy laid down by the Government in 1881 of ensuring that "active terrorism and exaction are penalised" has with increasing success been followed to the present time." And again: "Recognizing its good features the police have done their best to foster it and to purge it of its evil tendencies" (The Kaval System). And Marava oppression cannot be divorced from the Kaval system though blows can be struck against it and many have been struck but not nearly enough. The small force which has manned this district in the past 15 years has been overburdened by the "official" crime alone. Its dynamic is spread over a field of grave and violent crime unapproached by any district in the presidency; the springs of its effort seem never to draw back into sturdy compression.

Not only is the establishment unequal to the conditions which are the subjects of this note but it cannot take cognizance of a deal of serious property crime. In other words crime and that free of any kaval connection is not freely registered. The registration of crime in a Police station depends a great deal on the physical ability of the staff to deal with it. A complainant comes to a hard pressed Sub Inspector with a story of loss, a Head constable is sent to look into it if no prospect of success offers the incident is unrecorded. It simply reduces to this that there is a limit to the work which man or machine can turn out.

Excluding (a) the Armed Reserve
(b) Traffic Police
(c) Sub-Jail & Treasury Guards
(d) D.I.B. and S.B. staffs.

the strength of the constabulary in this district to-day for the gamut of crime detection and Law & Order is 738 men and here let it be recorded that though no figures exist over a number of years it is my belief that the Marava to-day forming 10% of the population the district is responsible for not more than 50% of the "Grave" crime within the meaning of the comparative statement found in the Administration Report.

6.(a) In suggesting police measures to deal with the situation I should be happier if I could write with the authority of more experience here. To start with, I consider that even to deal effectively with the habitual property crime such as now comes on record, and the imponderable volume of the same which does not, a substantial increase in police strength is necessary. Excluding the Armed Reserve Police, which also have been heavily reduced over the period the strength of the constabulary in this district to-day is 907 men, compared with 1116 in 1920 when there was little, if any provision for traffic control. Is it too much to suggest that some officer in the past may have considered the watch and ward of the Kaval system a reason for less Police here; opinion on the inquiry of the Kaval system is far from unanimous.

(b) The C.T. Act is a potent preventive and corrective instrument if properly applied. There may be better acts, but I have no information. I don't think there need be any demur about its free application to the lawless Maravar minority, but it must be in conditions such as will admit of effectualness; and that means men. The Government have been tardy in the past in the application of the Act, and whilst I judge a declaration of the maravar community as a whole neither necessary nor desirable, I would urge that such notifications of individuals as are asked for be freely granted. Whether or not a marava is an ex-convict is not a criterion by which

to be

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to be guided in the matter. I would ease and simplify the issue by the formation of committees which would include the Revenue and Police Sub-Divisional Officers, the Tahsildar and Circle Inspector, the Sub-Inspector and the Revenue Inspector concerned and a few selected marava elders of the village. These committees would consider at the villages the need for registrations of individuals and they would be of immense practical and propaganda value. They would serve to break down the support of elders for their lawless caste brothers, and this is not always so strong as it may seem. Support by monied maravars is very often given not for caste love but out of fear. The visits of such committees would be a great encouragement to the oppressed from whom signs are forthcoming of an awakening readiness to shake off the marava yoke. The maravas themselves would have cause to reflect that the enemy was no longer only the inadequate police but the whole weight of the Government as they see it. Finally, and most important, such a process would ensure a high standard in fairness in the working of such a rigorous measure. To make the application of the act real, systematic police visits to villages by night would be necessary, and in marava strongholds this is more than even adequate station police could do. I consider, given the necessary motor transport, that night checking of maravars under the command of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector concerned, and not excluding the Gazetted officer, would be a very proper use of the Armed Reserve, exclusive of its emergency force. Such use would of course exclude occasions when they might be required for their primary duty. These measures would make the C.T. Act an object of the most wholesome respect to the lawless; they would confront the marava with an array of Government authority such as he has not known for many years at any rate; they would serve greatly to the emanicipation of those oppressed who are prepared to strike a blow for their own cause.

(c) An effective police weapon against the petty thief, the fire-raiser, and the bully is Sec.110 Cr.P.C. and in this sphere there is very wide scope for good work though in itself of a transient charcter. This has been tried before. "Attempts were even made at taking security from Maravars; but; as other maravars gave it and as all maravars throughout the district seemed to be related to one another and as the terms of the bonds were seldom enforced the practice proved useless" (Mr. Pates Dt. Gazetter, page 335).

But the foregoing would be a very poor reason for not trying again and trying properly this time. I am assured that the binding over maravars to-day is a great encouragement to those fighting against him. It is a truism to say that the essence of action under 110 Cr.P.C. is in the genuineness and reality of the bonds and in the determination of the magistrate to vindicate his order by their forfeiture if necessary.

The operation of 110 Cr.P.C. is the function of the Divisional Magistrate and the Police are his ready servants in that respect. But it is all too frequently an uphill task for the Police, Divisional Magistrates often have heavy files and it is in the power of the Police to make them heavier by their own initiative in starting security proceedings. The position is not ideal. The policeman is the servant of the Court and if he is an efficient one he can add a good deal to the already considerable burden of the master. The personal equation assumes importance, and we can all recall magistrates in our experience who regarded security work with distaste, and those who forced it on them with displeasure. These comments are generic, and not with reference to any particular district, and indeed, in my own experience here, might exclude Tinnevelly.

P.T.O.

But like Tennysons brook, men may come and men may go, but the Marava problem has been going on for a very long time and will continue for a long time to come. A steady and organised offensive against it has to be waged and no lasting good can be achieved by fits and starts. Mr. X, the Divisional Magistrate in Shermadevi may reduce 20 villages to a state of subjection and order in the course of his two years there, but Mr. Y, his successor may be a person with new and fresh notions in Security proceedings against which the Prosecuting Sub-Inspector may quote High Court rulings in vain. In this district in 1940 every 2nd security case put into court failed. But in 1941 four out of every five cases put up were successful. I merely state the fact in illustration of how the Police ship depends for its progress on magisterial winds and doubtless too upon its own seamanship.

Bad livelihood work has been the subject of many G.Os. and I invite attention to para 14 of G.O.1675 Judicial dated 18-8-1913 on the Police Administration of the Province for 1912 which is of special application to this subject. The point that I wish to make is that against the background of state of things in Tinnevelly, Divisional Magistrates would require to be brought to a fuller appreciation of their duties in law under Sections 109 and 110 of the Cr.P.C. I am firm in the view that if real progress is to be made a G.O. covering this matter in the particular circumstances of the District and providing for a periodical review by the Government of progress made would be necessary. The position to-day is that the Govern ment orders for the hearing of security cases in the villages are infrequently followed. It is probable that Divisional Magistrates are too hard worked and, if that is the case, it ought to be made possible for the Chief Civil Officer of the Division to get into his villages and to see conditions for himself. I venture to suggest that appellate courts would find it not easy to revise orders for good behaviour passed as a result of an enquiry in a village.

The Police measures proposed are all within the existing machinery of the Government, they are nothing if not practical; they involve greatly increased work by an already heavily worked police and magistracy and accordingly they involve expenditure in increased establishments. The Police in recent years have applied the C.T.Ac to the Marava in circumstances due to lack of men which made its proper operation very largely impracticable. I need not mention the evil results on the lawless marava when he finds that the C.T.Act may be trifled with because there is none to enforce it. I believe that these proposals if put into vigorous operation will provide all the "oppression" necessary in the circumstances. The essence of them lies in methodical planned and unrelenting operation. This is a long term campaign.

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7. So much for the Police side of the question and now to constructive effort. There is scope for much good work in the increase of educational facilities. I have found a real desire everywhere for this.

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The economic survey suggested by the Bishop seems almost an impossible task involving a tremendous amount of labour and I don't know what is further to be done when it is completed. The Government is hardly likely to shower the maravars with largesse and I should hesitate very much to suggest any economic spoon-feeding of a lawless section of a virile and well to do community which is notoriously work~~y~~-shy and parasitic. By comparison with the Nadar the Pallar and the general Adi Dravida community the lawless marava is a loafer.

I don't know what success has been achieved in the co-operative sphere with the Kallars but I recollect from my experience in the Madura District that, whilst Kallar Societies compared favourably with general one, that feature was the result of fearful and continuous dunning.

The economic uplift of the people is a question beyond me but which needs exploration through the various departments of the Government and if a Special Officer can be appointed for the work all the better. But I am not optimistic and I cannot recall that the Government was able in any appreciable degree to assist the Kallars economically.

8. Conclusion. The problem of marava oppression to-day is probably less great than it was 25 years ago but it is still enormous. In the conditions obtaining in this district I regard with no dismay the fact that a few hundred persons are robbed and that a greater number lose their property in the course of a year by one kind of crime or another. But the oppression of whole communities involving Tens of thousands of people, who are industrious and law abiding, is a matter for serious concern. On ther other hand the best efforts of the Government can only contribute to a solution which seems to lie in the self-determination and efforts of the oppressed towards their own emancipation.

Signs and murmurings against the marava are not wanting and I do not know what conditions were in 1910, but it may be presumed that some progress has been made with the General enlightenment and advancement of the people. I venture that few, if any, of my predecessors in the last 20 years would claim that the Police have any notable share in such improvement as may have come about in a period during which the force has been so grievously reduced in numbers. I venture to think that the approach of the Department to the problem which is the subject of this note has been constrained by its ability to deal with it with any hope of success.

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Financial considerations have weighed heavily on the District and for twenty years, District Superintendents of Police have felt bound to do their best with such tools as are provided. Despite the lack of tools real efforts were made for some years from 1927 through the Marava Sangham and four schools were started, but for want of Marava support the work languished and ceased after five years.

The Marava question is capable of no easy or ready solution. If it is to be tackled, money must be provided and progress will be slow and painful. The task in our life-time is not the abolition of Kaval. In the light of past experience and of present conditions such an adventure would be quixotic and fore-doomed to failure, for Kaval is a component of an ancient social system and an economic fact of vital consequence to the maravas.

To attempt to abolish Kaval without filling the economic gap which this would entail would be to repeat history and to produce results in crime which can well be imagined.

The task is rather to oppose by every available means "active terrorism and exaction" and thereby to shorten the years in which this age-long challenge to authority is to survive and to offer succour and encouragement to those who are ready to fight against the odious conditions in which they have suffered for so long.

Sd.
District Superintendent of Police,
Tinnevelly.

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Enclosure.

Detection in the 18th Century in England.

"Sergeant Crabtree, at your service. Sir John Newcastle sent for me. I understand there has been a robbery here. Is any one of you gentlemen Sir John".?

"Pleased to meet you, my lord. Always at the service of any gentleman in a difficulty. Your honour would wish me to discover who are the guilty parties, and make an arrangement with 'em for the return of the stolen property?"

"I asked for your help, Sergeant Grabtree, in bringing the miscreants to justice."

"Tut, tut, Sir John. If your honour will pardon me speaking plain, that's not how wex are accustomed to doing business with the light-fingered gentry. Hang 'em for you with pleasure, of course, if that be what your honour pleases. But if your honour wants his property back, in my experience the only way is to do a deal with the thieves. Does your honour happen to know who they are, because that would make my job easier--although of course I can findout through the receiver who is handling the stuff."

"Do you suggest I should connive at crime, and let the wretches go?" exclaimed Sir John.

"Lord bless your honour, it is done every day. Why, only a week ago, no less a lady than the Duchess of . . ."

Sir John would hear no more. It hurt him to hear great names bardied familiarly upon the lips of the lower classes. "I want justice", he cried: "and I want my property back as well."

"Naow, If I may say so, your honour, that ain't being reasonable", responded Sergeant Grabtree. "In my experience, 'tis no manner of use trying to have matters of this sort both ways. Revenge you can have, if you want it. Easy enough to hang half a dozen low dogs for you, whether they was guilty or not. But how can you expect to be hanging a man, and making him give back what he stole as well? Stands to reason you cannot. If you want the goods returned, you must pay him that took them a fair price for giving of 'em back. More nor he'd get from a selling of 'em privately. On them terms, I ought to be able to arrange it for you easy, your honour - always supposing it was one of the regulars as done it."

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Sd/-.....
for Inspector General of Police.
21-3-42.

(Copy of letter ffom the Inspector-General of Police No.R.C.908-A/Statl./41,dated the 23-3-42 to the Secretary tothe Governmentof Madras, Home Department).

Criminal Tribes - Maravars of Tinnevelly
District - Reclamation - Refce. N.O.Note
No.18897G-2, Home, dated 17th July 1941.

I regret the long delay in replying to the Government note, but I did not feel it possible to submit a considered note or make any definite proposals on this difficult subject until the present District Superintendent of Police (Mr.Bailey) had made a thorough investigation into the problem. Mr. Bailey has now submitted a detailed report a copy of which I enclose for the perusal of Government together with the remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

2. I accept as substantially correct His Lordship the Bishop of Tinnvelly's very interesting note on the existing state of affairs, but I regret that I am unable to agree with many of his suggestions as for instance recruitment to the Police outside the district, the substitution of some other Act for the Criminal Tribes Act and the suggestions for corporate punishment or an investigation or survey by an I.C.S. officer.

3. It is agreed and indeed there can be no question that the Marava problem is laregely an economic one and it seems to me that the first question to be decided is whether 'Kaval' is to be allowed to continue in any form~~x~~ at all or whether it is to be entirely suppressed. ~~ixxix~~ If it is to be suppressed, as I think it should be, other work will have to be found for the Maravars and the economic gap left by the abolition of 'kaval' will have to be filled. To my personal knowledge from fairly recent experience of Tinnevelly, I can say that 'kaval' and particularly 'kudi kaval' in many parts of the district is merely a form of blackmail and no real work is done. The other communities are beginning more and more to resent Marava exactions and oppression and are becoming more and more inclined to oppose them when they are strong enough to do so with any hope of success.

4. In my opinion, there are only two methods by which the problem can be tackled.

(a) A complete reclamation scheme on the lines of Kallar Reclamation; or

(b) a very considerable increase in the strength of the Tinnevelly District Police Force combined with a more rigorous application of the Criminal Tribes Act and of the preventive sections of the Civil Procedure Code against the criminal elements of the Maravars.

Criminal

As I have said, the problem is chiefly economic and if it is to be tackled thoroughly, a reclamation scheme is the only real solution. Scheme (b) will do much to give more protection to the oppressed communities; it will bring the ~~pxxtec-~~ ~~kixmxkx~~ criminal elements of the Maravars under much stricter control than they are at present and will put a stop tothe more objectionable and oppressive forms of kaval, but it will admittedly be only a partial solution of the problem. A reclamation scheme will, of course, be very expensive and it is for consideration whether the Government will be prepared to sanction such heavy expenditure in the present emergency and financial stringency.

5. Kallar Reclamation has had to be worked in combination with the strict enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act and whether schemes (a) or (b) are approved, I consider

(Offenders)

that the Criminal Tribes Act must be retained. No other Act such as the Punjab Habitual Officers Act will meet our needs and even ifthe nomenclature of the Criminal Tribes Act is changed, any new Act must contain all the Sections of the Criminal Tribes Act essential for control and reclamation. The Maravars, as a whole, are not strictly speaking a criminal tribe, but large number of the community are criminals and very dangerous criminals. The previous agitation against the Criminal Tribes Act was largely political and sentimental and by whatever name a repressive Act is called, it will be equally unpopular.

6. Whichever scheme the Government decide to adopt, a substantial increase in the strength of the District Police will be essential. The District Police Force was drastically cut in 1920 during the reorganization and I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that with the present strength it is not possible to deal adequately with ordinary crime and quite impossible to exercise anything like adequate control over the Maravars or give the law-abiding members of other communities that protection against the Maravars which is their right.

7. This report relates only to the Tinnevelly District, but I think it is necessary to bring to the notice of Government that very similar conditions prevail in the Ramnad District where according to the Census of 1931 there are over 1,50,000 Maravars. In parts of the Ramnad District such as Mudukulathur the Maravars are even more oppressive and lawless than they are in Tinnevelly. The local Police in Ramnad are unable to keep them under proper control and when I was Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Southern Range I had to order raids on recalcitrant Marava villages by armed parties of the Special Forces of Kamudhi and Sivakasi in order to arrest absconding warrantees and enforce registration under the Criminal Tribes Act. The situation in Ramnad has not been examined in detail as in Tinnevelly, but it is clear that the problem is the same and that similar action is necessary.

8. Although I am convinced that Reclamation Schemes both for Tinnevelly and Ramnad are the only real solution of the Marava problem and should eventually be taken in hand, I venture tosuggest that apart from the financial aspect it will be most difficult, if not impossible, to inaugurate reclamation schemes during the War. Owing to the heavy burden of extra work thrown on the District Superintendents of Police and particularly on District Superintendents ofPolice of maritime districts, I do not think they would be able to find the time to give proper supervision ~~xfxthe~~ and direction to such schemes. The provision of the necessary subordinate personnel would also be a matter of great difficulty. I would, therefore, recommend that Reclamation Schemes should be deferred for the present and that the scheme briefly outlined at (b) should be worked out both for the Tinnevelly and Ramnad Districts and brought into force as soon as possible.

(True copy)

amg.

Edn. & P.H. Dept. (A)

D.O.

Dear

Education of Maravas in the Tinnevelly District.

The Government are considering the question of improving the condition of Maravas in the Tinnevelly District. One of the suggestions made in that direction is in regard to the establishment of additional schools for the education of the young Maravas. The Government desire that the Education Department should take the same interest in Marava education as is done in Morlah education. I am therefore to request you to examine the problem of 'Marava education' and submit concrete proposals for the approval of Government. An extract* of the several suggestions made in this respect is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

1.5.43

* Portion within brackets on pages 5-7 of & portions side lined x, y, z etc on pages 11, 20, 21 of.

M.A.,
Sir R.M. Statham/C.I.E., I.E.S.,
D.P.I.

confidential

E. & P.H. Deptt.

MEMORANDUM No. 5777(S) A.2 Edn. dated 12.5.43

Reclamation of the Maravas of Tinnevelly.

Sometime ago, the Bishop of Tinnevelly sent a Memorandum on the Marava problem in the Tinnevelly District. The District Superintendent of Police (Mr. G.H.P.Bailey) has ~~also considered the matter and~~ sent a report in that connection.
Arrangements are being made ~~by~~ to secure more effective control over
~~Although the economic reclamation of the community will~~
at reclamation at present, but that preliminary preparations
~~take time and measures in that direction cannot be under-~~
~~for a scheme~~ should be made now for a scheme of
~~taken under present conditions, the Govt. would very much~~
reclamation; and as part of such preparations they consider
~~wish to put through plans for the spread of education~~
that it would be desirable to have additional schools in
~~among Maravas on some such lines as have been adopted~~
the area concerned, mainly directed to bring the young
~~in the case of the Moplahs of Malabar.~~ Mappillas
Maravas into the educational fold.

the Maravas by augmenting the police force in the Dt. & by having certain amendments made in the C.T. Act; but it is recognized that measures of reclamation also will have to be taken up. Govt. consider that ~~although~~ it may not be possible to take up a wholesale attempt

The D.P.I. is requested to make considered proposals accordingly to bring Marava boys and girls under instruction. The Govt. feel that it should be possible to have the same kind ⓧ

ⓧ of results achieved here as have been achieved in regard to the education of the Mappillas in Malabar./

Copies of the Bishop's Memorandum and of the report of the D.S.P. are ~~also~~ forwarded for reference.

8.5.43

pp. 1-7 C.F.

pp. 13-21 C.F.

To the D.P.I., (with enclosures)

S.C. for file

(True copy)

CONFIDENTIAL.

Education and Public Health
Department.
-:O:-

Memorandum No.5777(S)-A-2-Edn., dated 12-5-1943.

Reclamation of the Maravas of Tinnevelly.

Sometime ago, the Bishop of Tinnevelly sent a Memorandum on the Marava problem in the Tinnevelly District. The District Superintendent of Police (Mr. G.H.P. Bailey) sent a reportin that connection. Arrangements are being made to secure more effective control over the Maravas by augmenting the police force in ~~Tinnevelly~~ the District and by having certain amendments made in the Criminal Tribes Act; but it is recognized that measures of reclamation also will have to be taken up. Government consider that it may not be possible to take up a wholesale attempt at reclamation at present, but that preliminary preparations should be made now for a scheme of reclamation; and as part of such preparations they consider that it would be desirable to have additional schools in the area concerned, mainly directed to bring the young Maravas into the educational fold.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to make considered proposals accordingly to bring Marava boys and girls under instruction. The Government feel that it should be possible to have the same kind of results achieved here as have been achieved in regard to the education of the Mappillas in Malabar. Copies of the Bishop's

Memorandum and of the report of the District Superintendent of Police are forwarded for reference.

for Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
(with enclosures to be returned)

PG.

Spd.-with encl:
14/5/43

From
Education Department.

Sir R.M. Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1 - OCT 1943
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

R.C.No.2109-B/43 dated 28th September 1943.

SIR,

Reclamation of Maravas of Tinnevelly District--Proposals on educational matters.

Reference:-Government Memorandum No.5777(S)A2 Edn.,dated 12th May 1943.

In resubmitting herewith the papers referred to me for remarks, I have the honour to state as follows:-

The total number of schoolage children belonging to the Marava community in the Tinnevelly District is approximately 28,980(14214 boys and 14,766 girls) and the total number of Marava children under instruction in all schools in the Tinnevelly District is only 6,670. It is not likely that more than 20 per cent of the schoolage children on rolls will have attained literacy by completing the Vth Standard course. In connection with the Kallar Reclamation scheme, it has been seen that regular attendance at school and the attainment of literacy have not only induced the pupils to go in for higher education but have also weaned them to a very great extent from the age long criminal tendencies of their parents. There is no doubt that in any scheme for the reclamation of Maravas, the provision of adequate facilities for the education of children should be considered as the most vital and necessary. At present there are only 19 boys' schools(3 district board and 16 aided) specially intended for Maravas and they have a strength of 824 pupils (608 boys and 216 girls). It is needless to say that this provision of 19 schools is thoroughly inadequate.

The mere provision of schools may not give an adequate increase in the number of pupils in schools in Standards 4 and 5. In the case of Mapilla schools in Malabar, the increase in enrolment literacy has been due not only to the increase in the number of schools but also to a large extent to the large number of scholarships given and to the active propaganda work done in that district. I feel that similar methods will prove equally effective in the case of the Maravas at Tinnevelly. I shall undertake as I did in the case of Moplah children, an intensive propaganda campaign. I also submit the following proposals for the consideration and acceptance of Government:-

(a) Provision may be made for the opening in 1944-45 of at least 50 schools specially intended for the Maravas. These schools may be administered by the Police Department as in the case of the Kallar Schools and may be financed by the Labour Department. If, however, Government feel that it will not be possible to open these schools immediately on the same lines as the Kallar schools, I suggest that as in the case of backward districts where Government have given a special subsidy for the opening of new schools, the District Board, Tinnevelly may be given a special subsidy for the opening of new schools, [~~the District Board, Tinnevelly may be given a special subsidy for the opening of new schools~~] for Maravas. If later on, Government sanction reclamation scheme for the Maravas, it would be possible for the Labour Department to take over these board schools.

(b) In the case of the backward districts Government have accepted my recommendation for the grant of a stipend of Re.1/- per girl studying in Standards IV and V of Boys' schools in localities where there are no girls' schools. In the case of the Maravas, I feel that similar concession should be given not only to the girls, but also to the boys reading in Standards IV and V of any recognized school. This will be a great incentive to attracting larger numbers to the schools and to keeping them at school till they attain literacy in Standard V. At present the approximate number of Marava pupils reading in Standards IV and V may be about 1400. The exact figure will be reported to Government as soon as possible. If Government accept my suggestion, the total cost on the special stipends will be Rs. 14,000/- for 1944-45, the stipends being given for 10 months in the year.

(c) As in the case of the Mapillas, it is very necessary that

the

the Marava pupils should be encouraged to continue their studies at least up to the VIIIth Standard. Pupils passing the E.S.L.C. Examination of the VIIIth Standard will be able to go for higher elementary training and it will be a definite incentive to the education of the Marava children, when some of these Maravas trained teachers go back to man their own special schools. Here again it is only the provision of special scholarships that will induce the Marava boys and girls to continue their education in standards VI to VIII. The scholarships may be on the same scale as the special scholarships for Mapilla boys and girls, namely Rs. 2/-, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3/- for pupils reading in Standards VI, VII, and VIII respectively. To begin with, it may be sufficient if 10 scholarships in each of these standards are provided. The total cost on account of this proposal will be Rs. 750/- in 1944-45.

(d) The provision of hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions will go a long way in reforming the younger generation of the Maravas. In the case of Kallars, the Labour Department is not only running hostels for Kallar children but is also giving special aid to private managements who run such orphanages or boarding houses. In his letter to Government, the Bishop of Tinnevelly has also stressed the good influence which the Sh Ashram School, Sayamalai has exercised on the Marava youths. Information is not available in my office regarding the number of existing orphanages or boarding houses for Marava children in the Tinnevelly District. In the case of orphanages or boarding houses aided by the Educational Department, grants are sanctioned according to the prescribed rates and no special concession can be given on the ground that they cater to the needs of the Marava children. If it is not possible for the Labour Department to provide special boarding houses for the Marava children, it is a point for consideration whether Government may not as a special case give enhanced help to private managements, Missionary or otherwise, who may be willing to open orphanages or boarding houses for these children.

For the institution of the scholarships suggested above, I am making a provision of Rs. 14,800/- (Rs. 14,000 plus Rs. 750/- .. Rs. 14,750/- or Rs. 14,800/-) in Part II scheme of the Budget Estimate for 1944-45 and I request Government to be good enough to approve the proposal.

In the last paragraph of the letter of the Bishop of Tinnevelly, the Bishop suggests that Government would be well advised to seek the co-operation of the Missions for the work of the reclamation of the Maravas. I may state that any effort on the part of aided managements and Missionary bodies will be welcomed by the department. But under the present rules such institutions whether they be schools, orphanages or boarding houses can be aided only according to the prescribed rates. As pointed out already it is only the Government through the Labour Department that can give enhanced rates for the purpose. I feel that ~~it is essential~~ that a reclamation scheme should be initiated as early as possible and that it may be made applicable at least to a portion of the Tinnevelly District, if financial and other considerations make it difficult for Government at present to make it applicable to all the Maravas in the District.

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

For Director of Public Inst

ks.28.9.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

FROM

SIR R.M. STATHAM, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS:

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

24 NOV 1943
39137

R.C.No. 2100-B/43 dated the 22nd November 1943.

Sir,

SUB:- Reclamation of Maravas of Tinnevelly Dt., Proposals of educational matters:
REF:- Government Memorandum No.5777(8)A.2. Edn. dated 12th May 1943.

In continuation of my letter RC.No.2100B/43 dated 28th September 1943, I have the honour to state that there are 1589 pupils of Marava community reading in Standards IV and V of all elementary schools and in classes IV andV of all the Secondary Schools in Tinnevelly District. The actual number of Marava pupils reading in makes or

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each of Standards VI to VIII of all Higher Elementary Schools in Tinnevelly District is given hereunder:

Standard VI	...	142
Standard VII	...	80
Standard VIII	...	59
Total	...	281

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

KAN.23/21

23/11

Education and Public Health Department.

Confidential

D.O. No. 57775/-3 dated 26.11.43

Dear Sir Meverel,

Education of Marava~~s~~ ~~of~~ ~~pupils~~ children Tinnevelly District.

Ref:- Your official letter R.C.No.2100-B/43, dated 28-9-1943.

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c.7.27

[illegible] Secy's note & [illegible] minute - N.7 20.11.43

A regular programme ~~of~~ for Maravar reclamation on the lines of the present Kallar reclamation scheme will probably have to be deferred for the duration of the war. The Government do not consider that it will be an advantage to open Maravar schools under departmental management until the Police Department are able to take up the reclamation work of Maravars. In the meantime, it is desirable to make a start in providing special educational facilities for Maravar children. To this end the District Board, Tinnevelly, may be asked if it will be prepared to provide a limited number of schools. If the Board is willing, an estimate should be framed with details of the cost and also of the proportion in which it should be provided by the Board and the Government. If suitable private agencies, mission or non-mission, will start special schools on the ordinary grant-in-aid basis, their help may also be enlisted.

2. As it will not be practicable for the Labour Department to undertake at present the boarding arrangements for the Maravar pupils who may be brought under instruction, the arrangements should, if possibl be made through mission agencies. Owing to the present shortage of building materials, the construction of pukka buildings to serve as hostels or boarding homes is virtual out of the question. (This consideration will equall apply to such new school buildings as may have to be constructed.) Simple structures, e.g., wattle and da and thatch, can alone be thought of now for hostels. An estimat

32

of the recurring and the non-recurring cost for the provision of boarding and lodging facilities on a modest scale and the extent of Govt. ~~help~~ assistance implied in such provision should also be framed.

3. ~~As the proposal is to provide only a limited number of schools, the expenditure on stipends and scholarships will~~ should ~~also have to be~~ for a ~~proportionately~~ scale ~~reduced.~~ As the whole scheme of Maravar education is to be attended to by the Education Department ~~at leas~~t for the time being, and as the provision of scholarships and stipends is a part of the scheme, the idea is to treat the entire scheme as a Part II item, if possible, for the next year's budget. In this view, your Part II proposal ~~to~~ next year in respect of scholarships and stipends alone is not being considered ~~separately~~ in advance.

4. I am to request that a scheme on the foregoing lines may be prepared and submitted to Government. After receiving your scheme Mr. Austin and Mr. Strathie would like to discuss the ~~scheme~~ matter with you. ~~after it has been sent to Government.~~

Yours sincerely,

25.11.43

26/11/43

Dpd. 26/11/43

Sir R.M. Statham, M.A.,
CIE, IES,
Director of Public
Instruction.

33

D.O. Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th December 1943.

My dear Subramanian,

Please see your D.O.No.5777-(S)-3-A-Education dated the 26th November about the education of Marava children. I am carrying out the instructions.

18

But, frankly, I do not understand your paragraph 2 about new elementary school buildings. Even now it is quite possible for different classes of managements to build elementary school buildings, and even hostels with brick, country wood and country tiles. Such buildings are, at the present moment, under construction in many districts. I should like to know why it is

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necessary therefore to descend to buildings only made of "wattle, daub and thatch."?

Yours sincerely,

R. M. Statham

M.V. Subramanian, Esq., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government,
Edn. & Pub. Health Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
6 - DEC 1943
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

40633

35

Ed. & P.H. Dept.

19

D.O. 5777(S) – 4
5.1.44

Dear Sir Meverel,

Education of Marava children of the Tinnevelly Dt. – your D.O. of 4.12.43.

I am to inform you that simple structures such as wattle daub & thatch were suggested in my d.o. ~~of~~ ~~5777(S)~~, of 26.11.43, with a view ~~of~~ to reducing the expenditure on buildings to the minimum. On account of the scarcity of building materials ~~and~~ ~~& the pressure on labour~~, the ~~Govt. consider that~~ construction of buildings ~~even with~~ brick & country wood should be avoided ~~not be undertaken~~.

p31 of

Bricks and mortar require much firewood of which there is a great shortage particularly in Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad Dts where mills require them in large quantities to supplement the inadequate supply of coal.

2. I am to request you to submit a report to Govt. on the action taken with reference to para 1 of my D.O. ~~referred to~~ of 26.11.43

Yours sincerely,

M
4.1.44

W
4.1.44

I am to explain that the Govt. of India's instructions are that buildings for civil needs should be reduced to the barest minimum for the duration of the war. In these instructions are involved various considerations such as expenditure, inflation, dearth of materials, pressure on labour, etc. It may not require less timber to build a wattle-daub house than a brick one, but bricks and mortar require much firewood of which there is great shortage, particularly in Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad districts where mills require large quantities of firewood to supplement

To
Sri R.M. Statham, M.A., I.E.S.
D.P.I.

5/1

5/1

C.no. 52844 E1/39.

36

7/611

Edu. & P.H. Dept.

Reappointment as Sanitary peon in the Salem Municipality: petition from R. Dasi Naidu, Salem dated 20-12-39.

Memo. 52844-1 E1/39 d 5-1-40.

Transferred to the Commissioner, Salem Municipality for disposal.

SRK
5.1.40.

To the Commr. Salem Mty thro the C.M.C. with CF in orgl.

Copy to R. Dasi Naidu
S/o Sri Ramaswamy Naidu
Periya Kinaru Street,
Ammapet, Salem.

3-1-40.

3.1

with Encls

9.1.40

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inadequate coal supplies.

The Government would like to have your scheme as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

5.1.44

Sir R.M.Statham,
M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public
Instruction.

Confidential.

C.E. 36.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Received 22 MAR 1944 19 . Registered 19 .

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

15035

Subject.

RECLAMATION of Maravas of Tinnevelly District -- Proposals for the provision of Educational facilities.

Reference:- Your D.O.No.5777 S.3 A. Education dated 26th November 1943.

p 31 ante

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ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

R.C.No. 2100-B/43.

Station Madras., Dated the 19th March 1944

From (Name) Sir R.M. Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department.
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following proposal for the provision of educational facilities for Marava childre in the Tinnevelly District.

Proposals for the provision of educational facilities for Marava children were discussed at a conference convened by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madura which was attended by the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, representatives of the R.C. and the T.D.T.A. Missions, the District Educational Officer, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and some of the subordinate inspecting officers. The proposals submitted by the Divisional Inspector have been carefully considered by me and have been modified wherever necessary. The following proposals are now submitted for the consideration of Government.

p 27 ante

1. Opening of new Schools:- In this office R.C.No.2100-B/43 dated 28.9.1943, it was recommended that 50 new schools specially intended for the Maravas might be opened in 1944-45. It is reported by the Divisional Inspector that it will be possible to open only 16 schools, 10 by the District Board and 6 by the Mission Agencies. From the statistics of

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school age children in schools, it is found that the education of the Marava girls is very backward and has therefore to be specially encouraged but I agree with the view expressed at the Conference that it will not be practicable or safe to open solitary girls' schools in lonely Marava villages. Therefore only boys' schools will be opened in such villages and girls' schools will be reserved for areas which have large Marava population and where the opening of a girls' school is likely to lead to the admission of a large number of Marava girls. But though some of the schools might be designated as boys' schools and others as girls' schools, in actual practice all these schools will be open to boys and girls and every encouragement will be given to the admission of girls in the boys' schools.

The District Board has suggested the opening of Marava schools in the following places

Nanguneri Range:	1. Manjankulam, 2. Pattapillaipudur and Thennimalai, 3. Mudalaikulam, 4. Poolam
Sankarankoil Taluk:	5. Umayathalaivanpalli, 6. Ariyur and 7. Chinthamaniperi.

The localities for the opening of 3 board girls' schools and 6 Mission schools have not yet been selected. The managements will select the localities in consultation with the departmental officers. Three of the aided schools will be under the R.C. Mission and three under the T.D.T.A.Mission.

A special recurring subsidy of Rs. 4,670/- vide annexure- for the opening and maintenance of the board schools will have to be given by Government to the District Board. The Board will also have to be given a subsidy of Rs.6,500/- for the provision of accommodation and equipment as detailed in the annexure. As the District Board is going to be asked to shoulder this special responsibility for the improvement of Marava education, it seems to be reasonable that the non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment should be borne by Government in full, while half the recurring expenditure can be met by the District Board.

f.49 infra

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As regards the 6 schools to be opened by the two Mission managements, it has been represented that it is impossible to get teachers to work in Marava villages without providing quarters for them. This is a genuine difficulty and therefore it is necessary to provide accommodation for the teachers near the school buildings. It is estimated that school buildings with quarters for the teachers will cost about Rs. 1,500/- each and the managements request that this expenditure should be met in full by the department. Government may therefore sanction as a special case full grant for the buildings and equipment of the 6 aided schools. The total expenditure thereon being Rs.10,200/- vide annexure. As regards Teaching grant no special allotment will be necessary as the expenditure on the item can be met out of the ordinary allotment under Teaching grant for each year.

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f.49 infra

If the 16 schools now proposed are opened, there will be 35 special schools for Maravas (19 old and 16 new). This cannot be considered an adequate provision for a schoolage population of 28,980 of whom only 6,500 are reading in ordinary schools. However, the opening of these 16 schools may be approved for the present and the opening of more schools may be considered in each of the following years.

2. Teachers for the Marava Schools:-It is recommended by the Conference that in addition to the scales of pay now given by the Board to the different grades of teachers, those employed in Marava schools should be given a special pay of Rs. 5/- per month and that in the case of aided schools for Maravas, the assessment should be 50 percent higher than that given to teachers in ordinary schools. In special areas like the Wynad, 50 per cent increase in the assessment of grants has been approved by Government. The Marava area, considering its backwardness, dangers, etc., may be considered as a special area

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and the teachers working in the special Marava schools may be given the concession proposed by the Conference. This will be a definite inducement to teachers who would otherwise not be anxious to go to the Marava area on account of the notoriety of the Maravas.

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3. Books and slates:- To encourage the Marava pupils to go to school and to make them profit by the instruction given to them, it is considered very essential to supply them with books and slates and to provide them with mid-day meals. It is, however, found that particularly at this time when there is a shortage of food grains, etc., it will be most impracticable to arrange for mid-day meals for the Marava children in schools. Government have permitted Local Bodies to provide books and slates to scheduled class pupils reading in Local Board Schools. The same concession may be allowed in the case of children reading in special Marava schools in standards I to V. Similar concession will also be necessary in the case of aided Marava schools the managements being given an annual grant at the rate of Annas 8 per pupil in each of standards I and 2 and Re. 1/- per pupil in each of Standards III to V.

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27-28 ante

4. Scholarships:-In this office R.C.No.2100-B/43 dated 28.9.43, I recommended that all the Marava boys and girls reading in standards IV and V of any recognized school might be given a scholarship of Re. 1/- per month. As special encouragement will be necessary to attract pupils to the 16 new schools now proposed, it is now recommended that all the pupils, boys and girls in Standards III to V in those 16 schools may be given scholarships at the rate of Re. 1/- per boy and Rs. 1-8-0 per girl. The existing special schools for Maravas are in more populous centres where a large number of boys have already been enrolled. Hence it is not necessary to give scholarships to the boys in those schools but the number of girls in those older schools as well as the ordinary schools is still very discouraging and therefore the scholarships for girls recommended in the new schools may also be given to the girls of standards IV and V reading in any recognized school. The total expenditure on th[illegible] account will be Rs. 9,900/- (Rs. 6,000 plus Rs. 3,900/-)

In standards VI t[illegible]III and forms I to III there are about 445 boys but only [illegible]out 30 girls. I recommend that all Marava girls reading as day pupils in Standards VI to VIII or forms I to III may be given scholarships at the rates of Rs. 2/-, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3-0-0 in standards VI, VII and VIII respectively. To begin with, provision may be made for 20 scholarships in standard VI and 15 in each of standards VII and VIII. The Marava boys do not require encouragement to the same extent, but 10 scholarships may be provided for them in each of these standards. The total expenditure on account of this proposal if all the scholarships suggested are sanctioned will be about [illegible]. 1,975/- or Rs. 2,000/-.

Boarding scholarships may be given to Marava girls who are reading in boarding schools in standards VI to VIII or forms I to III. These may be at the rate of Rs. 8/- per head per month in addition to full fee concessions. The number of scholarships that may be necessary will be reported to Government after ascertaining the number of pupils that will be admitted in boarding schools.

High school scholarships - The number of boys reading in forms IV to VI is 154 but the number of girls is only 2. In order to give special encouragement to girls to continue their

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education in higher forms, they may be given boarding scholarships at the rate of Rs. 10/- in forms IV, V and VI respectively in addition to full fee concessions. I recommend that 20 scholarships for girls in forms IV to VI beginning with 5 in the first year and adding 5 in each succeeding year until the 20 are made up. The total expenditure on account of this proposal will be Rs. 450/- in the first year. In the case of Marava boys in forms IV to VI, 5 scholarships in each of the forms at Rs. 6/- per mensem may be sanctioned in addition to full fee concession. The total expenditure will be Rs. 810/- per year.

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5. Training of Marava teachers:- In order to carry on a satisfactory campaign against illiteracy among Maravas, it is essential that there should be large percentage of teachers from that community. With a view to encourage Marava men and women to come for training, I recommend that they may be given a special scholarship of Rs. 6/- and Rs. 8/- each respectively in addition to the stipend to be given to them. At present no stipends can be given to Marava women undergoing secondary grade training. The rules may be relaxed in the case of Maravas and they may be given stipends for secondary grade training as in the case of scheduled class and Mappilla women.

Secondary grade women ~~students~~ since [illegible] stipends from district [illegible] — Rs 12 a month

6. Boarding Houses:- It is not practicable at present to open separate boarding houses or hostels for Marava children. When Government is in a position to launch a Marava Reclamation scheme on the lines of the Kallar Reclamation scheme, the question of starting boarding homes for Maravas can be considered. At present every encouragement will be given to managements who admit Marava children in their boarding houses.

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

For Director of Public Instruction.

ks.203

21/3

Annexure.

Estimate for providing increased facilities for the education of Marava children in Tinnevelly District.

@@@

		Recurring Rs.	Non-Recurring. Rs.
Elementary Schools with Standards 1 to 5.			
1. Board Schools - Boys' Schools ..	7		
Girls' Schools..	3		
	10		
Building:-			
B School buildings are available for 3 schools in Nanguneri Range.			
C 3 Schools to be held in rented buildings ..	..	180 0 0	
Subsidy for 4 schools buildings at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- each	..		4,000 0 0
Equipment:			
At Rs. 250/- for each school (10 schools)			2,500 0 0
		180 0 0	6,500 0 0
Staff:			
2 Higher grade teachers on Rs. 25/- p.m.	..	6,000 0 0	
Allowance at Rs. 5/- each p.m. (20 x 60)	..	1,200 0 0	
Leave Salary ..	..	720 0 0	
Provident Fund bonus.	..	720 0 0	
Contingencies at Rs. 2/- per school	..	240 0 0	
Travelling Allowance and sundries	..	100 0 0	
		8,980 0 0	
½(Half) cost to be borne by the Board	..	4,490 0 0	
Total cost to Government	..	4,670 0 0 (Rs. 4,490 plus Rs. 180/-)	6,500 0 0
II. Schools under private management-			
Boys Schools ..	4		
Girls' schools..	2		
	6		
Cost of constructing buildings at Rs. 1,500/- each ..	..		9,000 0 0
Furniture and equipment at Rs. 200/- for each school ..			1,200 0 0
			10,200 0 0

20x40x12

1320
1200

12x10x12

120
12
1440

4490
D.A 1200
5690
180
5870

(P.T.O.)

4670
+180

16,700

28 50/

: 2 :

Grant for books and slates for pupils of Standards I to V of 6 Aided Schools.

	Recurring Rs.	Non-Recurring. Rs.
As.8/- for pupils of Standards I & II .. Re. 1/- for pupils of Standards III to 5	270 0 0	15x6 = 90 30x6 = 180 270
Note - Calculation is made for 60 pupils per school. 30 pupils in Standards 1 & 2 30 pupils in Standards 3 to 5.		
Scholarships in Standards 3 to 5 at Rs. 1/- per mensem per boy and at Rs. 1-8-0 per girl at the rate of 30 pupils in standards 3 to 5 in each of the 16 schools ..	6,000 0 0	
Note-Calculation is made for 240 boys at Re. 1/- each per month and at Rs. 1-8-0 per girl for 240 girls for 10 months.		
Scholarship for girls of Standards 4 and 5 in the existing schools at Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem for 10 months for 260 girls. ..	3,900 0 0	Existing schools
Scholarships for girls in Standards 6 to 8 and forms I to III:-		
20 in Standard 6 or in I Form of a Secondary School at Rs. 2/- 15 in Standard 7 or in II Form of a Secondary School at Rs. 2-8-0 15 in Standard 8 or in III Form of a Secondary School at Rs. 3/-	1,225-0-0	10 months 40 37.5 45 122.5
Scholarships for boys in Standards 6 to 8 and forms I to III--		
10 Scholarships in each of Standards 6,7 and 8 at Rs. 2/-, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3/- respectively ..	750-0-0	
Boarding Scholarships:-		
Standards 6 to 8 - Full details will be furnished shortly.	3840.0.0	— p.53 infra
5 Boarding scholarships for girls in forms IV to VI at Rs. 10/- each (3 in IV Form, 1 in V, and 1 in VI Form for 9 months).	450-0-0	
5 Scholarships for boys in each of Forms IV, V and VI at Rs. 6/- per mensem for 9 months.	810-0-0	
	13405 4670 — p49 above 18075	

12405
270
13135
3840
16975

2400
2400
1200

3840
6000
3900
1225
750
450
[illegible]
16975

CONFIDENTIAL.

Education and Public Health Deptt.

MEMORANDUM No. 5777(S)-10 dated 2.5.44 51

Education of Maravas of Tinnevelly District. 23

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*(1) Memorandum by the Bishop of Tinnevelly.
(2) Report of the Dt. Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly.
(3) Remarks of the Deputy I.G. of Police, Madras.
(4) Proposals of the D.P.I.

Copies of the correspondence noted in the margin*, relating to the education of the Maravas of the Tinnevelly District, are forwarded to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, and he is requested to offer his remarks generally on the proposals of the D.P.I. ~~generally~~ for the provision of educational facilities for Maravas and in particular on the agency which should open and maintain schools for Maravas, and on the desirability of admitting non-Marava pupils in Marava schools.

2. The D.P.I. is requested to say whether in the schools to be opened for Marava children,

52

-2-

. non-Marava pupils ~~cannot~~ should not be admitted.

2.5
5.44

1.5.44

BM
1/5/44

4/5/44

5777(S)-11
28.7.44

25 [illegible]

Memo

Education of the Maravas of the Tinnevelly Dt.

The attention of the Dt. Magistrate, Tinnevelly, is invited to Govt. Memo. 5777(S)-10, of 2.5.44 and he is requested to expedite his reply to the reference.

25.7.44 25.7.44 26.7.44 27/7/44

To the D.M., Tinnevelly,
(with encl.) to be sent with reply
(para 1 only).
To the D.P.I. (para 2
only) (w.r.t. his lr. No.
R.C.2100-B/43, d/-
29-3-44).

Appd. 4/5/44

48
28/7

28/7

1 slip

28/7

To the D.M.
Tinnevelly

R.C.NO.2100. B/43.

A

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, dated 3 -5-1944.

53

CONFIDENTIAL.

21569

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
5 -MAY 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

24

From

Dr. B.B. Dey, D.Sc., (Lond.) F.I.C., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department.

Sir,

Sub:- Reclamation of Maravas of Tinnevelly District-proposals for the provision of Educational facilities.

Ref:- Your D.O.No.5777(S). 3.A-Edn., dated 26-11-43.

1 Blank

[illegible] B M Tinnevelly

In continuation of my letter R.C.No.2100. B/43, dated 19-3-44 I have the honour to state that there will be about 48 girl pupils reading in Standards VI to VIII of Elementary Schools and in Forms I to III of Secondary Schools who will be admitted in boarding schools. Hence provision may kindly be made for boarding scholarships at Rs.8/- per head per month for 10 months in a year. The total expenditure on account of the proposal works out to Rs.3840/-.

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

KP. 4/5. 384

4/5

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

54

tal Rs. ... 189 2 0 10 2 0 199 4 0

Mary Lucia
Headmistress.

Mary Sarah
Correspondent.

CONFIDENTIAL.

22868 55

R.C.NO.2100-B/43,

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, dated 9-5-44.

25

From

Dr. B.B.Dey, D.Sc.(Lond.), F.I.C., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department.

Sir,

Sub:- Reclamation of Maravas of Tinnevelly District - proposals for the provision of educational facilities.

Ref:- Government Memorandum No.5777(S)-10, dated 2-5-44.

I have the honour to state that non. Maravas will also be admitted in Marava Schools.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 MAY 194
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

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

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

KP. 9/5.

10/5

58

elementary and secondary schools
with an allowance for books etc. upto
the following limits

Primary classes :- Rs. 12- per annum per pupil
I to III Forms. Rs. 14. do - do-
IV to VI Forms. Rs. 30. do - do-

abar Collectors' office.
licut.
11-1929

(Signed) E. Gawne.
16/11
Collector.

(True copy.)

appa Nambiar
r,
School, Purameri,

Correspondent.

51

C3-279/44

Tinnevelly District Magistrate's Office,
dated, 5-8-44.

From
Sri Diwan Bahadur V.N.Viswanatha Rao M.A.B.L.,
District Magistrate, Tinnevelly.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

40133

ASST. SECRETARY TO G... EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
7 AUG 1944

Sir,

Sub:-Maravas -Tinnevelly - Education - proposals

Ref: Government Memo No.5777(S)11 dated 28-7-44

Some of my subordinate officers have not yet offered their remarks called for by me on the subject. I shall submit my final report ~~soon~~ on receipt of reports from them.

m.p.5-8/

P. Gom...
For Dt.Magistrate.

58

25th [illegible]

The Dt. Magistrate may be reminded again if necessary on 1.9.44

The Next Part II session is nearing.

8.8.44

8-8-44

S Reminded on 20/8.

59

29

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

FROM

SIR R.M. STATHAM, M.A.,C.I.E.,I.E.S.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

R.C. No. 2100-B/43 dated 12th August 1944.

SIR,

SUB:- Reclamation of Maravas of Tinnevelly District - Proposals for the provision of educational facilities:
REF:- Government Memorandum No.5777(S).10 dated 2nd May 1944 and my letter RC. No.2100-B/43 dated 9th May 1944 - thereto:

Kindly let me know whether any orders have been passed by Government on the subject.

for Director of Public Instruction.

KAN.14/8 14/8.

41296
15 [illegible] 1944

555

50/17/8

Memo

5777(S)-12
17.8.44

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

Letter from the D.P.I. Rc. No. 2100 D/43 of 12.8.44. Education of the Maravas of the Tinnevelly Dt.

The D.P.I. is informed ~~that the matter is under consideration~~ that no orders have yet been passed.

15.8.44

15.8.44

15.8.44

To the D.P.I.

18/8

28

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

25/14/9

D.O. 5777(S)-12
23.8.44

Dear Mr. Viswanatha Rao,

Education of the Maravars of the Tinnevelly Dt. - Proposal

your letter C. No. 279/44 of 5.8.44

157 C

I am to request that an early reply may be sent to Govt. Memo. 5777(S)-10 of 2.5.44 on the subject mentioned above.

145 C

Yours sincerely,

21/8/44

Despd. 21.8.44

21.8.44

21.8.44

21.8.44

To

Sri Diwan Bahadur
V.N. Viswanatha Rao
Dt. Magistrate ~~M.A. B.L.~~
~~D.M. Collector~~ of Tinnevelly.

D.O.
5777(S)-14
14.9.44

Dear Nakhuda Sahib,

I am to invite attention ~~to~~ to Govt. Memo No. 5777(S)-10 of the

2nd May 1944
and to subsequent
reminders ending
with Comm's D.O.
5777(S)-13/?
the 21st Aug:,
on the subject
noted above, and
to ask when
your report will
be sent to Govt.
The matter is
becoming urgent as
decision shd: be
taken on the issues involved well in
time for considering provision of funds in ~~[illegible]~~ the
next year's budget

13.9.44

25. 28.11 Dept

Lr. 41301A. from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras ROC D.B. No. 3145/44 of 14.8.44.

Grant of dearness allowance to staff and menials paid from the E.E. fund.

Under the orders issued in the L.A. Dept. the Corporation of Madras should grant dearness allowance to employees on the following rate

Persons drawing Rs 39 & below	Rs 8-8-0 a month
~~[illegible]~~ Rs 40 & above	Rs 11-15

The Corporation has resolved to grant the allowance ~~at Rs 10 and 15 as in the case of Govt. servants~~. These rate

To Syed Muhammad
Nakhuda Sahib
Bahadur, Collector &
Dt. Magistrate
of Tinnevelly

D/No 45/44

A

63

24

திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா தேவர் மகாஜன சங்கம்

(Regd)

தலைவர்:—
T. A. தெய்வநாயகத்தேவர்,
ராஜாபங்களா,
வண்ணார்பேட்டை.

ஆபிஸ்:—
ராஜாபங்களா,
வண்ணார்பேட்டை.

காரியதரிசி:—
G. K. கருணாகரபாண்டியன்,
கயத்தார்.

உபதலைவர்:—
S. செல்லப்பாண்டியன், B.A., B.L.,
அட்வகேட்,
பாளையங்கோட்டை.

பொக்கிஷதார்:—
T. A. D. சுப்பிரமணியத்தேவர்,
ராஜாபங்களா,
வண்ணார்பேட்டை.

தேதி 16th August 19424

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 AUG 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Govt. Dept.
E. P.H. Ho.

42226

To,
The Secretary,
Government of Madras.

From,
The Secretary,
Thevar Mahajana Sangam, Tinnevelly District.
Rajah's Bungalow, Vannarpet.

Honoured Sir,

As per the text of the resolution passed in the urgent meeting of the above Sangam held on 9.7.1944 I , in the capacity of the Secretary of the said sangam beg to communicate the undernoted resolution to the kind notice and favourable disposal of the Government:

The text of the resolution: "This meeting requests the Madras Government to devise a free Compulsory Primary Education Scheme exclusively for our literally backward Marava Community in Tinnevelly District for a specified duration of time. Illteracy is the root cause for all the misbehaviour and misdemeanour of the Marava community. Further this meeting assures the welbehaviour of our younger generation at least provided the Government come forward to workout the requested Scheme."

I once again entreat your honour to view this matter favourably.

Thanking Your Honour in anticipation.

I remain,
Your Honour's Obedient Servant,
GKKarunakaran

16th August 1944.

G.K.Karunakara Pandian.

25. 28.11 Dept

This may be added to the main file wherein the proposals for the est. of Marawars ~~[illegible]~~ are under consideration.

23.8.44

Copy of the resolution enclosed herewith

30

Copy of the Proceedings of the Tinnevelly jilla Thevar Mahajana sangam held at Vannarpet on 9.7.44.
Resolution no. 3

திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மறவர் சமூகத்தின் கல்வியில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கை நீக்குவதற்காக உடன் கட்டாய இலவச ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரும்படி சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறது.

(sd.) Deivanayagam Thevar,
President.

(true copy)

G. Karunakaran
Secretary.
Date. 16-8-44

D.O.

Dear

Ed. & P.H. Dept.

Education of the Maravas of the Tinnevelly Dt. – correspondence ending with Mr. Cooney's D.O. of 21-8-44 to Mr. Viswanatha Rao.

p.55 ante

I am to request that an early reply may be sent to ~~the reference pending with you~~ Govt. Memo. 5777 S1-10, of 2-5-44 on the subject mentioned above

p.45 ante

Yours sincerely,

az
12-9-44

To

Sri Diwan Bahadur
V.N. Viswanatha Rao
M.A. B.L.
Dt. Magistrate
Tinnevelly

SECRETARY, ED. & P.H.
23 SEP 1944
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

46688

Tinnevelly Collector's Camp
Kovilpatti,
Dated 18th September, 44.

Dear Mr. Subramanian,

Ref: D.O. No. 5777s dated
14-9-44 (education)
Maravas, Tinnevelly Dt.

---

p.57 ante

I have just received reply to this reference from the Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly. I shall send my reply before 25-9-44.

Yours Sincerely,

1991

To
M.V. Subrahmanian Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Education and Public
Health Department,
Madras.

Ed. & P.H. Dept.

The Dt. Magistrate's reply has not yet been received. It ~~may be awaited~~ may be awaited till 1.x.44

az
27.9.44 27.9.44

27-9-44

68

For orders whether the Dt. Magistrate should be reminded.

2.10.44

32 69

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 OCT 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Confidential:
Ref. C.3-279-44
Enc: one file of 28 pages:
From

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
Dated 27th Sept. 1944...

Sayid Muhammad Nakhuda Sahib Bahadur M.A., B.L.,
Collector of Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government Education and
Public Health Department, Madras.

Sir,

Sub:- Education of Maravas - Tinnevelly District - Proposals - Remarks-offered.

Ref:- Govt. Memo. No. 5777-(6)-10 dated 2nd May 1944.

47669

p. 51 ante

* * * v * * *

There are about 25 lakhs of Maravas in this District. They are preponderant in the taluks of Nanguneri, Tinnevelly, Sankarankoil and Koilpatti. It is an admitted fact that they are highly illiterate and that the affording of educational facilities to a large extent is necessary for their reclamation and reformation. The existing rural educational institutions are not attracting several boys and girls of this community for want of special facilities, such as provision of mid-day meals, free supply of books and slates etc.,. Hence it is essential that separate schools should be opened affording them the concessions and facilities as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction. I offer the following remarks on the several points raised by him.

p. 45 ante

1. Opening of new Schools:- Considering the ~~erroneous~~ enormous population of the Maravars, it is necessary to open as many new schools as practicable throughout the district. But as it might not be possible to do so at this juncture, new schools at least in important marava centres may be opened for the present, with feeder schools in the neighbouring villages lying within a radius of 4 or 5 miles. I propose the following centres for opening new schools.

Nanguneri Taluk	1. Nanguneri
	2. Mudalaikulam
	3. Poolam
	4. Manjankulam
	5. Pattapillaipudur and Thennimalai
Sankarankoil Taluk	6. Sivagiri
	7. Umaithalavampatti
	8. Panavadali
	9. Periyur.
Koilpatti Taluk	10. Maniachi
	11. Kayathar
Tinnevelly Taluk	12. Rastha
	13. Muthur
	14. Vettuvankulam
	15. Servaikarankurichi
	16. Sanganthiradu.

* Chintamanipuram "Ariyur" — mentioned at p. 46 ante are not in his list

K

To maintain the strength of these schools and to ensure the regular attendance of the pupils it is necessary to appoint a paid attendar for each school. His duty will be to goad the school going children to attend the schools, and to persuade the parents to send their children to schools. Village associations should also be formed to supervise the attendance of the children regularly in these schools.

The Marava students from the villages outside the above areas may continue to study in the other schools until separate schools are opened for them in those villages.

2. Agency: - Experience has shown that institutions run by Missions have generally been satisfactory. I, therefore, propose that the schools may be ~~XXXX fXX fX~~ run some under the District Board agency and some under the Mission agency.

p.t.o.

70

p 46 ank

3. Teachers for the Marava Schools:- In order to attract efficient teachers to those schools, a special pay of Rs. 5/- per month should be granted, and free quarters should be provided wherever necessary. If they get free quarters, their special allowance may proportionately be reduced. Without such concessions, it is unlikely that teachers of other communities will choose to go to the Marava areas on account of the notoriety of the Maravas. Preference should be given as far as possible to teachers of Marava Community to work in these areas.

p 47 ank

4. Books and slates:- Free supply of books and slates and provision of mid-day meals to children coming from villages outside the school villages are the best inducements to parents to send their children to these schools. It may, however, be found difficult particularly at this time where there is shortage of food-grains etc to provide them with mid-day meals. But without this provision, it is unlikely that the illiterate Marava parents will be inclined to send their children to a school situated far away from their village, making their own arrangements for mid-day food. Until better times revive, each boy or girl may be paid an allowance ~~an allowance~~ of Rs. 2 or 3/- per month, for mid-day food.

p 47 ank

5. Scholarship: - The grant of scholarships to the pupils attending the proposed new schools, is a necessary attraction as otherwise the parents of this age-long illiterate community will have no inducement to send their children to those schools. I agree with the rates of scholarships proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.

There are several rich people among the Maravas, and they can be advised to start a common good fund for the encouragement of promising boys and girls by grant of special scholarships for clothing etc.,

p 47 ank

6. Training of Marava Teachers: - I agree with the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction.

do

7. Boarding houses:- It is not possible to open at present separate boarding houses or hostels for Marava pupils. This can be taken up when Marava reclamation Scheme is started or when the rich members of the Marava community come forward with funds for opening such hostels.

8. Separate schools for girls:- There is no objection to the admission of boys in girls' Schools and of girls in Boys' Schools. But separate schools for girls may be provided after securing sufficient strength for the schools which are proposed to be opened ~~now~~ now. A separate girls' School may perhaps be tried for the present at Nanguneri.

9. Admission of non Marava pupils in Marava Schools: - This will only tend to cultivate a spirit of comradeship and brotherhood between Maravas and non-maravas. This may therefore be allowed.

The enclosures received with the reference are herewith returned.

B. Rooma
for Collector
29/4/44

TA-28.9

29944

Education and P.H. Department.

7533

25/27/4

24-4-45

EDUCATION - Maravars of Tinnevelly - Opening ~~of~~ new schools - ~~Provision of~~ Midday meals and other educational facilities - Orders passed.

p 45-47 cf

READ:- From the D.P.I., R.C.No.2100-B/43,
dated 19-3-1944.
From the Collr., Tinnevelly, Ref.C6.No.
279/44, dated 27-9-1944.

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p 69-70 cf

ORDER (MS.) No. 626 Edn., dated 24.4.1945

As part of the preliminary preparation for launching a comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of Maravars of the Tinnevelly District, the Government, in consultation with the D.P.I. and the Collector, sanction the opening of 16 elementary schools in the district in the current year. Ten of these schools will be opened and maintained by the District Board and the other six by mission bodies. Each school is designed to provide for 60 pupils, to begin with: non-Maravar pupils may be admitted, too. Provision will also be made for the supply of midday meals ~~and books and slates~~ to the poor Maravar children attending the schools.

p 45 cf

p 50 cf

p 55 cf

p 70 cf

p 47 cf

2. District Board schools.

(1) Schools of this category will be opened in the following villages:-

Nanguneri Taluk:
Mudalaikulam.
Poolam.
Pattapillaipudur and Tehnnimalai.
Manjankulam.
Sankarankoil Taluk:
Umaithalavampatti.

The Dt.Bd. will select five other villages in consultation with the D.P.I. and the Collector

p 46 & 69 cf

(2) Accommodation and equipment: The D.P.I. has reported that buildings are already available for the schools in three villages, that rented accommodation can be secured in three others, and that new school buildings should be erected in the remaining four villag

p 49 cf

The Government will be prepared to sanction a non-recurring subsidy not exceeding -

(a) Rs.1,000 towards the construction of a school building at each of the four places referred to above, and

(b) Rs.250 towards the purchase of equipment for each of the ten schools.

p49f

(3) Recurring expenditure including midday meals: The District Board will also be granted a recurring annual subsidy, ~~not exceeding one-half of the actual cost,~~ calculated in accordance with the details given in the annexure, towards the maintenance of the schools.

On the assumption that about 600 Maravar pupils will be enrolled in the ten schools put together and that about 300 of them will be so poor as to require midday meals, the cost on account of midday meals has been estimated at Rs.4,100 a year at the rate of one anna per meal. The District Board will be granted a subsidy on this basis for supplying midday meals, the actual payment being limited to the number of pupils ~~fed~~ fed.

p43NF

twice increased to 13 annas [illegible] 4 p88

(4) The P.D.B. is requested to arrange to open the schools as quickly as possible and to make a report to Government through the D.P.I. The Director should make recommendations for placing the recurring subsidy at the disposal of the Board in monthly instalments. The non-recurring subsidy will be disbursed ~~on~~ after the expr has been incurred ~~the post-execution system~~: the President should make the application for the subsidy through the D.P:I. with the necessary vouchers and certificates, after the buildings have been constructed and equipment supplied to the schools.

(5) The desirability of supplying books & slates free of cost to ~~the~~ poor pupils of the Maravar community who attend Bd: el: schools is commended to the Dt: Bd: for consideration: the expr involved may be debited to the E.E. fund

p47

3. Schools under mission management.

(1) The D.P.I. is requested to arrange for the opening of three schools by the R.C. Mission and three others by the T.D.T.A. Mission at places to be selected by him, in consultation with the coll:

---

(2) Accommodation and equipment: The Director is authorized to make, in respect of each school, a grant not exceeding (a) Rs.1,500 for constructing a school building, which should also include teachers' quarters, and ~~not exceeding~~ (b) Rs.200 for the provision of furniture and equipment.

p49f

(3) Recurring grant: Teaching grants for these schools will be assessed at 50 per cent. above the ordinary rates. The managements will further be given a grant for the provision of midday meals, calculated at the rate mentioned in para 2(3) above. A special grant will also be given for the supply of books and slates to poor Maravar pupils, calculated at the rate of 8 annas per pupil in each of the Standards I and II and one rupee per pupil in each of the Standards III to V.

p46f

The D.P.I. is requested to devise the requisite arrangement for providing midday meals in these schools & for disbursing the grants under ~~these~~ items (2) & (3) above

4. Scholarships for Maravar pupils.

Sanction is accorded to the grant of scholarships to Maravar pupils as follows:-

(1) Ordinary scholarships: — payable for 10 months in the year

(a) Tenable in the 16 schools herein sanctioned:

(i) Re.1 a month for each boy.
(ii) Rs.1/8/- a month for each gir

10 months

(b) Tenable in other schools:

p50f

Standards or Forms in which tenable.	No. of scholarships. Boys.	No. of scholarships. Girls.	Value of each scholarship. Per mensem. Rs.
Standards IV and V	--	Every girl	1-8-0
Standard VI or Form I	10	20	2-0-0
Standard VII or Form II ..	10	15	2-8-0
Standard VIII or Form III ..	10	15	3-0-0

(2) Boarding scholarships to be held in boarding schools:

(a) Girls reading in Standards VI to VIII or Forms I to III:
48 scholarships in the aggregate, of Rs.8/- each a month.) Payable for ten months in the year.

(b) Boys reading in Forms IV to VI:
Five scholarships in each form at Rs.6/- each a month.

A1 (c) Girls reading in Forms IV to VI:
Five scholarships of Rs.10/-each a month - three scholarships in Form IV, one in Form V and one in Form VI.) Payable for nine months in the year.

1509

The Director is also authorized to arrange for the grant of fee remissions to holders of these boarding scholarships.

5. Training of teachers. Where qualified Maravar candidates offer to undergo teachers' training, they will be granted, in addition to the usual stipends, a special scholarship at the rate of Rs.6 each a month for men and Rs.8 each a month for women.

1480

19.4.45

21-4-45

To the P.D.B., Tinnevelly.
" ✓ D.P.I.
" A.~~G. (thro' the Fin. Dept.).~~
" ✓ Exr. of L.F.A.
" ✓ Fin. Dept.

Desp'd ends K.M. 25-4-45

ANNEXURE.

Recurring subsidy.

	Rs.
20 teachers of the higher elementary grade at two teachers per school with a special pay of Rs.5 and dearness allowance of Rs.10 each a month	9,600
eave salary ..	720
rovident fund bonus ..	720
ntingencies at Rs.2 per school ..	240
A., etc. ..	100
attenders ~~to whip up~~ for securing enrolment & of pupils attendance on a pay of Rs.12-16 with dearness allowance (one for each school)	2,640
Total ..	14,020
Subsidy (one-half of cost) ..	7,010
~~Subsidy for nine months in 1945-46~~ ..	~~5,260~~
~~Annual~~ Rent per annum for the school building	180
	7190

1- 11529/45.

Tinnevelly District Bo...
Dated. 7th May, 19..

From
Sri... Muthusamy Reddiar,
President, District Board, Tinnevelly.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. MAY 1945 21438

35

To
The Secretary to Government of Madras,
Education & Public Health Department, Madras.

Sir,

Education - Elementary - Tinnevelly District Board - Marava community - Opening of new schools - Provision of Mid-day meals -

G.O. No. Ms.626, Edn., dated 24--4--1945.

1759

In para 2(3) of their order quoted above, the Government have stated that the cost on account of mid-day meals to be provided for about 600 - Marava pupils has been estimated at Rs.4,100/- per year at the rate of one anna per meal and that the District Board will be granted a subsidy on basis for supplying mid-day meals, the actual payment being limited to the number of pupils fed.

P.T.O.

(2) Boarding scholarships to be held in boarding schools:

(a) Girls reading in Standards VI to VIII or Forms I to III:
48 scholarships in the aggregate, of Rs.8/- each a month. — Payable for ten months in the year.

(b) Boys reading in Forms IV to VI:
Five scholarships in each form at Rs.6/- each a month.

A1 (c) Girls reading in Forms IV to VI:
Five scholarships of Rs.10/-each a month - three scholarships in Form IV, one in Form V and one in Form VI. — Payable for nine months in the year.

The Director is also authorized to arrange for the grant of fee remissions to holders of these boarding scholarships.

5. Trai ualif

Marava

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for men

have to state in this connection that the District Board has expressed its view in District Board Resolution No. 1, dated 17-3-45 (enclosed) while sanctioning the introduction of compulsory education centres in this district that the rate of one anna per head is very sm and inadequate and this is the same case here also. At least a sum of two per head per day is required to supply as per details given by the Director of Public Instruction. Even that quantity will be in-adequate. view of the same, I regret to say that provision of mid-day meals has to considered only after the enhanced rate is sanctioned.

P. Muthusamy Red
8.5.

President.

Copy to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras and the District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly.

S.V./7.5.

ANNEXURE.

Recurring subsidy.

	Rs.
20 teachers of the higher elementary grade at two teachers per school with a special pay of Rs.5 and dearness allowance of Rs.10 each a month	9,600
eave salary ..	
rovident fund bonus ..	720
ontingencies at Rs.2 per school ..	720
A., etc. ..	240
attenders ~~to whip up~~ attendance for ~~securing~~ ~~the~~ enrolment & ~~of~~ pupils on a pay of Rs.12-16 with dearness allowance (one for each school)	100
	2,640
Total ..	14,020
Subsidy (one-half of cost) ..	7,010
~~Subsidy for nine months in 1945-46~~ ..	~~5,260~~
Rent per annum for ~~three~~ school buildings	180
Total	7190

pe

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Proceedings of the Tinnevelly District Board passed at its special meeting held on Saturday the 17th March 1945 at 4-45 P.M., in the District Board Meeting hall at Kokkarakulam.

Present.

1. Sri Rao Sahib P.Muthusami Reddiar, President.
2. " V.V.Danushkodi, B.A., ~~Mr~~ Vice-President.
3. " K.A. Sivagnanam Pillai.
4. " A. Marudappan Chettiar.
5. " J. Chakrapani Nambiar, M.A.,B.L.
6. " V. Kandaswami Naidu.
7. " H. Navaneethakrishna Marudappa Thevar.
8. " S. Manikkavasagam Pillai.
9. " P.K. Alagarswami.
10. " V. Perumal Nadar, B.A.,B.L.
11. Janab P.I. Syyed Munawar Sahib Bahadur, B.A.
12. Sri Rao Sahib A.C. Paul Nadar.
13. " Francis Xavier Moopanar.
14. " K.P. Paramasivan.
15. Janab Khan Bahadur Shaahul Hameed Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
16. Sri I.S. Subbiah Pillai.
17. " V. Appavoo.
18. " Rao Sahib Sankaralinga Kavirayar.
19. " S. Sankaralinga Reddiar. B.A.B.L.
20. Dr. R.V. Chockalingam B.A.,M.B.B.S.

Resolution No.1.

Read letter No.S.C.206/44 dated 15-2-45 of the District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly forwarding for consideration the proposal for the introduction of compulsory Education during 1945-46 in the following centres viz., Srivaikuntam, Koilpatti, Sankarankoil, Tiruchendur Nanguneri, and Tenkasi.

(D-1-4795/45).

The Board approves the proposal of the Compulsory Elementary Education as embodied in District Educational Officer's letter No.S.C.206/44 dated 15-2-45 and resolves to have it introduced for all the children of the school-age in the following places:-

Srivaikuntam. Sankarankoil.
Tiruchendur. Tenkasi.
Koilpatti. Nanguneri.

2. The Board is willing to undertake the running of it provided the Government sanction the full grant to meet the entire cost.

3. The Board resolves that full expenditure should be borne by the Government towards the Midday meal as the Board feels that one anna per head is very small and inadequate.

4. And the Board further requests the Government that the Supervisor appointed for the purpose should be under the Board.

Proposed by Sri V.V. Danushkodi.
Seconded by Sri S. Sankaralinga Reddiar.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

P. MUTHUSAMY REDDIAR,
President.

(True extract).

Tsc/19.3.

P. Muthusamy Bdr
8.5.
President.

83

37

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

13 / 17/7

Memo 21438 A.2 / 16.7.45

Letter from the D.E.O., Tinnevelly, Rc. Dis.-11529/45, dated 7.5.45.

Supply of midday meals to poor Maravar pupils attending schools

The D.E.O., Tinnevelly, is informed that the Govt. will be prepared to sanction a subsidy from Govt. funds towards the supply of midday meals to poor Maravar pupils attending the new schools opened under G.O. 626 Edn., dated 24.4.45, calculated at the rate of an anna and a half

(V)

84

for each meal. ~~They consider that the rate of two annas suggested by the President is too high and that it sh.~~ be possible to provide the ~~meals to~~ pupils at ~~the rate of 1½ annas for meals~~. The President is requested ~~to arrange~~ proceed with arrangements for the supply of meals, ~~at the revised rate without further delay~~ on that basis.

51
7/5 P.2 y

~~as~~
9.7.45

SD
9.7.45

E
13.7.45

lw
14/7/45

To
The D.E.O.
Tinnevelly
~~The D.P.I.~~

Despd
KM
17-7-45

85
38

R.O.C.NO.1288-E/45.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS, DATED 20-8-45.

From

Dr. B.B.Dey, D.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

ASST. SECRETARY ... EDUCATION
24 AUG 45
37317

Sir,

SUBJECT:-- Scholarships- Maravars of Tinnevelly - Award to converts to christianity.

In their Order No.626, Edn., dated 24-4-45, Government sanctioned certain scholarships for Marava Children of the Tinnevelly District. A question has been raised whether Marava Pupils who are converts to christianity are also eligible for the scholarships sanctioned in the G.O. I may, in this connection, invite the attention of Government to G.O.Ms.1021, Edn., dated 2-7-1941, approving the conditions suggested by the Director for the award of scholarships to hill tribe girls in the elementary schools in the Nilgiris District. The last para of the Director's letter quoted above, disposed of in the G.O.dated 2-7-1941, specifically stated that the scholarships would not be made available to christian children of the Hill tribes, and this was based on the orders in G.O.257, Edn., dated 18-2-41.

2. Converts to christianity are eligible for the scholarships awarded by the Labour Department. The case of the Maravas stands on the same footing as that of the Scheduled classes.some of the Marava families may have been converted to christianity. The economic and social condition of the Marava Christian children will be no better than that of the Hindu Marava children. It would not therefore be fair to deprive the christian Marava children of the chance of getting the scholarships under reference.

3. I have therefore the honour to request orders whether the scholarships may also be awarded to christian converts of the marava community.

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

for Director of Public Instruction.

kp.21-8. Sd 21/8

==2==

I therefore request that Government may be pleased to reconsider their orders and sanction the supply of Midday meals at the rate of two and a half annas per pupil per meal.

P. Muthusamy Reddiar

President.

Tsc/18.8.

Memo 37317 A4 8.10.45

Letter from the P.D.B. Tinnevelly D.O. No 11527/45 of 15.8.45.

Supply of midday meals to Maravars

The P.D.B. Tinnevelly is informed that the Govt. will be prepared to sanction a subsidy to the Dt. Bd. towards the cost of supplying midday meals ~~at the~~ to poor Maravar pupils at the rate of 1¾ annas per meal. His attention is in this connection invited to Govt. Memo 32083 A-3 of 1.9.45.

6/10/45

Des Ptd KSS 9-10-45

regarding the supply of midday meals to

To The P.D.B. Tinnevelly

Copy to the D.E.O.

4.10.45

4.X.45

89

40

Proceedings of Standing Committee for Education of the District Board, Tinnevelly Dated 21--5--45.

Resolution No. 43.

Read G.O.No.Ms.626 Edn., dated 24-4-45 sanctioning the opening of 10 Elementary schools in the District for the Maravars with establishment as noted below at (1) Mudalaikulam, (2) Poolam, (3) Pattapillaipudur and Tennimalai, (4) Manjankulam in Nanguneri Taluk and Umaithalavanpatti in Sankarankoil Taluk, the other places being selected in consultation with the District Educational Officer and the Collector, Tinnevelly and sanctioning one half of the cost from Provincial funds.

	Rs.
20 teachers of Higher Grade at 2 teachers per school with a special pay of Rs.5/- and Dearness allowance of Rs.10/- each a month.	9600/-
Leave salary.	720/-
Provident Fund bonus.	720/-
Contingent at Rs.2/- per school.	240/-
Travelling allowance etc.	100/-
10 Attenders for securing enrollment and attendance of pupils (one for each school) on a pay of Rs.12--16/- with dearness allowance.	2640/-
	Rs.14020/-
Subsidy (one half of cost).	7010/-
Rent per annum for 3 school buildings.	180/-
	7190/-

The desirability of supplying books and slates free of cost to the poor pupils of Marava community is also commended to the District Board. A non-recurring subsidy not exceeding:-

(a) Rs.1000/- towards the construction of a school building at each of the 4 places to be selected and

(P.T.O.)

~~90~~

==2==

(b) Rs.250/- towards the purchase of equipment for each of the ten schools is also promised.

A sum of Rs.4100/- per year towards the provision of Mid-day meals to the poor pupils at the rate of one anna per meal is also sanctioned.

The G.O.is recorded.

The opening of 10 schools for Maravars by the District Board is sanctioned. Five in the villages of Mudalaikulam, Poolam, Patta-Pillaipudur (Tennimalai) and Manjankulam in Nanguneri Taluk and Umaithalavanpatti in Sankarankoil Taluk and the remaining five) in consultation with the District Collector and the District Educational Officer.

The employment of 2 Higher Grade teachers for each school with a special pay of Rs.5/- and dearness allowance of Rs.10/- per mensem and that of an attender on a pay of Rs.12--16/- with dearness allowance is sanctioned from the date of entertainment.

For the supply of Midday meals, the rate of one anna per pupil is very inadequate and at least 2½ annas per pupil per meal is necessary.

The Board agrees to supply books and slates free to poor pupils.

N.SANKARALINGA REDDIAR,
Chairman.

District Board Resolution No.61 dated 30-5-45.

Approved and recorded.

P.M.MUTHUSAMY REDDIAR,
President.

(True extract).

P. Muthusamy Reddiar
President
District Board,Tinnevelly.

Tsc/18.8.

~~91~~ 41

Proceedings of the Standing Committee for Education of the District Board,Tinnevelly Dated 10--8--45.

Resolution No.35.

Read District Board Resolution No.61(43) dated 30-5-45 deciding that the rate of one anna per meal~~s~~ per pupil for supply of Midday meals as sanctioned in G.O.No.Ms.626 Edn., dated 24-4-45 is very inadequate and at least 2½ annas per pupil per meal is necessary in respect of poor Marava pupils receiving instruction in the Board Marava schools newly opened in the district.

Also Government Memorandum No.21438-A-2 Edn., dated 16--7--45 stating that the Government are prepared to sanction a subsidy fromProvincial Funds for the purpose at the rate of one ~~anna~~ and a half annas for each meal

@ 75y

183y

(a)

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The Government is to be again addressed with the District Board's resolution No.61(43) dated 30--5--45.

==========

N. SANKARALINGA REDDIAR,
Chairman.

(True extract).

P. Muthusamy Reddiar
President
District Board,Tinnevelly.

Tsc/18.8.

Proceedings of the Standing Committee for Education
of the Tinnevelly District Board, Dated 10--8--45.

Resolution No. 35.

Read District Board Resolution No.61(43) dated 30-5-45 deciding th
rate of one anna per meal per pupil for supply of mid-day meals as sanc
in G.O.No.Ms.626 Edn., dated 24-4-45 is very inadequate and at least 2½ an
per pupil per meal is necessary in respect of poor Marava pupils receiv
instruction in the Board Marava schools newly opened in the District.

Also Government Memorandum No.21438-A-2-Edn., dated 16-7-45 stating
the Government are prepared to sanction a subsidy from Provincial Funds
the purpose at the rate of one anna and a half for each meal.

The Government is to be again addressed with the District Board's Resolution No.61(43) dated 30--5--45.

District Board Resolution No. 50 Dated 8--9--45.

Approved and Recorded.

P. Muthusamy Reddiar
President.

(True Extract)
Tsc/17.9.

P. MUTHUSAMY REDDIAR,
President.

P.

L.Dis.6129/45 A Tinnevelly Collector's Office dated 22nd Nov.1945

From

Sri Diwan Bahadur V.N.Viswanatha Rao M.A., B.L., 67/~~47~~
Collector of Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, Madras. 43

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
26 NOV 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Sir,

Scholarships - Maravars of Tinnevelly Award to converts to Christianity - recommended.

--

Government Endorsement 37317 dated 8th Oct.1945. 2 enc.

--

As the economic and social condition of the Marava Christian children is in no way better than that of the Marava Hindu children, the scholarships may be awarded to christian converts of the Marava xxxxxxxxxxy community also.

Government endorsement No.37317 A.3.dated 8-10-45 is resubmitted herewith.

53676

TAA/23..11 23/11/45

for Collector.

No.D-1-11529/45.
Enc: One.
From

Tinnevelly District Board Office.
Dated 16th September 1945.

13

Sri Rao Sahib P. Muthusamy Reddiar,
President, District Board, Tinnevelly.

To,

The Secretary to Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
MADRAS.

4224[illegible]

Sir,

Education - Elementary - Tinnevelly District Board - Opening of Marava schools - Supply of Mid-day meals to poor Marava pupils - attending the schools - Increased rate.

Ref:- This office No.D-1-11529/45 dated 15-8-45 on Government Memo No.21438-A-2-Edn., and Public Health dated 16-7-45.

In continuation of this office letter quoted above, I enclose a copy of District Board Resolution No.50(35) dated 8--9--45 approving the Committee's resolution No.35 dated 10-8-45 and I request that Government may be pleased to pass early orders on the subject.

P. Muthusamy Reddiar
President.

sc/17.9.

94

Edn. Dept.

The main file has been sent to Pub. Finance for remarks. This may be added to it on return.

Recd. today
P.C.

24.9.45

20/8/1

117 of

Memo 37317A-7 7.1.46 (0) Edn. Dept.

Letter from the D.P.I. Roc. No. 1288 E/45 of 20.8.45. Endt. of the Collector of Tinnevelly L.Dis. No. 5129/45 of 22.11.45.

Scholarships to Maravar children
Admissibility to converts to
Christianity

The D.P.I. is informed that Maravar children who are converts to Christianity are also eligible for the scholarships sanctioned in G.O. 626 Edn., of 24.4.45.

B.M. 4/1/46

4/1/46

3.1.46

3.1.46

To
The D.P.I. ✓
The Collector ✓
Tinnevelly
Despd. 8.1.46

To
The Secretary to Government,
Local Administration department, Madras
Thro'
The Proper Channel;

MALABAR DISTRICT
22 MAR 1943
CALICUT

Sir,

The humble memorial of C. V. Paranchu, Assistant teacher, B.O. Mopla Higher Ele. School, Koottungal in Ponani Taluk, Post Cherogat

Respectfully Showeth: —

(I) That, on account of the present war conditions, the market price of rice, cloth, Kerosine oil, gingily oil, Cocoanut oil and other necessaries of life have abnormally increased. This is clear even from the index table published by Government.

(II) That in Malabar the rise in price has been the highest in the presidency.

(III) That consequently, the memorialist finds it extremely hard to maintain himself and his family on his present Salary of Rs. 22/- P.M.

(IV) That owing to the inadequacy of his present Salary to meet the abnormal increase in the cost of living he is running into debt and will soon be on the verge of insolvency.

(V) That his present position, therefore demands immediate pecuniary relief.

(VI) That realising the difficulties of their low paid servants, Government themselves have sanctioned varying

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ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
22 MAY 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

B2 ~~609~~ 46

Post Copy of Telephonic Message dated 21st May 1946.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

27439

Reference:-G.O.No.Ms.626-Education dated 24.4.1945 and Government Memorandum No.37317-A-4 Edn., dated 8.10.1945 regarding supply of midday meals and other educational facilities to Maravas of Tinnevelly District.

In the Government Memorandum No.37317-A-4 Education dated 8,10.1945, Government have agreed to sanction subsidy to the District Board towards the cost of supplying midday meals to poor Maravar pupils at the rate of 1$\frac{3}{4}$(one and three quarter)annas per meal. I presume that the grant to be paid to the mission managements for the provision of midday meals with reference to para 3 of the G.O.referred to above may also be calculated at 1$\frac{3}{4}$ annas per meal. Please let me know whether my presumption is correct.

6/77 CF

21/5

for ~~Deputy~~ Director of Public Instruction.
(~~In charge.~~)

ks. 21-5.

21/5

110 B✓

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

The D.P.I. enquires whether the grant payable to aided agencies for the supply of midday meal to Maravar children should be calculated at the rate of one anna per meal as originally fixed ~~[illegible]~~ in para 2(3) of G.O. 626 Edn. of 26.4.45, or ~~whether~~ at the rate of one anna nine pies per meal as revised subsequently in the case of the Dt. Board Tirunelveli. It appears that the revised rate should be adopted for private agencies also. The D.P.I. may be informed accordingly. The draft T.M. below is for approval. The Finance dept. may see. Please see the notes on pp 54-56 N.F. ②

p.76 of ② L.F

do. [illegible]

LF

24.5.46

B.M. 27/5/46 S/ 28/5/46

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30202
6 - JUN 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

E&P.H. U.O. 27439 B2/46-1
28-5-46

Please see E&P.H. Dept. note above. The draft T.M. below may be accepted. (Exp. B)

31.5.46 U.O. 1.6.46

5.6.46

E & P.H

Fin. U.O. 30824A/EB-1
5-6-46

111

E&PH Dept.

The draft T.M. may now issue.

8.6.46

8.6.46

B.M. 8/6/46

47

113 Edn. H.L. Dept

Telephone Message

48

Line engaged
11/6
10/6

4.35
11/6

T.S.
Res pd
12.6.46

from The Secretary to Govt., Edn. H.L. Dept

to The D.P.I.

Your T.M. of 21.5.46 re supply of midday meals to Moravian children - grant to private agencies

Your presumption is correct.

Sd/
24.5.46

BM
26/5/46

by

(Yet to go)

House Rents.

Name of Taluk.		Amount incurred up to September 1946.	Probable expenditure in the remaining part of year.	Total to be adopted in the Revised Budget.	Budget Estimate for 1946-1947.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Vizagapatam	..	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
2. Anakapalli	..	950	950	1,900	1,900
3. Parvatipur	..	600	600	1,200	1,200
4. Cheepurupalli	..	1,300	1,300	2,600	2,600
5. Bimilipatam	..	390	390	780	780
6. Vizianagaram	..	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
7. Chodavaram	..	1,600	1,600	3,200	3,200
8. Yellamanchili	..	1,700	1,700	3,400	3,400
9. Bobbili	.. ..	800	800	1,600	1,600
10. Salur	.. ..	900	900	1,800	1,800
11. Narasapatam	.. ..	1,300	1,300	2,600	2,600
				00	2,00

D-8-5281/46.

34300

Tinnevelly District Board Office,
Dated the 18th June 1946.

From

Sri Rao Bahadur P.Muthusamy Reddiar,
President, District Board,Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 JUN 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Education - Elementary - Tinnevelly District Board - Supply of Midday meals to poor Marava pupils attending Board Marava schools in this District.

Ref:- G.O.No.626 Edn., dated 24--4--45 and G.O.No.Ms.764-Edn., dated 9--4--46.

As per orders contained in G.O.No.626 Edn., dated 24-4-45, ten Marava schools were opened in this district and the supply of Midday meals also started in many of them.

In passing orders on the Budget Estimate of this District Board Elementary Education funds ~~from~~ for 1946-47, the Government have ordered that the supply of Midday meals should be limitted to 300 pupils per day i.e., 30 pupils per school. This number fixed by the Government is not sufficient. The schools in which Midday meals have been started and the number of pupils fed are given below:-

Number of pupils fed.

1. Manjankulam.	51.
2. Mudalaikulam.	42.
3. Pattapillaipudur.	89.
4. Poolam.	56.
5. Umayathalaivanpatti.	89.
6. Chinnakoilankulam.	30.
7. Devarkulam Girls.	30.
Total.	387.

Midday meals have not yet started at Malayankulam, Singampatti and Sunderesapuram. Further there is hope of increase as regards Devarkulam since the school has been developed into 3 teachers school from June 1946 and the minimum number of pupils to be provided with midday meals would be 60 to 80. If feeding is started in the remaining three schools, at least a minimum of 120 pupils would have to be provided with Midday meals. On the whole a minimum of 557 pupils would have to be provided with midday meals against 300 proposed by the Government. Hence it is not possible to limit the number of pupils to be fed with midday meals as ordered by Government.

I request that Government may be pleased to sanction feeding for 600 pupils the subsidy required therefor.

P. Muthusamy Reddi

President.

Tsc/19.6.

116

Education & PH Dept.

Endt. No 34300 B2-1 Edn. d 2.7.46.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
5331 B1/46
MADRAS

Assistant Secretary to Govt.

C/f 29.6.46

29/6

NTR

To The Director of Public Instruction Madras.

PROCEEDINGS
MEMORANDUM OF THE

Post Box No. .... Telegraphic Address ....

Name ....

No. ...., dated .... 194 .

Short title ....

READ—the following :—

G.F. 33.

59511

119 1

B2

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS.

R.C. No. 5359 B3/46, dated 2-10-46.

Sub: Elementary Education - District Board, Tinnevelly - Supply of midday meals to poor Marava pupils.

Ref: Govt. Endt. No. 34300 B2-1, Edn., dated 2-7-46.

RESUBMITTED.

2. As stated by the President, District Board, the present number of pupils fed is 387 and the strength is likely to increase. Further, there are three more localities where the supply of midday meals is yet to be started. The request of the President, District Board is therefore, supported.

3. A statement showing the present enrolment and pupils of Marava community yet to be brought under instruction in the centres is herewith enclosed.

R. Naras

TRB. 5/10 for Director of Public Instruction.

To
The Secretary to Government, Education & Public Health Department, Madras.

sd
5/x

MIDDAY MEALS - MARAVA SCHOOLS - TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Name of the Board Marava School.	Marava population in the centre		Number of school-age Marava children in the centre		Number of school-age Marava pupils under instruction in the school.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
NANGUNERI TALUK						
Mudalaikulam Board Boys ..	101	90	20	10	20	10
Poolam Board Boys	125	171	41	28	41	21
Pattapillaipudur Board Boys	232	228	58	40	58	33
Manjankulam Board Boys	205	202	41	35	32	24
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK						
Malayankulam Board Boys	92	99	11	10	11	10
Singampatti Board Girls	184	215	41	35	-	25
SANKARANKOIL TALUK						
Umayathalavanpatti Board Boys	373	320	70	59	21	28
Chinnakoilangulam do	277	305	170	~~154~~ 34	34	16
Devarkulam Board Girls	2093	928	120	115	34	57
TANKASI TALUK						
SUNDARESAPURAM Board Girls	389	363	79	73	-	44
Total			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

B2 121

2 (a).

EDUCATION Department

From (Name) DR.S.R.U.SAVOOR, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Designation DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Station MADRAS.

Received Registered

51

To

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Enclosures :

R.C. No. 5359-B.3/46 dated 11-10-1946 194 .

61727
15 OCT 1946

Sir,

SUB: Elementary Education - District Board, Tinnevelly District - Supply of Midday meals to poor Marava pupils.

REF: Govt. Memo.No.34300-B.2/Edn dated 5-10-46. p. 3 above

Kind attention is invited to my Endt RC.No.5359-B.3/46 dated 2-10-46.

R. Narasimhan

for Director of Public Instruction

RVR 12/x/-

sd
12/x

122

E

41/29/11

2/11 ✓

123 E & PH Dept.

Memo. No. 34300/B2-6 Edn. d. 29.11.46.

Supply of midday meals to ~~Harijan~~ Maravar pupils

Ref:- Letter from the P.D.B, Tinnevelly, No D.B. 5...

d. 18.6.46.

Endt. of the D.P.I. No. 35?9 B3/46 d. 2.10.46.

—

In the circumstances stated in the letter of the P.D.B, Tinnevelly read above, the maximum number of poor ~~Harijan~~ ~~Mar...~~ Maravar children to whom midday meals should be supplied with reference to para 2(3) of G.O. No. 626 Edn. d 24.4.45, will be ~~increased~~ raised from 300 to 500. The subsidy payable in a year will however be limited to the actual expenditure or the amount admissible at the rate of one anna nine pies ~~for~~ per meal supplied whichever is less.

19/11/46

The P.D.B, Tinnevelly
" The D.P.I.
" The Examiner of LFA

Cp
19.11.46.

or
17.11.46.

P.T.O.

2/- [illegible] P 1943

in the current year

2 The expenditure will be debited to the appropriation under "37 Edn. - L. Primary grants to local bodies for primary education - A. Local bodies - I - Ordinary Areas (ii) Post-war Reconstruction - 3. Other grants - Voted" in the B.E. for 1946-47.

28/11/46

27.11.46

To: The P.D.B., Tinnevelly
" The D.P.I.
" The Examiner of LFA
2 S/cs.

2/12

D.3.7876/47 B 125 Tinnevelly District Board Office,
Dated the 24th March 1 9 4 7.

57

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 MAR 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

From

R.M. Seshadri Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector and Special Officer,
District Board, Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Elementary education - Compulsory - supply of midday meals to schools - discontinued from 1-4-47.

4941 1/75 - 76 cf

Ref: G.O. No.386 Edn. Dated 3-3-47.

In their order No.386, Education dated 3-3-47, the Government have ordered termination of supply of midday meals to poor pupils studying in the compulsory elementary education areas with effect from 1-4-47.

In this connection, I have to state, that under orders from Government, poor marava pupils reading in schools, specially intended for them, are also being supplied with midday meals in this district as part of Marava reclamation scheme. It is presumed that this scheme of feeding marava pupils is not to be affected by the above Government order. I request instructions whether my presumption is correct.

Special Officer.

C 10 17/4

E & P H Dept.

C. no 24941 B2/47
p1 cp

Memo No 24941 B2.2 Edn d. 17.4.47

Supply of midday meals to maravar pupils.

From the Spl officer Dt Bd Tinnevelly No D3.7876/47 d 24.3.4

The Special officer Dt Bd, Tinnevelly is informed that his presumption in his ~~letter read above~~ is Correct.

To The Spl officer Dt Bd, Tinnevelly. ✓

31.3.47 31/3/47

2/4/47

Desp
R 18/4

Note:— The scheme of supply of midday meals to Maravar pupils was introduced in G.O. No 626 Edn d 24.4.45 as a part of Maravar reclamation scheme. It is in force only in the Tinnevelly Dt. It does not appear the

pp 75-78 CF Ⓠ

128 B2 E&P A - pl see p 56 ... (Q)

is scheme falls within the scope of G.O. No. 386 Edn.
d 3.3.47. The draft memo overleaf is for approval.
inance may see before issue. (R)

1.3.47. There does not appear to be any need to discontinue the scheme on the analogy of the orders in (R).

31.3.47

7/4/47

Fin. (Exp. A)

E&P H. No. 24941/B2-1 d. 3.4.47.

The draft ~~order~~ memo may be accepted. The Manavur Reclamation Scheme is a separate scheme and need not be affected by any orders re: the introduction of Compulsory Ely. Education.

8.4.47

8.4.47

9/4/47

Asst Secy.

E&P.H.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10 APR 1947
23026
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 APR 1947
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Fin. No. 21265 Exp A-1
8/4/47

129

E&PH Dept (B2)

The draft memo on p1 ante may issue.

11.4.47 11.4.47

16/4/47

130

R.O.C.NO.2325-D.2/47

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30 OCT 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, Dated 28-10-47.

From

Dr.S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

Sir,

85810

Sub: Elementary Education - Reclamation of Maravars - Supply of midday meals to Poor Marava pupils in Tinnevelly District - Payment of advance grant - Permission sought for.

While sanctioning the supply of midday meals to Poor Marava pupils in Tinnevelly District Government have in their G.O.No.Ms.626 Education dated 24-4-45 required the Director t devise the requisite arrangement for providing midday meals i these schools and for disbursing the grants to such schools. In the case of aided schools, the arrangement that is in vogu is that the managements will incur necessary expenditure on provision of midday meals making their own arrangements in the matter and provided the arrangement is satisfactory to the Inspecting Officers, they will sanction the necessary expenditure on production of necessary vouchers from allotments placed at their disposal by the Director for this purpose. This arrangement naturally expects the managements to incur the expenditure in advance and get payment later before the close of the official year. By this the managements have to incur expenditure in advance and realise the amount only after not less than 5 or 6 months. The Inspecting Officers now report that the ~~managers~~ Managements concerned are unable to incur such advance expenditure and obtain payment later and that they want the payments to be made in advance. I request you therefore to kindly permit the Inspecting Officers to sanction such advan payments for enabling the managements to meet such expendit subject to the condition that the advance is limited to an amount that would be roughly required for a period of 3 months and that the previous advance is accounted for by production of proper vouchers before another advance for the purpose is made.

R. S. Manumambal
29.10.47

for Director of Public Instruction.

RVR 29/10/-

E & P. H. Deptt

Memo No. 858-1032/47-1 dated 27. 10. 47.

Sub:- Supply of midday meals to poor Maravar pupils in Tirunevelly Dt. – Payment of advance grant – ~~Sanctioned~~.

Ref:- letter from the D.P.I ~~Roc.~~ No. 2325-B2/47 dated 28. 10. 47.

The Govt. approve the proposals of the D.P.I that advances may be given to managements of aided ~~Ele.~~ schools (opened) under G.O. No. 626 Edn. dated 24.4.45 to enable them to supply midday meals to poor Maravar children who are studying in the schools subject to the following conditions:-

1) The advance should be limited to the amount that is required for supplying meal for 3 months.

2) The advance should be adjusted against ~~the~~ grant payable for the purpose subsequently.

3) The managements should produce proper ~~at~~ vouchers ~~regarding~~ for the expenditure incurred out of the advance before a further advance is ~~paid~~ asked for, & sanctioned.

26/11/47

25.11.47.

27-11.47

To V. Dewi

The D.P.I

B/C

135

58

R.C.444 B1/51

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, dated 8-1-'52.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
MADRAS

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY
10 JAN 1952
1238
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sir,

Sub: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Board Mixed School, Singampally, Ambasamudram Taluq - Tirunelveli District Board - payment of special allowance

Ref: G.O.Ms.626 Education dated 24-4-45.

pp 75-78 (x)

In G.O.626 Education dated 24-4-45, Government have sanctioned the opening of 16 Marava schools out of which 10 schools to be opened by the District Board, Tirunelveli and 6 by the mission agency. Board Marava Girls' School, Singampalli is one of the 10 schools opened by the District Board and the school was later converted into a Board Mixed School from 12-6-50 as recommended by the District Educational Officer, Tirunelveli West.

Before the conversion of the school, the teachers working in the Marva Girls' School were in receipt of a special allowance of Rs.5/- each month, as sanctioned by Government in the above G.O. But after the conversion of the school, the District Board has discontinued the payment of the special allowance to the teachers from 12-6-50 (i.e.) the date of conversion presuming that as the school was converted into a mixed school the teachers were not eligible for the allowance.

P.T.O

136

-- 2 --

The President, District Board, Tirunelveli now requests that since the majority of the pupils in the Board Mixed school belong to Marava Community, the special allowance of Rs:5/- may be continued to be paid now. The Board Marava School was opened under the Reclamation Scheme and according to the Government orders cited above the action of the President, District Board in having stopped the payment of the special allowance does not seem to be in order. Besides it is also not known whether the same may be continued after the conversion of the school into a mixed one.

In the circumstances stated above, I request that Government may be pleased to ratify the action of the President, District Board in having discontinued the payment of special allowance and to clarify the position whether the special allowance may be continued to be paid to the teachers who were in receipt of it originally.

Yours faithfully,

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

9/1

Gk/8-1

137

59

Education Dept.(C).

1238/C/52

p75-78 ⊗

11/2

p1-2 cf

6/7/3

p75-78 ⊗

last para on p78 cf ⊗

p1-2 cf

'Y' on p 2 cf

M

Sub:- Ele. Edn. - Tirunelveli Dist. Board - Bd. Mixed School, Singampatti - Payment of special allowan
Continuance of.

Read again:- G.O.Ms. No. 626, Education, dated 24-4-194

Read also:- From the D.P.I., Rc. No.444-B1/51 dated 8-1-52.

Memo. No. 1238/C/52-2 Edn. dated 6/3/52.

In G.O.(Ms) No.626, Edn, dated 24-4-45, the Government while sanctioning the opening of Marava Schools by the Dt. Board, Tirunelveli, also sanctioned a special allowance of Rs.5/- each month to the teachers employed in those schools. It is reported that the payment of the special allowance to the teachers employed in the Board Marava Girls' School, Singampatti, was discontinued from 12-6-1950 when the school was converted into a mixed school. The Government consider that the action of the President, Dt. Board in discontinuing the payment of the allowance was not in order. The payment of the special allowance of Rs.5/- to the teachers employed in the above school should be continued with effect from the date of issue of this order and the continuance of the said allowance should be subject to the condition that the majority of the boys in that school are Maravars.

2. The Government also ratify the action of the President, Dt. Board, Tirunelveli, in having temporarily stopped the payment of the said special allowance.

8/3

8/3/52

6/3/52

To
✓The D.P.I.
✓The A.G. through Finance.
" Examiner of L.F.Accts.

Copy to the President, Dt. Board, Tirunelveli.

Copy to the Inspr.of Ml.Cls. and Local Boards.

S/c

6/3

Edn (C)

~~Not to issue~~ 139

60

12/2/52

Edn. Education – Tirunelveli Dist. Bd. – Bd. Mixed School, Singampally – payment of Special allowance – Continuance of.

p75-78 ⊗ Read again G.O. (Ms) 626 Edn. d 24/4/45.
p.1-2 cf From the D.P.I. Rc. 444 B1/51 d 8/1/52

Memo. No. Edn. d

p75-78cf! ⊗ In G.O. 626 Edn. d 24/4/45, the Govt. while sanctioning the opening of Marava Schools by the Dt. Bd., Tirunelveli, also sanctioned a Special allowance of Rs 5/- each month to the teachers employed in those Schools. It is reported that the payment of the Special allowance to the teachers employed in the Bd. Marava Girls School, Singampalli was discontinued from 12.6.50, when the School was converted into a mixed school. The Govt. consider that the action of the P.D.B. in discontinuing the payment of the allowance was ~~is~~ not in order. ~~and they hereby sanction the continuance~~ ~~of the~~ payment of the Special allowance of Rs 5/- to the teachers employed in the above School should be continued.

Last para on p78cf/ ⊗

p.1-2 cf

2. The Govt. also ratify the action of the P.D.B., Tirunelveli in having temporarily stopped the payment of the said Special allowance. ~~before the issue of these orders.~~

12/2/52

To
The D.P.I.
Copy to P.D.B. Tirunelveli
A.S. (Ms) Fin
Spare? L.R.A.
Copy to S.(Books).

11/2/52

JP 11/2/52

Note: Please see the Director's reference in the Cfe. The draft above is for approval.
R.W. and Fin may see.

12/2/52

R.W.
Fin

ADDITIONAL ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 FEB 1952
RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
Edn.
38 14 FEB 1952
13/2/52
RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

11/2/52

(P.T.O.)

7097

C

R.W. IV.

The letter from the D.P.I. at p.p.1-2 c.f. and the draft memo on p.1. above may be perused and the case passed on to Finance.

It is not clear whether the name of the village where the School is located is Singampalli or Singampatti. Edn. Dept. may perhaps verify before the draft is issued.

15/2/52 15/2/52

15/2/52

X

I think it is Singampatti

16.2.52

16.2.52 Fin (ExpA)

In the circumstances reported by the D.P.I. in the c.f., the draft overleaf may be accepted subject to the remarks of R.W. above. The renewal of the special allowance of Rs 5/- pm per teacher in the mixed school at Singampatti may take effect from the date of issue of orders in this case and not the continuance made subject to the condition that the majority of the boys in that school are Maravas

19.2.52

R.W.D. No. 7097-IV-52-1. 16/2/52

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY SECRETARY
18 FEB 1952
10885
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Y

Thro Fin (Edn)

25.2.52

26.2.52

Edn
C.

Fin 10885 EA1

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY
23 FEB 1952
7800
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Please see R.W. and Finance notes above.

W.r.to 'x' above it is verified that the name of the village where the school is located is Singampatti.

The suggestion of Fin at 'y' above may be accepted.

The ~~draft~~ revised draft ~~order~~ memo is for approval.

6/3/52

6/141

C

Rc.2467-B.1/52

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras. D/21-11-1952

Sub: Elementary Education - Tirunelveli District Board - Mixed school - Singampatti - Payment of special pay - Continuance of

Read: From the President, District Board, Tirunelveli E.8.11918/52 dated 19.10.1952

..

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY
2 DEC 1952
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Submitted to Government. P75-78 (X)

2. The original G.O. 626 Education and Public Health dated 24-4-45, contemplates the payment of only special pay and not special allowance The teachers are entitled to payment of Dearness Allowance admissible under Basic Pay plus special pay and not if the payment is made in the nature of a special allowance. The request of the President, District Board, Tirunelveli to modify the order in Memo.1238.C/52 d2 Edn., dated 6-3-1952 is therefore recommended. P137 (X)

FOR Director of Public Instruction

GRD.24.11.

The Secretary to Government, Education Department,
(with enclosures)

≡/142

120228 62 4143

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
25 OCT 1952
C.No. 2467-B1/52
MADRAS

E.8. 11918/52. Tirunelveli District Board Office,
Dated the 19th October 1952.

From

Sri D.S. Authimoolam,
President, District Board,
TIRUNELVELI.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department,
MADRAS.

THROUGH

The Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub:- ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Tirunelveli District Board - Board Mixed School - Singampatti - Payment of Special Pay-Continuance of.

p137 c/1 (x)
p135-136 c/1 (x)

Ref:- Government Memo No.1238/C/52-2 Education - Dated 8-3-52 on Director of Public Instruction's No. 444-B1/51 Dated 8-1-52.

(x) 626. not put up.

I have to state that teachers employed in Marava Schools are each given a special pay of Rs.5/- as sanctioned in G.O.No. Ms. 826 Education Dated 24-4-45. As the term "Pay" includes personal pay and special pay with reference to G.O.No.457 (Finance) Dated 8-5-48 for purposes of allowing dearness allowance, teachers employed in Marava Schools are given Dearness Allowance Admissible to the pay plus the special pay drawn by them, treating this special pay of Rs.5/- as having been included with their basic pay.

Not reqd here.

2. In this office letter No.4989/51 dated 8-7-51 to the Director of Public Instruction it was mentioned by mistake, if the teachers employed in the Board Mixed School, Singampatti could be granted the "Special Allowance" instead of mentioning "Special Pay". The Government have sanctioned in the above order the payment of special allowance to the those teacher. As per the Government order the teachers are not entitled to get Dearness Allowance admissible to the pay drawn by them (ie. Basic pay plus special pay).

3. I therefore request that Government may be pleased to modify their order sanctioning the payment of a special pay of Rs.5/- to each of the teachers employed in the Board Mixed School, Singampatti instead of a special allowance of Rs.5/-

M. Chidambaram

For President.

R.V. 21/x

C No. 54120/52

Ely Edn - Dt. Board, Tirunelveli, Mixed School, Singampatti - Payment of Special pay - Continuance

p137 c/ | ⊗

Govt. Memo. No. 1238-C/52-2 Edn. dt. 6.3.1952.

p3 c/ | ①

From the President, Dt. Board, Tirunelveli,
No. 11918-E8/52 dt. 19.10.1952.

p1 c/

From the Director of Public Instruction,
No. 2467-B1/52 dt. 21.11.1952.

Memo. No. 54120-C/52-2 Edn. dt. 20-1-53

p137 c/ | ⊗

In partial modification of the order in the Govt. Memo. cited above, the Govt. direct that the payment of the special pay of Rs. 5/- p.m. to the teachers employed in the Board Marava School should be continued with effect from 6.3.52 instead of a special allowance of Rs. 5/- p.m.

To
The PDB,
Tirunelveli
The DPI
The AG (thro' Fin.)
The Exr. LFA
Copy to I.L.B.
S/c

18.12.52.

29/12/52

17/

Note: In GO No. 626, Edn & P.H. dt 24.4.45, the Govt. sanctioned the payment of Special pay to the teachers employed in the Board Marava Girls School, Singampatti (Tirunelveli Dt). As the payment of special pay was discontinued subsequently by the PDB, in Govt. Memo. No. 1238-C/52-2 Edn. dt. 6.3.1952., the Govt. sanctioned the payment of the special allowance as recommended by the DPI. The PDB, Tirunelveli has now stated that at the time of applying for sanction of special pay, it was mentioned 'Special allowance' instead of Special pay. He therefore requests that the orders in the Govt. Memo. may be modified

p78 c/ | ⊗

p137 c/ | ⊗

p3 c/

140

C EA vide 140C-F.V(b)

accordingly. The DPI has recommended the case.

The draft on p1 ante is for approval.

Finance may see for acceptance.

18.12.52

29/12/52

Edn up 54120-C/52-1
30-12-52

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
99643
31 DEC 1952
2.1.53
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Fin (Dept)

The draft memo overleaf may be accepted.

4.1.53

7.1.53

8.1.53

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
1844
12 JAN 1953
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

5.1.53

Edn

Edn. Dept (C)

The draft on p1 ante may issue.

Fin. no.
99643 EA
5-1
8.1.53

15.1.53

16/1/53

15/1/53

64

68465/57

E.7. 11918/52

Tirunelveli District Board Office,
Dated the 27th November 1953.

From

Sri M. Gopal Menon, I.C.S.,
Collector and Special Officer,
District Board, TIRUNELVELI.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department,
MADRAS.

68465

Sir,

EDUCATION - Elementary - Tirunelveli District Board, Mixed School, Singampatti, Ambasamudram Taluk - Tirunelveli District - payment of Special pay.

i. Government Memorandum No.1238/C/52-2 Education dated 6th March 1952.
ii. This office Reference dated 19-10-52.
iii. Government Memorandum No.54120/C/52-2 Education dated 20-1-53.

P143 of (S)

P145 of (S)

The Government have in their memorandum No.1238 C/52-2 Education dated 6-3-52 as modified in Government Memo No.54120 C/52-2 Education dated 20-1-53, ordered that the payment of the Special pay of Rs.5/- to the teachers employed in the Board Mixed School, Singampatti should be continued with effect from 6-3-52 and that the continuance of it should be subject to the condition that the majority of the boys in that school are maravas.

In the above said school the Marava Boys and Girls are 5 and 35 respectively and the non-marava boys and girls are 1 and 22 respectively. I presume that the word boys used in the Government memorandum dated 6-3-52 is meant to include girls of Marava Community also.

I request that the Government may be pleased to let me know whether my presumption is correct.

A. S[illegible]
28/11

For Special Officer.

R.V.28/11.

4864A(53)

Govt mem os ref. to have been called for from the records. Time may be granted till 15/12/53 to put up the paper

12/12

14/12

15/12

148

HE&LA

Edn (III)

E3/18/12

~~Endt~~ 68465 E3/53-1 HE&LA dt 17.12.53

Referred to the D.P.I for early remarks.

17/12

To ~~the~~ D.P.I
(with c/fs 27-1-54)

15.12.53

Note: The quoted pp. are being traced.

15.12

---

65 E3

149

Education Department.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

The Secretary to Government,
Health, Education and Local Administration Department,
Madras.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT.
9 FEB 1954
HEALTH, EDN. & LOCAL ADMN. DEPT.

13827

Rc.2467 B1/52 dated 6-2-1954.

Sir,

Sub:-Elementary Education-Tirunelveli District Board-Mixed school, Singampatti-Payment of special pay.

Ref:-Government Endorsement No.68465 E3/53-1 dated 17-12-53.

[illegible]

The presumption of the Special Officer, District Board, Tirunelveli contained in para 2 of his letter Rc.No.E7.11918/52 dated 27-11-53 is correct. The request for continuance of the special pay of Rs.5/- was made by the President, District Board since the majority of the pupils in the Board Mixed school, Singapupatti, belonged to the Marava community-vide para 3 of my letter Rc.444 B1/51 dated 8-1-52. However Government sanctioned the allowance "subject to the condition that the majority of the boys in that school are Maravars". I therefore request that necessary modifications may be issued to Government Memo. No.1238 C/52-2 Edn. dated 6-3-52 that the special pay may be continued provided the majority of the pupils in the school belong to the Marava community.

p.136 of (S) →

p.137 of (S) →

Yours faithfully,

For Director of Public Instruction.

Pjn 6/2.

7/2/54

HELA

En (III)

683/18/12

Endt 68465 83/53-1 HELA dt 17.12.53

Refer to the D.P.I for

13827/54

Sub

Ref

63/5.3

To
The S.O.Dt.Bd.
Tirunelveli.
The D.P.I.
The A.G.
The Exmr.of L.F.Accts.
Copy to I.L.B.
SC.

6.3.54

Maravas of Tinnevelly – Measures for Reclamation

I know something about the Maravas of Tinnevelly, but very little about the Kallars of Madura: I understand, however, that, ~~of~~ recent years, since the reclamation, the Kallars have indulged, to a decreasing extent, in thefts and burglaries, but in comparatively few crimes against the person.

The Maravas are a lawless, untruthful and unprincipled crowd; they commit crimes of violence ~~and~~ as well as crimes against property. In some villages in Tinnevelly district there are feuds between the Nadars and the Maravas. It is suggested therefore that Maravas should not be treated with any less severity than the Kallars have been. The Kallar reclamation has, I believe, been successful, and I suggest that any reclamation of the Maravas should be on the same lines, i.e. should be originated and managed entirely under the supervision of the police. The Maravas must be treated fairly but sternly, and any relaxation of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act is not advocated.

The Bishop of Tinnevelly has referred to the failure of the Marava Sangam and has attributed it to various causes, including "frequent transfers of Sub-Collectors, lack of continuity in administration". In spite of the efforts of successive D.S.Ps. and of a Marava (Christian) Tahsildar, P.C.Talaiver, to whom the Bishop has referred, the Sangam collapsed. The real reason for this was that the Maravas were not willing to support the Sangam and refused to contribute to the upkeep of the Marava Sangam schools. ×

Perhaps I ~~amy~~ may be allowed to comment on some of the suggestions made by the Bishop. Investigation or "survey" by an I.C.S. officer and propaganda work by another individual (see paras 1 and 2 onp.11 c.f.) is not likely to do much good among this strange community. Further, I am inclined to think that the "survey" is unnecessary. As I have already ventured to suggest, reclamation should be undertaken by the Police department, working of course under the guidance of the D.M. Reclamation of these people, to be effective, ought to combine amelioration with discipline. Marava reclamation would be, I suggest, a very different thing from, say, the London Mission settlements at Perundurai or the activities of the Labour department in the Tanjore district.

As regards the advisability of seeking the co-operation of the Missions, I do not think that the Maravas are likely to respond whole-heartedly to the proselytising influence of the Tinnevelly Christians. Nor are they likely to be seriously affected by a change in the nomenclature of the Criminal Tribes Act (p.7 c.f.) There is, perhaps I may be allowed to say, a great deal in what the Bishop writes about detection of crime. The Maravas are not truthful and consequently not helpful either during investigation or in the witness box.

If B and C murder A, then it is more than likely that D will come forward and insist that advantage should be taken of this murder to inculpate his enemy E. D and his party will refuse to help the police or to give evidence unless B, C and E are all prosecuted. The ultimate result may be the acquittal of all three, on account of the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence; and perhaps eventually the murder of D.

I am giving this imaginary example to show what difficulties the police encounter in Tinnevelly district and to emphasise the importance of raising the standard of investigation of crime.

D.D.W.
8-7-1941

Home Secy.

Home Deptt.

The file may now be circulated

P.M.J.
9-7.

May it (the memo.) go to I.G. for comment? - minute at p.4 above.

A.R.M.
9-7-41.

Adv.3.

The Bishop's memorandum and Mr. Warren's note may be sent u.o. to Mr. Happell the Inspector-General for a considered note on the subject. I should be particularly glad to ~~move~~ have his views on the Bishop's proposal for a special act to deal with the conditions of the district, and if he agrees, on what lines we should proceed.

T.G.R.
11-7-41.

U.O.Note No.18897 G-2, Home, dated 17-7-41.

Criminal Tribes - Maravars of
Tinnevelly district - Reclamation.

Copies of a memorandum on the Marava problem in the district by His Lordship of Tinnevelly the Tinnevelly/and a note on the subject by Mr. D.D.Warren, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, are forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police who is requested to submit a considered note on the subject. The Inspector-General is also requested to offer his views on the Bishop's proposal for a special Act to deal with the conditions of the Tinnevelly district and, if he agrees, to suggest the lines on which the Government should proceed.

P.M.J.
15-7.

* * *

Please see the Memorandum of the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Mr. Bailey's report on the Marava problem with D.I.G. and I.G's. comments and suggestions. While we cannot at present take up a wholesale attempt at Reclamation, preliminary preparation for the future may perhaps be as follows:

1. Home Department is already busy with an amendment of the C.T. Act, which will it is hoped make it more felxible so that it can be used against individuals without involving whole communities in the "disgrace" unless D.M. and

[illegible]

D.S.P. watch the operation of this Act very carefully.

2. The I.G. should be asked to put up proposals now for the increase of the police force in Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts necessary to enforce the application of the Act, and Sec. 110 C.P.C. and when we have thepolice, an attack on the Kudikaval system may be made to begin with.

A

3. The Education Department may be asked to make proposals for additional schools in the area, properly considered and not rushed, mainly directed to bring the young Maravar into the fold. If we can get the D.P.I. to~~k~~ take the same interest in this as he does in Moplah education, all will be well.

4. The question then is if we are successful in breaking down Kaval, can the Maravar be provided with a living. Except possibly for the textile industry at Koilpatti and Ambasamudram, prospects of industrial development in these districts are not much, but the Papanasam Hydro Electric project may lead to developments such as have occurred in Coimbatore both industrially and agriculturally. The fact that the Maravar does in fact live off the population would suggest that the land properly cultivated can provide sufficient livelihood for all. It has to be examined whether and in what way the productivity of the area can be increased, e.g. by development of well irrigation with state aid, or introduction of new crops. Irrigation from new tank or canal schemes is, I believe, not practical politics. It has also to be ascertained whether the Maravar is using theland he owns, and whether there is any Government waste still available upon which it is possible by work to make~~s~~ a livelihood. All this requires an intelligent peregrinating officer ~~[illegible]~~ preferably of the Agricultural Department who will really go into the villages and give us what amounts to an economic survey. We can start "modified repressive control" as recommended by Police as soon as the police force and the C.T. Act are made effective. The additional Deputy Magistrates we have decided to appoint should help towards better attention to

security work by the S.Dms. But for the full blast "Reclamation cum Repression" scheme, we shall want later a specially selected officer to inaugurate and control. He will start with the advantage of having the material information required already collected for him.

I am circulating this to other Advisers without prior Secretariat examination for their views on the broad line~~s~~ of policy.

T.G.R.
27-3.

B

I have no doubt that the D.P.I. will gladly interest himself in the educational side of this problem - as he does with the Moplahs. I agree that this is a good line to take.

T.A.
27-3.

I agree

H.M.H.
27-3.

I agree with Adv.3 regarding the line on which the problem should be approached. Would Adv.3. consider taking the Bishop into our counsels? I think he might get some useful help from him; and I think too that as he instigated over investigation of the matter it would be only fitting to let him see Mr. Bailey's interesting report and know what he contemplate~~s~~ doing.

G.T.B.
28-3-42.

Adv.3.

I agree to this and have sent the attached D.O. with acopy of Mr. Bailey's report to the Bishop.

T.G.R.
1-4.

P.T.O.

Fort St. George,
Ist April 1942.

My dear Bishop,

You will remember that you gave me last year a memorandum on the Marava problem in the Tinnevelly district. We have now received a report from Bailey, the District Superintendent of Police on the matter. Your memorandum along with other material was sent to him to help him in examining the problem. On his report and the comments and suggestions of the Deputy Inspector General and the Inspector General of Police , we have decided that while we cannot at present take up a wholesale attempt at reclamation, preliminary preparation for the future should be as follows:

(1) The C.T. Act is already under amendment to make it more flexible so that it can be used against individuals without involving whole communities in the "disgrace" of being notified and the oppression that is possible unless the District Magistrate and D.S.P. watch the operation of the Act very carefully.

(2) The I.G. of Police is being asked to put up proposals now for the increase of the police force in Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts necessary to enforce the application of the Act and Sec.110 C.P.C. and when we have the police an attack on the Kudikaval system may be made to begin with.

(3) The Education Department is to make proposals for additional schools in the area, properly considered and not rushed and mainly directed to bring the young Maravar into the fold, both boys and girls.

(4) The fact that theMaravar does in fact live off the population would suggest that the land properly cultivated can provide sufficient livelihood for all apart from any industrial development which may follow the completion of the Papanasam Hydro Electric project. It is proposed to put appoint an intelligent touring officer of the Agricultural Department who will really go into the villages and investigate whether and in what way the productivity of the area can be increased, e.g. by development of well irrigation with state aid or introduction of new crops. He will alsoascertain whether the Maravar is using the lands he does own and whether there is any Government waste still available upon which it is possible by work to make a livelihood. His work will be in the nature of an economic survey. We are appointing additional Deputy Magistrates in these and other districts which will help towards better attention to security work by the S.Dms. We think of starting modified repressive contrl as recommended by the police as soon as the police force and the C.T. Act are effective. For the full blast "Reclamation cum Repression" scheme we propose to have a specially selected officer to inaugurate and control. He will start with the advantage of having the material information required already collected for him. It would not be possible at present to find a suitable officer for this purpose as we are very hard pushed for personnel in all departments going to the war.

I should be glad if you could return at your convenience Mr. Bailey's report along with any further suggestions you have to make.

T.G.R.

(L) Recd by Home

Extract of notes from G.O. No. 293-S, Home, Confidential, dated 20.10.42:--

*　　　　* (not put up)　　　　*

orgl on p25 n.f. of (L)

returned without put up

Please see the Memorandum of the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Mr. Bailey's report on the Marava problem with D.I.G. and I.G's. comments and suggestions. While we cannot at present take up a wholesale attempt at Reclamation, preliminary preparation for the future may perhaps be as follows:

*　　　　*　　　　*

3. The Education Department may be asked to make proposals for additional schools in the area, properly considered boy and girl and not rushed, mainly directed to bring the young Maravar into the fold. If we can get the D.P.I. to take the same interest in this as he does in Moplah education, all will be well.

*　　　　*　　　　*

T.G.R./27.3.42.

I have no doubt that the D.P.I. will gladly interest himself in the education side of this problem - as he does with the Moplahs. I agree that this is a good time to take.

T.A./27.3.42.

*　　　　*　　　　*

P.T.O

~~10~~

Extract of minute from C. No. 5519-G/43 (Home):--

* * *

The economic reclamation measures will take time and can't be started in present circumstances. But the education measures might well be set in train now if A4 agrees. Send extracts to him (p. 26 n.f. of L - 293/42) * * * |M

(~~[illegible]~~)

D.N.S./18.4.43.

Home Dept.(G).

The case may be circulated to A3 with reference to M above.

[illegible]

27.4.43

G
27/4/43

A3

DPI may see Bishop's letter & Bailey's report & be asked about additional schools. Ed. P.H. can take this point over

29.4.43

circulation [illegible]

To be shown to K section on [illegible]

KD
29/4

RK
K
29/

C.No 5519-G ~~Home Depts~~

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 MAY 1943
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Madras Office

J.S. The original G.O. No. 293-S Home of 20.10.42 which was put up in this file before circulation to Adviser-3 has been removed by Madras office as it is required for reference in a special file. A copy of all the relevant correspondence leading to that G.O. has been taken & kept below. This file may be sent to the E&P.H. Deptt for further action.

KD.
4.5.43.

G
5/5/43

E&PH.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 MAY 1943
HOME DEPARTMENT

3.00 pm Home no 5519(G)G-
5/5/43

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
5-MAY 1943
EDUCATION AND [illegible]

E.S. & P.H.(A) Dept

5777(S) A draft Memo to the DPI is submitted for approval. Finance may see

6.5.43

6.5.43

8.5.43

S/Finance

12891

5/5/43.

No. 5777(S)A. 1 Edn
10/5/43

May be passed & sent to E&P.H.

Dy. S. (Exp A)

11/5/43.

KRV
11.5.43

E & P.H.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 MAY 1943
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Issue

12246

11.5.43

12/5

17

73

p25 of
p27 of

(Issued as Memo. No.5777(S)-2, dated 12-5-1943.)

C.No.32148-A. From the D.P.I., R.C.No.2100-B/43,
dated 28-9-1943.

The D.P.I. has submitted proposals for the reclamation of the Maravas of the Tinnevelly District in educational matters. These are -

pp 27-28 of

(1) opening of new schools, about 50 in number to begin with,

(2) grant of stipends at Re.One each to Marava pupils reading in standards IV and V of ele. schools,

(3) provision for special scholarships to Marava pupils reading in standards VI to VIII of ele. schools, and

(4) running of hostels or boarding houses to Marava pupils.

(1) above - The Director suggests that the schools should be conducted by the Police Deptt. and financed by the Labour Department. As an alternative, he says that the District Board, Tinnevelly, may be given a special subsidy for the opening of schools for Maravas on the analogy of the subsidy given to backward districts in the G.O. at "W" and that the institutions may be taken over by Government when reclamation schemes are framed. The estimated cost ~~on this account~~ of opening the schools has not been reported but it may be noted that if single teacher schools are opened during the first year the recurring expenditure will be Rs.13,000 and the non-recurring expenditure ~~will be~~ Rs.5,000 as shown in the margin. Even if the schools are opened by the District Board, the Board may insist on the payment of full subsidy for the maintenance of the schools. In any event, the charges to Government will be about Rs.17,000 per annum and may ~~increase~~ raise with ~~the~~ an increase in the strength of schools, ~~which will~~ which may necessitate the employment of additional teachers in the schools, ~~and also~~ the liability may ~~increase with~~ the opening of additional schools. The Director has stated that the number of school-age children of the Marava community is 28,980 and the number of children now under instruction is only

p27 of

Recurring.	
Salary of teachers 50 x 23 x 9® ..	Rs.10,350
House rent: 50x4x9 ..	1,800
Contingencies: 50x2x9	900
	13,050
Non-recurring.	
Equipment: 50 x 100	5,000

® for nine months from 1.6.44

Minimum pay of higher elementary grade teacher

Police Bd: is not a proper agency for this work. It already finds the adm.n of existing schools burdensome.
1400

S
6.10.43

The reference to Police education also was made in order to exhibit the enthusiasm of the D.P.I. for the problem itself is analogous to the Kallar problem. I think it would be advantageous to have the schools run by the

16

Labour department on the Kallar lines. That would put the community in touch with the machinery which will in due course administer the full reclamation scheme; & it is [illegible] as well that the first contact with be over an ameliorative aspect.

6,670. Additional schools will have to be opened for educating ~~all~~ these children. in due course.

(2) and (3) above - The proposals of the D.P.I. may be accepted. The cost involved in both the schemes is estimated ~~to be~~ as Rs.14,800 and the Director has ~~submitted this~~ recommended them for consideration as a Part II scheme for 1944-45.

(4) above - The Director's suggestion should first be examined in the P.W.D.

2. It may be noted here that in the case of Mappillas the Government sanctioned a scheme for the introduction of compulsory elementary education in areas mostly inhabited by them. The Director has not made any suggestion in the matter of introducing compulsory education for Maravas. ~~He may~~ be consulted on for orders whether he should this point.

3. The file may be sent to the Home, P.W. and Finance Deptts. for remarks. The first two Deptts. may be requested to treat the file as specially urgent as the case should go to Finance before 1-11-1943.

ok
8.10.43

D.S.
8.10.43

If the cost of opening and maintaining the special schools for Maravas is to be debited to the "Labour" budget and the schools looked after by the Police Department, there appears to be no cogent reason why the Educational Department should administer the stipends and the scholarships. The value of the special scholarships proposed by the D.P.I. follows the value of the Mappilla scholarships - cf. page 63 of the D.P.I.'s Budget Annexure for 1943-44 ("C"/63).

A

13-10-43

S | Home / P.W / Fince

13/10/43

Home Dept. Home. P.W.D. Fin.

13 OCT 1943

Please see the D.P.I.'s letter on pp 27-28 cf and the E & P.H. Dept's notes on pp 13-14 above. The proposals of the D.P.I in items (1) to (3) on p 13 ante

13.10.43

(By reasons above on p[illegible], apply here also

13/10/43)

(This may be considered later on if necessary. The DPI hopes to achieve results by intensive propaganda in the first instance.

13/10/43)

(13/10/43)

74

(1) may be agreed to in this Dept.

2. The E. & P.H. Dept. have suggested that it would be advantageous to have the school run by the Labour Dept. on the Kallar lines and that the cost of opening and maintaining the schools should be debited to the 'Labour' budget and the school looked after by the Police Dept. as in the case of Kallar schools. ~~It is submitted that this does not appear to have been~~ The intention of the previous Adviser (Sir Thomas Rutherford). ~~His intention~~ was ~~apparently~~ perhaps that the schools should be run on the lines of the schools for Moplah children. It is understood that the Moplah schools are run by the Dt. Boards. The E. & P.H. dept. state that the Dist. Board is not a proper agency for this work and that it already finds the administration of the existing ~~one~~ schools burdensome. If it is impossible for the Dt. Board to run the schools, then the only other course seems to be for the Labour dept. to run them. If the Labour Dept. is to run the schools, the Labour Commr. has to be consulted. But the D.P.I. has not stated that the Dist. Board cannot run the schools. There is at present no scheme for the reclamation of Maravars as in the case of Kallars and ~~until a proper scheme is started for the reclamation of Maravars, it seems better that the schools are run by the [illegible]~~ District Boards. There is no proper budget head under this Dept. to which the expenditure on the opening of these schools and maintaining them could be debited. The proper budget head to which such expenditure could be debited appears to be the head "47.a. Labour - D. Communites eligible for help by the Labour dept.", which is under the control of the P.W. Dept. The opening of new schools is an ameliorative measure and it is mainly for that Dept. to say whether the special schools for Maravars should be opened and maintained by the Labour Dept.

The file may be passed on to P.W. Dept.

p14 ante

S

I think that the Adviser's minute at p 9 ante does not imply that the schools should be run only on the lines of moplah schools

CD

See also 3, p 9 ante. The notes of other advisers initialled on pp 9-10 ante

See also para (3), p6 ante

Marginal note, p13 ante

N

See para (a), p27 cf

(X

M

p36 B of CBE for 43-44

A
14 OCT 1943
4480

14.10.43   14/10/43   14/x/43

~~Home~~
14.10.43

D.A.S. Please see notes from p[illegible] ante P.W.D.

Pw.

* It was ~~decided~~ agreed in circulation that a wholesale

attempt at reclamation of the Maravas cannot be taken up at present and that, as a preliminary, ~~measure~~, Education measures might be set in train.

As supported by the E&P.H. and Home Depts and in view of 'X' at p 15 ante, the proposal of the D.P.I. that the schools should be conducted by the Police Deptt. and financed by the Labour Deptt. (as in the case of Kallar schools) may be ~~supported~~ accepted in this dept. || 'B'.

extracts at pp 9 to 10 ante

The proposal is to open 50 schools with boarding homes attached to each. Assuming that each school consists of about 40 pupils and that the average cost of boarding is about Rs. 10/- per boarder per month (the value of boarding grants sanctioned by the DPI is Rs. 10/- each) the expenditure on boarding will be Rs. 50 × 40 × 10 × 10 or 2,00,000 per year. Thus the entire expenditure will be approximately as noted below:

This estimate is based on DPI's statement that the existing 19 schools contain 824 pupils — 'c' at p 27 C

	Recurring	Non-recurring
proposal (1) at p 13 ante.	Rs. 13,050	Rs. 5,000
proposals 2 and (3) "	Rs. 14,800	–
proposal (4) "	Rs. 2,00,000	
Total	2,27,850	5,000

A

Cost in 1944-45 – Rs. 2,27,850 + 5,000 or 2,32,850 or 2,30,000 nearly. || A

— vide figs at p 13 ante; vide figs against items 2 and 3 at p 14 ante

With the opening of additional schools in due course to absorb all the school-age children and extending the scheme to Ramnad ⊗ Dt., the annual recurring expenditure will be considerable.

× total map is 28,980 (p 27) [illegible]

⊗ According to 1931 Census Ramnad has [illegible] 1,50,000 Maravas — para 1 at p 22 C

~~Subject to orders on 'B' above, and in [illegible] expectation of more accurate figures from the D.P.I., an estimate of Rs. 2,30,000 may be treated as Part II scheme for 1944-45.~~

~~A draft G.O. to the D.P.I. is submitted. After approval of the draft, the~~ file may be ~~sent~~ passed on to Finance.

16.10.43 18/10/43 This Dept may agree that the schools for Maravas may be conducted by the Police Dept and financed by the Labour Dept as in the case of Kallar schools

The cost noted at 'A', p. 16 ante is only for ~~the~~ nine months in 1944-45. The ultimate cost is likely to be much higher

18/10/43

/19.x.43

Fin

17

P.W.D. U.O. No. 4480 A/43-1 19.10.43

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 OCT 1943
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

34133

Fin B E IV

Part II scheme for 1944-5

Amelioration of the conditions of Maravars of Tinnevelly District

pages 15-17 above

Head of account	Item of expre	Ultimate cost Recurring	Ultimate cost Non-recurring	Cost in 1944-5 Recurring	Cost in 1944-5 Non-recg
47. Misc. depts –					
a. Labour – D. Communities eligible for help by the Labour dept – Edn – a.D.1. Pay of Estts.	Pay of 50 teachers @ 23	13800	..	10350 or 10400	..
a.D.3 Allces + Contingencies	Dearness allce to 50 teachers 50×6½	3900	..	2925 or 2900	
	Rent for 50 schools @ Rs 4 pm per school	2400	..	1800	..
	Other charges Contingencies Rs 2 pm	1200 ✓	..	900	..
a.D.4 Scholarships + schooling charges	Scholarships + stipends	14800	..	14800	..
a.D.5 Equipment for schools		..	5000	..	5000
a.D.7 Grants-in aid	Boarding grants	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..
	Total	236100	5000	2,30,800	5,000

As a first step towards reclamation ~~[illegible]~~ of Maravas of Tinnevelly district it is proposed to make provision as detailed above in B.E. 1944-5 for ~~[illegible]~~ expenditure connected with spread of education among the Marava community. As pointed out by the P.W.D. the cost will increase if additional schools are to be opened to ~~admit~~ admit all school-going Marava children in Tinnevelly and if the scheme is to be extended to the Ramnad District. A wholesale attempt at reclamation of Maravars is not to be taken up at present, as a preliminary investigation will be necessary in regard to the matters mentioned in para 4 of the note on pages 4-5 above.

M6abc

2. As regards the scheme generally, the following points have to be considered:-

(a) Does the scheme satisfy the test of essentiality laid down in para 5(10) of G.O. 115 Fin., dated 5-7-43?

1.2.g (9)

(b) The expenditure involved is large and will commit the Govt. to a wholesale reclamation scheme later involving much larger expenditure. Is this an opportune time to commit the Govt. to such large expenditure?

(c) Previous efforts to start Maravar Sangam schools by D.S.Ps and a Marava Tahsildar failed. Is the effort now proposed likely to succeed?

X on P.7 above

The scheme is not related to the war effort and it cannot be said that the scheme is concerned with the maintenance of administration at the minimum safe level of efficiency or the preservation of conditions necessary for the stability or war resistance of the country. It is difficult therefore to justify the scheme with reference to the test of essentiality. Further, the Govt. have to incur extra expenditure in the current year on account of Famine in the Ceded Districts and various other items such as payment of dearness allowance to Govt. servants, enhancement of rate of travelling allowances, additional grants to aided educational institutions for payment of dearness allowance to their staff, new schemes relating to Grow more food campaign, control of prices of foodstuffs etc introduced in the current year etc ~~etc.~~. Besides, funds will have to be reserved from next year for Post-War Reconstruction schemes. In view of these considerations, it does not appear desirable to put up a proposal like this as a Part II scheme for next year. Finance may advise against the proposal.

A
See below
KRV
5.11.43

3. If, however, the proposal is to be accepted as a Part II scheme for 1944-5, the following remarks seem called for:-

(1) The P.W.Dept. say that the schools are to be run by the Police Department and financed by the Labour Dept. The Home Dept. seem to be of the view that the schools should be run by the Labour Dept. and that the Labour Commissioner should be consulted. This has not been done - also remarks under (2) below.

you pp 16-17 above

B
N on p. 15 above

76

Mbabc

See para (d) on p. 28 CF

(2) Boarding grants at Rs 10 per pupil are proposed to be provided. The D.P.I. considered that provision of hostels or boardin homes for the pupils would go a long way in reforming the younger generation of the Maravars. He suggested that if it was not pos- sible for the Labour Dept. to provide special boarding houses, th Govt. may consider whether they may not give enhanced help to pri- vate managements, missionary or otherwise, who may be willing to open boarding houses. The question as to who should run such board-ing houses has not been decided. The Labour Commr. will have to consulted on this.

C

This item (boarding grants) involves an expenditure of Rs 2 lak and the point mentioned above should be considered first.

(C) cf. in this conn. the Secy's remarks about boarding houses to be run by the Commr. of Labour

(3) As regards head of debit, the expenditure will have to be classified under "47.a.Miscellaneous Depts - Labour" whether the schools are to be run by the Labour Dept. or to be financed by them. The charges may perhaps be shown under a separate sub-head "Education of Maravars" under the above minor head.

D

[illegible] p. 15 above

A. on 18 above:-

Please see the notes on pages 1-5 above. In view of the minutes of H.E's Advisers, this department may agree that a beginning should be made in the matter of reclamation of these Maravar

M
2/11/43

See below.
DWD

Thro' B.F.
Kr
3/11/43

(B. C & D above:-)

2. The issue as to the agency for charge of the educational side of the reclamation work has not yet been settled. The Edn. Dept. ~~xxx~~ seems to think that the schools should be in charge of the Police Dept. The Home Dept. seems to think that they may be left in charge ~~ge~~ of the Commr. of Labour, while the P.W.D. seems to think that the schools can be left in charge of the Police Dept. but finance by the Commr. of Labour. It is for the departments concerned to come to some settlement and obtain the orders of Govt. in the matter. Until then the scheme cannot be said to be ripe for consideration as a Part II scheme for next year.

DWD

See Secy's remarks in the margin on pages 13-14 above and 'B' on P. 15 above

'B' on P. 16 above

3. As regards financing of the scheme, the D.P.I. has propose the grant of a subsidy to the District Board, Tinnevelly, to meet the cost of opening new schools as in the case of backward districts where the Govt. have given a special subsidy for opening new schools, unless the schools are administered by the Police Dept. and financed by the Labour Commr. As the Police Dept. have not started reclamation work among the Maravars, some interim arrangements for the spread of education will have to be made.

"K" on P. 27 CF.

agency of the District Board may not be ideal for the conduct of these special schools: but for the present the Edn. Dept. will probably have to be in charge of the education of the Marava youths until a departmental agency is established for supervising their welfare. As in the case of existing 19 Boys' schools, new schools may be opened by the Dt. Board, Missionary Societies and private persons who are interested in education ~~if~~ they can be induced to open new schools. The cost of the schools may for the present be met from the lump sum allotment of Rs.3.50 lakhs sanctioned in the G.O. at (W) until the Police Dept. take over the reclamation work. If the E.& P.H. Dept. agree to these suggestions, provision will have to be made in the Part II scheme note in this case

(1) for the grant of scholarships and stipends,

(2) for boarding grants.

C on p 27(f)

X

Dvd

It seems ~~doubtful whether~~ very unlikely that it would be possible to open 50 new schools from the beginning of the next year; ~~since~~ the orders of Advisers were that proposals for additional schools ~~are to~~ should be properly considered and not rushed. It would not also be necessary to provide ~~as much as~~ anything like Rs 2 lakhs to start with for boarding grants, especially as the grants will be limited to poor and deserving Marava children to be newly admitted to the boarding homes.

It is doubtful whether teachers could be found as war work is better paid & more attractive. Dvd

The case may be returned to E.& P.H. with the foregoing remarks.

KRv
5.11.43

S/ I am afraid proposals for new expr. on Maravar Reclamation do not satisfy the "essentiality" test. Fin. may agree, however, that a modest beginning may be made next year with the spread of educational facilities for Maravars, but would advise that only a limited start be made on the lines indicated at X above. It does not seem desirable at present to attempt to launch out in a big way & spend Rs. 2·3 lakhs next year, as proposed^x by E.P.H., & ~~it does~~ I do not ~~seem desirable~~ think it is worth while to start special Govt. schools for this purpose until the Police Dept are able to take up Maravar Reclamation after the War on lines similar to the existing Kallar Reclamation work.

Dvd
6.11.43

x The [illegible] [illegible] by Dvd.

E.P.H.

E.& P.H. Dept

Fin. U.O. No. 34133
B.E.-IV-1
8-11-43

A above

~~One's estimate was not worked out~~

~~By this Dept. P.W. Dept has furnished the estimate~~
~~Portion marked 'A' on page 16 ante~~

~~X above This Dept. has already noted that the Dt. Board will not be a proper agency for the~~

8 - NOV 1943

p. 13 ante

36719

K on p 27(f)

The D.P.I.'s proposal is that special elementary schools, to begin with 50 in number, should be opened for reclaiming Marava pupils. He advises that these schools should be conducted by the Police Department and financed by the Labour Department on the analogy of the Kallar schools. He has however no objection to the District Board being given a special subsidy for opening these schools. E.&.P.H. noted that the District Board would not be a proper agency for running these schools & suggested the other arrangement proposed by the D.P.I.

pp 13 & 14 ante

16 ante

2. P.W.D. have no objection to the Labour Department & the Police Dept: conducting them opening and financing these schools. The ~~Finance Deptt.~~ have taken with approval the Director's suggestion to entrust the work to the District Board and have proposed in addition that the agency of private managements, including missionary societies, may also be availed of. E.&.P.H. have no information as to the extent to which private effort may be relied upon for this work. The D.P.I. may have to be consulted if necessary. So far as the District Board is concerned, the Finance Department's suggestion is that part of the special subsidy of Rs.3.50 lakhs provided by G.O.No.542-Edn., dated 12-4-1943, may be granted to the Tinnevelly District Board. It is submitted that the whole of this amount has been distributed to a few specified District Boards and is no longer available for utilization by the Tinnevelly District Board. If a subsidy is to be provided, it will have to be independently of the Rs.3.50 lakhs.

Home Deptt: have not expressed any definite opinion as to the Police Deptt. being in charge of the schools. They seem to favour the conduct ~~too~~ of the schools by the Labour Deptt:- p.75 ante - Finance

W

3. E.&.P.H. favoured the association of the Police Deptt. for the administration of the schools in the hope that that department was best fitted to deal with a population which has to be cured of its criminal instincts. The District Board has not the necessary machinery for securing that object. Orders may now be taken in On as to whether the opening of the proposed 50 schools or any smaller number should be considered as a Part II Scheme for 1944-45 and, if so, which Department should be responsible for opening these schools. As noted on pages 13-14 ante, the department which will be responsible for the schools may also be in charge of the distribution of scholarships and stipends

Secretary's note in the margin of p. 14 ante.

X

A

proposed by the D.P.I.

4. There remains then the question of the boarding arrangements. P.W.D. have estimated the cost of the boarding arrangements at Rs.2 lakhs per annum on the assumption that all the 50 schools should be opened and providing for 40 pupils in each school. The Finance Department consider the estimate too high. They would limit boarding to poor and deserving Marava pupils. The cost will be proportionate to the number of students to be admitted into the boarding homes. This is a matter to be further considered by the P.W.D. after a decision has been taken on the points raised in paragraph 3.

p.16 ante

p.20 ante

9/11

26.11.43

S/A3 A2 A1

For orders on 'A' at p.21 ante.

17/11/43

A3. A2. A1.

I would keep the Dt Board out of this & proceed on the lines adopted in dealing with the Kallars. There are at present 4 Maravar schools: the number may be raised to 50 in the course of the year — & I agree with D.P.I. that the provision of scholarships is necessary. The big item in the scheme is 2 lakhs for grants-in-aid (boarding) but I see no provision for buildings. The provision of hostels is essential for any success — the Missions may be asked for help in this matter, & a smaller lump sum provided as we won't get all the hostels at once. The scheme may be revised accordingly.

17/11/43

A

23

Strictly speaking, this may not be "essential", but it is very desirable.

The Labour Dept. may be [illegible] but cannot possibly undertake more work of this nature till it is reorganized.

Evidently scholarships & hostels are essential. If hostels involve new buildings, it is v. doubtful whether the scheme can go on now.

I suggest that the D.P.I. be asked to ascertain whether the Missions will undertake anything & what help they will require from Govt.

18.11.43

A, I agree with Fin Sec

I cannot see any particular justification for the D.P.I. putting forward a scheme for the Lab. Dep. to start schools & the police to run them. The provision of Elementary Edn is primarily the Dt Board's job & I should be glad to know what they are going to spend on it.

If there is to be any building of a large number of schools & hostels it appears to me that for reasons indicated by A2 & the Fin Sec there will have to be very simple structures - e.g. wattle & daub & thatch - at any rate to start with & we must know something of the cost of these. It is, I think, quite unnecessary to spend 2 lakhs on them next year or anything approaching that sum.

I have not got the Finance programme here but believe it is now much too late for Part II schemes.

22.11.43

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
23 NOV 1943
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

If the opening and ~~the~~ maintenance of the schools is to be entrusted to the District Board, the Board is sure to ask for a Government subsidy to cover both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The idea apparently is that scholarships and stipends should be distributed by the D.P.I. and that boarding arrangements should be left to private bodies if they are willing to undertake the work. Private agencies will also have to be given grants to cover the full cost of the arrangements. For orders whether a reference may be sent to the D.P.I. on these lines and an estimate of cost obtained. He may of course be told that ~~the~~ buildings, ~~if any~~, to be constructed for the boarding homes should be on the simple lines proposed by A.1.

Grant

Exp A

Grants

23.11.43

S/A3

24/11/43

Yes. On receipt of DPI's ~~[illegible]~~ report A2 & I would like to discuss with him.

28/11/43

A draft D.O.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
24 NOV 1943
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

5777(S)

is submitted for approval. It is presumed that the proposal regarding provision of funds for scholarships & stipends need not be considered as a Part II scheme for 1944-45.

24.11.43

SDO 25.11.43

The whole scheme is one & indivisible. If the D.P.I. can send a scheme in time say in two or three weeks, the scheme might be considered for next year's; otherwise there will be no point in considering scholarships & stipends alone.

25.11.43

25.11.43

S

26/11/43

Please see the D.O. on pages 33-34 c.f. The mention of wattle etc in the d.o. letter to the D.P.I. is with reference to A1's ~~orders~~ note on p. 24 ante. ~~[illegible] it seems, however, to be no objection to school buildings or hostel buildings with bricks & wood if only that are available~~. For orders as to the reply to be sent.

6.12.43

6.12.43

OS 6/12

'A' in D.P.I.'s letter c.f. 33 is theoretically correct but in practice, to judge from the no. of building schemes, involving Govt. grants, which are put up to Govt. there has been considerable diminution of building activity. The D.P.I. may be so informed and it may perhaps be added that where there are facilities for construction with decent materials, he need not restrict himself to 'wattle, daub & thatch'. If the usual time taken for Part II schemes is adhered to, Part II notes shd. be written finis. on or before 16th Dec. It does not appear that this scheme will be ready by that date

6.12.43

S/A3 A1

16/12/43

Will A1 kindly clarify.

A3. A1.

16/12/43

It appears to me that the DPI ignores the hard facts of the present situation.

3/ In the first place, we have been enjoined & if I may say so rightly enjoined by the G of I to reduce building to the minimum. Questions of expenditure & inflation & of materials & pressure on labour are all involved in this behest.

P

It may not require less timber to build a wattle daub house than a brick one but bricks & ~~mortar~~ mortar require much firewood of which there is a great ~~[illegible]~~ shortage – particularly in Tinnevelly Madura & Ramnad where mills require large quantities to supplement inadequate coal supplies.

3/ In the second place, Fin Sec has pointed out that this is not an essential scheme vis-à-vis the war effort. It is not nec. to maintain administration at its present level nor is it inescapable. It can only be justified as a very desirable improvement & long term policy in regard to law & order. On that basis I agree to its introduction but clearly only at the lowest practicable scale of expenditure. It means less funds available for post war development in which Education is not the first priority.

4/ I have gone through this file again. I do not know what has happened to the main file, of the notes of which the early notes in this file are copies, but it appears that this is primarily a question of

law & order & I am surprised to see that it does not appear that the officers primarily responsible for law & order have not been consulted – i.e. the IG the Dt Magistrate & in the Sectt the Chief Sec.

11-7 J

5/ The present proposal is one result of the Bishop's note. I agree that more Education is required. It is intended to start schools but not solely for Maravars others are to be admitted. It is not clear whether the Boarding homes contemplated are to be solely for Maravars. What is I believe intended is that these schools shall be started in predominantly Maravar villages but should open to other boys in the locality & that they should have hostels for Maravar boys living at a distance. It seems to me that the formation of purely Maravar schools will strengthen rather than dissolve the very strong communal feeling among Maravars from which some of the difficulties arise.

P

6/ There can be no question of the labour department financing the scheme. The Lab dept has no funds of its own & the which department a particular expenditure is

26

it debited is purely a question of accounting.

7 The Bishop complains of the inefficiency of the police &, though he is undoubtedly exaggerating, we shall not improve their efficiency by making their officers supervisors of education & giving them a lot of schools to administer & supervise in addition to their regular work.

8 The note of E.P.H. referred to at x on p. 21 above is an error. The police have no particular knowledge of Elementary Edn. & that Edn. must be carried on by trained teachers & is not different because some of the children have criminal parents. It appears to me unquestionably a matter for the Education department & if the Dt. Boards are to be kept out of it — a view which I do not contest — then the Edn. dept must take it on themselves & not attempt to saddle the police with it.

9 It further appears to me on general grounds desirable that the Edn. of this community, only some of the members of which are criminal, should not be under police supervision ~~& the more~~ on the other hand the more the police are confined to their own special sphere the more efficient they are likely to be.

H B Jones

30 DEC 1943

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2 Reply to the D.P.I. as to the type of buildings to be put up may be sent on the lines indicated in A1's minute at p. 26 ante.

With reference to A at p. 28 ante — as the D.P.I. has already taken steps to carry out the instructions already issued (including consultation with the Dt. Bd.) it is perhaps unnecessary ~~now~~ to modify the instructions at this stage.

3 With reference to B at p. 28 ante I may be permitted to say that my remark on the point was made with particular regard to the aspect that in course of time a full reclamation scheme, on Kallar lines, would have to be run by the Police; at the stage in question the usual inspection of schools by the officers of the Education department would be still continuing.

31/12/43

31 DEC 1943

Get D.P.I.'s scheme as soon as possible. 1/1 A 3.

A draft G.O. is submitted for approval.

4.1.44

5.1.44

S 5/1/44

[Issued as G.O. No. 5777(S) Edn, dt 5.1.44]

24

C.No.13035. From the D.P.I., R.C.No.2100-F/43, dated 19-3-44.

The D.P.I. has submitted proposals for the provision of educational facilities for Marava children called for in the D.O. on pages 31-32 C.F. The proposals are outlined below:

(1) Opening of 16 new schools in 1944-45, 10 by the District Board (7 Boys' schools and 3 Girls' schools) and 6 ~~[illegible]~~ by Mission agencies. All the schools will be open to boys and girls though some of them will be designated as boys' schools and others as girls' schools.

(2) Payment of a special recurring subsidy of Rs.4,670 to the District Board for the opening and maintenance of the schools and a non-recurring subsidy of Rs.6,500 for provision of accommodation and equipment.

(3) Payment of a full grant of Rs.10,200 for the six aided schools for buildings and equipment.

(4) Grant of ~~[illegible]~~ a special pay of Rs 5 p.m. to teachers employed in Marava Schools under the Dt Bd and a 50% increase in the assessment in ~~the~~ grants to the Aided Schools ~~[illegible]~~.

(5) Grant ~~of~~ for books and slates for pupils in certain Standards in the aided schools.

(6) Grant of scholarships to boys and girls in all the sixteen new schools to attract pupils and to girls in the existing schools. Also scholarships to a fixed no. of boys VI & VII & girls in standards Forms I to III.

(7) Grant of boarding scholarships to Marava girls in boarding schools in addition to full fee concessions.

(8) Grant of scholarships in High Schools, 20 for girls and 15 for boys.

(9) Training of Marava teachers by grant of scholarship in addition to stipend.

The estimated (recurring) cost of these proposals is Rs.18,075 ~~recurring~~ in 1944-45 (excluding the cost× on account of the grant in standards VI & VII of boarding scholarships) and Rs.16,700 non-recurring. The recurring cost in succeeding years will be more on account of the grant of additional scholarships. (vide portion marked A on p 48 cf).

B

2. Attention is solicited to the note on page 24 ante wherein A.3 has expressed that he would discuss with A.2 the D.P.I.'s proposals. The file may be sent to Finance u.o. for

p/p 45-46

The DPI has not indicated whether non-Maravar pupils are going to be admitted in these schools. With reference to A.1's minute at p. 27 ante the DPI will be asked to report on this point.

This is a departure from the general rule. For the reasons given by D.P.I. at p. 46 cf the proposal may be accepted.

This also is a departure from the general rule too, but for the reasons given at p. 46 by D.P.I. the proposal may be accepted.

p 47

'c' in pp. 46-47 cf. makes out a strong case. May be accepted.

p/p 47-48 cf

p 48 cf

4670

1,3405

× The D.P.I. has promised to furnish details later.

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remarks prior to circulation.

82

24-3.44

25/3/44

K

Item (5) at p. 30 ante. As pointed out by D.P.I. Local Boards have been permitted to do this for pupils of the Depressed Classes; the permission applies to poor Muslim pupils also. In ~~[illegible]~~ schools under private management, it is left to the discretion of managements: no grant from Prov. funds is given. In the special circumstances of the case, D.P.I.'s proposals may be accepted, departing from the general rule. The Commissioner of Labour makes grants for supply of books & slates to pupils of communities eligible for amelioration measures; Maravas do not come under these communities; it would be a departure from rule in this respect also.

Items 6 & 8 at p. 30 ante.

As members of backward classes Maravas would be theoretically eligible for general ~~[illegible]~~ scholarships. But the general scheme would obviously not be sufficient for making scholarships available on the scale required. There are certain special scholarship schemes for Moplahs, Mohammadans & Depressed Classes. The case will have to be decided with these. In some respects the proposals go even further than the special schemes but I think they are justified in the special circumstances of the case, at least at the initial stage. D.P.I.'s proposals may

C

32

A

be accepted.

3/ Item 9 at p.30 ante. The ordinary stipends are Rs.6 for men & Rs.8/ for women. The ~~rates~~ [illegible] by the D.P.I. [illegible] proposed may be accepted.

+ Since increased to Rs 8 in the case of men teachers also.

4/ After a decision has been taken on the details, the general question may be referred to the District Magistrate for remarks with reference to A1's minute at Q at p.27 ante; the point at R at p.30 ante may also be put to him. C.S. also may see with reference to Q at p.27 ante.

7/4/44

CHIEF SECRETARY
3 APR 1944
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Pub (~~Poll~~ Genl) Dept

C.S.
Sir.

5777(S)-8
7.4.44

This file relates to the education of Maravar boys which is part of a measure to reclaim the Maravar Community. The notes from p 26 ante may be perused. The file has been sent to this dept with reference to the Law & Order aspect of the case. It is proposed to call for the remarks of the D.M. E.&H. may be asked to send the file to this dept after the D.M.'s remarks have been received

Please see A-1's minute at Q on p.27 ante.

6/4/44

C.S.

7/4/44

11/4/44

Mr Pub (Genl)
6.4.44
A – The dept is concerned with the [illegible] subject

cf Pub 19846 A

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
12 APR 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

25. [illegible] Edn Dept

The file may be sent to the Finance Dept. as already marked

Pub. 19846 A-1
12.4.44

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marked by Secretary.

83

B.T.M.
14/4/44

12.4.44

12.4.44

Finance (Exp.B)

Previous Finance note on pp.17-20 and notes from p.26 above alone need be seen.

See pp.1-7 C.F.

5777(S)-9
14.4.44

2. At the instance of the Bishop of Tinnevelly,# the case started with a proposal for the reclamation of Maravars in Tinnevelly Dt. by the opening of 50 Labour schools. The schem was estimated to cost Rs 2,36,100 p.a. recurring and Rs 5,000 non-recurring. This department considered that it did not satisfy the 'essentiality test' and suggested that a modest beginning made this year by encouraging the District Board, Missionary Societies and private persons to open a limited number of schools with the usual Govt. grant, special provision being made for grant of scholarships and boarding grants. A-1 ~~has~~ mainly agreed with the views of this department and ~~has~~ ordered that neither the Labour nor the Police Dept. can undertake the works and that it is unquestionably a matter for the Education Dept - with or without the agency of the Dt. Board - to start new schools for Maravars (open to members of other communities also) and tha the officers primarily responsible for law and order in the district should be consulted. E.& P.H. have obtained a revised scheme from the D.P.I. details of which are set out on pp.45-50 C.F. and summarised on p.30 above.

See pp 27-28 C.F. p 17 above

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
15 APR 1944
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Cf Fin Secy's [illegible] p 20 above

Vide 4 [illegible] on p 20 Vide

16907 (Exp.B)

See p 23 above

Cf [illegible] minute on pp 23 & A on p 28 above

Cf A on p 28 above and para 2 on p 29 above

Cf para 5 on p 27 above

Q on p 27 above

3/ The (revised) scheme provides for the opening of 16 new schools in 1944-5 - 10 by the Dt. Board and 6 by Mission agencies - and other items of expenditure detailed on p.30 above, at an estimated cost of Rs 18,075 p.a. recurring, and Rs 16,700 non-recurrin cf.statement on pp.49-50 C.F. The recurring expenditure will go up further owing to increase in the number of scholarships in future years and it does not also take into account the cost of special scholarships in addition to stipends to Maravar pupil teachers while undergoing training (Cf item ⑨ on p 30 above). Although it is admitted that it is not usual to allow grants from Provincial funds in respect of item (5)@ on p.30 above, and that the concessions in

See pp 45-50 C.F.

B on p 45 C.F.

For set of Cost see pp 49-50 C.F.

Cf A on p 48 C.F. & B on p 30 above

Cf K on p 31 above

@ grant for supply of Books & Slates

items (6) to (9) go beyond those admitted to Máppilas, Muhammadans and Scheduled castes, E.P.H. consider that they are justified in the special circumstances of the case at least in the initial stages. The scheme may be accepted subject to the following remarks:-

Cf para 2-3 of [illegible] on pp-37-32 above [illegible] on p 51

(Items (6) to (8) on p30 above)

(i) The Maravars are caste Hindus and are economically far better off than the members of the scheduled classes. Having regard to this fact, it does not seem necessary to allow them any concession in excess of those given to scheduled classes especially as it is likely to lead to similar claims from the depressed classes who are economically poorer.

Cf M on p 1 cf, & 18 cf

(ii) Item (9) on p. 30 above. The Marava pupil teachers are eligible to the usual stipends like the students of other communities and the case for giving a special scholarship in addition to the stipend does not seem strong. Further after having undergone the education, economic forces are bound to operate and the Maravars are not likely to require any special incentive for taking to the teaching profession.

(only grant of spl scholarship to Marava pupil teachers undergoing training)

(iii) The special concessions that may be decided upon may be restricted for 5 years to start with, the position being examined about the end of the period with a view to their eventual abolition.

(iv) Funds. This is an item of new expenditure not contemplated in the current year's budget and should ordinarily be treated as a Part II scheme for 1945-6 especially as it has been held that it is not an essential scheme to maintain administration at the present level. Further the remarks of the D.M.Tinnevelly have not been obtained as ordered by A-1 on p.27 above while the D.P.I's scheme is lacking in detail whether non-Maravar pupils will also be admitted and whether the financial implications will be affected by their admission. E.P.H. propose to take further action in this regard. In the circumstances, it seems desirable to modify the scheme, if necessary, in the light of the remarks of the D.M. and D.P.I. and treat the proposal as a Part II scheme for 1945-6 unless it is ~~stated~~ Considered that the scheme is so very urgent that it cannot bear postponement till next year. In the latter case, it will have to be treated as on a 'new service'.

Cf para 3 on p 36 above

Cf para 4 on p 32 above

(x) As p. on reclamation of Maravas has not been [illegible] part.

With the above remarks, the case may be returned to E.& P.H.

[illegible] 19/9/44

[illegible] 20/9/44

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pp 27·28 cf & p 17 above

The original scheme put forward by the D.P.I. was for starting 50 schools and was estimated to cost Rs 2,36,100 p.a. recurring and Rs 5,000 non-recurring. The modified scheme now proposed by the D.P.I. is for starting 16 schools and is estimated to cost Rs 18,075 p.a. recurring and Rs 16,700 non-recurring. The increase under non-recurring is due to the provision for payment of Rs 16,700 as subsidy towards the cost of 10 new school buildings: Of the remaining 6 schools, 3 are proposed to be held in rented buildings while buildings are available for 3 schools in Nanguneri Range. The scheme as now proposed is more modest: but the D.P.I. has proposed ~~the grant~~ of special concessions to the teachers to be employed in Marava schools and to the pupils, both boys and girls. It has to be remembered that the Maravars are caste Hindus and the community includes a number of important zamindars and large landholders and the majority are owners of land in a larger or smaller degree. Their illiteracy is not due to poverty as in the case of schedule classes: and the question is whether their reform can be achieved better by opening of special schools or by encouraging them to join in the existing schools. The rich and influential Maravars should also be encouraged to take more active interest in the reform of their community. The D.M. will no doubt offer his remarks on this aspect of the question. Finance may however agree to the opening of special schools in areas which are predominantly inhabited by Maravars and to the grant of ~~the~~ special allowance of Rs 5 p.m. to non-Marava teachers to induce them to go and teach in purely Marava schools. It does not however appear necessary to give special grants (Items 6 & 8 on p.30 above) for every Marava boy or girl. Only such of the pupils who are poor and deserve such aid need be given these concessions. The grant of a scholarship of Rs 6 ~~to~~ and Rs 8 (for women) in addition to the stipend of Rs 6 ~~to~~ and Rs 8 to pupil teachers seems unnecessary: and the provision may be omitted.

pp 45-50 cf & p 50 cf

(x) p 49 cf

(a) p 49 cf

B + C on p 4 cf

pp 46·48 cf

M on p 1, & 18 cf

para 4 on p 32 above

Item (4) on p 30 above

Items (6) & (8) on p. 30

N

Item (9) on p. 30 above

para 5 on p 48 cf M & para 3 on p 32 above

Subject to these remarks the proposals may be generally accepted in Finance. This is a new item of expenditure and it should ordinarily be brought forward as a Part II scheme for 1945-6. If it is considered urgent and is to be introduced in the current year, it will have to be treated as a 'New Service' and H.E's authorisation for a supplementary estimate obtained in due course.

KRN 8
24.4.44

25 APR 1944

Office has been abit premature in noting at length on the case, when we have not yet got the Dt. Mgte's views before us. His views may well influence Finance's recommendations, and, without noting just now, I would ask that Fin. may see again when the D.M. has replied.

25.4.44.

18989

E. and P.H.

E+PH (A)

Please see paragraph 4 of Secretary's note on page 32 ante. wherein he has stated that the remarks of the Dt Magistrate, Tinnevelly, may be obtained on the general question after the details are settled. Both the Public (Genl) and Finance Dept consider that the views of the Dt Magistrate should first be obtained and they have reserved their remarks pending receipt of the DM's reply. It is for consideration whether the DPI's proposals may be referred to the Dt Magistrate for remarks generally, + ~~He may also~~ ~~He~~ ~~should~~ be asked to offer his views ~~explanations separately~~ on ~~[illegible]~~ ~~specific points, for example the agency who~~ (1) ~~the agency which~~ should open + maintain the schools, (2) whether non-Marava pupils should also be admitted to these schools, ~~etc~~. A reference to the DPI may also be made at the same time on the question of admission of non-marava pupils into marava schools as suggested on page 30 ante.

A

p2

p28 ante

p30 ante

95

[illegible] file [illegible] circulated to [illegible] orders... vide his minutes on page 29 ante

BM
27/4/44 S

27.4.44

Action may be taken as suggested above – please see A on the previous page.

28/4/44

28/4

28 APR 1944

A3 Address DM + DPI.

28/4/44

A draft memo is submitted for app.

BM
1/5/44 S

1.5.44

1/5/44

3/5/44

cl. 25698. from the DPI Re. D. 2100 D/43 of 3.5.44

p53

Submitted for perusal. The DPI's proposals have been referred to the Tinnevelly D.M. for remarks.

BM
8/5/44

8.5.44

8/5/44

cl. 22884. from the DPI Re. D. 2100 D/43 of 9.5.44

p55

The ~~DPI may be~~ reply of the Dt. Magistrate may be awaited.

BM
12/5/44

12.5.44 12/5

86

C.No.47669-A. From the Collector of Tinnevelly, Ref.No.C3.279/43, dated 27-9-44.

At pages 30-31 ante, E.&.P.H. noted supporting the D.P.I.'s proposals (pages 45-50 C.F.) in toto. It has been assumed there that the District Board will be willing to open 10 schools, receiving from Government a full subsidy in respect of non-recurring expenditure (buildings and equipment) and a subsidy of half the cost of maintaining the schools. To the cost of maintenance as calculated by the Director, should also be added dearness allowance on account of the teachers to be employed in the 10 schools. One half of the cost of dearness allowance will come to Rs.1,200 a year.

The D. P. I. has agreed that non-Marava pupils may also be admitted into the proposed Maravar schools

p.49 c.f.

p.55 c.f.

pp 69-70

2. The District Magistrate, to whom a reference was made subsequently, has accepted all the proposals of the D.P.I. with the following three small additions:-

The D.M. also has agreed in this

(1) Employment of an attender in each of the 16 schools to whip up attendance: In ordinary Board schools, conductresses are employed only to stimulate the attendance of girl pupils. When employ[illegible] they are eligible for a pay of Rs.4 a month, plus a capitation allowance of Ae.1 per pupil per month. Where the P.D.B. considers that the conductresses have whole-time duties, they can be given dearness allowance also. Government do not give any grant to schools under private management towards the employment of ~~the~~ conductresses. In the case of the special Maravar District Board school, the proposed attender may perhaps be on the grade of the peon, pay Rs.12-16 plus dearness allowance. Half the cost may be given to the District Board as Government subsidy. It is not perhaps necessary to give any grant to the Missions who are to run six Maravar schools in view of the fact that the ordinary grant is to be raised by 50 per cent.

p.69 c.f.

p.46 c.f.

(2) Provision of teachers' quarters: The question has to be considered only in respect of the 10 District Board schools as the building grants to be given to the Missions for school-houses take into account also the provision of teachers' quarters. The District Magistrate has added that where free quarters are made available the special pay of Rs.5 provided for the ~~District Board~~ teachers may be proportionately reduced.

p.70 c.f.

p.46 c.f.

p.70 c.f.

The

The D.P.I. has provided a flat rate of special pay at Rs.5. Free quarters need not be provided in addition to the special pay; in the case of Dt. Bd. Schools.

p.46 c.f.

(3) Midday meal: The Dt. Magistrate suggests that in the place of midday meal an allowance of Rs.2 or Rs.3 may be paid to each pupil. The D.P.I. has already proposed a liberal scale of scholarships. Any further assistance necessary by way of midday meal can probably be provided by the rich Maravars referred to at page 70 C.F.

p.70 c.f.

p.70 c.f.

49434
6.10.44

UNDER SECRETARY
OCT 1944
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

5777(S)-45
6.10.44

3 The file may now be sent to Public & Finance. They may also be requested kindly to treat the file as very urgent as, in case the scheme is to go forward, it will have to be dealt with as a Part II item for 1945-46.

5.10.44

S | Pub | Fince

5/10/44

Pub. Fin.

Pub. (Genl.) Dept.

[This department last noted on p 32 ante]

The proposals of the D.P.I at pp 45-50 cf., the D.M's remarks thereon at pp 69-70 cf and the note of E & P. H from p 38 above may be perused. As a long term policy in regard to law & order, the proposals in this file may be supported in this department and the case passed on to Finance.

10/10/44.

11/10/44

On p. 69 of the D.M. has also suggested the formation of village associations to supervise the attendance of the children regularly at the schools. This seems desirable & the suggestion may be supported. Presumably such associations will comprise the village headman, the school teacher & some leading members of the Marava Community.

W.r.t. 'P' in A.1's minute at P27 above please see D.P.I's letter on p.55 cf & para 9 on p.70 cf.

C.S. 12/10/44 Supported as a beginning – an experiment perhaps. If the Maravars can be educated they may be weaned from crime.

12.10.44

Fin.

Finance (B.E.V).

(Last Finance note on pages 33-36 above)

The case relates to the reclamation of Maravars in the Tinnevelly District. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction are on pages 45-50 C.F. and the remarks of the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, thereon are on pages 69-70 C.F. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction were examined in this department on pages 33-36 above before the remarks of the District Magistrate were obtained. The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, has accepted all the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction with the following additions:-

(1) Employment of an attender in ~~the~~ each school to whip up attendance.

(2) Provision of teachers' quarters.

(3) Provision of Midday meals for pupils.

The proposals of the District Magistrate are dealt with in the note of Edn. and Public Health Department on pages 38-39 above. The following remarks are called for.

Pub gens No 49434/44/1

12-10-44
13 OCT 1944
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
52067 BEV

'K' on p69 cf

Para 3 on p70 CF

Para 4 on p70 CF

2. Employment of an attender in the schools to whip up attendance. The total number of schools to be opened is 16 – 10 by the District Board, Tinnevelly and 6 by the Missions agencies.

'B' on p45 CF

(a) District Board Schools. - Edn. and Public Health Department consider that the proposed attender may be on the grade of ~~a~~ peon with pay Rs 12-16 plus ~~daily~~ dearness allowance and that half the cost may be ~~given~~ paid to the District Board as Government subsidy. It does not seem necessary to employ an attender on a time scale of pay plus ~~daily~~ dearness allowance. The attender may

Para 2(1) on p38 above

87

A1

be treated as a menial paid from contingencies and allowed ~~daily~~ dearness allowance as in the case of similar menials if the President, District Board is satisfied that the attender has whole time duties. The half grant proposed towards the pay of attenders may be agreed to.

Dwd KRV 17.10.44

(b) Schools to be opened by Missions. In view of the fact that the ordinary grant is to be raised by half, no grant is proposed by E & P.H to the Missions towards the pay of the attender. Finance may agree with the Education and Public Health Department.

Para 2(1) on p38 above

Dwd KRV 17.10.44

3. Provision of teachers' quarters. Please see paragraph 2(2) of the note of Education and Public Health on pages 38-39 above. Finance may agree with Edn. and P. H. that free quarters need not be provided in addition to the special pay in the case of District Board schools.

Dwd KRV 17.10.44

4. Midday Meal. Please see paragraph 2(3) of the note of Edn. and Public Health on page 39 above. The views of Edn. and Public Health may be concurred in. The grant of free scholarships will it is presumed restricted to poor and deserving students. of Hon p35.

Dwd KRV 17.10.44

Statement on pp49-50 CF

'Z' on p50 CF

5. The cost of scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction was estimated at Rs 18,075 recurring per annum and Rs 16,700 non-recurring. This estimate did not include the cost on account of the grant of boarding scholarships to girl pupils reading in standards VI to VIII and forms I to III, as the D.P.I. promised to furnish details subsequently. These details have since been furnished by the D.P.I. - page 53 C.F. - and the cost is estimated at Rs 3,840 per annum recurring. ~~The grant of the subsidy proposed for the employment of the attender in the District Board schools will also increase the recurring cost.~~ The need for the grant of scholarships for teachers' training courses in addition to the stipends is for orders. See H on p.35 above.

21915
6600
28515

Perhaps special scholarships at 50% of the stipends might be given. Dwd

B

6. Education and Public Health will no doubt take orders in circulation including A.1 as to whether the scheme ~~satisfies the~~ will be considered essential ~~ity test to be~~ and treated as a Part II scheme for 1945-6.

KRV 17.10.44

Dwd 18.x.44

E.P.H.

50056

15/x/44

Fin U.O. 52067 BEV-1
BEV 18.10.44

25th O.H. Dept

~~A above~~ ~~The point may be further examined in consultation with the~~ Collector

Ed & P. H. Dept.

A in Finance's note on page 41 ante may be accepted.

2. B on page 41 ante has reference to paragraph 5 of page 48 C.F., wherein the D.P.I. has proposed the grant, to Maravar teachers undergoing training, of special scholarships of Rs.6 each in the case of men and of Rs.8 each in the case of women, in addition to stipends. Government now provide a stipend of Rs.8 a month for higher elementary training and of Rs.12 a month for Secondary Grade training. Finance Secretary would limit these special scholarships to one-half of the stipend amounts. This suggestion would not be sufficient to attract Maravar candidates for training in these days. It is better to provide the special scholarships as proposed by the D.P.I.

3. The case may now be submitted for orders as to whether the Director's scheme at pages 45-50 C.F., as modified by the D.M., Tinnevelly, at C.F.69-70 and the notes at p.39 et seq. may be considered as a Part II scheme for 1945-46. A.2 had proposed that he and A.4 (?) should discuss the matter with the D.P.I. - page 24 ante.

Not necessary now.

21.10.44

23/10

23/10

A2. A4. ~~A~~ A1

May go forward -

I would prefer the provision of a midday meal to poor students in place of Rs 2 or 3, & irrespective of scholarships. This will be the best attraction - & it should be possible to work it.

A

27 OCT 1944

I agree to the proposal. But where quarters are not provided for teachers they may be very irregular in attendance unless their residence in the village where the school is, is insisted upon.

I agree with A2 re meals. 27.10.44

residence may be insisted upon as suggested by A4

A on page 42 ante.

The grant of an allowance for "midday food" has been suggested by the District Magistrate and it has not entered into the calculations already made. The Director has proposed the opening of 16 schools and each school ~~has~~ been ~~sanctioned~~ estimated to enrol 60 pupils. If 50 per cent of the pupils ~~are~~ be considered ~~to be~~ poor, provision should be made for the supply of midday meals to 480 pupils. In another connection the Director has calculated the cost of providing midday meals at one anna per pupil per day. The cost of feeding 480 pupils will, on this basis ~~of this estimate~~ work out to Rs.6,600 a year. Of this Rs.4125 will have to be paid as grant to the District Board and the balance to aided agencies who are to open schools for Maravars. The calculations do not take into account the grant for the non-recurring expenditure (utensils, ~~pay of cook~~ etc.,) that may be incurred on the provision of meals. [The provision for midday meals has been calculated only in respect of pupils to be enrolled in the 16 schools to be newly opened. According to the Director there are 6,670 Maravar pupils already under instruction in general schools. It is presumed that the question of providing midday meals for these ~~meals~~ pupils need not be considered]

p 70 cf

This is too small for present day prices. May perhaps be accepted for estimate purposes just now

8.11.44

p 27 cf

For orders.

8.11.44

p 69 cf

The District Magistrate has suggested the employment of an attender in each of the schools to be newly opened for Maravar children. The Finance Department has noted that the attender to be employed may be treated as a menial ~~servant~~ paid from contingencies. They have agreed to the grant of a subsidy to the District Board toward their wages and dearness allowance of the attender. In the calculations in the Part II note it has been assumed that each attender has to be paid wages at a flat rate of Rs.12/- a month and a dearness allowance of Rs.10/- a month.

8.11.44

A draft Part II note is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Finance Department for perusal.

8.11.44

1.11.44

It may have to be decided whether the provision of midday meal is only for the poor Maravar pupils or for all poor pupils.

8.11.44

9

S The value of mid-day meals has now to be [illegible], I think for poor Maravar pupils alone (& not others) & for those enrolled in these special schools (& not those in the general schools). A2 may kindly confirm this & see the minutes of the other Advisers at p. 42 ante.

Od
11/11

Yes, I think
9/11
A2.

So. 11/11/44

: the Part II note may after appl., be sent to the Finance Dept. for perusal.

13.11 13.11.
14.11.44
14/11

Finance (B.E.V).

5777(S)-16
14.11.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
13 NOV 1944
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(Last Finance note on pp.40-41 above. Orders in circulation on p.42 above).

The reclamation of Maravars in the Tinnevelly Dt. is similar to the reclamation of Kallars and Koravars, the expenditure on which is now debited to "47 Miscellaneous Deptts." Though the expenditure proposed to be incurred for Maravars in the initial stage is restricted to educational activities for the duration of the war, the intention seems to be to expand the scheme relating to Maravars after the war on the same lines as those for Kallars and Koravars. In the circumstances, it is appropriate to debit the expenditure on the scheme dealt with in this file to a new sub-head of account "Reclamation of Maravars" under "47. Miscellaneous Departments" with the following sub-heads of appropriation and detailed heads:-

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
15 NOV 1944
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

60637 B.E.V
15.11.44

para 1 of D.O. on p 31 cf.

Sub-heads of appropriation.	Detailed heads.
1. Teaching.	Grants to Local bodies.
2. Buildings and Equipment.	Grants to Local Bodies. Grants to Private Bodies.
3. Scholarships.	
4. Other grants.	Special grants to local bodies for the supply of midday meals. Special grants to private bodies for the supply of midday meals. Grants for books and slates.

cf summary in Fin note on p17 above

E and P.H. may be requested to alter page 1 of the draft note suitably.

45

89

Subject to the above remarks, the draft note may be accepted.

TCM
18/11/44

Only Educational facilities are now proposed to be provided to the Children of the Maravars of the Tinnevelly District and the D.P.I. will be the disbursing authority for the Expr. proposed. The debit to "37 Edn" proposed by ~~Fin~~ E&PH may stand. If and when a Comprehensive scheme for their reclamation is sanctioned the Expr. may then be shown under "47 Miscellaneous". The Draft note may be accepted, subject to slight changes indicated in pencil. Either "Maravan" or "Maravar" may be used throughout. I think "Maravar" is correct.

AS2
5
E&PH

Ord
17.11.44

Ord
17.11.

E.P.H.

ES. 18.11

The pencil alterations made in the draft note have been initialled. The note may be sent to Press for printing.

Fin. U.O. 60637 ~~52067~~ B.E.V
18.11.44.

Yes please.

23.11.44

18.11.44 18.11.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 NOV 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

55025

85. A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR, 1939—c. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES—*cont.*

SUB-HEADS of appropriation. (1)	Strength. 1944-5. (2)	Strength. 1945-6. (3)	Details. (4)	Figures by detailed account heads. Accounts, 1943-4. (5)	Budget Estimate, 1944-5. (6)	Revised Estimate, 1944-5. (7)	Budget Estimate, 1945-6. (8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
			c. G. KOLLEGAL SILK FILATURES, KOLLEGAL				
c. G. 1. PAY OF OFFICERS.			AUTHORIZED—				
	1		General Manager 1 (2,000)—One-third cost		8,400		
			TOTAL—c. G. 1—AUTHORIZED		8,400		
c. G. 2. PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AUTHORIZED		19,700		
	11		Office Staff—Manager Accountant 1 (120—9/2—165); Cashier Accountant 1 (70—5/2—85—7½/2—100); Clerk 1 (50—70), 1 (30—55); Storekeeper 1 (30—55); Typist 1 (30—55); Attender 1 (19—30); Peons 4 (12—17); Shorthand Allowance 1 (25).				
	28		Factory Staff—Senior Assistant Manager 1 (300); Second Assistant Manager 1 (140—190); Boiler Foreman 1 (55—85); Foreman 1 (40—60); Silk-Store-Clerk 1 (30—55); Cocoon Store Assistant 1 (30—45); Mechanic 1 (30—45); Time-keeper 1 (28—37); Carpenter				

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PART II SCHEME FOR 1945-6.

[SUBJECT.—*Education of Maravars of the Tinnevelly district.*]

Summary.

Heads of account. (1)	Items of expenditure. (2)	Ultimate cost. Recurring. (3)	Ultimate cost. Non-recurring. (4)	Cost in 1945-6. Recurring. (5)	Cost in 1945-6. Non-recurring. (6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
37. Education—k. Primary—Direct grants to non-Government primary schools—B. Non-European—I. Ordinary areas—					
2. Buildings	Grant for construction of buildings for schools for Maravar children to be opened under private agencies.	..	9,000	..	9,000
3. Equipment ..	Supply of furniture and equipment for the new schools.	..	1,200	..	1,200
5. Other grants ..	Provision of midday meals for poor Maravar children in schools to be opened by private agencies.	2,475 or 2,500	..	2,475 or 2,500	..
	Supply of books and slates to pupils.	270 or 300	..	270 or 300	..
37. Education—l. Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education—A. Local bodies—I. Ordinary areas—					
4. Teaching	Subsidy to the District Board, Tinnevelly, towards the cost of opening ten schools for Maravars.	7,200	..	5,400	..
5. Buildings and equipment.	Subsidy to the District Board for the construction of buildings for and for the supply of equipment to the new schools.	..	6,500	..	6,500
6. Other grants ..	Provision of midday meals for poor Maravar pupils in Board schools.	4,125 or 4,100	..	4,125 or 4,100	..
37. Education—q. Scholarships—B. Non-European—I. Ordinary areas.	Grant of some special scholarships to Maravar pupils in schools.	16,975 or 17,000	..	16,975 or 17,000	..
	Total ..	31,045 or 31,100	16,700	29,245 or 29,300	16,700

The number of Maravar children of school age in the Tinnevelly district is approximately 29,000 (14,000 boys and 15,000 girls). Of these, about 6,700 now receive instruction. The number of schools intended specially for Maravar children is 19 and their aggregate strength a little over 800 (600 boys and a little over 200 girls). The large bulk of the Maravar children under instruction, therefore, attend schools intended for all classes of the population.

2. As part of the preliminary preparations for launching a comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of Maravars of the Tinnevelly district, the Government propose to provide additional schools in the area concerned and to offer certain other inducements with the object of bringing more Maravar pupils under instruction.

For the present, 16 new schools will be opened, ten to be managed by the District Board, Tinnevelly, and the other six by Missionary bodies. The district board will be given a Government grant equal to one-half of the recurring charges, and grants for the six schools under Missionary bodies will be assessed at 50 per cent above the ordinary rates, in view of the special conditions of Maravar areas. In both cases, the Government will meet the whole of the non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment. In the case of the six Mission schools, the buildings will also include teachers' quarters. Each school is intended for 60 pupils, both boys and girls. All the new schools will be open to non-Maravar pupils also. The district board will be authorized to provide books and slates free of cost to pupils in Standards I to V. Special grants will be given for the purpose to the Mission managements at the rate of 8 annas per pupil in each of the Standards I and II and Re. 1 per pupil in each of the Standards III to V.

3. It is also proposed to provide midday meals to the poor Maravar children attending the 16 proposed schools. On the assumption that 50 per cent of the Maravar pupils will be poor and that each meal will cost 1 anna, the cost of providing midday meals for 220 days in the school year works out to Rs. 6,600 a year. The district board will be given a subsidy for providing midday meals on this basis along with the monthly recurring subsidies for elementary education subject to adjustment in the usual course with reference to the actual expenditure on the item. The payment to aided schools will similarly be made quarterly along with the teaching grants.

4. The other special measures proposed by the Director of Public Instruction are—

(1) *Ordinary scholarships for Maravar pupils.*—(i) Scholarships to pupils in Standards III to V of the 16 schools at Re. 1 a month for each boy and Rs. 1–8–0 a month for each girl : as the number of Maravar girls compared to Maravar boys is still small in the existing schools (both specially intended for Maravars and others), scholarships at Rs. 1–8–0 each a month will be provided for Maravar girls reading in Standards IV and V of those schools also.

(ii) *Scholarships in Standards VI to VIII or in Forms I to III.—Maravar girls*—20 of Rs. 2 each a month ; 15 of Rs. 2–8–0 each a month ; 15 of Rs. 3 each a month ; *Maravar boys*—10 of Rs. 2 each a month ; 10 of Rs. 2–8–0 each a month ; 10 of Rs. 3 each a month.

(2) *Boarding scholarships in boarding schools.—Maravar girls—Standards VI to VIII or Forms I to III*—48 scholarships of Rs. 8 each a month for ten months in the year. *Forms IV to VI*—5 scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month, rising ultimately to 20 scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month. *Maravar boys—Forms IV to VI*—5 scholarships in each of the Forms at Rs. 6 each a month.

Note.—Holders of boarding scholarships to be given also fee remissions.

(3) *Training of teachers.*—Where qualified Maravar candidates offer to undergo teachers' training, they are to be given a special scholarship of Rs. 6 each a month, if men, and Rs. 8 each a month, if women, in addition to the usual stipend.

5. Education and Public Health Department propose that provision for the scheme be included in the Budget for 1945–6, as indicated in the summary at the top.

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN—14-11-44.

A draft order is submitted.

2. At p.48 C.F., the D.P.I. has proposed five scholarships for Marvar girls reading in Forms IV to VI, so far as the current year is concerned. He has visualized, however, an increase of this number to 20. It is difficult to say now whether there will be need for this increased number. For the moment it is sufficient to sanction the five scholarships. If there be need for more, the Director will doubtless address Government in due course.

3. It is also proposed to authorize the disbursement of the grant due to the Dt.Bd. after receiving a report that the schools have actually been opened.

4. The draft may issue.

15.4.45 S

20.4.45

[G.O. No. 626 Edn. d. 24-4-45] pp 75-78 CF

P20

pp79-80CF

~~cf. 21438 A.~~ from the

of 45 of 7.5.45.

Provision

for

reports that in vill

missing meals. to f

ten elementary sch

626 Est. of 24.4.45

for meal. A full

from Govt. funds to

meals. of the rate from 1 to 2 annas

enhanced the ~~increased from~~ ~~correspondingly~~

to be

is to be allowed in

of pupils to be brought

will have to be re

50% of the estimated number of p

~~centre~~

meals. ~~[illegible]~~

missing ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~.

2.

to prepare a sche

to poor pupils

meals centres in

selected missing

praising the c

Board pointed out the

~~[illegible]~~ points for a meal. (

applies for to raise the

asked formulate

level & revised rate

the ~~[illegible]~~

applies in

also

pp75-78CF Ⓥ

176 CF Ⓥ

Ⓥ

of 20 labels

Separate file

D.P.I. w.o. 3. The file may be sent to ~~the Finance Dept.~~ for remarks ~~before circulation~~ at an early date.

13.5.45 16.5.45 17.5.45 18/5/45.

D.P.I.

The file ~~has been~~ was withheld under the instructions from the Assistant Secretary as the D.P.I. had ~~again~~ just addressed the Govt. on the provision of midday meals, in connection with the utilisation of the Rs 20 lakhs provision for the purpose in the current year's budget. Now the position in regard to the supply of midday meals has been explained to the Director in the w.o. note sent to him ~~yesterday~~ separately. It may be hoped that the Director will submit definite proposals soon. The rate which he adopts for Tirunelveli Dt. in the proposals for the utilisation of the provision refd. to above ~~may be applied in the case of~~ Maravar pupils also. It does not appear that the case shd. again be sent w.o. to the Director as originally marked for orders. Finance may perhaps see ~~it. In the meanwhile with reference to para 1 on p 1 ante.~~

Not necessary

21.5.45

May L.O. till D.P.I.'s reply to the w.o. refce: as the other file is read. Then the two files may be dealt with together.

x since sent ... to Fin

5/6

6/6/45

5.6.45

6/6/45

The main file regarding the provision of midday meals has been sent to the Finance Dept. for remarks (on 8.6.45). In that file the D.P.I. has suggested a rate of one anna and a half for the supply of each meal against the rate of one anna originally proposed. If the increased rate is adopted in the case of Maravar pupils also the subsidy payable from Govt. funds will

x main circulated

Z

93

will have to be raised by 50 percent i.e. from Rs 4100 to Rs 6150. The rate of two annas suggested by the P.D.B. need not be accepted.

2. The file may be sent to the Finance Dept. for remarks before circulation.

18.6.45 18.6.45 21.6.45

Finance (E&PB)

U.O. H.W.O. 21438 A/45-1 22/6/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 23 JUN 1945 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

28573 EB

Notes on pp 1-3 above may be perused. In the file referred to at 'Z' on p 2 above, this Dept agreed to the proposal to raise the rate of a meal from one anna to one and a half annas. The same increased rate may be agreed to by this Dept in the present case. The subsidy payable by the Govt will then be increased from Rs. 4100 to Rs 6150 p.a.

A

25.6.45 27/6/45.

KRV 28.6.45 E&P.H.

Fin. U.O. 28573 EB-1 28.6.45

5/7

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 29 JUN 1945 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

29936

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. 7 - JUL 1945 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Ed. ~~& P.H. Dept.~~

The file may be circulated for orders with reference to the proposal at A above: the P.D.B wants a provision of two annas for a meal: it is proposed to allow 1½ annas.

30.6.45 30.6.45 4.7.45 5/7/45

Yes - but P.D.B. may still refuse

6.7.45

A draft memo is submitted for appl.

9.7.45 9.7.45 13.7.45 14/7/45

P83 cf [Memo No. 21438 A.2 d. 16.7.45]

94

Education and P.H.(A)Department.

C.No.37317.A. From the D.P.I. Roc.No.1288.E/45 dated 20-8-45.
C.No.37588.A. From the P.D.B. Tinnevelly, B.1.No.11529/45 dated 15-8-1945.

...

GRANT of scholarships to Maravar children - Supply of midday meals to poor children.

...

The D.P.I. raises the question whether Maravar pupils who are converts to christianity are eligible for scholarships to be awarded under G.O.No.626 Edn. dated 24-4-45. He suggests that such Maravar pupils should not be excluded from the scheme of scholarships on the ground that they do not profess the Hindu faith. The scheme initiated in the G.O. referred to above is to ensure that Maravars give up their criminal habits and improve their status ~~state,~~ by receiving education in schools. If by conversion it can be assumed that the Maravar children are free ~~clean~~ from the bad habits, there may not be a case for the grant of scholarships to the children. The objections raised in the notes to G.O.No.257.Edn. dated 18-2-41, will not apply to the present case as it is not the intention of the Govt. to provide special educational facilities to any community other than Maravars. For orders as to the reply to be given to the D.P.I. Perhaps the Collector may first be consulted.

A/

Collector first. Consulted.!

2. As regards the supply of midday meals, the P.D.B. suggests that the grant from Provincial funds should be fixed at 2½ annas a meal against 1½ annas now sanctioned. In the discussions which the P.D.B's in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor had with the Adviser it was accepted that a beginning should be made with the rate of one and three fourths annas. For orders whether the P.D.B. Tinnevelly may be informed of the recent decision to supply midday meals at 1¾ annas per meal and asked to act according to it. It may be noted that the P.D.B., North Arcot, has also reported that this rate of 1¾ annas is insufficient.

M

3. The Finance Department may see ~~before circulation.~~ Pub: also may see as para 1.

UNDER SECRETARY
21 SEP 194
1930
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

separate file

37317 A7
20.9.45

19.9.45

19.9.45

19/9/45

Pub: (Genl)

Public (Genl.) Dept.

The file has been sent to this department w.r.t. para 1~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ question above.

2/50

A

The orders issued in G.O.No.626 Edn. dated 24-4-45 is a part of a comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of the Maravars of the Tinnevelly district. The question has now been raised ~~as to~~ whether Maravar pupils who are converts to Christianity will be eligible for the scholarships to be awarded under the above G.O. It is proposed to consult the D.M. of Tinnevelly on this point. E.& P.H. may be requested to send the file to this department after the remarks ~~had~~ of the D.M. have been received.

Mu 24/9/45

A

24/9/45

Mu 24/9/45

E & P.H.

The file may be sent to the Finance Dept. for remarks as originally marked.

Pub. (Genl.)
U.O. 1920/45-1
d. 24/9/45.

25.9.45

25.9.45

26/9/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 SEP 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Finance (Exp.A.)

Please see the notes on pages 1-2 above.

37317A-2
27.9.45

42542

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 SEP 1945
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

2. Scholarships to Maravar pupils who are converts to Christianity: No remarks are called for in Finance pending ~~the receipt of~~ the Tinnevelly Collector's ~~remarks~~ reply to the proposed reference – cf. E.&P.H. Secretary's note at A on page 1 above.

Exp A

43749

3. Rate per midday meal. The rate sanctioned in G.O. 626 E.&P.H. d. 24.4.1945 was one anna per meal. On a representation received from the P.D.B., Tinnevelly, regarding the inadequacy of the rate, it was raised to one anna and six pies meal in conformity with the rate adopted for provision of midday meals to poor pupils in elementary schools in selected centres in each District – please see the notes on pages 51-53 of the Memo. on pp. 83-84 C.F. of N.F. ~~to~~ G.O. 626 E.&P.H. d. 24.4.1945. It is understood that this rate has since been increased to one anna and nine pies per meal for areas where compulsory education ~~has been~~ introduced. The proposal of E.&P.H. to extend ~~this~~ the same rate to the midday meals supplied to Maravar pupils and to inform the P.D.B., Tinnevelly, that he may act according to it may be accepted. (This will result in an increase of Rs. 1025 p.a. in the amount of subsidy payable to the Dt. Board by the Govt.)

V on p 76 CF of the file at (Q)

50

A

Did

Pro Exp. (B)

28.9.45.

29.9.45.

Did 1.10.45

E.&P.H.

Fin. U.O. 43748 Exp B
1.x.45

The orders on p 2 cf. & the memo on p 4 cf. are for app.

58 CF

p86 CF

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 OCT 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

4.10.45

4.x.45

6/10/45

p86 cf

[Issued as order No. 37317 A-3 d. 8.10.45]
Memo No. 37317 A-4 d. 8.10.45

p88 CF

Lr. No. 53676A from the Collector of Tinnevelly, Lr. Dis. No. 6129 of 45, d. 22.11.45

43813

p 17 cf

The Collector's ~~recommends~~ idea is that no distinction sh. be ~~ma~~ made between Hindu Maravar children and Christian Maravar children in the grant of scholarships. His view may be concurred in. Pub. & Finance may see the case for remarks.

UNDER SECRETARY
3854
19 DEC 1945
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

13.12.45

14.12.45

17/12/45

17.12.45

Pub. (Genl.)

37317A-5
18.12.45

5

Pub. (Genl) Deptt.

(This department last noted on p 1 ante)

The DM's remarks on A on p 2 ante has now been received & is at p 17 cf. It considers that no distinction should be made between Hindu Maravar Children & Christian Maravar children in ~~the~~ granting of scholarships under G.O. no 626 Edn. dt 24-4-45. This deptt may agree with the views of the D.M. ~~The~~ file may be passed on to Finance.

(2)
pp 77-78 cf

20/12/45

20/12/45

21/12/45 C.S.

Fin.

22/12/45 Finance

Pub (genl) no. 3854/45-1
24.12.45.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 DEC 1945
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

60728

Finance (Exp A)

(Previous Finance note on pp 2-3 above)

The question now under consideration is whether or not Christian Maravar children and Hindu Maravar children should be treated alike in regard to the grant of Scholarships under G.O. 626 Edn dt 24-4-45.

The remarks of the Dt. Magistrate Tinnevelly (He suggests that both may be treated alike.) is on p 17 CF. This Deptt. also may agree with the views of the Dt Magte.

The file may be returned to E.P.H.

29.12.45.

29.12.45

A.D.S.

Para 4 on pp 77-78 of (C)

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
31 DEC 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Jnl. No 6072 8 Expd
29.12.45

E.P.H. no

A draft memo is put up for appl.

3.1.46

3.1.46

4/1/46

4/1/46

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
7 - JAN 1946
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

[Memo No: 37317 A-7 d. 7-1-46]
p 107 cf

cluding Typewriters & Clothing.	856,000	730,000	1163,000	307,000 **

* Is made up of the following :--

Estimated Normal Expenditure.	300,000
Cost of 200 tons of White Printing paper additionally required.	90,000
	390,000

** Represents the increase over the estimate originally submitted by this office. The increase over the sanctioned grant is Rs. 433,000 (1163,000 - 730,000) for which additional appropriation is applied for.

1163,000
856,000
307,000

730,000
307
423

(a) Increase due to additional quantity ordered and also due to rise in prices.

(b) Increase due to rise in prices and to the small excess in the quantity.

(c) & (d). Increase due to rise in prices also due to small increase in quantity.

(e) Includes a sum of Rs. 47,300/- being the value of articles included in the Forecast of Stores required from England but purchased in India. Against this amount a sum of Rs. 36,400/- can be re-appropriated from Expenditure in England.

(f) Additional quantities of white printing and Glazed buff printing had to be ordered consistent with the demands of the Superintendent, Government Press, which were known only at the time of placing orders.

3/2

STATIONERY OFFICE, MADRAS,
Dated 12th November 1938.

for SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

12.11.38

Ct. 34300. Fro[illegible]D.B. Tinnevelly, No. [illegible].13.6
Endorsement of the D.P.I. No 5359/46 d. 2.10.194[illegible].

Sub. Supply of midday meals to Marava pupils.

.....

In 1945 Government sanctioned a scheme for the education of Maravars in the Tinnevelly district. The District Board was asked to open 10 elementary schools in localities where Maravars are mostly residing. ~~to accelerate~~ A subsidy was paid from Provincial funds towards the cost of opening these 10 schools. To accelerate ~~the~~ enrolment of ~~Mxxxxx~~ Maravar pupils in elementary schools the District Board was asked to supply midday meals to poor Marava children attending these 10 schools. It was estimated that each school would admit about 60 pupils and of these 30 children would be poor. On this basis, a recurring subsidy for supply of mid-day meals to 300 Marava children was promised to the district board each year. (each year's subsidy is determined with reference to the number of children fed subject to the maximum of 300).

p 76 CP A (Q) P

2. The P.D.B. in his letter read above requests that the maximum number fixed (300) should be raised to 600. The Director supports the request of the President. From the particulars furnished by the D.P.I. it seems that about 500 Maravar children are reading in the schools and about 500 more might seek admission in the 10 schools. The orders of Govt. are that midday meals should be supplied only to poor Marava children attending these 10 schools. It is not known how many of the 500 children now attending schools and of the 500 children who may seek admission are poor.

p 1 CP

p 5 CP

251
268

551
437
988

[illegible] line of calculation ~~made~~ [illegible] to G.P. above, 500 [illegible] be eligible
[illegible]

3. The Provincial Development Board which met on 18.9.1946 recommended that the scope of the scheme of ~~provision of~~ for supply of midday meals included in the Five Year Plan should be ~~reduced~~ curtailed. Inx view of this recommendation it is for orders whether the proposal of the P.D.B. to raise the number of children for whom midday meals should be supplied in the Marava schools can be accepted. Perhaps the case may be treated as special in as much as the Govt. are interested in the education of ~~the~~ backward communities, such as the Maravars. The file may be sent ~~the Finance department for remarks~~

The P.D.B. scheme is independent of the Central Scheme.
[illegible]

Yes; & the number may I think be increased to 500.
[illegible]

Remarks before circulation.

14.10.46
14.10.46

15/10/46

16.10.46

E.P.H. No. 34300 B2
16.10.46

Fin. (Exp. A)

Assistant … A
17 OCT 1946
Finance Department

5627

Please see the note on p. 1 above.

The proposal to increase the maximum number of pupils to be served with ~~pr~~ mid-day meals from 300 to 500 in order to enable the District Board to claim the subsidy therefor involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 4780/- p.a.

According to the statement furnished on p. 5 cf the total number of pupils enrolled in all the ten schools is only 519 as against 600 originally anticipated by the Govt. The existing limit of 300 pupils for whom the mid-day meals can be supplied free works out to more than 50 percent of the present strength. It does not ~~therefore~~ seem necessary to consider raising the limit from 300 unless ~~the total~~ strength of pupils in all the schools actually exceeds 600. The Govt. also cannot afford to undertake additional commitments in view of the need for economising expenditure in all possible directions. In the circumstances this dept. may suggest that the Dt. Board may be asked to limit the supply of free midday meals to the 300 poorest pupils. ~~who are poorer than the others~~

20.10.46
DWD

20.10.46
DWD

The scheme for the education of the Maravar children approved by the Govt. contemplates free feeding of only one half of the pupils attending the schools. The Dt. Bd. seems to have been rather indiscriminate in ~~feeding~~ admitting a larger number of pupils ~~the~~ for the benefit of free feeding. Having regard to the present strength of all the 10 schools, there seems to be no case for increasing the maximum strength to be fed from 300 to 500 as proposed by E. & P.H. If the actual number fed exceeds 300, the addl. cost will have to be borne by the Dt. Bd.

20.10.46
DWD
21.X.46

519 pupils

N. or p. 76 cf

Secretary to Government
20 OCT
Education and Public Health Dept.

6354
DWD

E.P.H. (B2)

Notes from page 1 ante may be read. It is for orders whether the proposal of Finance to limit the supply of free mid-day meals to the 300 poorest pupils will be accepted or this dept's proposal to increase the number to 500 will be pressed.

Min. note :- I would suggest that this is not the proper view to take. We are keen on improving Maravar education & free feeding of poor pupils is one of the inducements to make them send their children to schools. We should welcome increased enrolment, & not stifle it on the ground that the cost of feeding poor children might increase. We may press our proposal.

28.10.46

Maravars are backward, & they should be encouraged. The proposal may be pressed

TSA
29.10.46

I agree with H.M.(E)
1/11/46

28/10/46

Secretariat, Edn. and P.H. Dept.
10 NOV 1946
Government of Madras

83517 6 RH

A draft memo is submitted. Finance may see before issue.

[illegible]
19.11.46.

[illegible]
19/11/46 Finance

EAPH dis 34300 B.
21.11.46

Fin. (Exp. A)

Please see the previous Fin. note on pp. 2 - 3 above and the orders in circulation on p. 3 above.

The draft memo may be accepted. The add. expr. will be met from the provision of Rs 46,96,300 ~~[illegible]~~ made in the current years' Budget for "Provision for midday meals" under "37. P. A. I. Ordy Assts — (ii) P. W. R. 3 Other Grants". An addn may be made to the draft to this effect.

[illegible]
25.11.46.

MR
25. 11. 46.

[illegible]
25/11/46

O.S.
EPH

Fin. no 63662 Exp
25.11.4

63662

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 NOV 1946
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

EAPH Dept. B2

A para has been added to the draft order as suggested by Finance. It may issue.

[illegible]
27.11.46

[illegible]
27/11/46

[Such additions are made only when payments are made & are not necessary in drafts of this kind]

[illegible]
28/11/46

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
72680
26 NOV 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

16-12

99