Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 793

DATED 28-12-96

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Deciding for certain reasons that the Mangalore College will for the presen be continued as a Govt institution and requesting the D.P.I to report how it has come about that the Konkanis have ceased to attend the Govt Colleg and started a rival School.

BACK PAPERS.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } 1896. Enclosures
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G.O., No. 793, 28th December 1896.

Miscellaneous.

Declining to accept the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to transfer the Mangalore College from departmental management to the management of a local Committee and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to report how it has come about that the Konkanis have ceased to attend the Government College and started a rival school.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 11th July 1896.
No.—7302.

With reference to the resignation of Mr. Godley in November last of his appointment as Headmaster of the Mangalore College, I have the honour to address Government on the question of the retention of the college as a Government institution. I understand that Government considers itself morally bound to place a graduate of an English University at the head of the college so long as it continues to be managed by Government. This decision seemed to me to render it expedient to reopen the question, which has come up on several occasions during the past ten or twelve years, of the transfer of the management of the college to some local body. On my return from furlough in September 1894, I wished to reopen the question of Mr. Godley's appointment, but I was informed that it was too late to do so. The resignation of Mr. Godley seems to give me the opportunity which I could not obtain in 1894 of submitting the question for reconsideration.

2. Before formulating specific proposals, let me here give a brief sketch of the history of the institution. This will show that from the outset the Government contemplated the possibility of the school being some day managed by some other agency than Government.

As early as 1863, the principal inhabitants of Mangalore and its neighbourhood expressed a great desire for English education of a higher class, but were told by Mr. Garthwaite, who was then Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and South Canara, that they should show the sincerity and force of their desire by coming forward with a sum sufficient to endow in part at least the Government school they asked for. Accordingly a subscription list was opened in November 1864, and by September 1865 the amount collected had reached the munificent sum of Rs. 65,000. Mr. Garthwaite then strongly recommended to the Director the establishment of a Provincial school at Mangalore and the Collector of the district, to whom also the people had addressed a petition, gave his strong support to the recommendation of the Inspector. Mr. E. B. Powell, who was then the Director of Public Instruction, also strongly recommended the establishment of a Provincial school, suggesting at the same time that the amount that had been subscribed by the people might be carried to the general credit of Government. Government was pleased in G.O., No. 264, dated 21st September 1865, to sanction the establishment of a Provincial school at Mangalore, but directed that the balance of the subscriptions, after deducting the amount required for the building, should be invested in Government securities as a special endowment for the payment of the salaries of certain of the teachers employed in the school. In 1867 Government was requested by the Managing Committee of the Provincial School Fund to reconsider the above decision regarding the investment of the fund, and to sanction the adoption of the course recommended by the Director of Public Instruction. This, Government declined to do and adhered to the original decision (see G.O., No. 81, dated 19th March 1867). This decision is important as I shall presently show. This school was thus originally a Provincial school established under G.O., No. 264, dated 21st September 1865, in response to the wishes of the native community, who had evinced their desire for higher English education, by liberally subscribing towards the institution. A part of the subscription was appropriated to the erection of a building and the balance was, according to paragraph 3 of the Government Order quoted above, invested in Government securities as a special endowment. The rejection of the Director's recommendation to merge the fund in the general revenues was deliberate, as will be seen from paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 81, dated 19th March 1867. The reference in this paragraph to the Educational despatch of 1854 and to "the declared intentions of Government eventually to confine its educational functions to grants-in-aid of local efforts and to inspection and supervision" unmistakably points to the Government having contemplated the possibility of this institution passing some day under the management of a local body; and the formation of a separate endowment out of the public subscription seems to have been intended as a provision for such a contingency. In accordance with the wishes of the subscribers, a British University graduate, Mr. W. E. Ormsby, was appointed to the school. He was succeeded by another British University graduate, the late Dr. Bradshaw. The headmastership was then held by Mr. Moss, a European, originally sent out by the Secretary of State for the Government Normal school and who graduated in the Madras University. Mr. Moss was connected with the school till his retirement on the 1st April 1893. Messrs. Flanagan and Messinier held the post sub. *pro tem.* successively till January 1895, when Mr. Godley, a British University graduate, was appointed by Government. Mr. Godley resigned the place in November 1895.

3. After this outline of the history of the College, I now proceed to detail the steps taken by me in dealing with the question. I visited Mangalore in November last mainly for the purpose of consulting with the Collector and some of the leading inhabitants of the town on the future of the College. In addition to the numerous and prolonged interviews I had with the gentlemen most interested in the future of the College, a meeting was held in Mr. Welsh's house on Saturday 23rd November at which the following gentlemen were present :—

W. H. Welsh, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate.
M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Rao Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council.
Rai Bahadur N. Shiva Rao.
Haji Abul Bagr Beari, Khan Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Bhat Avargal, B.A., B.L.
,, G. Krishna Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.
,, S. Raghunatha Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff.
,, K. P. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.
,, K. Rama Rao Avargal.
,, A. Subba Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.
,, B. Padmanabha Baliga Avargal, B.A.
,, N. Subba Rao Avargal.

Previously to this conference, a meeting had been held of some of the leading inhabitants for the purpose of considering my proposal to transfer the College to a local body. This meeting brought to light considerable divergence of opinion: the views of one party finding expression in draft memorial **A**, while those of the other party were in terms of the draft memorial marked **B**. Both these memorials were brought up at the meeting held at Mr. Welsh's house—the representatives of both memorials being present. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the following propositions were put to the meeting :—

I. That the College be maintained as a Government institution, and, if possible, in a higher state of efficiency than at present.

For this proposition four gentlemen voted, namely,

M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Bhat Avargal.
,, K. P. Rama Rao Avargal.
,, B. Padmanabha Baliga Avargal.
,, A. Subba Rao Avargal.

II. That the College be maintained as a Government institution, and, if possible, in a higher state of efficiency than at present; but, if Government does not think it advisable to continue the College as a Government institution on a slightly better footing, the same may be made over to a permanent committee.

For this proposition five gentlemen voted, namely,

M.R.Ry. G. Krishna Rao Avargal.
" K. Rama Rao Avargal.
" T. M. Rama Rao Avargal.
" S. Raghunatha Aiyar Avargal.
Rai Bahadur N. Shiva Rao Avargal.

Haji Abul Bagr Beari, Khan Bahadur, and M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao did not vote.

III. That, in the event of the College being handed over to a Committee, the Committee shall consist of the following:—

The Collector of the district.
The District and Sessions Judge.
The Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality.
The Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
The Principal of the College.

IV. That, in the event of the College being handed over to a Committee, Government will give all possible facilities for allowing assistant masters in the Government service to be on the staff; and that the requests made in paragraphs 11 to 17 inclusive of the memorial marked A be granted.

Propositions III and IV were accepted without a dissentient voice. But it will be gathered from the above proceedings of the meeting and from both the memorials that the general feeling of those who were consulted was in favour of the College continuing as a Government institution. Those who voted for the first resolution wished to leave things as they are, or, in other words, to give merely a direct negative to the proposal to transfer the College from Government to a Committee. Those who voted for the second proposition, though preferring that things should remain as they are, were willing to consider the proposal and recognized the fact that in the course of events it might be expedient or even necessary to transfer the College from Government to a Committee. This proposition having been carried, all were agreed that, assuming that the College was to cease to be a Government institution, its future continuance and prosperity should be guaranteed in the ways set forth in propositions III and IV.

4. In deciding whether it is expedient to hand over the College to a local Committee, too much stress should not be laid on the consideration that the majority of the people are in favour of the College continuing as a Government institution. Probably very few of the useful reforms that have been made in this Presidency would have been effected if Government had been guided exclusively or mainly by the wishes of the majority of the people concerned. Some years ago, after the constitution of local boards and municipalities, my predecessor had to consider the question of handing over to such bodies the majority of Government Colleges and schools for boys and the conditions under which such transfer should be made. It has been said, and I think truly, that the management of schools and colleges comes well within the sphere of local self-Government—that if people claim the privilege of being allowed to manage their own local affairs they will surely ask to be allowed to manage their educational institutions. But, in point of fact, it often happens that those who inveigh the loudest against Government control of local affairs are the strongest in their opposition to any attempts to transfer the control of educational institutions from Government to the people themselves. If Government had been guided by the wishes of the people themselves, I am of opinion that very few schools and Colleges would have been transferred to them under the Local Fund Act or the District Municipalities Act. I promised the representatives of the people of Mangalore that the fullest opportunity would be afforded them of laying their views before Government, but I would here remark that, if Government should consider it expedient on public grounds to transfer the college, the transfer should not be set aside merely because the people do not like it.

5. In support of the expediency of the transfer I would adduce the following considerations:—

(1) It is in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Commission, as the following references will show.

(680-32). In dealing with the question of the withdrawal of Government from the management of existing colleges, the Colleges should, it is said, be considered as divided into three classes: (i) those from which it is premature to withdraw, on the ground that they are and will long continue to be the institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends: (ii) those which might be transferred with advantage as a measure promising useful political results, to local bodies guaranteeing to maintain them permanently, in full efficiency and in such a way as to make them adequate for all the wants of the localities: (iii) those which have been unsuccessful or the cost of which has been out of proportion to their utility and from which Government might advantageously withdraw even with less stringent guarantees for permanent efficiency.

(680- 3) The Government of Madras should consider the propriety of dealing with its second-grade colleges on the principles applicable to the second or third class as may be deemed advisable in each case.

(680-27) Aid at specially liberal rates should be offered for a term of years to local bodies willing to undertake the management of Government institutions for collegiate or secondary instruction.

(680-28) In the event of any Government college being transferred to local bodies, provision should be made for the legal transfer to such bodies of all educational endowments, buildings and other properties belonging to such institutions in the hands of Government.

(680-29) In the event of any Government college being transferred to local bodies, the incumbents of offices under Government be secured in the enjoyment of all their existing rights and privileges.

(2) Owing to the transfer to local bodies or the closure of all the Government second-grade colleges except the Mangalore College, it has become extremely difficult to provide the latter with an efficient staff—a difficulty which is intensified by the geographical insularity of Mangalore. As long as there were many Government colleges of the second grade, a regular body of teachers suitably qualified could be kept up, and transfers of teachers from one college to another could be made when necessary. The best teachers could also look forward to the better-paid appointments existing in the larger and more important of these colleges. In those days there were, moreover, Government high schools from which the best masters were selected for work in the second-grade colleges. But all this has been changed and the Mangalore College stands in lonely isolation from other Government institutions. It cannot look to the first-grade colleges for a supply of teachers, because the assistants in these colleges are a specially selected class of men who take part in the B.A work as well as in the work of the F.A. classes. Nor is it often that an opportunity occurs that it is advisable to transfer teachers from the one second grade to any of the three first-grade colleges. The consequence is that the members of the Mangalore College find themselves in a *cul de sac* as far as prospects of promotion are concerned.

(3) Another measure that has tended to lower the status and efficiency and the attractiveness of the Mangalore College is the bringing of the Headmastership within the Upper Subordinate service (Scholastic branch). Formerly the Headmaster's salary was fixed at Rs. 500; but though it is practicable to bring the Headmaster into the first grade of that service (Rs. 400—20—500), the appointment is looked upon as one which may carry any salary between the above figure and Rs. 200.

(4) The difficulty in the appropriate and efficient staffing of the college has been increased by the recent decision of Government to the effect that the college, as long as it continues under Government management, should be provided with a

European Headmaster from one of the English Universities. As the department is at present constituted, the holder of the appointment can at the best begin on a salary of Rs. 400 only rising by annual increments to Rs. 500. Such a salary is insufficient to induce an English University graduate of any distinction to accept the appointment, or if he does accept it, to stay in it. What has happened in the case of Mr. Godley I clearly foresaw from the beginning: the first opportunity of bettering his prospects was taken advantage of. If the Headmaster had a fair prospect of getting into the graded service or into one of the appointments until recently reserved for the graded service, he might be willing to remain in the appointment until such opportunity occurred. But these opportunities come only after long intervals. Moreover, most of these appointments can only be held by specialists, and the Headmaster of a second-grade college is not likely to be a scientific specialist. If a vacancy in the higher appointments was more frequent and when it did occur was filled by the promotion of the Headmaster of the Mangalore College, that institution would come to be regarded as the training ground for the future holders of the higher appointments; and while it would on that account attract a better class of men, the college itself would suffer the usual evils resulting from a frequent change of Headmasters.

(5) The reorganization scheme upon which I hope soon to receive orders places the Headmastership of the Mangalore College in the Provincial Service. If the appointment is to be held by a European, a graduate of an English University, it will be necessary to transfer the appointment from the Provincial to the European Service. But unless much stronger reasons than I can furnish are to be adduced, it will be difficult to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction for an increase in the number of the European Members of the department.

(6) I tried to impress upon the people of Mangalore how groundless their fears were that the college would lose by being transferred to a local body. I admit that there is a certain prestige attaching to Government management, but that will not count for much, unless the institution is kept in a higher state of efficiency than non-Government institutions. My own opinion is that the college would gain more than it loses by the direct local interest and pride of possession which would arise if the college were under the management of a local committee. The main objection which I met with arose from jealousy or want of confidence between the two great sections of the community, the Saraswats and the Konkanis. The feeling between them cannot be characterized as one of bitterness or dislike, but rather as one of mutual distrust. This feeling reached its climax in educational matters some years ago, when the Konkanis in the face of strong opposition started a school of their own, which under the name of the Canara High school is now one of the best schools on the West Coast. The opening of this school has seriously affected the strength of the school classes of the Government College by drawing away from it most of the Konkani boys. The consequence has been that though the Government College is open to all classes of the community the school department has become virtually a Saraswat school. I went to Mangalore thinking it might be possible to form a committee representative of the different sections of the community, but I was soon convinced of the impossiblity of such a committee being formed or, if formed, proving workable. Hence the committee suggested in paragraph 3 *supra*. It has to be borne in mind that it is not the town of Mangalore alone but the district also that should be represented on the college committee, the endowment having been subscribed by the inhabitants of the district and town. The town would be represented by the Chairman of the Municipality and the district by the Collector; while the presence on the committee of the District Judge and the Inspector of Schools would be evidence of the broad unsectarian basis of the college. I am also of opinion that the institution should be known as "The Canara College." This would help to keep in the foreground the fact that the college is the college of the district, endowed by funds collected from all parts of the district. I am convinced that if the inhabitants of South Canara would come to look upon the institution as their own college, an interest in it, a love for it, and a pride in its success would grow up, which would not only be of immense good to the college itself, but would react on the people themselves leading them unconsciously to forget their petty sectarian differences in hearty co-operation for the common weal.

6. I now proceed to remark briefly on the two memorials A and B. Both the memorials join in urging—

(1) that as Government originally accepted the large sum of Rs. 65,000 subscribed by the people, there is a state obligation to maintain the Mangalore College as a Government institution,

(2) that the question now raised has been already decided in G.O., No. 568, dated 21st October 1887, which says that "the Government having considered Mr. Wynne's letter resolve to make no further change at present in the position of the Government College and High school at Mangalore,"

(3) that the late Mr. Grigg who was opposed to the transfer of the institution to the Municipal Council or to a local committee had strongly recommended its retention as a Government institution.

Both memorials apprehend that what is now proposed is either the abolition of the college or its transfer to the Municipal Council or to a local committee of native gentlemen; and they both pray that in consideration of the geographical position of the district without any direct railway communication with the educational centres of the Presidency, the college be raised to the first grade. But their views on the question of the management of the college are divergent, for one section of the memorialists (B) strongly urge its continuance, under departmental management, giving reasons which are good only as showing that Government should maintain the education of the district on an efficient footing, but which have no bearing on the question of maintaining the college as a Government rather than as an aided institution. The other section (A) acquiesce in the proposal, if Government thinks it necessary or expedient, to transfer the institution to a local committee constituted as it is proposed to be in paragraph 3 of this letter. Only, they require certain conditions which are detailed in paragraphs 11 and 17 of the memorial A. Before proceeding to remark on these conditions, I would briefly answer the objections raised by both the Memorialists to Government withdrawing from the direct management of the college—

(i) The first objection is that the proposal of Government to withdraw from the mangement of the college is a violation of the people's trust implied in their acceptance of the large sum of Rs. 65,000 subscribed by the people towards the upkeep of the institution. It is needless for me to repeat the remarks I have already made on this point in paragraph 2. Suffice it to say that, as the sum was not carried to the general credit of Government but has been formed into a separate endowment, the so-called state obligation referred to by the Memorialists cannot be recognized.

(ii) The second objection is that the question has been already decided in G.O., No. 568. Educational, dated 21st October 1887. But there is nothing in this order to show that the question cannot be reopened; on the contrary, the use of the words *at present* left Government the right to reopen the question at any time.

(iii) The memorialists refer to the views once held by the late Mr. Grigg that the Mangalore College should be retained as a Government institution. In answer to this, I would point out that Mr. Grigg afterwards changed his mind and recommended the transfer of the college to the Municipal Council after ascertaining the views of the Collector of the district. His objections to the transfer of the college to a local body do not apply to the present proposal, for the constitution of the committee to whom the institution is to be transferred provides sufficient safe-guards against the evils apprehended by Mr. Grigg.

(iv) As to the fears of the Memorialists regarding the future of the college, I need hardly point out how groundless their fears are. It seems to me that the only hope of the college rising in efficiency and grade as well as in prestige lies in its being put under a committee as now proposed.

(v) The memorialists refer to several instances which prove the existence of a liberal public spirit among them and claim on this account special consideration at the hands of Government. The existence of this liberal public spirit is to my mind one of the strongest assurances that the college, if transferred to the district representatives, would be a success. If the people were apathetic and illiberal, it would be useless to think of entrusting the college to them.

(vi) There is only one more objection to the present proposal, which the two sections of the memorialists join in urging, and that is the difficulty of securing the services of a competent English graduate for the post of Headmaster of a college under the management of a local committee. As far as I can see, there is no reason why a European graduate should not be on the staff of a college managed by a local committee. Considering the salary available for the appointment it would be easier, I should think, to get a European to serve under a committee than to serve under Government as manager of the college. For, a European appointed by Government compares his salary with that given to other Government servants, while a European serving in the college under a committee would compare his salary with that given by other committees. The Coimbatore College under a native committee, the Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat, under the municipal management, the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, all have English graduates at their head.

I now proceed to remark on the conditions on which the Memorialists (A) seem inclined to accept the present proposal to transfer the college to a local committee—

(i) The first condition is that the endowment connected with the college should be made over to the local committee with an equal contribution from Government. The endowment would be made over as a matter of course, but I am doubtful whether funds would permit of an equal contribution from Government. Moreover, the Grant-in-Aid Code provides for payment of a *moiety* of local contributions for the endowment of professorships, scholarships, etc. But payment of a third salary grant takes the place of such endowment grants. No manager can claim an endowment grant towards the emoluments of a professor and also claim a salary grant on his behalf.

(ii) The second condition is that, as the college has already suffered considerably in prestige, the staff should be strengthened by the appointments of a Principal and a Vice-Principal, and that Government should give the necessary financial help. I see no objection to this condition being complied with.

(iii) The third condition suggested by the memorialists is that, in order that the Principal may be in touch with the students, free quarters should be given to him near the college buildings. The question of providing free quarters for the Principal is one for future consideration. It will not be done so long as the college is a Government institution.

(iv) The memorialists then refer to certain acoustic difficulties experienced in connection with the college building and to the proposals made by the late headmaster for the removal of those difficulties. They consider that if these proposals were carried out, the symmetry of the hall would be spoiled, and they recommend the construction of an upper story. I concur in all that is said about the bad acoustic properties of the building, but I hardly think that an upper story will be needed unless the college is raised to the first grade. The memorialists may, at any rate, be assured that everything will be done to put the building in thorough order before handing it over to a committee.

(v) The memorialists require certain improvements to be made in the college play ground. These I consider to be very important and they should be carried out.

(vi) I agree with the memorialists in almost all that they say in paragraph 17 about the constitution of the committee and the internal management of the college, but I doubt whether it is advisable to make the Principal a member of the committee.

(vii) The last point touched upon by the memorialists relates to the net cost of the college department, which, they think, should be borne by Government. But I think it would be better to give grants, on a liberal scale, if necessary, than to pay the net cost. The Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat, and the Brennen High School, Tellicherry, which were for some years in receipt of net cost from Government have elected aid on the salary grant system as the change was found one of advantage to them.

7. There remains to consider the financial aspect of the proposed transfer. In this light it is worth while to consider the future of the institution (1) as at present constituted a second-grade college with a high school department, (2) as a second-grade college without a high school department (the existing high schools in the town and district supplying the materials), and (3) as a first-grade college with a high school department.

(1) If the college were to continue as at present constituted as a second-grade college with a high school department, the financial effect would be—

Scale of establishment and other charges.

	RS.
Principal	400
First assistant	150
Second ,, ...	100
Third ,, ...	80
Fourth ,, ...	60
Pandits (30 + 20) Sanskrit and Canarese	50
Gymnastic instructor	20
Drawing master	25
	885
Clerk	20
Peons (3)	21
Sweeper and scavenger	7
Ordinary contingencies	15
Total per mensem	948
Total per annum	11,376
Library, taxes and special contingencies (at about Rs. 100 per month)	1,224
	12,600

Receipts from fees, grants and endowments.

Fees, College department (average number 60 per term Rs. 2,040 at Rs. 34, allowing for half fees for Muhammadans, etc., per annum, Rs. 3,800)	3,800
Fees, School department (the average number of fully-paying pupils in the sixth, fifth and fourth forms may be taken as 50, 20 and 24, respectively. The annual income will then be, allowing for half fees for Muhammadans, Rs. 50 × 19 + 20 × 17 + 24 × 15).	3,200
Grants, 12 ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Rs. 885).	3,540
Endowment receipts	2,100
Total ..	12,640

The college will thus be fully self-supporting on the salary grant system, taking credit for a third grant for each teacher. If the strength which has been calculated with reference to the average of the previous years should fall, which I do not, however, apprehend, the Principal may be given a half grant instead of a third grant, as the Code allows half salary grants for graduates of non-Indian Universities possessing high academical qualifications and as such a person will, as a rule, be selected as Principal ; and the enhanced grants will cover any decrease under fees.

(2) If the college were to continue as a second-grade college without the High School department, the receipts and charges would be less, but it would still be necessary to employ a Principal on Rs. 400 as I consider this is the *minimum* salary

for which a good English graduate can be secured. The receipts and charges will approximately be as shown in the following summary :—

The scale of establishment and other charges.

	RS.
Principal	400
Assistant	150
Pandits (half time)	35
Gymnastic instructor (half time)	10
Clerk	15
Peons (2)	14
Sweeper and scavenger	5
Ordinary contingencies	10
Total per mensem	639
Total per annum	7,668
Library, taxes and special contingencies (at about Rs. 50 per mensem)	600
Grand Total	8,268

Receipts from fees, grants and endowments.

Fees, College department, as shown under (1)	3,800
Grants, 12 (⅓ of Rs. 595)	2,380
Endowment receipts	2,100
Total	8,280

The net cost to Government on account of the college during the three years ending with 1894-95 as per final figures adopted in the annual reports was Rs. 4,995, Rs. 3,703 and Rs. 2,655, which gives an average of Rs. 3,784. The amount of grants under (1) and (2) will thus be below the average. But as the college may on its transfer to a committee claim grants for library and furniture and apparatus also, the cost to Government will almost remain the same as at present. The only relief to Provincial funds is the pension liability.

(3) The constitution of the institution as a first-grade college cannot take place as long as it remains under the direct management of the department. It is not only against the policy enunciated by the Education Commission, but is also impracticable on financial and other grounds. But it would be possible for a Representative Committee like that proposed to realize this end if it could raise from local subscriptions about Rs. 2,500 a year. Considering the liberal-mindedness of the inhabitants of the district, there ought to be no difficulty in securing the above subscription in view of the advantage of having a first-grade native college on the west coast. The receipts and charges may be estimated as below :—

Scale of establishment and other charges.

	RS.
Principal	500
Vice-Principal	350
Lecturer in History, Mathematics or Logic and Philosophy	200
Assistant Lecturer	150
Assistant	125
Do.	100
Do.	80
Do.	60
Pandits (2)	50
Gymnastic Instructor	20
Drawing master	25
	1,660
Other charges	90
Total per mensem	1,750
Total per annum	21,000
Library, rents and other special contingencies at Rs. 125 a month.	1,500
	22,500

Receipts from fees, grants and endowments.

	RS.
Fees in the B.A. classes assuming the total strength at 30	2,520
Fees in the F.A. classes and the Upper Secondary department	7,000
Half grants for the Principal and Vice-Principal	5,100
Third grants for the other teachers	3,240
Endowments	2,100
	19,960

The increased expenditure on salary grants would amount to between four and five thousand rupees if the college were to work with the full staff above suggested. But this increase Government could not grudge considering the voluntary efforts of the people of the district in the cause of higher education.

8. Should Government decide to transfer the college to the Representative Committee above recommended, effect might be given to the change from 1st January 1897. But if the proposals are approved of generally, I would request that, before any final decision is arrived at, a copy of my letter be sent to each of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting held at the Collector's house last November (see paragraph 3 *supra*) as well as to the District and Sessions Judge for an expression of their views.

ENCLOSURES.

A

Petition—from the inhabitants of the district of South Canara.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—Mangalore, the 22nd November 1895.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—In response to your requisition calling for an expression of our views with regard to the transfer of the Mangalore College to a representative body, we beg to lay before you the following circumstances for your kind consideration. As the representative of the Government, to whom the education of its subjects is entrusted, we cannot deny that the present question has been viewed by you with as much concern as it can possibly receive from us. We trust therefore you will be pleased to take such steps to safeguard the interests of education in our district as, in view of local circumstances, may be necessary.

2. The question of the transfer or the abolition of the college was first opened by your predecessor in office, the late Mr. Grigg, who urged in his letters recorded in G.O., No. 250, dated 18th April 1885, in the most emphatic manner the retention of the college as a provincial institution. It was then thought undesirable to abandon an obligation which the State incurred in accepting people's trust, while the transfer of the trust with every safeguard for its fulfilment to the Municipality was also deprecated by him. Even if it is granted that the circumstances referred to by him do not exist at present, we beg to state that such a fluctuating state of things may not be counted upon in settling the fate of a college which should—none will deny—abide as one of the permanent institutions of the district.

3. The question was reopened by Mr. Grigg in his letter No. O-36, dated 27th May 1887, in which he advocated the transfer of the college to Municipality on the ground of its anomalous position as the only one of its kind in the Presidency. We beg to be forgiven if with all deference to the memory of such a great educationist we fail to see the force of this argument as the anomaly—if such it really is—is not so serious as to nullify either State obligation or the fears entertained by him in his previous letter. In making the proposal, however, he advised the Government to call for the Collector's report on the subject and to retain the institution rather than hand it over to a private body; for he discountenanced the idea of the Government handing over the institution to a Native Committee. The argument which if true of other districts, is for local reasons, of the singular force here.

4. The matter was accordingly referred to Mr. Wynne who was asked to report if a satisfactory committee could be formed to which he would recommend the transfer. The transfer of the college was unanimously condemned at a representative meeting convened by him in which view he himself concurred; and when it was suggested that owing to the large number of denominations in Canara, a fairly satisfactory committee could be formed only with the Collector and Judge as Presidents, he did not recommend the plan as the appointment of Government servants as ex-officio members of private bodies was in his experience highly objectionable. The matter was then set at rest by G O., No. 568, dated 21st October 1887, that "The Government having considered Mr. Wynne's letter, resolve to make no further change at present in the position

of the Government College and High School at Mangalore." It may be proper to state here that when Lord Wenlock visited the institution in 1893, he reassured us that there was no intention of making any change in its status.

5. The abolition of the college—the only course open if the Government is anxious to have their hand free—is, in justice to the claims of a remote district which pays a surplus of several lakhs of rupees into the Imperial Treasury, and the only one not connected with the Railway system of Southern India, a thing which we trust the Government will never seriously contemplate. It is an unfortunate thing regretted by Mr. Powell thirty years ago that we are disconnected from the Canarese Province of Mysore or the Canarese-speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency which has so much narrowed the field to us of South Canara that our youths go into voluntary exile to Burma and other places scarcely before they are out of their teens. We must then deplore the catastrophe. Should abolition be an accomplished fact which would in addition to the disadvantages arising from necessities of our position deprive us even of the means of imparting a secular education to our children. It may not be out of place to mention here that for the establishment of a secular college we came forward so liberally with an endowment of Rs. 65,000; that we have markedly shown our loyalty by one of the largest contributions to the Jubilee fund and that even our school-going children have more than once shown an amount of public interest which has not often been exhibited elsewhere and for which the Government has very much commended them. Mr. Powell, we learn, recommended us to the special consideration of the Government on account of our unexampled liberality; and we are sure that the Government will not be unmindful of its obligation.

6. We venture to think that in contemplating the transfer or abolition of this College it is not your purpose to seek financial relief; for statistics go to show that the net cost to Government is considerably less than the aid the college would have earned, if it were only an aided college, and we are sure that if some means can be found for transferring the college the Government will help liberally a people who have ever shown great public spirit.

7. It may perhaps be thought that the college has lost in the course of the last five or six years much of its old prestige and that it is impolitic for the Government to keep it. Without denying it we beg to think that in the course of half a decade there has not been such an intellectual degeneration among the boys of a district, in reviewing the report of which Mr. Grigg once paid the high compliment that the intellectual calibre of the boys on the West Coast was superior to that of those of the Telugu or Tamil country. We therefore venture to think that the downward progress is due to causes not past remedy. It is therefore that we memorialized the Government for an English graduate for our Headmaster last year—less with a view to stand upon our rights which if explicitly not acknowledged, have implicitly been granted—than to improve the tone and teaching in the College. It is a fact whose significance is worth noticing also that the F.A. results have not been below par except perhaps last year while it is the Matriculation results that have very much discredited the institution.

8. We therefore beg to think that whether the college is maintained as a Government institution or an aided college, it has short shrift indeed under a native Headmaster and unless proper checks are placed upon the work of every teacher.

9. Missionary effort has thus done so much for the East Coast and the Railway offers facilities there which are matched only by the severity of our monsoon and the consequent difficulty of communication with the East. Our boys—for nearly all go to Madras for B.A.—have to rough it out on the East Coast amidst a people more foreign to us of Canara by language, custom and everything than to any other people of the Presidency. The Government have nevertheless thought it fit to maintain three first-grade colleges on the East Coast while there is none on the West and the establishment of one in Mangalore though made the subject of nearly every address to Governors during their visits is yet an unrealised dream. We beg to think that, with proper facilities, education can flourish as well on the banks of the Natravati as on those of the Cauvery.

10. It would really look strange, were we to request you to recommend the establishment of a first-grade college here under the present circumstances, though it is so natural we should aspire for one that Lord Wenlock spoke in rather a sympathetic spirit in his reply to the boys of this College under the mistaken impression that it was the subject of their address. But all that we now pray for is an English graduate of acknowledged attainments for our Headmaster like the one that has left us and another gentleman as Vice-Principal. If the Government armed with all their prestige despairs of improving the condition of our college, we beg leave to ask if a private committee may dare to undertake to do it unless it possesses European members on its staff.

11. The avowed policy of the Government in gradually retiring from higher education is, we are told, to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission though it would appear from paragraph 399 of the Report of the Education Commission that "Her Majesty's Government are unwilling that a Government school should be given up in any place where the inhabitants show a marked desire that it should be maintained, or where there is a manifest disinclination, on the part of the people, to send their children to the private schools of the neighbourhood." And more recent despatches have laid particular emphasis on the further statement, "it is far from our wish to check the spread of education in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school to probable decay." If accordingly the alternative in respect of our college is between transfer or total extinction, it is a Hobson's choice and we will suggest a proper management shall look up to you to help us to place the college on an efficient basis. Looking to the statistics of the College for the last ten years the Government has spent considerably less than they would have expended in aid; and were it otherwise, it would be less than what has been done in places like Kumbakónam which is only within two or three hours distance of several flourishing colleges. Mr. Powell in view of the large sum subscribed by us recommended us to the *special* consideration of the Government. The college has not to any considerable extent received any such special consideration. The aspiration of the people for a European graduate, repeatedly the subject of our communications with the Government in handing over the money, has remained a dead letter and the trust itself is on the brink of being forsaken. May we beg therefore you will recommend to Government the handing over of the endowment with an equal Government contribution.

12. It is our earnest desire to maintain the institution on as satisfactory a footing as possible which is the more necessary at present now that the college has considerably suffered in prestige which can only be restored by an able and therefore a better paid Principal and a Vice-Principal; and we trust the Government will materially strengthen our financial position in recompense of what the people have done to help education, for besides the taxes we have paid from which colleges have been maintained elsewhere, we have paid an extra charge for our own.

13. We wish further to provide free-quarters near the college building both as an inducement to a really able man to accept the Headmastership and as a means of always keeping him in touch with the pupils. For it would appear from the communications made at the time of handing over the endowment that one of our main objects in insisting upon a graduate of an English University for our Headmaster was to obtain a thorough gentleman who should be able to impart a tone to the character of his pupils.

14. We have heard repeated complaints made both by students and teachers that the College hall presents acoustic difficulties to such a degree that it has often been found difficult to accommodate the classes without mutual disturbance. It was in view of this, as we are told, that Mr. Godley sent in proposals for putting up partitions in the hall. Such a project, if carried out, would, we beg to think, spoil the symmetry of the hall and render it unsuitable for examination and for public meetings—such as on the occasion of Governors' visits when it is always used. The noise, it is our humble opinion, is probably the result of disproportional height of the building and can be mitigated by constructing an upper storey as originally intended and which it would be desirable to have now.

15. The play-ground is another important item that should claim attention. By the erection of the Taluk offices to the south-west of the College on the plain where the boys once used to play, they have now no ground of their own. It would be necessary therefore to level up the space behind the college as also to apply for additional ground thereto as the present place will not suffice for all sports.

16. It would be necessary to make the changes suggested above to make the college popular and to enable it to hold its own and we hope every help will be rendered us to accomplish it.

17. In regard to the constitution of the Committee it would be undesirable for reason urged by no less an authority than the late Mr. Grigg to have it composed of unguided natives. We propose therefore that the Committee consist of the Collector, the District Judge, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Inspector of Schools for the Circle, the Principal of the College—a Committee unexcepted even on the grounds as stated by Mr. Wynne. We also think it desirable, if not exactly necessary, to define the powers of the Committee, to leave the Headmaster absolutely in charge of the internal economy of the College with power over the finances to the extent of Rs. 500 a year and that the function of the Committee should be the general control of the finances. For, it is to be apprehended that what is everybody's business becomes nobody's and it would be better to hold only one man responsible for the general progress of the Institution and for all things calculated to effect such progress.

18. In conclusion, we solicit your attention to Mr. Grigg's proposal in his letter No. O-36, dated 27th April 1887, to the Government to bear the net cost of the College Department and trust that should the transfer be decided upon as suggested by us, you will recommend a similar course on the scale proposed above and afford also such other aid as may be necessary in the High School Department if it is not self-supporting. We also beg to hope you will induce the Government to make all the improvements in the college building and its surroundings, the necessity for which has no doubt been brought home to you during your visit, as well as to construct quarters for the Principal as suggested above.

B

Petition—from the inhabitants of South Canara.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 23rd November 1895.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—In response to your requisition calling for an explanation of our views with regard to the transfer of the Mangalore Government College to private management, we beg to lay before you the following circumstances for your kind consideration.

2. The Government, of their own motion and with a sincere desire to advance the education of the people entrusted to their charge, founded three first-grade Colleges on the east coast, bearing the entire cost and in discharge of the sacred duty, still maintain them at their own cost, notwithstanding that other efficient institutions have since sprung up within easy distances.

3. Our district is situated at a great distance from educational centres like Madras and is yet unconnected by railway with such centres, while our heavy monsoon practically shuts us out from all communication with the eastern portions of the Presidency for a part of the year.

4. The Government records will show that every year our district pays a surplus revenue of about eleven lakhs of rupees into the Imperial Treasury.

5. About the year 1864 the people of this district became alive to the necessity of a non-sectarian, secular educational institution and in proof of their earnestness subscribed in the space of about two years a large sum of over Rs. 65,000.

6. At the instance of Mr. L. Garthwaite, the then Inspector of Schools, who has done so much for the education of the youth of this coast, Mr. E. B. Powell, the then Director of Public Instruction, in view of the large sum subscribed by the people of this district, supported our prayer and recommended the proposed institution to the special consideration of Government.

7. Being satisfied with the necessity for such an institution and in response to the earnest appeal of the people, the Government was graciously pleased to accept the trust, and in 1866 founded this institution under the name of the Mangalore Provincial School and very soon after raised it to a second-grade college.

8. We venture to submit that the isolation and other outward circumstances of our district have remained unaltered. The foundation of the institution and its successful working for many years has only created a keener desire for higher secular education among the non-Christian population of the district, thereby rendering the maintenance of an efficient and when possible, a first-grade collegiate institution all the more necessary.

9. The educational policy of the Government, as set forth in paragraph 399 of the report of the Education Commission appears to be that "Her Majesty's Government are unwilling that a Government school should be given up in any place where the inhabitants show a marked desire that it should be maintained, or where there is a manifest disinclination on the part of the people to send their children to private schools of the neighbourhood. . . ." and more recent despatches have laid particular emphasis in the further statement, "it is far from our wish to check the spread of education in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school."

10. Your lamented predecessor, the late Mr. Grigg, urged in his letter to the Government, in the most emphatic manner, the retention of this college as a provincial institution.

11. In 1887, the matter of this institution was again before Government and they asked for a report from the then Collector. Mr. S. H. Wynne, the then Collector, called an influential meeting of the chief members of the various non-Christian communities to assist him in forming an opinion on the question raised, and reported as follows:—

> "All were unanimous in the strongest desire that the college should remain a Government institution. This was, it seemed to me, based first, on the difficulty in obtaining and retaining competent teachers in a private institution . . . and secondly, on their dislike to either of the alternatives, should a transfer be decided on." And the Government resolved to make no further change then in the position of the Government College and High School, Mangalore. Those reasons still continue.

12. The people of this district still show a marked desire that the institution should continue to be maintained as hitherto, and there is still a strong disinclination on the part of the people to send their children to private non-secular institutions.

13. The only difficulty which may be apprehended is to secure the services of a competent graduate of an English University for the headmastership. But the difficulty is, we venture to think, apparent only and not insurmountable in these days. Even financially the cost to the Government will be comparatively much less than it would be if the institution were worked as aided college, as the statistics for the past ten years will show. And, we trust, that in the discharge of a sacred duty, the Government will not mind either the trouble or a little possible cost.

14. Considering the isolation of our district and its great distance from the centres of education, considering the earnestness with which the people sought and the readiness and the liberality with which they subscribed for the founding of the institution, considering that the Government graciously accepted the trust and founded and maintained the institution for nearly thirty years, considering that its good work has itself created a keen desire for higher education, considering that financially the administration of the district brings to the Imperial Treasury a surplus of about eleven lacs of rupees annually, considering that any attempt to make any change in the position of the college would cruelly stifle the desire which the Government's conduct in the past had itself created and considering such a change would, further, run counter to the declared policy of Government, considering all this, you will, we trust and hope, be pleased to recommend to the Government the retention and maintenance of the Government College, Mangalore, and thus secure to the people of this district, a blessing, greater than all other blessings in the gift of a Government, the blessing of higher education.

Order—No. 793, Educational, dated 28th December 1896.

In the letter read above, the Director of Public Instruction makes proposals for the transfer from departmental management to the management of a local committee, of the Government College at Mangalore in South Canara.

2. With regard to the withdrawal of the State from the management of collegiate institutions the principles which have to be borne in mind are explained by the Imperial Education Commission of 1883 in paragraph 535 of its report in the following sentences:—

> "While anxious to encourage any natural and unforced transfer of institutions from departmental to private management, we are not prepared as a body to adopt any form of expression that may be construed into a demand for the immediate or general withdrawal of the State from the provision of the means of high education. We are convinced that while transfer of management under the limitations stated is eminently desirable, it is only by slow and cautious steps that it can ever be really attained . . . the wisest policy is to consider each case on its own merits, and whenever a body of native gentlemen are willing to undertake the management of a College or Secondary School, to hold out to them every inducement and encouragement provided there is a reasonable prospect that the cause of education will not suffer from the transfer . . . We regard the form of management of any institution which the common good requires to be kept up as a matter subordinate to the efficiency of such management . . . When permanency and efficiency are adequately secured, we regard an institution that is provided by the people for themselves as greatly preferable to one that is provided by official agency."

The Government of India (Resolution in the Home Department of 23rd October 1884) accepted and approved the Commission's recommendations as cautious and well considered, leaving it to Local Governments to give effect to them "gradually and as local circumstances permit."

3. Turning to the Director's proposals in this case the first objection that strikes the Government is that owing to race antagonism and other local circumstances there is admittedly no representative body of native gentlemen forthcoming at Mangalore able and willing to undertake the management of the college. The Director proposes to hand the institution over to a local committee composed of the Collector, the District and Sessions Judge, the Inspector of Schools and the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality. This Committee would not, however, be a body of Managers such as is contemplated by the approved policy of the Government. Constituted as proposed, it would be regarded rather as an agent for continuing State control. The transfer of the College to the Committee would not amount to placing the institution under the people, and would not establish that sense of proprietorship nor promote that willingness to spend private means in helping it which are among the essential objects of local self-Government. Nor apart from these considerations can the Government feel any satisfactory assurance that the committee, composed of public officers liable to be constantly changed, would form an efficient agency for the purpose in view. On the contrary, the chances of good management would, in the opinion of Government, be much less under it than under the existing administration of the Director. His Excellency in Council believes that the cause of education in South Canara would suffer by the withdrawal of departmental control.

Further, the transfer is not demanded by any financial considerations.

4. It is true that the Mangalore College is now the only second-grade college maintained by the Government; and the difficulty of finding efficient men for the subordinate staff owing to the absence of any Government institution of a corresponding or lower grade from or to which teachers can be promoted or transferred is certainly great; but it will not become less if it is imposed upon a local Committee. In any case, the difficulty has existed for some years and may for the present continue to be met.

5. Another difficulty, it is represented, arises from the decision to retain at the head of the college a European graduate of an English University, the salary assigned for the post being insufficient to induce a graduate of suitable qualifications to accept the appointment on the Provincial Educational list. The services, however, of a qualified European graduate can, as Government is aware, be secured for Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 and with the sanction of the Government of India he may be appointed to the Provincial Educational Service. The appointment need not, as the Director seems to assume, be transferred from the Provincial to the Madras Educational Service.

6. Accordingly for the reasons and in the circumstances stated, His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to accept the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction; and the Mangalore College will for the present be continued as a Government institution. This decision will be in conformity with the strong feeling which has been expressed by the people of South Canara in the matter.

7. With reference to paragraph 5 (6) of his letter the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to report how it has come about that the Konkanis have ceased to attend the Government College and started a rival school and whether there is anything in the departmental management as such which has alienated their sympathies.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Collector of South Canara.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 793, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1896.

[SUBJECT.—*Proposals for the transfer of the Mangalore College to a Committee.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th July 1896, *No.* 7302.

The Government Second-Grade College at Mangalore was established in 1866 at the request of the inhabitants of South Canara who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose. Mr. Powell, the then Director of Public Instruction, recommended that the amount subscribed, instead of being formed into a special endowment, should be carried to the credit of Government, the establishment and maintenance of a school by Government being guaranteed. The Government declined to adopt the Director of Public Instruction's suggestion and directed that after deducting the amount requisite for a building for the school the balance of the subscriptions should be invested in Government securities as an endowment. With reference to the policy of Government enunciated in paragraph 62 of the Educational Despatch of 19th July 1854 (eventually to confine its educational functions to grants-in-aid of local efforts and to inspections and supervision), the Government considered it inadvisable that any funds which might be raised for the permanent support of schools should be merged in the revenues of the State—*vide* G.O., No. 81, Educational, dated 19th February 1867.

2. Those who subscribed funds for the establishment of the school accompanied their donation with the request that a graduate of an English University should be appointed as the head of the institution and Government acceded to this request. In 1894, when, on the retirement of Mr. Moss, a Eurasian undergraduate was posted as Acting Headmaster, certain inhabitants of South Canara petitioned Government to appoint an English graduate as Headmaster and Government complied with this request by appointing Mr. Godley—*vide* G.O., No. 637, Educational, dated 30th August 1894. Mr. Godley resigned in November 1895 and no English graduate has yet been appointed to take his place. The value of the college endowment at present is Rs. 58,700—*vide* G.O., No. 606, Financial, dated 17th July 1891.

3. The Director now submits proposals for the transfer of the college to a local committee consisting of—

(1) the Collector of the district,
(2) the District and Sessions Judge,
(3) the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality, and
(4) the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.

The question of the transfer of this college was twice raised before; the first time in 1884. It was then considered that the position of the Mangalore College was exceptional and its retention was decided on—*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 18th April 1885. The second time the question was raised was in 1887. As no satisfactory committee came forward to take up the management of the college and as the Collector of South Canara did not recommend the adoption of the course, the question was then dropped—*vide* G.O., No. 405, Educational, dated 4th August 1887, and G.O., No. 568, Educational, dated 21st October 1887.

4. The grounds for the Director's proposals are—

(1) that the geographical insularity of Mangalore and the abolition of all Government second-grade colleges prevent the college being provided with an efficient staff;

(2) that the inclusion of the headmastership of the college in the Provincial Service and the decision of Government that the headmastership should always be held by a graduate of an English University has intensified the difficulty of finding a good staff, the salary assigned for the Headmaster's appointment being insufficient to induce an English University graduate of any distinction to accept the appointment ; and

(3) that the decision that the headmastership should be held by a European graduate of an English University necessitates the transfer of the appointment from the Provincial to the Indian Educational Service.

5. The following are some of the objections which may be urged against the Director of Public Instruction's proposals—

(1) The geographical insularity of the place will not be changed by the proposed transfer of the college and as the scale of establishment will be reduced after the transfer, the difficulty of providing the college with an efficient staff will be intensified. The proposed scale compares as follows with the present :—

	Proposed scale. RS.	Present scale.* RS.
Headmaster	400	400 to 500
First Assistant	150	175
Second do.	100	90 to 120
Special do.	..	100
Third do.	80	60 to 80
Fourth do.	60	60 to 80
Fifth do.	..	60
Sixth do.	..	60
Sanskrit Pandit	30	30 to 35
Canarese do.	20	20 to 25
Gymnastic instructor	20	20
Drawingmaster	25	..

(2) If the Government cannot succeed in securing the services of a competent European graduate on a pensionable salary of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 *per mensem*, the committee can scarcely be expected to prove more successful in securing the services of a competent person on a salary of Rs. 400 only and with no prospect of pension. The following is what the Educational Commission has said on the question of Europeans serving under local committees :—" It is certain that Government can " command the services of a higher class of European officers than those who would " generally accept employment under local bodies, however wealthy and of however " high a status in Indian society "—*vide* paragraph 540 of the Educational Commission's report.

(3) The Director of Public Instruction's third objection to the retention of the college is not an insuperable one. A European graduate can be appointed to the Provincial Service with the sanction of the Government of India—*vide* G.O., No. 476, Educational, dated 7th July 1893. It is not therefore necessary that the headmastership should be transferred from the Provincial to the Indian Educational Service.

(4) The transfer of the college will not result in any savings to Government. The amount of grants payable to the college has been calculated on a reduced scale, and if it is found necessary to retain the existing scale the amount of grants the Government will have to pay will be increased.

(5) The committee of management suggested by the Director of Public Instruction consists wholly of officials. There are apparent objections to the adoption of this suggestion. Mr. Wynne deprecated a similar proposal in 1887—*vide* G.O., No. 568, Educational, dated 21st October 1887. It may be doubted whether the management of the college by such a committee will foster the growth of " direct local interest and a pride of possession " in the hearts of the people of the district. That there is no satisfactory committee to take up the management of the college is the strongest objection against the Director of Public Instruction's proposal.

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* *Vide* G.O., No. 1216, Financial, dated 20th November 1891.

(6) The principal inhabitants of Mangalore, whom the Director has consulted, are not in favour of the proposed transfer. Some are decidedly against it. Their views on the question are expressed in two petitions to the Director of Public Instruction which the Director of Public Instruction has submitted for the perusal of Government. The petition marked A makes the following requests in case Government decides to transfer the college :—

- (i) that the college endowment may be increased by an equal contribution from Government. This, the Director correctly points out, cannot be granted ;
- (ii) that the financial position of the college may be strengthened so as to enable the committee to appoint a Principal and a Vice-Principal. The Director of Public Instruction assents to this, but does not provide for a grant to the Vice-Principal in his scheme ;
- (iii) that free-quarters may be provided for the Principal. The Director states that this cannot be done ;
- (iv) that the accoustic difficulties of the college building may be removed. The Director assents to this ;
- (v) that a play ground be provided. This, the Director of Public Instruction considers, should be done ;
- (vi) that the net cost of maintaining the college department may be borne by Government. The Director thinks that it would be better to give grants on a liberal scale if necessary than to pay the net cost.

6. The Director states that the transfer of the college to private management should not be set aside on the ground of the people's unwillingness, if, on other grounds, it is considered expedient. Should the Government decide to transfer the college, effect might be given to the change, the Director of Public Instruction requests, from 1st January 1897. If the proposals are approved only generally then the Director of Public Instruction requests that his letter may be sent to the District and Sessions Judge and the native gentlemen who met at the Collector's house to discuss the question of the transfer, for an expression of their views.

T.K.—1-9-96.

W. Francis—15-9-96.

(This file was sent to His Excellency on tour on the 27th September and was returned on the 5th November.)

It is desirable in this case to recall the general principles which the Government of India and the Secretary of State, in approval of the recommendations of Education Commission of 1883, have laid down in respect of the withdrawal of Government from the charge of educational institutions of the higher orders.

2. The Education Commission's recommendations were—

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" 535. While anxious to encourage any natural and unforced transfer of " institutions from departmental to private management we are not prepared " as a body to adopt any form of expression that may be construed into a demand " for the immediate or general withdrawal of the State from the provision of the " means of high education. We are convinced that while transfer of management " under the limitations stated is eminently desirable it is only by slow and cautious " steps that it can ever be really attained . . . . the wisest policy is to consider " each case on its own merits, and whenever a body of native gentlemen are willing " to undertake the management of a college or secondary school, to hold out to them " every inducement and encouragement, provided there is a reasonable prospect that " the cause of education will not suffer " from the transfer. . . . We " regard the form of management of any institution which the common good requires " to be kept up as a matter subordinate to the efficiency of such management. . . . " When permanency and efficiency are adequately secured, we regard an institution " that is provided by the people for themselves as greatly preferable to one that is " provided by official agency ".

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3. In their resolution on this part of the Commission's Report, the Government of India say—

"33 The Government of India accepts the cautious and well-considered proposals of the Commission on the subject "of the gradual withdrawal of Government from the charge of institutions of "a high order and especially from "colleges. . . . It is left to local "Governments to give effect to the recommendations on this subject gradually and "as local circumstances permit".

Page 11 of Government of India Resolution, Home Department, dated 23rd October 1884, in G.O., No. 711, Educational, dated 15th November 1884.

4. The first question that arises is whether Dr. Duncan's committee is such a local body as the Education Commission and the Government of India contemplated. It will be observed that the report and the resolution throughout refer to the new managers as "bodies of native gentlemen", "private agency", etc., and of the "development of the principle of self-help". Dr. Duncan equally (in his paragraph 4) refers to his proposal as coming peculiarly within the "sphere of local self-Government", the transfer placing the management of the institution in the hands "of the people themselves". But this, as it seems to me, is precisely what will not be the result. His proposed committee is, with one exception, purely official and composed of *European* officers, the management thus passing from the control of public officers specially versed in educational administration into the hands of officials who, besides being as a body destitute of such special capacity, cannot be expected to possess that autochthonous interest and sympathy on which any efficiency in private management must depend and which are at the roots of the principle of transfer as recommended by the Government of India. Apparently there is no body of *native* gentlemen ready and *willing* to come forward and undertake the duty. The jealousy and distrust existing between the Konkanis and Saraswats is doubtless largely the reason of this—*vide* paragraph 5 (6) of the Director of Public Instruction's letter. So far as appears, this antagonism is not likely for the present at any rate to be appeased; and there is thus no immediate prospect of securing a representative native committee. Dr. Duncan declares it "impossible"—paragraph 5 (6).

5. The next question is whether the committee, such as it is, is likely to act efficiently. This seems very doubtful. The Collector and Judge are constantly changing: they are overwhelmed with other work: not seldom a Collector and a Judge do not get on well on the same board. To the imposition of the duty on the Judge, the High Court would, I presume, have to give its consent. Is it in any case quite fair to impose this additional official responsibility on these officers? The committee is also too strong and would be better without the Judge. Theoretically the Local Fund Board of which the Collector is President and the Inspector of Schools is a member would be a more appropriate body, the management being assigned to a sub-committee: but the local jealousies referred to above would probably make the selection of a suitable sub-committee impracticable.

The Sub-Judge is being removed, and the Judge will have heavy original work.

This Government has apparently always assumed that if any transfer should be effected it would be to a non-official body. Sir P. P. Hutchins in his demi-official note of 2nd May 1887 (in G.O., No. 405, Educational, dated 4th August 1887), wrote that he "had no objection to its being made over to private trustees—non-officials, that is."

6. On the whole, then, it is submitted that the committee proposed does not satisfy the required conditions, and that its constitution is not such as to give satisfactory assurance that under its management the interests of education will not suffer.

7. Nor does the declared policy of Government demand transfer as a matter of any special urgency. The Government of India has expressly left it to the Local Government to deal with each case in the light of local circumstances.

No doubt the *Mangalore College* is the solitary exception, all other similar institutions having already been taken over by private managers. But the circumstances of South Canara are in many respects exceptional, and as we have seen management by a local body of native gentlemen seems impracticable.

Nor can the college be placed in the third of the classes enumerated in paragraph 540* of the Education Commission's report as an institution which has been "shown "to be unsuccessful or of which the cost is out of proportion to the utility, and from "which Government might advantageously withdraw with less stringent guarantees "for permanent efficiency." The people themselves have already most liberally endowed the College. One of the main objects aimed at in the Government policy, of "securing† assistance to the limited funds of the State", has been thus very fully attained. Moreover Dr. Duncan does not look forward to relieving materially the State financially by the transfer: he calculates that "the cost to Government will almost remain the same as at present. "The only relief to Provincial funds will be the pension liability" (paragraph 7 (2) of letter).

* See also paragraph 541.

† Paragraph 33, Government of India, Home Department Resolution, dated 23rd October 1884.

8. If an institution has to be abandoned on financial grounds, and no local body is forthcoming to take it over, the alternative is to close it (paragraph 540, page 468, Education Commission Report). When the Government of India insisted on the Agra College being taken over or closed, *each* student was costing the State Rs. 450 a year! We should not be justified in proposing the alternative of closure in the case of the Mangalore College on any such ground.

9. One great difficulty no doubt is the providing the College with an efficient staff (paragraph 5 (2) of Director of Public Instruction's letter). This, however, is not an overriding objection.

10. Nor is the Headmastership's being held by a European graduate a fatal obstacle [paragraph 5 (3)]. It is not necessary to place the appointment in the Imperial or European service [paragraph 5 (5)], because the Headmaster is an English graduate —*vide* G.O., No. 476, Educational, dated 7th July 1893, quoted in office-note above. The appointment would be in India, the selection in England. As to the difficulty of getting a European graduate for the Headmastership, Government will more easily secure a master so qualified than a private body, or at any rate it will not have any more difficulty in doing so. If the pay should be regarded as fixed at Rs. 500, I see no insuperable objection in modifying the scale of the subordinate service so as to make this a special appointment on that pay. After all the salary is handsomely subsidized out of the endowment. If Rs. 400—Rs. 500 ‡ is enough, no alteration is needed.

G.O., No. 479, Educational, dated 10th August 1896, contains the Government of India's Resolution on the reorganization.

‡ See paragraph 7 (2) of Director of Public Instruction's letter.

11. There is a number of minor points § on which specific orders will be necessary in the event of Government's approving the proposed transfer; but it [illegible]es not seem desirable to go into them in any detail now until orders are passed on the general question. There would, however, appear to be no objection to the grants suggested in paragraph (7), for on a transfer, a policy of liberality is specially inculcated (see bottom of page 468, Education Commission Report).

§ See paragraph 7.

12. If the College remains under the State, there is one matter which would seem to require very careful investigation, that is how under departmental management the institution has alienated or has not satisfied the Konkanis to such degree that they have started a rival school. If any form of management is to hold the balance level it is departmental management. If the fault is not in the department, but in local circumstances it

The Director of Public Instruction may be asked about this. I understand him to mean that the Konkanis started a rival school not because they were dissatisfied with this but because they wanted a school of their own exclusively for Konkanis.

J. G[ROSE].

may possibly then become a question whether the College should be retained as a State College for one section of the community only. There would then however arise a very difficult point as to the division of the spoil, *i.e.*, the endowment.

G. S. Forbes—16-11-96.

After full consideration I do not approve of giving up the Mangalore College. No financial questions are involved. The circumstances make it only just that we should yield to the strong feeling against the transfer expressed by the people, and the cause of education in South Canara would not be fostered by it. The facts that we have only one second-grade college, and that it has been decided that it ought to have a European graduate at the head of it make the management difficult, but the chances of good management are much greater now that it is in charge of the Director, than it would be if the institution were in charge of a local committee.

As for the difficulty of getting a European graduate, one can certainly be got by Government for Rs. 400—500. Pachaiyappa's College has just got out a first-class graduate with excellent testimonials for Rs. 350. A European graduate can be appointed to the Provincial Service with the sanction of the Government of India. The difficulty of getting good men for a staff when there is no other institution of the same sort to promote to or from is certainly great but it will not become less if it is imposed upon a local committee.

Our policy as to the transfer of Colleges and High Schools from Government to private bodies is that laid down by the Education Commission and adopted by Government. They should be handed over to bodies of native gentlemen when there are such bodies willing and able to undertake the management of them. This is not the case in Mangalore.

The Director of Public Instruction proposes to meet this difficulty by handing the institution over to a committee composed of the Collector, the Judge, the Inspector of Schools and one non-official. Such a committee with its constantly changing Collector and Judge would not be efficient, and it would be regarded simply as an agent for continuing Government control. It would not be regarded as a concession of Government to the principle of local self-government. An often repeated local self-government objection to Local Boards and Municipal Councils is that there are many officials on them, this objection would be unanswerable in the case of such a committee as the Director of Public Instruction suggests: the transfer to such a committee would not amount to placing the institution under the control of the people, and would not establish a sense of proprietorship and a willingness to spend private means in helping.

J. G[rose]—28-11-96.

I concur.

A. E. H[avelock]—2-12-96.

[G.O., No. 793, Educational, dated 28th December 1896.]

Ed. Cor. 17. 2,000—29-3-94.

Edl. Lodged: 23-1-95
— 209: 4-4-96 Mis
— 174: 13-11-94 Routs
— 738: 2-10-94 Mis
— 637-38: 30-8-94 —
— 176: 15-3-94 —
— 568: 21-10-87 —

189 .

Educational Department.

From Current No 872

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

DESPATCHED 13 JUL 9

No.

856/95
738/94
637/94

Dated
Despatched
Received 14th
} July 1896.

Regd 14

R179/94
209/96

No. 7302

ENCLOSURES. 2

Subject.

Submitting certain proposals for the future upkeep of the Mangalore College.

15/7

16/7/96

No. 7302.

Current No 872

Office of the Director of
Public Instruction,
Madras, 11th July 1896.

From

The Honorable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., L L.D.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

The Honorable The CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

856 Ed
1-11-95

With reference to the resignation of Mr. Godley in November last of his appointment as Head Master of the Mangalore College, I have the honour to address Government on the question of the retention of the College as a Government institution. I understand that Government considers itself morally bound to place a graduate of an English University at the head of the College so long as it continues to be managed by Government. This decision seemed to me to render it expedient to reopen the question, which has come up on several occasions during the past ten or twelve years, of the transfer of the management of the College to some local body. On my return from furlough in September 1894 I wished to reopen the question of Mr. Godley's appointment, but I was informed that it was too late to do so. The resignation of Mr. Godley seems to give me the opportunity which I could not obtain in 1894 of submitting the question for reconsideration.

to 386 A
31-10-94

2. Before formulating specific proposals let me here give a brief sketch of the history of the institution. This will show that from the outset the Government contemplated the possibility of the school being some day managed by some other agency than Government.

As early as 1865, the principal inhabitants of

Mangalore and its neighbourhood expressed a great desire for English education of a higher class,but were told by Mr.Garthwaite, who was then Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and South Canara, that they should show the sincerity and force of their desire by coming forward with a sum sufficient to endow in part at least the Government School they asked for.Accordingly a subscription list was opened in November 1864,and by September 1865 the amount collected had reached the munificient sum of Rs.65,000.Mr.Garthwaite then strongly recommended to the Director the establishment of a Provincial School at Mangalore and the Collector of the District to whom also the people had addressed a petition,gave his strong support to the recommendation of the Inspector.Mr.E.B.Powell,who was then the Director of Public Instruction,also strongly recommended the establishment of a Provincial School,suggesting at the same time that the amount that had been subscribed by the people might be carried tothe general credit of Government.Government was pleased in G.O.No 264 dated 21st September 1865 to sanction the establishment of a Provincial School at Mangalore,but directed that the balance of the subscriptions,after deducting the amount required for the building,should be invested in Government Securities as a special endowment for the payment of the salaries of certain of the teachers employed in the school.In 1867 Government was requested by the Managing Committee of the Provincial School Fund to reconsider the above decision regarding the investment of the Fund,and to sanction the adoption of the course recommended by the Director of Public Instruction.This Government declined to do and adhered to the original decision (See G.O.No 81 dated 19th March 1867).This decision is important as I shall presently show.This school was thus originally a Provincial School,established under G.O.No 264,dated 21st September 1865,in response to the wishes of the Native Community,who had evinced their desire for higher English Education,by liberally subscribing towards the institution. A part of the subscription was appropriated to the erection of a building and the balance was,according to paragraph 3 of the G.O. quoted above,invested in Government Securities as a special endowment.The rejection of the Director's recommendation to merge the fund in the general revenues was deliberate,as will be seen from paragraph 3 of G.O.No 81,dated 19th March 1867.The reference in this paragraph to the Educational Despatch of 1854 and to "the declared intentions of Government eventually to confine its educational functions to grants in aid of local efforts and to inspection and supervision" unmistakably points to the Government having contemplated the possibility of this institution passing some day under the management of a local body;and the formation of a separate endowment out of the public subscription seems to have been intended as a provision for such a contingency.In accordance with the wishes of the subscribers,a British University graduate,Mr.W.E Ormsby,was appointed to the school.He was succeeded by another British University graduate,the late Dr.Bradshaw. The Head Mastership was then held by Mr.Moss a European, originally sent out by the Secretary of State for the Government Normal School and who graduated in the Madras University.Mr.Moss was connected with the school till his retirement on the 1st April 1893.Messrs.Flanagan and Messinier held the post sub pro tem successively till January 1895 when Mr.Godley,a British University graduate was appointed by Government.Mr.Godley resigned the place in November 1895.

3. After this outline of the history of the College,I now proceed to detail the steps taken by me in dealing with the question.I visited Mangalore in November last mainly for the purpose of consulting with the Collector and some of the leading inhabitants of the town on the future of the College. In addition to the numerous and prolonged interviews I had with the gentlemen most interested in the future of the College,a meeting was held in Mr.Welsh's house on Saturday 23rd November at which the following gentlemen were present:-

W.H.Welsh Esqr.,Collector and District Magistrate
M.R.Ry.T.M.Rama Rau Avergal,Chairman,Municipal Council
Rai Bahadur N.Shiva Rau
Haji Abul Bagr Beari Khan Bahadur
M.R.Ry.U.C.Krishna Bhat Avergal,B.A,B.L.
.. G.Krishna Rau Avergal,B.A,B.L.
.. S.Raghunatha Aiyar Avergal ,B.A,B.L.District Munsiff
.. K.P.RamaRau Avergal,B.A,B.L.
.. K.RamaRau Avergal
.. A.Subba Rau Avergal,B.A,B.L.
.. B.Badmanabha Baliga Avergal,B.A.
.. N.Subba Rau Avergal

Previously to this conference a meeting had been held of some of the leading inhabitants for the purpose of considering my proposal to transfer the College to a local body. This meeting brought to light considerable divergence of opinion: the views of one party finding expression in draft memorial A, while those of the other party were in terms of the draft memorial marked B. Both these memorials were brought up at the meeting held at Mr. Welsh's house-the representatives of both memorials being present. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion the following propositions were put to the meeting:-

I. That the College be maintained as a Government institution, and, if possible, in a higher state of efficiency than at present.

For this proposition four gentlemen voted, namely,

M.R.Ry.U.C.Krishna Bhat Avergal
.. K.P.Rama Rau Avergal
.. B.Padmanabha Baliga Avergal
.. A.Subba Rau Avergal

II. That the College be maintained as a Government institution, and, if possible, in a higher state of efficiency than at present; but, if Government does not think it advisable to continue the College as a Government institution on a slightly better footing, the same may be made over to a permanent committee.

For this proposition five gentlemen voted, namely,

M.R.Ry.G.Krishna Rau Avergal
.. K.Rama Rau Avergal
.. T.M.Rama Rau Avergal
.. S.Raghunatha Aiyar Avergal
Rai Bahadur N.Shiva Rau Avergal

Haji Abul Bagr Beari, Khan Bahadur, and M.R.Ry.N.Subba Rau did not vote.

III. That, in the event of the College being handed over to a Committee, the Committee shall consist of the following:-

The Collector of the District.
The District and Sessions Judge.
The Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality.
The Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
The Principal of the College.

IV. That, in the event of the College being handed over to a Committee, Government will give all possible facilities for allowing Assistant Masters in the Government service to be on the staff; and that the requests made in paragraphs 11 to 17 inclusive of the memorial marked A be granted.

Propositions III and IV were accepted without a dissentient voice. But it will be gathered from the above Proceedings of the meeting and from both the memorials that the general feeling of those who were consulted was in favour of the College continuing as a Government institution. Those who voted for the first resolution wished to leave things as they are, or, in other words, to give merely a direct negative to the proposal to transfer the College from Government to a Committee. Those who voted for the second proposition, though preferring that things should remain as they are, were willing to consider the proposal and recognized the fact that in the course of events it might be expedient or even necessary to transfer the College from Government to a Committee. This proposition having been carried, all were agreed that, assuming that the College was to cease to be a Government institution its future continuance and propsperity should be guaranteed in the ways set forth in propositions III and IV.

4. In deciding whether it is expedient to hand over the College to a local Committee, too much stress should not be laid on the consideration that the majority of the people are in favour of the College continuing as a Government institution. Probably very few of the useful reforms that have been made in this Presidency would have been effected if Government had been guided exclusively or mainly by the wishes of the majority of the people concerned. Some years ago, after the constitution of local boards and municipalities, my predecessor had to consider the question of handing over to such bodies the majority of Government Colleges and schools for boys and the conditions under which such transfer should be made. It has been said, and I think truly, that the management of schools and Colleges comes well within the sphere of local self Government-that if people claim the privilege of being allowed to manage their own local affairs they will surely ask to be allowed to manage their educational institutions. But, in point of fact, it often happens that those who inveigh the loudest against Government control of local

affairs are the strongest in their opposition to any attempts to transfer the control of educational institutions from Government to the people themselves. If Government had been guided by the wishes of the people themselves, I am of opinion that very few schools and Colleges would have been transferred to them under the Local Fund Act or the District Municipalities Act. I promised the representatives of the people of Mangalore that the fullest opportunity would be afforded them of laying their views before Government, but I would here remark that, if Government should consider it expedient on public grounds to transfer the College, the transfer should not be set aside merely because the people do not like it.

5. In support of the expediency of the transfer I would adduce the following considerations:-

(1) It is in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Commission, as the following references will show.

vide also para 540

(680-32) In dealing with the question of the withdrawal of Government from the management of existing Colleges, the Colleges should, it is said, be considered as divided into three classes: (i) those from which it is premature to withdraw, on the ground that they are and will long continue to be the institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends: (ii) those which might be transferred with advantage as a measure promising useful political results, to local bodies guaranteeing to maintain them permanently, in full efficiency and in such a way as to make them adequate for all the wants of the localities: (iii) those which have been unsuccessful or the cost of which has been out of proportion to their utility and from which Government might advantageously withdraw even with less stringent guarantees for permanent efficiency.

vide also para 541

(680-33) The Government of Madras should consider the propriety of dealing with its second-grade Colleges on the principles applicable to the second or third class as may be deemed advisable in each case.

vide also para 535

(680-27) Aid at specially liberal rates should be offered for a term of years to local bodies willing to undertake the management of Government institutions for collegiate or secondary instruction.

vide also para 537

(680-28) In the event of any Government College being transferred to local bodies provision should be made for the legal transfer to

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vide also para 537.

such bodies of all educational endowments, buildings and other properties belonging to such institutions in the hands of Government.

(680-29) In the event of any Government College being transferred to local bodies, the incumbents of offices under Government be secured in the enjoyment of all their existing rights and privileges.

(2). Owing to the transfer to local bodies or the closure of all the Government second grade colleges except the Mangalore College, it has become extremely difficult to provide the latter with an efficient staff-a difficulty which is intensified by the geographical insularity of Mangalore. As long as there were many Government colleges of the second grade, a regular body of teachers suitably qualified could be kept up, and transfers of teachers from one college to another could be made when necessary. The best teachers could also look forward to the better paid appointments existing in the larger and more important of these colleges. In those days there were, moreover, Government High Schools from which the best masters were selected for work in the second grade colleges. But all this has been changed and the Mangalore College stands in lonely isolation from other Government institutions. It cannot look to the first grade colleges for a supply of teachers, because the assistants in these colleges are a specially selected class of men who take part in the B.A. work as well as in the work of the F.A. classes. Nor is it often that an opportunity occurs or that it is advisable to transfer teachers from the one second grade to any of the three first grade colleges. The consequence is that the members of the Mangalore College find themselves in a cul de sac as far as prospects of promotion are concerned.

[illegible] same if it be placed under [illegible] Committee?

(3) Another measure that has tended to lower the status and efficiency and the attractiveness of the Mangalore College is the bringing of the Head Mastership within the Upper Subordinate Service (Scholastic Branch). Formerly the Headmaster's salary was fixed at Rs.500; but though it is practicable to bring the Headmaster into the first grade of that service (Rs.400-20-500), the appointment is looked upon as one which may carry any salary between the above figure and

Rs.200.

(4) The difficulty in the appropriate and efficient staffing of the college has been increased by the recent decision of Government to the effect that the College, as long as it continues under Government management, should be provided with a European Headmaster from one of the English Universities. As the Department is at present constituted, the holder of the appointment can at the best begin on a salary of Rs.400 only rising by annual increments to Rs.500. Such a salary is insufficient to induce an English University graduate of any distinction to accept the appointment, or if he does accept it, to stay in it. What has happened in the case of Mr. Godley I clearly foresaw from the beginning: the first opportunity of bettering his prospects was taken advantage of. If the Headmaster had a fair prospect of getting into the graded service or into one of the appointments until recently reserved for the graded service, he might be willing to remain in the appointment until such opportunity occurred. But these opportunities come only after long intervals. Moreover, most of these appointments can only be held by specialists and the headmaster of a second grade college is not likely to be a scientific specialist. If a vacancy in the higher appointments was more frequent and when it did occur was filled by the promotion of the Head master of the Mangalore College, that institution would come to be regarded as the training ground for the future holders of the higher appointments; and while it would on that account attract a better class of men, the college itself would suffer the usual evils resulting from a frequent change of headmasters.

This has now ceased to be.

(5) The reorganization scheme upon which I hope soon to receive orders places the headmastership of the Mangalore College in the Provincial Service. If the appointment is to be held by a European, a graduate of an English University, it will be necessary to transfer the appointment from the Provincial to the European Service. But unless much stronger reasons than I can furnish are to be adduced, it will be difficult to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction for an increase in the number of the European members of the Department.

and necessary

(6) I tried to impress upon the people of Mangalore how groundless their fears were that the college would lose by being transferred to a local body. I admit that there is a certain prestige attaching to Government management, but that will not count for much, unless the institution is kept in a higher state of efficiency than non-Government institutions. My own opinion is that the College would gain more than it loses by the direct local interest and pride of possession which would arise if the College were under the management of a local committee. The main objection which I met with arose from jealousy or want of confidence between the two great sections of the community, the Saraswats and the Konkanis. The feeling between them cannot be characterized as one of bitterness or dislike, but rather as one of mutual distrust. This feeling reached its climax in educational matters some years ago, when the Konkanis in the face of strong opposition started a school of their own, which under the name of the Canara High School is now one of the best schools on the West Coast. The opening of this school has seriously affected the strength of the school classes of the Government College by drawing away from it most of the Konkani boys. The consequence has been that though the Government College is open to all classes of the community the school department has become virtually a Saraswat school. I went to Mangalore thinking it might be possible to form a committee representative of the different sections of the community, but I was soon convinced of the impossibility of such a committee being formed or, if formed, proving workable. Hence the committee suggested in praragraph 3 supra. It has to be borne in mind that it is not the town of Mangalore alone but the district also that should be represented on the college committee, the endowment having been subscribed by the inhabitants of the district and town. The town would be represented by the Chairman of the Municipality and the district by the Collector; while the presence on the Committee of the District Judge and the Inspector of Schools would be evidence of the broad unsectarian basis of the college. I am also of opinion that the institution should be known as "The Canara College". This would help to keep in the fore ground the fact that the college is the college of the district, endowed by funds collected from all parts of the district. I am convinced that if the inhabitants of South Canara would come to look upon the institution as their own college, an interest in it, a love for it, and a pride in its success would grow up, which would not only be of immense good to the

This is very [illegible]

college itself, but would react on the people themselves leading them unconsciously to forget their petty sectarian differences in hearty co-operation for the common weal.

6. I now proceed to remark briefly on the two Memorials A & B. Both the memorials join in urging

(1) that as Government originally accepted the large sum of Rs.65,000 subscribed by the people, there is a state obligation to maintain the Mangalore College as a Government institution,

(2) that the question now raised has been already decided in G.O. No 568 dated 21st October 1887 which says that "the Government having considered Mr. Wynne's letter resolve to make no further change at present in the position of the Government College and High School at Mangalore",

(3) that the late Mr. Grigg who was opposed to the transfer of the institution to the Municipal Council or to a local Committee had strongly recommended its retention as a Government institution. Both memorials apprehend that what is now proposed is either the abolition of the College or its transfer to the Municipal Council or to a local committee of native gentlemen; and they both pray that in consideration of the geographical position of the district without any direct railway communication with the educational centres of the Presidency, the College be raised to the first grade. But their views on the question of the management of the College are divergent, for one section of the Memorialists (B) strongly urge its continuance under departmental management, giving reasons which are good only as showing that Government should maintain the education of the district on an efficient footing, but which have no bearing on the question of maintaining the college as a Government rather than as an aided institution. The other section (A) acquiesce in the proposal, if Government thinks it necessary or expedient, to transfer the institution to a local Committee constituted, as it is proposed to be, in paragraph 3 of this letter. Only, they require certain conditions which are detailed in paragraphs 11-17 of the memorial A. Before proceeding to remark on these conditions, I would briefly answer the objections raised by both the Memorialists to Government with-drawing from the direct management of the College.

(i) The first objection is that the proposal of Government to withdraw from the management of the College is a violation of the people's trust implied in their acceptance of the large sum of Rs.65000 subscribed by the people towards the upkeep of the institution.

It is needless for me to repeat the remarks I have already made on this point in paragraph 2. Suffice it to say that, as the sum was not carried to the general credit of Government but has been formed into a separate endowment, the so-called state obligation referred to by the Memorialists cannot be recognized.

(ii) The second objection is that the question has been already decided in G.O. No 568, dated 21st October 1887. But there is nothing in this order to show that the question cannot be reopened; on the contrary, the use of the words at present left Government the right to reopen the question at any time.

(iii) The Memorialists refer to the views once held by the late Mr. Grigg that the Mangalore College should be retained as a Government institution. In answer to this, I would point out that Mr. Grigg afterwards changed his mind and recommended the transfer of the College to the Municipal Council after ascertaining the views of the Collector of the District. His objections to the transfer of the College to a local body do not apply to the present proposal, for the constitution of the committee to whom the institution is to be transferred provides sufficient safeguards against the evils apprehended by Mr. Grigg.

(iv) As to the fears of the Memorialists, regarding the future of the College, I need hardly point out how groundless their fears are. It seems to me that the only hope of the College rising in efficiency and grade as well as in prestige lies in its being put under a Committee as now proposed.

(v) The Memorialists refer to several instances which prove the existence of a liberal public spirit among them and claim on this account special consideration at the hands of Government. The existence of this liberal public spirit is to my mind one of the strongest assurances that the College, if transferred to the District representatives, would be a success. If the people were apathetic and illiberal, it would be useless to think of entrusting the College to them.

(vi) There is only one more objection to the present proposal, which the two sections of the Memorialists join in urging, and that is the difficulty of securing the services of a competent English graduate for the post of Headmaster of a college under the management of a local Committee. As far as I can see, there is no reason why a European Graduate should not be on the staff of a college managed by a local committee. Considering the salary available for the appointment it would be easier, I should think, to get a European to serve under a Committee than to serve under Government as manager of the College. For, a European appointed by Government compares his salary with that given to other Government servants, while a European serving in the College under a Committee would compare his salary with that given by other Committies. The Coimbatore College under a native Committee, the Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat, under the Municipal management, the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, all have English graduates at their head.

And bright specimens these are [illegible] out of the [illegible] cases. Jus

I now proceed to remark on the conditions on which the Memorialists (A) seem inclined to accept the present proposal to transfer the College to a local Committee.

(i) The first condition is that the endowment connected with the College should be made over to the local Committee with an equal contribution from Government. The endowment would be made over as a matter of course, but I am doubtful whether funds would permit of an equal contribution from Government. Moreover, the Grant-in-Aid Code provides for payment of a moiety of local contributions for the endowment of professorships, scholarships &c. But payment of a third salary grant takes the place of such endowment grants. No manager can claim an endowment grant towards the emoluments of a Professor and also claim a salary grant on his behalf.

(ii) The second condition is that, as the College has already suffered considerably in prestige, the staff should be strengthened by the appointments of a Principal and a Vice-Principal, and that Government should give the necessary financial help. I see no objection to this condition being complied with.

(iii) The third condition suggested by the Memorialists is that, in order that the Principal may be in touch with the students, free quarters should be given to him near the College buildings. The question of providing free quarters for the Principal is one for future consideration. It will not be done so long as the College is a Government institution.

(iv) The Memorialists then refer to certain acoustic difficulties experienced in connection with the College building and to the proposals made by the late Head Master for the removal of those

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difficulties. They consider that if these proposals were carried out, the symmetry of the hall would be spoiled, and they recommend the construction of an upper story. I concur in all that is said about the bad acoustic properties of the building, but I hardly think that an upper story will be needed unless the College is raised to the first grade. The Memorialists may, at any rate, be assured that every thing will be done to put the building in thorough order before handing it over to a Committee.

(v) The Memorialists require certain improvements to be made in the College play ground. These I consider to be very important and it should be carried out.

(vi) I agree with the Memorialists in almost all that they say in paragraph 17 about the constitution of the Committee and the internal management of the College, but I doubt whether it is advisable to make the Principal a Member of the Committee.

(vii) The last point touched upon by the Memorialists relates to the net cost of the College Department, which, they think, should be borne by Government. But I think it would be better to give grants, on a liberal scale, if necessary, than to pay the net cost. The Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat, and the Brennen High School, Tellicherry, which were for some years in receipt of net cost from Government have elected aid on the salary grant system as the change was found one of advantage to them.

7. There remains to consider the financial aspect of the proposed transfer. In this light it is worth while to consider the future of the institution (1) as at present constituted -a second -grade College with a high school department, (2) as a second-grade College without a high school department (the existing high schools in the town and district supplying the materials), and (3) as a first grade College with a high school department.

(1) If the College were to continue as at present constituted-as a second grade College with a high school department, the financial effect would be:-

Scale

Scale of Establishment & other charges.

	Rs.
Principal	400
First Assistant	150
Second do	100
Third do	80
Fourth do	60
Pandits (30+20) Sanskrit & Canarese	50
Gymnastic Instructor	20
Drawing Master	25
	885
Clerk	20
Peons (3)	21
Sweeper & Scavenger	7
Ordinary contingencies	15
Total per mensem	948
Total per annum	11,376
Library, taxes & special contingencies .. .. (at about Rs. 100 per month)	1224
	12,600

Receipts from fees, grants & endowments

Fees College department .. .. .. (Average number 60 per term Rs.2,040 at Rs.34-Allowing for half fees for Muhammadans per annum Rs.3,800)	3,800
Fees-School department .. .. .. (The average number of fully paying pupils in the sixth fifth & fourth forms may be taken as 50,20 & 24 respectively. The annual income will then be, allowing for half fees for Muhammadans, Rs. (50x19+20x17+24x15)	3,200
Grants 12 (1/3 of Rs.885)	3,540
Endowment receipts	2,100
	12,640

The College will thus be fully self-supporting on the salary grant system, taking credit for a third grant for each teacher. If the strength which has been calculated with reference to the average of the previous years, should fall, which I do not, however, apprehend, the Principal may be given a half grant instead of a third grant, as the Code allows half salary grants for graduates of non-Indian Universities possessing high academical qualifications and as such a person will as a rule be selected as Principal; and the enhanced grants will cover any decrease under fees.

(2) If the College were to continue as a second grade College without the high school department, the receipts and charges would be less, but it would still be necessary to employ a Principal on Rs.400 as I consider this is the minimum salary for which a good English graduate can be secured. The receipts and charges will approximately be as shown in the following summary:-

The scale of establishment & other charges

	Rs.
Principal	400
Assistant	150
Pandits (half time)	35
Gymnastic instructor /half time/	10
	595
Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -	15
Peons (two)	14
Sweeper & scavenger	5
Ordinary contingencies	10
Total per mensem	639
Total per annum	7668
Library, taxes & special contingencies (at about Rs.50 per mensem)	600
	8268

Receipts from fees, grants & endowments

Fees-College department as shown under (1)	3800
Grants, 12(1/3 of 595)	2380
Endowment receipts	2100
	8280

The net cost to Government on account of the College during the three years ending with 1894-95 as per final figures adopted in the annual reports was Rs.4995, Rs.3703 & Rs.2655 which gives an average of Rs.3784. The amount of grants under (1) and (2) will thus be below the average. But as the College may on its transfer to a Committee claim grants for library and furniture and apparatus also, the cost to Government will almost remain the same as at present. The only relief to Provincial funds is the pension liability.

(3) The constitution of the institution as a first-grade College cannot take place as long as it remains under the direct management of the Department. It is not only against the policy enunciated by the Education Commission, but is also impracticable on financial and other grounds. But it would be possible for a representative Committee like that proposed, to realize this end if it could raised from local subscriptions about Rs.2500 a year. Considering the liberal mindedness of the inhabitants of the District there ought to be no difficulty in securing the above subscription in view of the advantage of having a first-grade native college on the West Coast. The receipts and charges may be estimated as below:-

Scale of establishment & other charges

	Rs.
Principal	500
Vice-Principal	350
Lecturer in History, Mathematics or Logic & Philosophy	200
Assistant Lecturer	150
Assistant	125
do	100
do	80
do	60
Pandits (two)	50
Gymnastic Instructor	20
Drawing Master	25
	1660
Other charges	90
Total per mensem	1750
Total per annum	21,000
Library, rents & other special contingencies at Rs.125 a month	1500
	22500

Receipts from fees grants & endowments

	Rs.
Fees in the B.A. classes assuming the total strength at 30	2520
Fees in the F.A. classes & the Upper secondary department	7000 ~~6000~~
Half grants for the Principal & Vice-Principal	5100
Third grants for the other teachers	3240
Endowments	2100

The increased expenditure on salary-grants would amount to between four and five thousand rupees if the college were to work with the full staff above suggested. But this increase Government could not grudge considering the voluntary efforts of the people of the District in the cause of higher education.

8. Should Government decide to transfer the College to the representative Committee above recommended, effect ~~may~~ might be given to the change from 1st January 1897. But if the proposals are approved of generally, I would request that before any final decision is arrived at, a copy of my letter be sent to each of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting held at the Collector's house last November (see paragraph 3 supra), as well as to the District and Sessions Judge for an expression of their views.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

A

108 P.

To

The Honble Dr. D. Duncan M.A.
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Petition of the inhabitants of the Dt.
South Canara. Dated Mangalore
the 22nd November 18

Respectfully sheweth,

In response to your requisition calling for an expression of our views with regard to the transfer of the Mangalore College to a representative body, we beg to lay before you the following circumstances for your kind consideration. As the representative of the Government, to whom the education of its subjects is entrusted, we cannot deny that the present question has been viewed by you with as much concern as it can receive from us. We trust therefore you will be pleased to take such steps to safeguard the interests of educatio in our District as in view of local circumstances may be necessary.

2. The question of the transfer or the abolition of the College was first opened by your predecessor in office, the late Mr Grigg who in his letters recorded in G.O. 250/18-4-8 urged in the most emphatic manner the retention of the College as a provincial institution. It was then thoug ~~(undivable)~~ undeserable to abandon ~~the~~ an obligation which the state incurred in accepting people's trust, while the transfer of the trust with every safeguard for its fulfilment to the Municipality was also deprecat by him. Even if it is granted tha the circumstances referred to by hin do not exist at present we beg to state that such a fluctuating state of things ma not be counted upon in settling the fate of a College which should - n will deny - abide as one of the perma Institutions of the District.

3. The question was reopened Mr Grigg in his letter No. O 3

ously

receive from us: the trust they
will be allowed to take such
steps [illegible] the interest of educa
our District as in case of [illegible]
[illegible] may be necessary

The question of the transfer
the [illegible] of the College
[illegible] placed by Government [illegible]
[illegible] as the Code [illegible]
[illegible]
the most [illegible] state
[illegible] of the money [illegible]
[illegible] institution [illegible]
[illegible] in regard to [illegible]
the [illegible] which the [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] the transfer of the trust
[illegible] safeguard for [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] if it be [illegible]
[illegible] refused to
[illegible] not [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] to
[illegible] upon [illegible]
[illegible] of the College which
[illegible] - which [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]
The question [illegible]

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in which he advocated the trans
of the College to Municipality o
ground of its anomalous position
the only one of its kind in the
dency. We beg to be forgiven
with all deference to the memory
such a great Educationist w
to see the force of this argum
as the anomaly - if such it re
is - is not so serious as to nul
either state obligation or the ~~fiera~~ pres
~~of~~ entertained by him in his lett
making the proposal however he ca
the Government to call for the Colle
report on the subject and to reta
Institution rather than hand it
to ~~your~~ a private body; for he en
discountenanced the idea of the
ment handing over the Institu
to a Native Committee. ~~[illegible]~~
~~such Committees were utter failure~~
to
argument which if true of ot
Districts, is, for local reasons
singular force here.

4. The matter was accordingl
to Mr. Wynne was ~~also~~ as
report if a satisfactory Com
could be formed to which
recommend the transfer.
transfer of the College was
nously

There is no state obliga-
tion to retain it as a
[illegible]

This is not now
proposed

Condemned at a representative meeting c
vened by him, in which
he himself Concurred; and
it was suggested that a fair
satisfactory Committee could
formed ~~be~~ only with the Colle
and Judge as Presidents o
to the large number of d
in Canara, he did not recomm
the plan ~~of~~ as the appointme
Government Servants as ex-off
members of private bodies was
his experience highly objectio
The matter was then set at
by G. O. No 5 21.10.87 that "The Govt hav
considered Mr. Wymns letter resolve
make no further change at prese
the position of the Govt College & High
at Mangalore". It may be proper to
here that when Lord Wenlock visited
Ins. in '93, he reassured us that
was no intention of making any change in
its status.

5. The abolition of the College
only course open if the Go
nent is anxious to hav
hand free - is, in justice
claims of a remote D

[illegible] of the [illegible] & follow [illegible] serve [illegible] the [illegible] of the majority [illegible]

This was [illegible] with me at Mangalore & no objection was [illegible] to it either by Mr Welch or by the people.

4

158P

16

26a
21-9-65

[illegible] of this
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the people were apa-
thetic & illiberal it
would be unfair
[illegible]
the Coll. to them

140 Ed
5-3-94
So

deprive us even of the m
parting a secular educ
our Children. It may
out of place to mention
for the establishment of
Secular College we cam
ward so liberally with an
dowment of 65,000 Rupee
we have markedly show
~~Col~~ loyalty by one of the la
Contributions to the Jubil
and that even our school
Children have more than
shown an amount of public
which has not often been
bited elsewhere; and for whi
the Government has very m
commended them. Mr. Powel
we learn, recommended us
6 the Special Consideration of the G
ment on account of our examp
liberality; and we are sur
that the Government will ~~now~~ n
be unmindful of its obliga
6. We ventured to think th
in contemplating the transf
~~of~~ or abolition of this Coll
it is not your purpose

no abolition

7 1688

seek financial relief, f
statistics go to show that
net cost to Government is c
the co
ably less than the aid it
have earned if it were only
aided College, and we are
that if some means can be f
for transferring the College t
Government will help liber
a people who have ever show
reat
~~a~~ public spirit.

7. — It may perhaps be th
that the College has lost
the course of the last fi
or six years much of it
old prestige and that
is impolitic for the Governm
Without
to keep it. ~~We don't den~~
~~but, that~~ we beg to think
that in the course of ha
a decade there has no
been such an intellectual
degeneration among the boy
of a District, ~~In~~ in rev
the report of which Mr

There can be no doubt

7

once paid the high com
the intellectual Calibre of the
that boys on the Weste
of a Superior ~~Calibr~~ ita
that
~~thoes~~ of the the Telugu or T
Country. We therefore
to think that the low
progress {is due to cau
not passed remedy. It
therefore that we memoria
the Government for an Eng
Graduate for our ~~A.~~ Maste
with a view
last year - ~~lest~~ to stand up
our ~~Exbis)~~ rights which
explicitly not acknowledged, h
implicitly been granted - tha
~~with a view~~ to improve the
and teaching in the College
is a fact whose significan
is worth noticing also the
the F. A results have not
been ~~much~~ below par ex
perhaps last year while
to the Matriculation res
that have very much d
credited the Institution.

to

637 Ed
30-8-94

8. We therefore beg
that whether the Col
maintained as a
ment Institution o
aided College, it ha
shrift indeed under
Hd. Master and unles
checks are ~~(pass)~~ placed
the work of every teache

9 Missionary effort ha
done so much for the East
and the Railway offers fa
there which are to be matched
only the severity of mon
and the consequent difficult
of communication with the East
9 Our boys, for nearly all go
Madras for B. A., have t
rough it out on the East-co
amidst & a people more foreig
to us of Canara by languag
Custom and everything than
to any other people of the
Presidency. The Govern
[illegible] aspo [illegible] to

have nevertheless though athi
fit to maintain 3 first in ta
Colleges on the East c
while there is none o
the West and the esta
blishment of one in
Mangalore though ma
the subject of nearly
address to Governors d
their visits is yet an un
~~de~~) dream. We beg te
think that with proper
facilities education ca
flourish as well on
banks of the Natra
as on those of the Cauv

will not raise
to the First
The only hope
is in putting
under a committe
posed. I shall
the time comes
find to consider
favourably, if the
is transferred

10. It would real
look strange, were w
request you to recom
the establishment of a
grade College here under
present Circumstance
though it is so natural
[illegible] aspire to
to

that Lord Wenlock of is rathe
a Sympathetic spirit in
his reply to the boy
of this College under the
mistaken impression that i
was the subject of their
address. But all that ~~they~~ we
now pray for is an English
graduate ~~(for)~~ of acknowledged
attainments for our Hd. Maste
like the one that has left us
and another gentleman as
vice principal. If the
Government armed with all
their prestige ~~(the)~~ despairs
of improving the condition
of our College, we beg leave
to ask if a private Committ
may dare to undertake to do
it unless it possesses European
members on its staff.

11. The avowed policy of
the Government in gradually
retiring from higher education
is we are told, to give effec

to

12-2-188

to the recommendation

the Education~~al~~ Comm

~~Al~~though (~~401~~) it wd appear

Para 399 of the Report of the Education

that "Her Majesty's Govt * are unwilling that a

school shd be given up in any place where the inhabi

show a marked desire that it should be maintained, or

And more recent Despatches have laid particular

sis on the further statement 'it is far from our wi

check the spread of Education in the slightest degree

~~* Thus, is~~

* there is a manifest disinclination, on the part of the people, to send their children to the private schools of the neighbourhood:

A abandonment of a single school to probable decay'

if accordingly the alternative in re

of our College is between th

transfer or totalt extincti

~~of the~~ it is a Hobsons

Choice and we will sw

~~take the~~ a proper management an

shall look up to you to help

to place the College

an efficient basis

12 to the statistics of

College for the last ten years the

ment has (~~spend~~)

considerably less th

would (they ~~should~~ ha to

pended in aid; and

were it otherwise

would be less th

what has been done

in p Kim

13 22 S

of several flourishing Colleges Mr Powell in view of the Large sum subscribed by us recommended us to the Special consideration of the Government. The College has not to any considerable extent received any such special consideration. The aspiration of the people for a European ~~Head~~ Graduate, repeated the subject of our communications with the ~~to~~ Govt ~~several times~~ in handing over the money, has ~~received~~ remained a dead letter and the trust itself is on the brink of being forsaken. May we beg therefore you will recommend to Govt. the handing over of the endowment with an equal Govt Contribution —

12. It is our earnest desire to maintain the Institution [illegible] a footing as

possible which is the m
necessary at present n
that the College has ~~lost~~ considera ta
suffered in ~~much of~~ its old prestig
which can only be restored
by an able and therefore
a better paid principal
and a vice principal
and we trust the Govt
will materially streng
our financial position
recompense of what the people
have done to help ~~to~~ educat
for besides the taxes we have p
from which Colleges have b
14 maintained elsewhere, we have
paid an extra charge for o
own.

13. We wish further to p
vide free quarters near the
buildings both as an i
ment to a really able
to accept the Hd master
and as a means of
[illegible] in touch

15

with the pupils. For it should
appear from the communica-
tions made at the time of
handing over the endowme
that one four main objects in
insisting upon a graduate of an
English University foreign master was to obtain
a thorough gentleman who should
be able to impart a tone to
the character of his pupils. W
~~have hear~~

14. (~~We~~) We have heard
repeated complaints made b
by students and teachers that
the College hall presents
accoustic difficulties to
such a degree that it ha
often been found difficult
accomodate the classes wit
mutual disturbance. It was
in view of this, as we are
told that Mr Godley se
in proposals for putti
up partitions in the h
Such a project, if
out, would, we be
money by of the C

This is quite true

209 Ed
7-4-96

I think so too

15

and render it unsuita
Examination and for
meetings - Such as on
occasion of Governors
When it is always
The noise, it is our hum
opinion, is probably the
of disproportional height o
building and can be mit
by constructing an upper st
as original intended and
it would be desirable
now. ~~(the play ground)~~

An upper storey would be [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] college.

At any rate [illegible] it would be advised [illegible] the building in [illegible] order before [illegible] brought over to a Committee

15 The play ground is
important item that shou
to claim attention. By
erection of the Taluk offic
to the South-West of the C
on the plain where the C
once used to play, they
now no ground of their
own. It would be ne
ssary therefore to level u
space behind the Colleg
Which our popular Colle
was kind enough

16

This is very important & should be done

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79·3 II
28-12-1896

thereto as the presen
will not suffice for
sports.

+ 16. ~~It~~ would be n
to make the changes,
above to make the
popular & to enable i
hold its own and
every help will be
us to accomplish it

Every help would be given

17. In regard to the com
of the Committee it
be undesirable for
urged by ~~(us)~~ no less
authority than the la
Grigg; to have it com
of unguided natives
propose therefore that th
ttee ~~(cos)~~ consist of
the Dt. Judge, the Chairma
Municipal Council, the
of schools for the Circ
the Principal of the Co
Committee ~~which~~ mus
even on the & groun
by Mr. Wynne. We a
undesirable if not exact
powers of the C

I doubt whether it is advisable to make the Principal a member of the Committee e Hd. Master absolutely necess charge of the internal if it in omy of the College with also power over the finances to the extent of Rs 500 a year and that the function of the Committee should be the general control of the ~~fin~~ finances. For, it is to be apprehended that what is every body's business becomes no body's and it would be better to hold only one man responsible for the general progress of the Institution, and for all things calculated to effect such progress.

In conclusion, we solicit your attention to Mr. Grigg's proposal in his letter No-36 27.4.87 to the Govt. to bear the net cost of the College Deptt. and trust that should the transfer be decided upon as suggested by us. You will recommend a similar course on the ~~scall~~ scale proposed above and afford also such other aid a may be nec necessary in the high school Dept if it is not self supporting. We also beg to hope you will induce the Govt. to make all the improvements in the College building and its surroundings, the necessity for which has no doubt been brought home to you dur your visit, as well as to Construct quarters for the principal as suggested above.

doubtful

19

Jun– 2
Ed C No 872

B 298P.

To

The Hon. David Duncan M.A., D.Sc.
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of South Canara, dated 23rd Nov. 1895

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

In response to your requisition calling for an explanation of our views with regard to the transfer of the Mangalore Government College to private management we beg to lay before you the following circumstances for your kind consideration.

2 The Government, of their own motion and with a sincere desire to advance the education of the people entrusted to their charge, founded three first-grade Colleges on the east coast, bearing the entire cost and in discharge of the sacred duty, still maintain them at their own cost, notwithstanding that other efficient institutions have since sprung up within easy distances.

3 Our district is situated at a great distance from educational centres like Madras and is yet unconnected by railway with such centres, while our heavy

monsoon

Monsoon practically shuts us out from all communication with the eastern portions of the Presidency for a part of the year.

4. The Government records will show that every year our district pays a surplus revenue of about eleven lacs of rupees into the Imperial Treasury.

5. About the year 1864 the people of this District became alive to the necessity of a non-sectarian, secular educational institution and in proof of their earnestness subscribed in the space of about two years a large sum of over Rs 65,000.

6. At the instance of Mr L. Garthwaite, the then Inspector of schools, who has done so much for the education of the youth of this coast, Mr E. B. Powell, the then Director of Public Instruction, in view of the large sum subscribed by the people of this district, supported our prayer & recommended the proposed institution to the special consideration of Government.

7. Being satisfied with the necessity for such an institution and in response to the earnest appeal of the people, the Government was graciously pleased to accept the trus

and

31.8P.

and in 1866 founded this institution under the name of the Mangalore Provincial School and very soon after, raised it to a second grade College.

8 We venture to submit that the isolation and other outward circumstances of our district have remained unaltered. The foundation of the institution and its successful working for many years has only created a keener desire for higher secular education among the non-christian population of the district, thereby rendering the maintenance of an efficient, and when possible, a first grade, collegiate institution all the more necessary.

There is no question of abolition or of lowering the status of the ~~Station~~ College. It is really a question of allowing the people to maintain their own institution.

The only hope of its ever becoming a first grade college is to hand it over to local management. Govt. cannot now add to the number of Govt. first grade colleges

9 The educational policy of the Government, as set forth in para 397 of the Report of the Education Commission appears to be that "Her Majesty's "Government are unwilling that a "Government school should be given "up in any place where the inhabitants "show a marked desire that it should be "maintained, or where there is a manifest "disinclination on the part of the people "to send their children to private schools "of the neighbourhood. x x x." and more recent despatches have laid particular emphasis

This is all beside the point.

Emphasis in the further statement, "it is far "from our wish to check the spread of Education "in the slightest degree by the abandonment "of a single school."

80 250/18-4-85

10 Your lamented predecessor, the late Mr. Grigg urged in his letter No to the Government, in the most emphatic manner, the retention of this College as a provincial institution.

11. In 1887, the matter of this institution was again before Government and they asked for a report from the then Collector. Mr. S. H. Wynne, the then Collector, called an influential meeting of the chief members of the various non christian communities to assist him in forming an opinion on the question raised, and reported as follows "All were unanimous in the strongest desire "that the College should remain a Govern-"ment institution. This was, it seemed, "to me based first, on the difficulty in obtain-"ing & retaining competent teachers in a private "institution. x x x, and secondly, on their "dislike to either of the alternatives, should "a transfer be decided on". And the Govern-ment resolved to make no further change then in the position of the Government College and High School, Mangalore. These reasons still continue.

405/4-8-87

568/21-10-87

12 The people of this district still show

a

5

338P

a marked desire that the institution should continue to be maintained as hitherto, and there is still a strong disinclination on the part of the people to send their children to private non-secular institution.

There would be no disinclination to send them to the college on its new basis.

13. The only difficulty which may be apprehended is to secure the services of a competent Graduate of an English University for the Headmastership. But the difficulty is, [illegible] venture to think, apparent only and not insurmountable in these days. Even financially the cost to the Government will be comparatively much less than it would be if the institution were worked as aided College, as the statistics for the past ten years will show. And, we trust, that in the discharge of a sacred duty, the Government will not mind either the trouble or a little possible cost.

It would be easier to get a good Englishman to serve under committee than it is to get them to serve under Govt as manager of the college. [illegible] appointed [illegible] Govt. compares his [illegible] with that given [illegible] other Govt. Ed. servants. [illegible] serving [illegible] college under a committee would [illegible] his salary [illegible] that given by [illegible] committees. [illegible] solves the difficulty.

[illegible] bound to speak [illegible] maintenance of [illegible] as a Govt. [illegible] as a sacred [illegible]. It may be a [illegible] duty to see the adminstration of [illegible] is efficient [illegible], but not [illegible] should be [illegible] Govt. rather [illegible] a committee

14. Considering the isolation of our district and its great distance from the centres of Education, considering the earnestness with which the people sought and the readiness and the liberality with which they subscribed for the founding of the institution, considering that the Government graciously accepted the trust and founded & maintained the institution for nearly thirty years, considering that its good work has duly

created a keen desire for higher education, Considering that financially the administration of the district brings to the Imperial Treasury a surplus of about eleven lacs of rupees annually, considering that any attempt to make any change in the position of the College would cruelly stifle the desire which the Government's conduct in the past had itself created and considering such a change would, further, run counter to the declared policy of Government, Considering all this, you will, we trust & hope, be pleased to recommend to the Government the retention and maintenance of the Government College Mangalore, and thus secure to the people of this district, a blessing, greater than all other blessings in the gift of a Government, the blessing of higher education.

The proposal is in accordance with the policy of Govt.

All the reasons in here are good showing why Govt. should ~~put~~ maintain the education of the district on an efficient footing; but have no bearing on the question of making the college a Govt. institution rather than an aided institution.

For which act of justice and kindness
We shall, as in duty bound,
be ever grateful.

The P.S.'s D.O. to the S. was received by me only this morning at 11-20 A.M. along with other circulation papers. The worst of it is that the packet was not marked "urgent" in the Private Secretary's office.

The P.S. says that ~~he~~ a copy of Dr. Duncan's letter should reach him at Calicut ~~[illegible]~~ Tuesday next. The letter ~~refd.~~ to is C. No. 876 consisting of 17 type-written pages, therefore it is, I submit, impossible t et it copied and post at 3 P.M., and unless post it today it cannot h the P.S. in time at Calicut. If it is posted tomorrow, it will reach Calicut on Tuesday evening whereas ~~the~~ H. E. arrives at Calicut at 11 A.M. on that day.

Therefore, I beg to suggest that the current may be sent in original to Mr. Stuart and the D.P.I. may be asked ~~to ask~~ by wire (depd) to send us another copy of it. I enclose a copy of the telegram for

U.S. approves of my sugges
I request that a note or a D.O.
~~to the~~ P.S. may be sent to
me for despatch with the letter.
I beg to add that an immediate
reply may be sent per bearer
so as to enable me to
post the papers in time for
this evening's tonga (3 P.M.)

27/9/96.

D.O. to W.S. Enclosed

Send original. No need
to store for copy - there
is nothing about
No file

27/9/96

Despd
27/9/96

D.

—8-1-96.

the Under Secretary nstruction,

Madras, 14 Sept 1896.

My dear Stuart

When His Excellency the Governor is at Mangalore, the question of the future of the Government College will probably be brought to his notice in some of the addresses he will receive. If the papers have not yet come before His Excellency, it might be well to call for my letter to the Chief Secretary No 7302 dated 11th July last, which explains the matter fully.

Truly yours

D Duncan

CHIEF SECRETARY
SEP 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

My dear Price.

His Excellency would like to see the papers referred to by Duncan.

Yours sincerely

H A Stuart

17/9

My Dear Stuart.

I send the papers. They came up yesterday for me; but as the date upon which H E is going on tour is not fixed I send them on at once without missing the note for orders. Please send these papers back when done with as they have to go in circulation. The subject of the school has been mentioned in the note which is being prepared for H.E.'s tour.

Yours sincerely.

My dear Arundel,

Will you kindly have a copy of Duncan's letter sent to me so as to reach me on Tuesday at Calicut.

Yours sincerely

H A Stuart

26/9

F.S.A.

Class. (in full.)

Number.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Receipt for an Inland Telegram.

To (Office)

Date Stamp of Post Office

Cost Rs. As.

Extra charges Reply, Delivery, &c. Rs. As.

Initials of Postmaster, &c.

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N.B.—Stamps may be affixed along this line up to the left of the form and continued on the corresponding space on the back, if necessary.

Code Class.	No.	Words.	Day.	H.	M.	Official Instructions.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN BY THE SENDER ABOVE THIS LINE.

To (Telegraph Office) Madras

(Person) Director of Public Instruction

(Address) (in full)

ADDRESS FREE.

From (Telegraph Office) Ootacamund

(Person) Madras

Here write whether your telegram is State or Private. Unless classed State by sender, it will be sent as Private, and no change or refund is afterwards admissible. State

Here write whether your telegram is to be sent URGENT, ORDINARY or DEFERRED. Deferred.

[illegible]

	Please	Send	another
Signed	copy	of	your
r	7302	dated	11th
y	last	regarding	mangalore
lege ×			

TO BE WRITTEN ON THE BACK.—CONTINUE ON ANOTHER FORM.

Sender's Signature and Address or Designation. (Not signalled.) for Chief Secretary

The *ACCURACY* of telegrams is not guaranteed: the sender must accept *ALL RISKS* arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

Address any complaint regarding this telegram to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, within two months from the date of the telegram, enclosing this receipt.

For detailed rules, see the Telegraph Guide (price 4 annas.)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS.

N.B.—When Telegraph Stamps are affixed here, the upper halves, if they accompany the receipt, must be placed above the dotted line.

No Stamps to be affixed below unless spaces allotted are insufficient.

To

The Educational Clerk

Please read my note to the U. S. d/ 27/9/96

I.A.
12/10/96

"Report of the Indian Education Commission" belonging to Coty library has been removed from this file.

152

H.C./6

NOTE FOR THE ~~UNDER~~ SECRETARY.

I am not sure you have looked into the papers re the Mangalore College on their return from Cirs. If you have not, kindly go thro: the D.O. from P.S. to H.E. in which some information is called for so as to reach the Governor's Camp by Tuesday.

A.T.R.
28/9/96

TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

From
CHIEF SECRETARIAT,

To

Dated 189

Telegraph Master.

Don't print

Note for the Telephone clerk

Last week we sent a telephone message to the manager of the Private Secretary's office, asking for the return of a letter re. the transfer of the Mangalore College, which was sent to H.E. the Governor at Calicut. Will you please return the original of the message or give me the date thereof?

Letter No. 7302 d/11-7-96 TK
Sent to Calicut on 27-9-96 28/10

Message Copy to Manager of the Office on the 24th
29-10-9

Reminder
sent on the 29th inst.

2/10

Code Class.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Monthly Number.

To (Office) Telephone	From (Office) message

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
	30	14	20	

To (Person) Hd. Clerk [illegible] Secl.	From (Person) Manager [illegible]

Confirmed

Your message regarding a letter from the Director of Public Instruction H. S. Secretary says that he only asked for a copy of the letter referred to and that the connected papers were already returned.

30-10-16

[illegible]
30/10

64 Word Form.

F. C. 2.

Recd. from	I.N.	Sent to	I.N.
At Hrs. Mts. by		At Hrs. Mts. by	Telegraph Master.

P. No. 372 T.—2711—[illegible]—10,00000.

Telegraph Master.

[G.] 38

Code Class.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number.

To (Office) Telegraph Office

From (Office) [illegible]

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
	30	11	23	

To (Person) [illegible] Superintendent

From (Person) Manager P. O. Office

[illegible] this telegram [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] D.P. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] N. S. [illegible]

30-10-96

64 Word Form.

F. C 2.

Recd. from I.N. At Hrs. Mts. by

Sent to I.N. At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

S. G. P. No. 372 T—2711—10,00000.

[G./75] 3 P

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

Ed. cno. 872 of 96 - re the transfer of the Mangalore College to a private Committee was, under the orders of the U.S., sent in original to the Private Secretary at Calicut on the 27th Sept. last. The letter not having been returned after the return of H.E. the Govr to Madras I sent a telephone to the Private Secy's office on the 24th and another one yesterday. The reply from the P.S.'s Office is appended. I understand that the paper was sent with a D.O. from U.S. requesting its return & that no other papers were sent with it. The paper has not been returned. Will U.S. kindly write to the P.S. about the letter or may the D.P.I. be asked to send a copy thereof?

VR
30/10

4P

CHIEF SECRETARIAT,
D. O.
No. 481
Date, 2-11-1896

Fort St. George
2nd November 1896

My dear Stuart,

Could you kindly return me the Director of Public Instruction's letter about the Mangalore College which I sent you to Calicut. It was the original which I sent you, as there was no time to get a copy prepared. If, however, you want to keep this original I will ask Director of Public Instruction to send us a copy.

Sincerely yours
(signed) W. Francis

H. A. Stuart Esqre. I.C.S. Despd 2/11

ii

D. O.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FORT ST. GEORGE,

BP

2.11. 1896.

My dear Stuart

Could you kindly return me the D.P.I.'s letter about the Mangalore College which I sent you to Calicut. It was the original which I sent you, as there was no time to get a copy prepared. If, however, you want to keep this original I will ask O.P.C. to send us a copy. 6P

Sincerely yours

W Francis

My dear Francis

I return the paper herewith I thought it was a copy.

Yours sincerely

H A Stuart

UNDER SECRETARY
NOV 96
PUBLIC WKS DEPT

7 8

NOTE FOR THE ~~UNDER~~ SECRETARY.

Cuo 872 was, at the request of the Private Secretary, sent to H. E. the Governor to Calicut and was returned only yesterday. Please see the D.O. correspondence on the Subject put up. The office note for orders on the current has been passed by the U.S.

Cuos 1112 & 1195 ~~have~~ which have been ordered to lie over are also Submitted, So that H.M. might pass orders on all the three currents together.

TR
6/11

The transfer of the Mangalore

Ed DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 872 896

Now to H.E. the Govr
S.H.
20/11/

ORDERS.

The Govt second grade College at Mangalore was established in 1866 at the request of the inhabitants of South Canara who subscribed Rs 65,000 for the purpose. Mr. Powell, the then D.P.I., recommended that the amount subscribed, instead of being formed into a special endowment, should be carried to the credit of Govt, the establishment and maintenance of a School by Govt being guaranteed. The Govt declined to adopt the D.P.I's suggestion and directed that after deducting the amount requisite for a building for the School the balance of the Subscriptions should be invested in Govt securities as an endowment. With reference to the policy of Govt enunciated in para 62 of the Ed-Despatch of 19th July 1854,

After full consideration I do not approve of giving up the Mangalore college. No financial questions are involved. The circumstances make it only just that we shd yield to the strong feeling against the transfer expressed by the people, & the cause of education in S Canara wd not be forwarded by it. The facts that we have only one 2d grade college, & that it has been decided that it ought to have a European graduate at the head of it make the managing difficult, but the chances of good management are much greater now that it is in charge of the Director, that it would be of the in-eventually to confine its educational functions to grants in aid of local efforts and to inspection and supervision), the Govt considered it inadvisable that any funds which might be raised for the permanent support of schools should be merged in the revenues of the State - vide G.O no 81 Ed. d 19th Feb. 1867.

Those who subscribed funds for the establishment of the School accompanied their donation with the request that a graduate of an English University should be appointed as the head of the institution and Govt acceded to this request.

In 1894, when, on the retirement of Mr Moss, a Eurasian Undergraduate was posted as Ag Head master, certain inhabitants of South Canara petitioned Govt to appoint an English graduate as Headmaster and Govt complied with this request by appointing Mr Godley - vide G.O. no 637 Ed. d 30th Aug - 94. Mr Godley resigned in Nov. 1895 & no English graduate has yet been appointed to take his place.

FOR ORDERS.

18

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE, C.I.E.

stitution were in charge of a local committee.

As for the difficulty of getting a European graduate, one can certainly be got by Govt for R 400 - 500. Pachaiyappa's College has just got out a first class graduate with excellent testimonials for R 350. A European graduate can be appointed to the Provincial Service with the sanction of the S of S. The difficulty of getting good men for a staff where there is no other institution of the same sort to promote to or from, is certainly great, but it will not become less if it is imposed upon a local Committee.

Our policy as to the transfer of colleges & higher schools from Govt to private bodies is that laid down by the Edn Commn & adopted by Govt they should be handed over to bodies of native gentlemen when there are such bodies willing & able to undertake the management of them. This is not the case in Mangalore.

The DPI proposes to meet this difficulty by handing the institution over to a Committee composed of the Collr, the Judge, the Inspector of Schools & one non official. Such a Committee with its constantly changing Collector & Judge would not be efficient, & it wd ~~not~~ be regarded simply as an agent for continuing Govt control. It wd not be regarded as a concession of Govt to the principle of local self govt. An often repeated local - self - govt objection to Local Boards & Municipal Councils is that there are many officials on them: this objection wd be unanswerable in the case of such a committee as the D. P. I suggests: the transfer to such a committee wd not amount to placing the institution under the control of the people, and would not establish a sense of proprietorship and a willingness to spend private means in helping.

JG 28/11/96

I concur.
A.G.H
2.12.96

The value of the College endowment at present is Rs 58,700. vide G.O. no. 606 Finl. - d 17th July 1891.

The Director now submits proposals for the transfer of the College to a local Committee consisting of

(1) the Collector of the district
(2) the District and Sessions Judge
(3) the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality &
(4) the Inspector of Schools, Western circle.

The question of the transfer of this College was twice raised before; the first time in 1884; it was then considered that the position of the Mangalore College was exceptional and its retention was decided on vide para 4 of G.O. no 250 Ed. dated 18th April 1885. The second time the question was raised was in 1887. As no satisfactory Committee came forward to take up the management of the College and as the Collector of South Canara did not recommend the adoption of the course, the question was then dropped vide G.O. no. 405 Ed. d 4th Aug - 87 & G.O. no. 568 Ed. d 21st Oct. 87.

The grounds for the Director's proposals are:-

(1) that the geographical insularity of Mangalore and the abolition of all Govt second grade Colleges prevent the College being provided with an efficient staff.

(2) that the inclusion of the Headmastership of the College in the Prov. service and the decision of Govt that the Headmastership should always be held by a graduate of an English University has intensified the difficulty of finding a good staff, the salary assigned for the Headmaster's appointment being insufficient to induce an English University graduate of any distinction to accept the appointment. +

(3) that the decision that the Headmastership should be held by a European graduate of an English University necessitates the transfer of the appointment from the Provincial to the Indian Educational Service.

The following are some of the objections which may be urged

783 Edn.
28/12/1896

urged against the D.P.I's proposals:

(1) The geographical insularity of the place will not be changed by the proposed transfer of the College and as the scale of establishment will be reduced after the transfer, the difficulty of providing the College with an efficient staff will be intensified.

The proposed scale compares as follows with the present:-

	Proposed Scale Rs	Present Scale * Rs
Headmaster	400	400 to 500
1st Asst -	150	175
2nd Asst -	100	90 to 120
Spl. Asst -	--	100
3rd Asst -	80 -	60 to 80
4th Asst -	60 -	60 to 80
5th Asst -	-	60
6th Asst -	-	60
Sanskrit Pandit -	30	30 to 35
Canarese Pandit -	20	20 to 25
Gymnastic Instructor -	20	20
Drawing master -	25 -	-

* vide G.O. 1216/20-11-91 Finl.

(2) If Govt cannot succeed in securing the services of a competent European graduate on a pensionable salary of Rs 400 or Rs 500 *per mensem*, the Committee can scarcely be expected to prove more successful in securing the services of a competent person

on a salary of Rs 400 only and with no prospect of pension. The following is what the Ed. Commission has said on the question of Europeans serving under local committees:- " It is certain that Govt can command the services of a higher class of European officers than those who would generally accept employment under local bodies, however wealthy, and of however high a status in Indian Society". vide para 540 of the Ed. Com. report.

(3) The D.P.I's third objection to the retention of the College is not an insuperable one. A European graduate can be appointed to the Prov. Service with the sanction of the Govt of India - vide G.O. no. 476 Ed. d 7th July 1893. It is not therefore necessary that the Head master ship should be transferred from the Provincial to the Indian Educational service.

(4) The transfer of the college will not result in any savings to Govt. The amount of grants payable to the College has been calculated on a reduced scale and if it is found necessary to retain the existing scale the amount of grants the Govt will have to pay will be increased.

(5) The Committee of management suggested by the D.P.I. consists wholly of officials. There are apparent objections to the adoption of this suggestion. Mr. Wynne deprecated a similar proposal in 1887 - vide G.O. no. 568 Ed. d 21st Oct. 87. It may be doubted whether the management of the College by such a Committee will foster the growth of "direct local interest and a pride of possession" in the hearts of the people of the district. That there is no satisfactory committee to take up the management of the College is the strongest objection against the D.P.I's proposal.

(6) The principal inhabitants of Mangalore, whom the Director has consulted, are not in favour of the proposed transfer. Some are decidedly against it. Their views on the question are expressed in two petitions to the D.P.I. which the D.P.I. has submitted for the perusal of Govt. The petition marked A. makes the following requests in case Govt decides to transfer the College:-

(1) that the College endowment ~~might~~ may be increased by an equal contribution from Govt. This the Director correctly points out can not be granted.

(2) that the financial position of the College may be strengthened so as to enable the Committee to appoint a Principal & a Vice Principal. The D.P.I. assents to this but does not provide for a grant to the Vice-Principal in his scheme.

(3) that free quarters may be provided for the Principal. The Director states that this can not be done.

(4) that the acoustic difficulties of the College building may be removed

removed

removed. The Director assents to this.

(5) that a play ground be provided. This the D.P.I. considers should be done.

(6) that the net cost of maintaining the College dept. may be borne by Govt. The Director thinks that it would be better to give grants on a liberal scale if necessary than to pay the net cost.

The Director states that the transfer of the College to private management should not be set aside on the ground of the people's unwillingness if on other grounds it is considered expedient. Should the Govt decide to transfer the college, effect might be given to the change, the D.P.I. requests, from 1st January 97. If the proposals are approved only generally then the D.P.I. requests that his letter may be sent to the Dt & Sessions Judge & the native gentlemen who met at the Collector's house to discuss the question of the transfer, for an expression of their views.

W 15.9.96

112
1/9

H.M.

(This file was sent to H.E. on tour & was returned on the 5th Nov.)

It is desirable in this case to recall the general principles which the Govt. of India & the S. of State, in approval of the recommendations of the Education Comsn. of 1883, have laid down in respect of the withdrawal of Govt. from the charge of educational institutions of the higher orders.

2. The Educt. Comsn's recomndns. were —

§ 535 "- While anxious to encourage "any natural & unforced transfer of "instns. from departl. to private managt. "we are not prepared as a body to "adopt any form of expression that "may be construed into a demand "for the immediate or general with-"drawal of the State from the provision "of the means of high education. ~~xx~~ While we are convinced that "transfer of management under the "limitations stated is eminently "desirable it is only by slow & cautious "steps that it can ever be really attained

p464 of Report

"xxx the wisest policy is to consider "each case on its own merits, & whenever "a body of Native gentlemen are willing "to undertake the management of a "College or secondary school, to hold out "to them every inducement & encouragement "provided there is a reasonable "prospect that the cause of education "will not suffer from the transfer. "xxx We regard the form of "management of any instn. wh. the "Common good requires to be kept "up as a matter subordinate to "the efficiency of such managt. xx When "permanency & efficiency are adequately secured, we "regard an institution that is provided ~~by~~ the people for themselves as greatly preferable to one that is provided by official agency

p. 465

3. In their Resolutions ~~[illegible]~~ on this part of the Comsn's Report, the G. of I. say —

"33. The G. of I. accepts the cautious & "well considered proposals of the Comsn. "on the subject of the gradual with-"drawal of Govt. from the charge "of ~~#~~ institutions of a high order "especially from Colleges xxx "It is left to local govts. to give "effect to the recommendations on this "subject gradually & as local circs. "permit"

p 11 of G. of I. Resoln. Home Dept. 23 Oct. 84 in G.O. 15 Nov. 84 no 711 Ed...

4. The first question that arises is whether Dr Duncan's Committee is such a local body as the Ed. Commn. & the G. of I. contemplated. It will be observed that the Report & the Resolution throughout refer to the new managers ~~[illegible]~~ as "bodies of Native gentlemen", "private ~~[illegible]~~ agency" &c, & of the "development of the principle of selfhelp". Dr Duncan equally (vide his para: 4) refers to his proposal as coming peculiarly within the "sphere of local self govt", [illegible] the ~~transfer~~ placing the management of the institution in the hands "of the people themselves". But this, as it seems to me, is precisely what will not be the result. His proposed Comee. is, with one exception, purely official & composed ~~out~~ of European officers, the management thus passing from the control of public officers specially versed in educatl. admn. into the hands of officials who besides being as a body destitute ~~[illegible]~~ of such special capacity, cannot be expected to possess that autochthonous interest & sympathy on which any efficiency in private management must depend & which are at the roots of the principle of transfer as recommended by the G. of I..

Apparently there is no body of native

L. & M.
200—8-8-96.

14P

~~NOTE FOR THE~~

gentlemen ready & willing to come forward & undertake the duty. The jealousy & distrust existing between the Konkanis & Saraswats is doubtless largely the reason of this (vide para. 5(6) of the D.P.I.'s letter), & so far as appears, this antagonism is not likely for the present at any rate to be appeased; & there is thus no immediate prospect of securing a representative native committee. Dr. Duncan declares it "impossible" – para 5(6).

5. The next question is whether the Committee, such as it is, is likely to act efficiently. This seems very doubtful. The Collr. & Judge are constantly changing: they are overwhelmed with other work: not seldom a Collr. & a Judge ~~[illegible]~~ do not get on well on the same board. To the imposition of the duty on the Judge, the H Ct wd., I presume, have to give its consent. Is it in any case quite fair to impose this additional official responsibility on these officers? The committee is also too strong & wd. be better without the Judge. Theoretical

The subjudge is being removed & the Judge will have ~~the~~ heavy original work.

the Local Fund Bd. of which the Collr. is Presdt. & the I. of Schools is a member wd. be a more appropriate body, the management being assigned to a subcommittee: but the local jealousies referred to above wd. probably make the selection of a suitable subcommittee impracticable.

This Govt. has apparently always assumed that if any transfer shd. be effected it wd. be to a non official body. Sir P.P. Hutchins in his D.O. note of 2d May 87 (in G.O. 4 Augt. 87 no 405 Ed.) wrote that he "had no objection to its "being made over to private "trustees – non officials that is."

6. On the whole then it is submitted that the Committee proposed does not satisfy the required conditions, & that its constitution is not such as to give satisfactory assurance that under its management the interests of education ~~would~~ will not suffer.

7. Nor does the ~~pol~~ declared policy of Govt. demand transfer as a matter of any special urgency.

The G. of India has expressly left it to the Loc. Govt. to deal with each case in the light of local circs.

No doubt the Mangalore College is the solitary exception, all other similar institutions having already been taken over by private managers. But the circs. of S. Canara are in many respects exceptional, & as we have seen management by a local body of native gentlemen seems impracticable. ~~Nor~~

Nor can the College be placed in the third of the classes enumerated in Para.* 540 of the Ed. Cn's. Report as an institution which has been "shown to be unsuccessful "or of which the cost is out of "proportion to the utility, & from "wh. Govt. might advantageously "withdraw with less stringent "guarantees for permanent "efficiency." The people themselves have already most liberally endowed the College. ~~The [illegible]~~ One of the main objects aimed at in the Govt. policy, of "-*- securing assistance to the limited funds of the State", has been thus

*See also §541

-*- para. 33 G. of India Home Dept Resoln 23d Oct. 84

very fully attained. Moreover Dr Duncan does not look forward to relieve materially the State financially by the transfer: he calculates that "the cost "to Govt. will almost remain the "same as at present. ~~[illegible]~~ "The only relief to Provincial funds "will be the pension liability" (para: 7(2) of letter).

8. If an institution has to be abandoned on financial grounds, & no local body is forthcoming to take it over, the alternative is to close it (para. 540 p. 468 Ed. Com. Rep). When the G. of I. insisted on the Agra College being taken over or closed, each student was costing the State R450 a year! We shd not be justified in proposing the alternative of closure in the case of the Mangalore College on any such ground.

9. One great difficulty no doubt is the providing the College with an efficient* staff (para 5(2) of D.P.I's. letter). This however is not an overriding objection.

10. Nor is ~~[illegible]~~ the Headmastership's being held by a European graduate a fatal obstacle (para 5(3))

G.O. 10/8/96 no. 479 Contains the G. of India's Resoln. on the reorgant.

It is not necessary to place the appt. in the Imperial or European Service (para 5(5)), because the Head Master is an English graduate – vide G.O. 7 July 93 no 476 Ed (Flag H), quoted in office note above. The appt. wd be in India, the selection in England.

As to the difficulty of getting a European graduate for the Head Mastership, Govt. will more ~~likely~~ easily ~~[illegible]~~ secure a Master so qualified than a private body, or at any rate it will not have any more difficulty in doing so. If the pay shd. be regarded as fixed at R500, I see no insuperable objection in modifying the scale of the subordinate service so as to make this a special appt. on that pay. After all the ~~[illegible]~~ salary is handsomely subsidized ~~[illegible]~~ out of the endowment. If R400–R500* is enough, no alteration is needed

11. There is a number of minor points† on which specific orders will be necessary in the event of Govt's approving the proposed

*See para. 7(2) of D.P.I's letter

† See para 7

transfer; but it does not seem desirable to go into them in any detail now until orders are passed on the general ~~college~~ question. There w^d. however appear to be no objection to the ~~[illegible]~~ grants suggested in para (7), for on a transfer, a policy of liberality is specially inculcated – (see bottom of p. 468 Ed^l. Rept.)

12. If the College remains under the State, there is one matter wh: would seem to require very careful investigation, that is how under departmental management the institution has alienated or has not satisfied the Konkanis; to such degree that they have started a rival school. If any form of management is to hold the balance level it is depart^l. manag^t.

If the fault is not in the depart^t. but in local circ^s. it may possibly then become a question whether the College sh^d be retained as a State Coll. for one section of the community only. There w^d. then however arise a very difficult point as to the division [illegible] is the endowment. 16/12/96

Note 793 28^th

The D.P.I. may be asked about this. I understand him to mean ~~[illegible]~~ that the Konkanis started a rival school not because they were dissatisfied with this but because they wanted a school of their own exclusively for Konkanis

Two other files will be found tied below this file

[G. / 24.]
500-2-28-10-96.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :–

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. 872 of 1896, dated 11/7, from the D.P.I.
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

35P

Hon^ble Mr Grose C.S.
14/12/96

J.G.
19/12/96

ORDER. N^o. 793 d/ 28-12-96

In the letter read above the Director of Public Instruction makes proposals for the transfer from departmental management to the management of a local Committee of the Govt. College at Mangalore in South Canara.

2. With regard to the withdrawal of the State from the management of collegiate institutions the principles which have to be borne in mind are explained by the Imperial Education Commission of 1883 in para 535 of its report in the following sentences.

"While anxious to encourage any natural and unforced transfer of institutions from departmental to private management we are not prepared as a body to adopt any form of expression that may be construed into a demand for the immediate or general withdrawal of the State from the provision of the means of high education. We are "convinced that while transfer of management under the limitations stated is eminently desirable it is only by slow and cautious steps that it can ever be really attained x x x the wisest policy is to consider each case on its own merits, and whenever a body of native gentlemen are willing to undertake the management of a College or Secondary school, to hold out to them every inducement and encouragement provided there is a reasonable prospect that the cause of education will not suffer from the transfer. x x x We regard the form of management of any institution which the common good requires to be kept up as a matter subordinate to the efficiency of such management x x When permanency and efficiency are adequately secured, we regard an ~~is~~institution that is provided by the people for themseleves as greatly preferable to one that is provided by official agency"

The Government of India(Resolution in the Home Department of 23rd October 1884) accepted and approved the Commission's recommendations as cautious and well considered, leaving it to Local Govts. to give effect to them "gradually and as local circumstances permit".

3. Turning to the Director's proposals in this case the first objection that strikes the Govt. is that owing to race antagonism and other local circumstances there is admittedly no representative body of native gentlemen forthcoming at Mangalore able and willing to undertake the management of the College. The Director proposes to hand the institution over to a local Committee composed of the Collector, the District and Sessions Judge, the Inspector of Schools and the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality. This Committee would not however be a body of managers such as is contemplated by the approved policy of the Govt. Constituted as ~~it is~~ proposed, it would be regarded rather as an agent for continuing State control. The transfer of the College to the Committee would not amount to placing the institution under the people, and would not establish that sense of proprietorship nor promote that willingness to spend private means in helping it which are among the essential objects of local self Govt. Nor apart from these considerations can the Govt. feel any satisfactory assurance that the Committee, composed of public officers liable to be constantly changed, would form an efficiant agency for the purpose in view. On the contrary the chances of good management would in the opinion of Govt. be much less under it than under the existing administration of the Director. His Excellency in Council believes that the cause of education in South Canara would suffer by the withdrawal of departmental control.

Further the transfer is not demanded by any financial considerations.

4. It is true that the Mangalore College is now the only second grade College maintained by the Govt.; and the difficulty of finding efficient men for the subordinate staff owing to the absence of any Govt. institution of a corresponding or lower grade from or to which teachers can be promoted or transferred is certainly great; but it will not become less if it is imposed upon a local Committee. In any case the difficulty has existed for some years and ~~may~~ may for the present continue to be met.

5. Another difficulty, it is ~~stated~~ represented, ~~is~~ arises from the decision to ~~[illegible]~~ retain a European graduate of an English University at the head of the College, the salary assigned for the post being insufficient to induce a graduate of suitable qualifications to accept the appointment on the Provincial Educational list. The services however of a qualified European graduate can, as Govt. is aware, be secured for Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 and with the sanction of the Govt. of India he may be appointed to the Provincial Educational Service. The appointment need not, as the Director seems to assume, be transferred from the Provincial to the Madras Educational Service.

6. Accordingly for the reasons and in the circumstances stated H.E. the Governor in Council is ~~therefore~~ unable to accept the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction; and the Mangalore College will for the present be continued as a Govt. institution. This decision will be in conformity with the strong feeling which has been expressed by the people of South Canara in the matter.

7. With reference to para. 5(6) of his letter the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to report how it has come about that the Konkanis have ceased to attend the Govt. College and started a rival school and whether there is anything in the departmental management as such which has alienated their sympathies.

(Intd.) G.S.F.

12-12-96.

To
The Director of Public Instruction. 9
,, Collector of South Canara. 9

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