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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 57 Press / Mis.

92-93.

Dated 16-1- 1876.

21/22

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 92. Read the following letter from J. H. MASTER, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Bellary, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Bellary, 25th October 1873, No. 70:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the Proceedings of Government, Financial Department, No. 1431, of the 7th instant, and with reference to paragraph 2, to submit the report of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Anantapore.

2. I also, as desired, beg to forward copies of the report of Mr. Fortey, Inspector of Schools, and of the letter of the Director of Public Instruction written thereon.

These letters were forwarded to the Municipal Commissioners for any remarks they might wish to make, and with a request that they would recommend efficient masters for the Telugu School. In reply, they argue that the instruction given in Sanscrit is merely elementary, that the Brahmins who learn the language are ratepayers, and that it is as just and proper that instruction should be imparted to them in Sanskrit, as it is that the Mussulmans should be taught Hindustani, that only two hours a-day are occupied in its study, and that the proportion of the master's salary spent for the purpose is only Rupees 116 in the year.

They insist on retaining the old and inefficient masters, because they, none of them, have attained the age of fifty-five years, and because they *are* efficient. A copy of the Vice-President's letter is enclosed.

3. I do not think that it is fair to the mass of the ratepayers that any money should be spent by the Municipality upon instruction in a dead language. The Brahmins, who though an insignificant are, of course, an influential section of the ratepayers, can easily have their children taught Sanscrit if they wish.

I quite agree with the Inspector of Schools that the class ought to be abolished.

4. The disputes amongst the Mahomedans have, I am glad to say, in a great measure ceased.

5. With reference to paragraph 3 of the order, I beg to state that application had been made for permission to transfer the surplus proceeds of the Pound Fund for 1871-72, but sanction had not been received at the end of the year.

Under the order of the Board of Revenue these transfers will now be made as a matter of course at stated periods.

Concise Report of the Civil Dispensary, Anantapore, for the Year 1872-73.

I. Seasonal Phenomena.—The temperature of Anantapore during the hot months from March to May varies from 85° to 90°, and that in the other months it is from 80° to 85°; and the rainfall at this station during the year is 231 ounces as recorded in this Taluq Cutcherry. The disadvantages resulting from this excessive heat, such as breaking out of cholera, sore-eye, and fever, the latter during monsoon months, which is owing perhaps to the ryot population being much exposed to cold and damp.

II. Necessaries of Life.—This town has a pretty large tank close to it, and the water of which is made use of for cultivating the paddy-fields to a large extent of land round the town, also used by the people for drinking purposes. There are two fresh-water wells which are found to be very agreeable to the health of the people who flock to it anxiously when there is a scanty supply of water in the tank at the latter part of April. Rice is abundant and moderate in price than the other towns ; other necessaries of life are also moderate.

III. General state of Public Health.—The diseases which have been most prevalent during the year are fever, sore-eye, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, syphilis, ulcer, itch, and constipation, &c.

IV. Cholera.—Fortunately there had been no cholera cases in the town during the year, which are generally prevented in consequence of the town being pretty cleanly kept by the Municipality of this town.

V. Small-pox.—There had been few sporadic cases which came to my observation in August last of a modified variety among children, two proved fatal, and the municipal vaccinator is strictly warned to keep the vaccination thoroughly among the subjects of the town to check its prevalence.

VI. Malarious Fevers.—None during the year.

IX. General Working of the Institution.—The working of this institution during the official year ending 31st March 1873 will be observed to be very satisfactory. The number of admissions is found to decrease in year, and the total number treated in this year is 1455 including four East Indians, and that of the previous year is 1666, and thereby making a difference of 211 decrease ; of these, one fever and the other from Bright's disease proved fatal having been admitted at the last stage for treatment in an emaciated condition of health. That much is about *out-patients.*

The in-patients in this year will be observed very satisfactory. The number of admissions is found to increase every year, and the total number treated in this year is thirty-two, and that of the previous year is twenty-two ; and thereby making an increase of ten, being half as much as exhibited in previous year ; of these one proved fatal from old age, and the rest were cured and discharged.

XX. Financial Condition and Funded Capital.—The sum of Rupees 2,052-8-2 stands as a balance in favour of the institution, is lodged in the Government Savings' Bank, since the amalgamation of the institution with the Municipal and Local Fund, from which sources a sum of Rupees 386-11-8 was already paid to this charitable institution for its self-support.

In conclusion, I beg to say that since the institution was transferred to the Municipality great improvements are carried out, such as erecting a gate as well as placing stones to the floor of the surgery-room in place of chunam flooring, also a bar placed to the seat of the dresser, brass lottahs and plates also supplied to the in-patients. I hope more improvements will be carried out in future for the charitable institution for its progress.

(Signed) M. PATCHAYAPPAH NAIKER,
Second-class Hospital Assistant, Mofussil Police, in charge of Civil Dispensary.

From E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, to J. H. MASTER, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, Bellary, dated Madras, 20th August 1873, No. 1721.

I have the honour to forward copy of a report by Mr. Fortey upon the Municipal Schools at Anantapore.

2. I trust that the Municipal Commissioners will weed out the old and incompetent teachers, and replace them with younger and better qualified men.

3. It seems evident that the Commissioners should not recognise the factions which prevail among the Mussulmans at Anantapore.

4. I am of opinion that the Sanscrit classes should be abolished, and I trust you will take the same view and urge their abolition upon the Commissioners.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
16th January 1874.

From H. FORTEY, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Second Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Anantapore, 25th July 1873, No. 249.

I have the honour to forward a tabular report on the Municipal Schools in the town of Anantapore.

2. There are two schools, a Telugu School and a Hindustani School ; there are also two classes for teaching Sanscrit.

3. The pupils pay no school fees whatever.

4. Of the masters employed in these schools, four out of six formerly kept Pial Schools. These men are not one whit better informed than the common teachers of this class in country villages, and as they are most of them old men there is no chance of their improving. None of them have ever passed any examination whatever.

5. The Hindustani School consists of two sets of boys, each set divided into three classes. The Commissioners have looked upon this peculiar classification as meritable, because the Mahomedans in the town having quarrelled and ranged themselves into two parties neither party will allow their children to associate with those of the other party. I inquired whether these were two religious sects, but was informed they were not. It is for the President of the Local Fund to consider whether these quarrels should be officially recognised in a Municipal School.

6. The teaching in these schools does not seem to me to be in any degree more efficient than in ordinary village schools, nor with the present masters is it susceptible of improvement. The advantage the people have gained by the conversion of the formerly existent Pial Schools into Municipal Schools seems to me to be this, that whereas they formerly paid the fees of their children in addition to the municipal tax, they now pay the tax only. Of course the sum spent on these masters is so much deducted from the amount available for sanitation, town improvements, &c.

7. The existence of the Sanscrit classes I look upon as not only an abuse of municipal funds, but also as an unmixed evil even if they cost nothing, and I trust that the President of the Municipality, to whom, I presume, you will send a copy of this report, will bring this matter to the notice of Government.

8. My reasons for objecting to these classes are the following :—

(*a.*) The teaching of Sanscrit in a purely elementary school supported by the municipal taxes seems to me to be analogous to the teaching of Latin and Greek in a school supported out of the rates in England, such instruction ought not to be given gratuitously in a school of this class.

(*b.*) The teaching of Sanscrit in these classes is absolutely valueless. The stanzas of poetry are learned by heart and also the explanation, and the whole time spent in these classes is devoted to learning a certain amount of matter unintelligently by rote.

(*c.*) The support of these classes from the municipal funds has been defended by the Commissioners on the ground that the townspeople strongly wish them to be kept up. Now of the thirty-one pupils who attend these classes *all but one are Brahmins*, and from the last census I find that the population of the town is 4971, of whom 463 are Brhamins. If, therefore, the townspeople generally are in favour of maintaining these classes, it would appear that they are so disinterestedly generous as to be willing that a portion of the public money of the town should be spent for the exclusive benefit of less than one-tenth of their number. I should be slow to believe this even if I received a petition asserting it with any number of signatures.

(*d.*) Of the thirty-one boys who attend these classes twenty are also pupils in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, the school hours in the Government School are from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., or six hours daily ; and the boys who learn Sanscrit have also to attend these classes from 7 to 9 A.M. I think it will be admitted that six hours' schooling daily is enough, and that the rest of the time available for study should be devoted to the preparation of the school lessons, but if these boys are made to learn Sanscrit poetry by rote for two hours every morning in addition to the six hours they attend the Government School, it is clear that they have no time for private study, and that the result must be absolutely injurious.

9. I trust you will, at an early date, send a copy of this report to the Collector of Bellary with your own remarks on the opinions I have expressed.

—

INSPECTOR'S Report on the Municipal Schools, Lower Class, Anantapore, inspected July 1873.

Class.	On roll.	At Examination.	Subjects.	Text Book.	Remarks.
				Telugu School.	
1	23	21	Telugu Reading. Writing...	Dictation	Easy words.
2	28	25	Telugu Reading ...	First Book of Lessons, twelve lessons.	Read a few little sentences, meaning not taught by the master.
3	22	20	Telugu Reading ..	First Book of Lessons.	Learned sixteen lessons in Part I. with meaning, ten lessons in Part II. without meaning.
			Telugu Writing ...	Dictation	Satisfactory.
			Arithmetic	Simple multiplication.	Eleven boys attempted a sum in subtraction and three were right, in multiplication four were right.
4	24	22	Telugu Reading ...	Second Book of Lessons, thirty lessons.	Pretty fair.
			Arithmetic	Four simple and compound rules.	Answered fairly.
				Hindustani School.	
1	21	20	Reading...	Alphabet	Learn A B C all day and long, conducible to insanity.
2	23	23	Reading...	Talim namah	The boys all reading at different places in the same book, consequently no class teaching, some boys know the meaning, others do not.
			Writing...	Dictation	Two boys wrote separate words, the others had no materials for writing.
			Arithmetic	None	This is too bad.
3	8	8	Reading...	Char Dervesh, twenty pages.	Read very fairly, but could not read a portion previously studied.
			Writing...	Dictation	Moderate.
			Arithmetic	None	Not even simple addition ; this is dreadful.
				Sanscrit Class.	
1	16	15	Reading...	Raguvamsa	Had read or learned by rote one page ; had also learned the meaning by rote.
2	15	15	Reading...	Maghama, thirty-six pages.	This is a poetical work, the boys said the stanzas by rote and as in the other classes had learned the meaning by rote.

ANANTAPORE,
25th July 1873.

(Signed) H. FORTEY,
Inspector of Schools.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
16th January 1874.

From A. CASAVARA ROW, Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Anantapore, to J. H. MASTER, Esq, President of the Municipal Commission, Anantapore, dated Anantapore, 15th September 1873, No. 38.

With reference to your docket, No. 95, and its enclosures, and Resolution No. VIII. of Proceedings of this Municipality, dated 8th instant, copy of which is attached, I beg to state that, as Government in Order, No. 1529, dated 15th November 1872, were pleased to sanction the continuance of the Sanscrit class in the Municipal School here on the understanding that due provision is made for elementary education, the Commissioners as far as the funds at their disposal admitted have not deviated from the ruling in the orders, but have encouraged instruction in Telugu and Hindustani. They, therefore, adhere to their former opinion and wish the Sanscrit class to be retained.

2. Elementary Sanscrit is taught by two masters, whose aggregate salary is Rupees 29 per mensem, for only two hours daily, leaving four hours for Telugu, and the average yearly cost comes to Rupees 116, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, is not too much considering that Brahmins who chiefly compose this class are ratepayers. Since the establishment of the Sanscrit class the scholars have made great progress. Any gentleman having a knowledge of this branch, if examines them, would doubtless be satisfied with the method of teaching it and the improvement made by them. In almost all the Pial Schools "*Amaram*," which is Sanscrit, is taught by the masters, many of whom do not know the meaning of it ; here in this Municipal School the same Amaram is taught by masters, who know it well, together with "*Sabdams*" connected with it "*Slocums*" in *Raghoo Vamsa* and *Maghum*. Lately Hitopadsam also has been introduced. The scholars who attend the Government School here, with the concurrence of their parents, are themselves very desirous of learning Sanscrit to enable them to take this as an optional language to pass in when going up for Matriculation ; Sanscrit is a well-known language, which unless it is taught in youth is very hard to be acquired afterwards, besides which it is very useful for imparting instruction in Telugu. Though Hindustani is neither the language used in Government Offices, nor that of the country, yet a class in this language has been established for the exclusive benefit of the Mahomedans ; consequently the Commissioners earnestly beg that the Government will be pleased to retain the Sanscrit class, which has been kept up now for about two years instead of abolishing it at a period when the boys have been making fair progress, for the benefit of Brahmins, though it is open to all other castes, and though one boy of the Bhutraz caste has already entered, and a few of Bannya's and Reddy's caste are expected shortly to join.

3. A second objection raised by the Inspector of School, Second Division, is that fees are not levied. To this I beg to urge that, as the inhabitants pay various taxes, they may very properly be exempted from paying school fees in addition for only elementary education. Were fees introduced there is not a shadow of doubt but that most of the children would leave and the school have to be closed. For these reasons the Commissioners have reluctantly thought it inopportunely to introduce it.

4. Another objection raised by the same Inspector is that the Telugu masters are old and inefficient and should be dispensed with. I beg to point out that none of them are over fifty-five years, as they are respectively fifty-two, fifty, forty-eight, and thirty-eight years, and all are competent to teach the class books introduced into the school. Again two of them were formerly Pial Schoolmasters, and Government were pleased to point out that, in the encouragement of elementary education, the Pial Schools should be taken under management, in preference to supplanting them ; this the Commissioners have done, and most of the children now attending the Municipal School were before under the instruction of the two masters.

5. Lastly, the Inspector points out that factions exist among the Mahomedan masters. I beg to say that for many years the Mahomedans of this town are split into factions, and it was on this account that a master was selected from each division, so that as many children as possible may attend. This was brought to your notice in my letter, No. 37, dated 27th July 1872. Subsequently the Commissioners have discouraged and now entirely put a stop to such factions

among the boys and masters in school, regarding giving lessons to the boys, and the two Mahomedan masters have declared that they will no more be at variance while in school.

Proceedings of the Anantapore Municipal Commissioners at a Meeting held at the Taluq Cutcherry on Monday the 8th September 1873, at half-past 7 A.M.

* * * * * *

Resolution No. VIII.—Read docket, No. 95, from the President, together with letter, No. 1721, from the Director of Public Instruction to the President, and another, No. 249, from the Inspector of Schools, Second Division, to the Director of Public Instruction.

Resolved that a reply be forwarded to the effect—

Firstly.—That the majority of the Commissioners with the exception of Ramasawmy Naidu Garu, the School Head Master, are in favour of the continuance of the Sanscrit class, on the ground that only the elementary branch of it is taught; that Sanscrit being the mother tongue of the Brahmins most of them obtain a livelihood by it; that a Mahomedan class has been introduced for the benefit of the Mahomedan population; and that a small sum of Rupees 116, being the average yearly amount of salary paid to two masters for teaching Sanscrit two hours daily, is not inappropriately laid out for the benefit of the former ratepayers;

Secondly.—That the services of the Telugu masters, who are considered by the Inspector of Schools to be old men, cannot be dispensed with for the present, as none of them are above fifty-five years of age, and they are competent to teach the lessons selected to be taught in the school, and that two of them were formerly Pial Schoolmasters; most of the children now attending were their scholars; and

Thirdly.—That the Commissioners have discouraged and now entirely put down the factions among the Mahomedan masters.

(Signed) A. CASAVARA ROW,
Vice-President.

15th September 1873.

No. 93. ORDER THEREON, 16th January 1874, No. 57.

From the papers above recorded it is evident that the conditions on which Government consented to the teaching of Sanscrit in the Municipal School have not been fulfilled. Arithmetic is not taught, and the general condition of the school is unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances the Government resolve to inform the Commissioners that, from the beginning of the official year 1874-75, the expense of the Sanscrit class must be covered by fees, and can no longer form a charge on the Municipality.

2. Teaching Hindustani, which is a living and practically useful language, at the expense of the tax-payers is quite a different thing from so teaching a dead language like Sanscrit.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Anantapore.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of [1874] Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,
Anantapore.

Dated January, 16th.

Read. Encl.

G.O., 16th January 1874, No. 57.

JANUARY.
Nos. 92-93.

Anantapore Municipality.—The Commissioners informed that, from the beginning of the official year 1874-75, the expense of the Sanscrit class in the Municipal School must be covered by fees and can no longer form a charge on the Municipality.

are found to be very agreable
to the health of the people,
who flock to it anxiously
when there is a scanty supply
of water in the tank at the
latter part of April. Rice
is abundant and moderate
in price than the other
towns other necessaries
of life are also moderate.

III General State of Public Health. The diseases which
have been most prevalent
during the year, is fever,
Sore eye, Rheumatism,
Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Ulcer
Itch and Constipation &c.

IV Cholera Fortunately there had
been no Cholera Cases
in the town during the
year, which are generally
prevented in Consequence
of the town pretty cleanly
kept by the Municipality
of this town.

V. Small Pox. There had been few
Sporadic Cases which came
to my observation in August
of a modified variety

among children two proved
fatal and the Municipal
Vaccinator is strictly warned
to keep the Vaccination
thoroughly among the
Subjects of the town to
check its prevalence
Same during the year.

VI Malarious Fevers.

IX General Working of the institution.

The working of this
institution during the
official year ending 31st
March 1873 will be observed
very Satisfactory: the number
of admissions is found
to decrease in year and
the total number treated
in this year is 1455 including
4 East Indians, and that
of the previous year is
1666. and there by making
a difference of 211 decrease
of these one Fever and
the other Fever Bright to
disease proved fatal
having been admitted at
the last stage for treatment
in emaciated Condition of health
that

That much is about
out Patients.

The In Patients in this year will be observed very Satisfactory The number of admissions is found to increase very year and the total number treated in this year is 32 and that of the previous year is 22 and thereby making an increase of 10 is half as much as solicited in previous year of these one proved fatal from old age and the rest cured and discharged.

XX Financial condition and Hundred Capital

The Sum of Rupees 2052-8-2. Stands as a balance in favour of the institution is lodged in the Government Saving Bank, since the amalgamation of the institution with the Municipal and Local Fund from which Sources a Sum of Rupees 386-11-8 already paid to this Charitable Self Support. 13/4

In Conclusion I beg to Say since the institution is transferred to the Municipality great improvements are Carried out such as erecting a gate as well as placing Stones to the floor of the Surgery room in place of Chunam flooring also a bar placed to the East of the Dresser, Brass Cottahs and plates also Supplied to the In Patients. I hope more improvements will be Carried out in future for the Charitable institution for its progress.

Sd/ M. Pattayappah Naicker
2nd class Hospital apistant
In Jupiel Police in charge
Civil Dispensary.

(True Copy)

M. Pattayappah Naicker
2nd class Hospital apistant
In Jupiel Police in charge
Civil Dispensary

Received Petition
Pike Civil Pillaiday
Assistant Collector
the 6th Sept 1873

No. 1721. 15/5

From,

The Director of Public Instruction
Madras.

To,

The President of the
Local Fund Boards
Bellary District.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward copy of a Report by Mr Forley upon the Municipal Schools at Anantapur.

2. I trust that the Municipal Commissioners will weed out the old and incompetent teachers, and replace them with younger and better qualified men.

3. It seems evident that the Commissioners should not recognize the factions which prevail among the Mussulmans at Anantapoor.

4. I am of opinion that the Sanscrit classes should be abolished; and I trust you will take the same view, and urge their abolition upon the Commissioners.

Office of the Director
of Public Instruction
Madras 20th August 1873

I have the &c. &c.
(Signed) E.B. Powell
Director of Public Instruction

No 249.

From, The Inspector of Schools 2d Division.

To,

The Director of Public Instruction
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a Tabular Report on the Municipal Schools in the town of Anantapur.

2. There are two schools, a Telugu School and a Hindustani School; there are also two classes for teaching Sanscrit.

3. The pupils pay no school fees whatever.

4. Of the masters employed in these schools 4 out of 6 formerly kept Pial Schools. These men are not one whit better informed than the common teachers of this class in Country villages, and as they are most of them old men there is no chance of their improving. none of them have ever passed any examination whatever.

5. The Hindustani school consists of two sets of boys, each set divided into three classes. The Commissioners have looked upon this peculiar classification as meritable because the Mahomedans in the town having quarrelled and ranged themselves into two parties neither party will allow their children to associate with those of the other party. I enquired whether these were two religious sects but was informed they were not. It is for the President of the Local Fund to consider whether these quarrels should be officially recognised in a Municipal School.

6. The teaching in these schools does not seem to me to be in any degree more efficient than in ordinary village schools, nor with the present masters is it susceptible of improvement. The advantage the people have gained by the conversion of the formerly existent Pial Schools into Municipal schools

17 6

seems to me to be this, that whereas they formerly paid the fees of their children in addition to the Municipal tax they now pay the tax only. Of course the sum spent on these masters is so much deducted from the amount available for sanitation, town improvements &c.

7. The existence of the sanscrit classes I look upon as not only an abuse of Municipal Funds but also as an unmixed evil even if they cost nothing, and I trust that the President of the Municipality, to whom I presume, you will send a copy of this Report, will bring this matter to the notice of Government.

8. My reasons for objecting to these classes are the following

(a) The teaching of sanscrit in a purely Elementary school supported by the Municipal taxes seems to me to be analogous to the teaching of Latin and Greek in a school supported out of the rates in England. such instruction ought not to be given gratuitously in a school of this class.

(b) The teaching of sanscrit in these classes is absolutely valueless. The stanzas of poetry are learned by heart and also the explanation and the whole time spent in these classes is devoted to learning a certain amount of matter unintelligently by rote.

(c) The support of these classes from the Municipal Funds has been defended by the

Commissioners

Commissioners on the ground that the towns people strongly wish them to be kept up. Now of the 31 pupils who attend these classes all but one are Brahmins and from the last census I find that the population of the town is 4971 of whom 463 are Brahmins. If therefore the town's people generally are in favor of maintaining these classes it would appear that they are so disinterestedly generous as to be willing that a portion of the public money of the town should be spent for the exclusive benefit of less than one-tenth of their number. I should be slow to believe this even if I received a petition asserting it with any number of signatures.

(d) Of the 31 boys who attend these classes 20 are also pupils in the Government Anglo Vernacular school, the school hours in the Government school are from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. or 6 hours daily; and the boys who learn Sanscrit have also to attend these classes from 7 to 9 A.M. I think it will be admitted that 6 hours schooling daily is enough and that the rest of the time available for study should be devoted to the preparation of the school lessons, but if these boys are made to learn sanscrit poetry by rote for two hours every morning in addition to the 6 hours they attend the Government School, it is clear that they have no time for private study and that the result must be absolutely injurious

9. I trust you will, at an early date send a copy of this Report to the Collector of Bellary with your own remarks on the opinions I have expressed.

I have &c. &c.

(Signed) A. Fortey
Inspector of Schools

Anantapur
25th July 1873

True Copy

(Signed) E. B. Powell
Director of Public Instruction

19

Inspection Report on the Municipal Schools Anantapur for the month of July 1873

Class	Roll No.	Age	Subjects	Text Book	Remarks
			Telugu Reading Writing	Telugu School Dictation	Boys unwell.
1	23	21	Telugu Reading	1st Book of lessons 12 lessons	Read a few little sentences taught by the Master.
2	28	25	Telugu Reading Telugu writing Arithmetic	1st Book of lessons 1st Dictation Simple numeration	Engaged 6 lessons in part & writing 10 lines in hard Learnt Notation & 3 more rules in Addition 4 more rules
3	22	20	Telugu Reading Telugu Writing Arithmetic	2d Book of lessons Dictation Simple & Compound rules	Pretty fair Do Answered fairly
4	24	22	Reading Writing Arithmetic	Alphabet Slate	Learnt A.B.C all day long - Wrote the letters on the slate
1	21	20	Reading Reading Writing Arithmetic	Native Manuals Dictation None	The boy can read tolerably well but cannot write from dictation 2 boys wrote separate words from dictation Does no sums to-day
2	23	23	Reading Writing Arithmetic	6 to 20 Pupils Dictation None	Read very fairly - but could not write from dictation Mordecai Mortimer could not add
3	8	8			

Inspection Report on the Municipal Schools Anantapur for the month of July 1873

Class	Roll No.	Age	Subjects	Text Book	Remarks
1	16	15	Reading Writing Arithmetic	Rajavamsa Native Manuals Dictation	Had read or learned by rote 1 page - had also learned the meaning by rote Do Do
2	16	15	Reading Writing Arithmetic	Raghavanna Native Manuals Dictation	Has in a fortnight read 20 pages and learned by rote and as much of the meaning Do Do

Anantapur
25th July 1873

(Signed) A. Fortey
Inspector of Schools

No. 38.

To

J. H. Master Esquire
President Anantapur
Municipal Commission

Sir,

With reference to your Docket No. 95 and its Enclosures and Resolution No. VIII of Proceedings of this Municipality dated 8th Instant, copy of which is attached, I beg to state that as Government in Order No 1529 dated 15th November 1872, were pleased to sanction the continuance of the Sanscrit Class, in the Municipal School here, on the understanding that due provision is made for Elementary Education, the Commissioners as far as the funds at their disposal admitted have not deviated from the ruling in the Order and have encouraged instruction in Telugu & Hindoostani. They therefore adhere to their former opinion and wish the Sanscrit Class to be retained.

2. Elementary Sanscrit is taught by two Masters whose aggregate Salary is Rs 29 per Mensem, for only two hours daily, leaving 4 hours for Telugu, and the average yearly cost comes to Rs 116, which in the opinion of the Commissioners is not too much considering that Brahmins who chiefly compose this class are rate payers. Since the Establishment of the Sanscrit Class the Scholars have made great progress. Any gentlemen having a knowledge of this branch if he examines them would doubtless be satisfied with the method of teaching it, and the improvement made by them. In almost all the Aided

Schools

2 1/8

Schools "Amaram" which is Sanscrit is taught by the Masters. many of whom, do not know the meaning of it; here is this Municipal School, the same Amaram is taught by Masters, who know it well together with "Saldams" connected with it; "Slocums" in Raghuo Vamsa and Maghum. Lately Hitopadsam also has been introduced. The Scholars who attend the Government School here, with the concurrence of their parents, are themselves very desirous of learning Sanscrit to enable them to take this as an Optional Language, to pass in when going up for Matriculation; Sanscrit is a well known language which unless it is taught in youth is very hard to learn instruction in Telugu. Though Hindoostani is neither the language used in Government Offices, Nor that of the country, yet a class in this language has been established for the exclusive benefit of the Mahomedans; Consequently the Commissioners earnestly beg that the Government, will be pleased to retain the Sanscrit Class, which has been kept up now for about 2 years, instead of abolishing it, at a period when the boys have been making fair progress; for the benefit of Brahmins, though it is open to all other castes, and though one boy of the Bhutraz Caste has already entered, and a few of Banya's and Reddy's Caste are expected shortly to join

3. A second objection raised by the Inspector of Schools 2d Division is that fees are not levied. To this

I

I beg to urge that as the Inhabitants pay various taxes, they may very properly be exempted from paying school fees in addition, for only elementary education. Were fees introduced there is not a shadow of doubt, but that most of the children would leave and the school have to be closed. For these reasons the Commissioners have reluctantly thought it inopportunely to introduce it.

4. Another objection raised by the same Inspector is that, the Telugu Masters are old and inefficient and should be dispensed with. I beg to point out that none of them are over 55 years, as they are respectively 52, 50, 48 & 38 years, and all are competent to teach the class Books introduced into the school. Again two of them were formerly trial School Masters, and Government were pleased to [illegible] to promote the encouragement of elementary education, the trial schools should be taken under Management, in preference to supplanting them; this the Commissioners have done and most of the children, now attending the Municipal School, were before under the instruction of the two Masters.

5. Lastly the Inspector points out that factions exist among the Mahomedan Masters, I beg to say that for many years the Mahomedans of this Town are split into factions, and it was on this account that a Master was selected from each division, so that as many children as possible may attend. This was brought to your notice in my letter No 37 dated 27th July 1872. Subsequently the Commissioners have discouraged and now entirely put a stop to such factions

factions, among the boys and masters in school, regarding giving lessons to the boys, and the two Mahomedan Masters have declared that they will no more be at variance while in school.

I have &c. &c.

(Signed) A. Casavaraloo
Vice President

Anantapoor
15th September 1873

Proceedings of the Anantapore Municipal Commissioners at a meeting held at the Taluq Cutcherry on Monday the 8th September 1873, at ½ Past 7 A. M.

* * * * * * *

Resolution No. VIII. Read docket No 95 from the President together with letter No 1721 from the Director of Public Instruction to the President, and another No 249 from the Inspector of schools 2d Division to the Director of Public Instruction.

Resolved that a reply be forwarded to the effect.

Firstly That the majority of the Commissioners with the exception of Ramasawmy Naidu form the school Head Master are in favor of the continuance of the Sanscrit class, on the ground that only the elementary branch of it is taught; that Sanscrit being the Mother tongue of the Brahmins most of them obtain a livelihood by it; that a Mahomedan class has been introduced for the benefit of the Mahomedan population and that a small sum of Rs 116 being the average yearly amount of salary paid to 2 Masters for teaching

Sanscrit

Sanscrit 2 hours daily, is not inappropriately laid out for the benefit of the former-rate-payers.

Secondly. That the services of the Telugu Masters who are considered by the Inspector of Schools, to be old men, cannot be dispensed with for the present, as none of them, are above 55 years of age, and they are competent to teach the lessons, selected to be taught in the school, and that 2 of them, were formerly trial school Masters; most of the children now attending were their scholars.

Thirdly. That the Commissioners have discouraged and now entirely put down the factions among the Mahomedan Masters.

(Signed) A. Casavarrow
Vice President.

(True Copy)
[signature]
Collector & President

Print 1874
16th January 1874

Encl. H.I.H.
47.

125

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

No. 70

Dated 15th October 1873.

From,

The President Municipal Commissioners

THE COLLECTOR OF
BELLARY.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Proceedings of Government, Financial Department, No 1431, of the 7th Instant, and with reference to para 2, to submit the reports of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Anantapoor.

2. I also, as desired, beg to forward copies of the reports of Mr Forbes Inspector of schools, and of the letter of the Director of Public Instruction written thereon.

These letters were forwarded to the Municipal Commissioners for any remarks they might wish to make, and with a request that they would recommend efficient masters for the Telugu schools. In reply they argue that the instruction given in Sanskrit is merely elementary, that the Brahmins who learn the language are rate payers, and that it is as just and proper that instruction should be imparted to them in Sanskrit, as it is that the Mussulmans should be taught Hindostani, that only two hours a day are occupied in its study, and that the proportion of the Moulvies salary spent for the purpose is only Rs 16 in the year.

year.

They insist on retaining the old and inefficient masters, because they, none of them, have attained the age of 55 years, and because they are efficient. A copy of the Vice Presidents letter is enclosed.

3. I do not think that it is fair to the mass of the rate payers that any money should be spent by the Municipality upon instruction in a dead language. The Brahmins who though an insignificant, are of course an influential, section of the rate payers, can easily have their children taught Sanskrit if they wish.

I quite agree with the Inspector of Schools that the class ought to be abolished.

4. The disputes amongst the Mahommedans have I am glad to say, in a great measure ceased.

With reference to para 3 of the Order, I beg to state that application had been made for permission to transfer the surplus proceeds of the Pound Fund for 1871-72, but sanction had not been received at the end of the year.

Under the order of the Board of Revenue these transfers will now be made as a matter of course at stated periods.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant
W Master
Collector & President

Encl H.I.H
47

10

29

Jenan l Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the
Presdt Municipal Comr Cuddapore
dated 27 Octr 1873 No 70.

Order thereon. 16th January 1874. No 57.

From the papers
above recorded it is evident
that the conditions on which
Govt consented to the teaching
of Sanscrit in the Municipal
School have not been fulfilled.
Arithmatic is not taught
and the general condition
of the School is unsatisfactory
Under these circumstances
the Govt resolve to inform
the Commissioners that from
the beginning of the official
year 1874-75 the expence of
the Sanscrit class must
be covered by fees and can
no longer form a charge
on the Municipality

Teaching

Fwd Pt Collr's Rpt 26-3-74 &c.

From Secretary to Govt
Jenan Department

DEPARTMENT
REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
Received
Dated 25 Feb 1874 No. 70

To,
The Secretary to Govt
Jenan Department

Enclosure, 1 Letter

Received 27 Feb 1874

From Municipal Commissioner
Cuddapah to Govt
Jenan Department
dated 27-10-73
Recd 30-10-73
Answered 16-1-74

C 29/12
12-1-74
C 3-1-74
R 8-1-74
C 8-1-74
A 137--

No 92

2. Teaching Hindustani which is a living and practically useful language at the expense of the tax payers is quite a different thing from so teaching a dead language like Sanscrit.

By order

To
The Pres.t Secl. Com.r Anantapore
Dr. P. Instruction 4

From President M. Com.r
Anantapore 27 October
1873 – No. 70

The Com.rs have not fulfilled the conditions on which sanction was granted to the teaching of Sanscrit in the Municipal School. Arithmetic is not taught in the school and the general condition of the school is unsatisfactory. I would therefore move the Com.rs to state from the

In Orders 31

the Govt in reviewing the Anantapur Municipal Budget for 1872-73 remarked that they regretted to learn that the attendance at the Sanskrit school was limited almost entirely to Brahmins, and directed that the promised report on the subject should be submitted as soon as possible.

His Hr. Master can submit and forward to Hr. Forbes letter and the Commissioners reply with an expression of his own opinion that the Sanskrit class should be abolished - the Brahmins being able to have their children taught Sanskrit elsewhere if they desired it.

Hr. Forbes letter and the Commissioners reply embrace our two subjects. the question of the Sanscrit classes will be dealt with first. - Hr. Forbes says :-

"The existence of the Sanscrit classes I look upon as not only an abuse of Municipal

found but also as an unmixed evil even if the cost nothing" and justifies his opinion

1/ by pointing out that teaching Sanskrit in an Elementary school Municipal school is like teaching Latin or Greek in an English rate school.

2/ by remarking that the teaching is absolutely valueless as a certain amount of matter is merely learnt and intelligently by rote

3/ & by expressing his opinion that as Brahmins only attend the classes, the statement of the Commissioners that the townspeople wish them to be kept up, is incredible.

4/ & stating that three classes are attended & 20 of the boys attending the Sanskrit school and expressing his opinion that their time would be better spent in preparing the Sanskrit lessons.

The Commissioners defend the Sanscrit classes and justify their retention by giving the latest official year the extent of this Sanscrit education must be viewed by fear from the students & can no longer form a charge on the Municipality - Rs 54. points after all is given as 120 Rs per annum: and as there are 31 students the cost per head is under 4 Rs per annum If they cannot or will not keep the

Read this.
why should
the tax-payer
annually pay to
for this

S. O. S

Never visit Sir Lisle - As a branch of elementary instruction in Sanscrit is out of place and no plea can be drawn from practical results, Method of teaching or self denying exertion on the part of the Brahmin supporters - the cost per head is about twice the average cost per head under results grants - this class of instruction is unnecessary and costly - I would move the Govt: that the School or class must close at the end of the current year

P.B

2/1

I quite agree with

on the following grounds 33

1/ That Sanscrit in S.O. 1/15th Part 1872 has sanctioned the class on the understanding that the provision would be made for elementary education, and the Commissioners consider that they have complied with the condition

2/ That the cost of the class is only Rs 116 yearly - of a portion of the salaries is taken proportionate to the time devoted to Sanskrit as compared with other studies.

3/ That the scholars have made great progress since the class was established, and that the method of teaching is good.

4/ That there is no more objection to a special Sanskrit class for Brahmins, than to a special Hindustani class for Mohammedans - the Sanskrit class moreover being open to all, and being in fact attended by one boy of another caste, while others are expected.

It is submitted that the objection on the score of Sanskrit not being

elementary
is the only one Mr Forbes proposed
& Mr Forbes which is of any
value - ~~The~~ Learning stanzas
& learnt without understanding
them, may not be the best way
for boys to spend their time, but
it must tend to exercise
the memory - and most
persons learnt & learnt any-
thing are of little value for
anything else.

With reference to the
~~first~~ objection on the ground
of Sanscrit not being ele-
mentary, it is to be borne
in mind that the Govt have
already sanctioned the Sanskrit
classes on the understanding
that due provision is made
for elementary education -
~~Some~~ Some difference of opinion
exists as to how far this con-
dition has been complied with -
Mr Forbes says the masters are
not efficient - the Commissioners
say they are - Mr Forbes says
they are too old - the Commissioners
say that their ages are 52

and that teaching
Hindustani is included
is a living ^ instead
language, while the
Sanscrit is quite a different
thing for ^ so called
which is a dead &
practically useless
one.

The Govt order was as follows:
"Under the circumstances reported
the Govt sanction the continuance
of the Sanskrit and Urdu schools
established & the Aundh Municipality on the understanding
that due provision is made for
elementary education in Urdu
and Hindustani.

Would it not be
desirable that at least
no new classes
schools should be
opened
after the Results System
is introduced?

a more effective
application of public
money.

Note
I cannot recollect a G.O. with
these very words, but something to
the effect in the ground thereof
G.O. 1/28 April 1871 No 563.

50, 48 & 38 respectively, all
below 55 - Mr Forbes says they
are nothing but old Pal school
masters - the Commissioners says
that Govt printed that elementary
Education would be encouraged
& taking Pal schools under
management rather than
& supplanting them.

A recent letter from Mr
Forbes in connection with the
Kurnool shows that he is
strongly averse to the substitution
of permanently established
schools with the old Pial
school masters, for ~~the~~ schools
aided ~~by~~ by results grants;
but the step has already been
taken in this instance, and
the only glaring piece of
inefficiency disclosed in his
report is the total absence
of any instruction in arith-
metic.

The following order is
suggested

"The Govt are con-

willing to revoke the sanction ~~already~~ accorded in G.O. d/15th Novr. 1872 to 1529 for the continuance of the Sanskrit class, but they must insist on a more satisfactory fulfilment of the condition laid down in that order that due provision should be made for elementary education. This they cannot consider to have been done when the Inspector reports that no arithmetic is taught in the school.- The President will report what steps the Commissioners are willing to take to remedy the defect.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Dissensions in the Mohammedan school have been discouraged and put a stop to.

J.

Report to the Govt. generally is strictly satisfactory on the head of education the continuance of the Sanskrit classes will be disallowed.

J.P.

Letter dated:

I do not think that Sanscrit should be taught in any Municipal Elementary school. But having been sanctioned at Ambala per it may seem hard to withdraw it. I would however state positively that under the Despatch

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

Financial

To

The Presd. Munc. Commr.
Anantapur.

Dated Jany. 16 }
Recd. } 1874, No. 97

Nos. 92. 93.

Anantapur Munc. - The Commr. informed that from the beginning of the Official year 1874-75 the Expense of the Sanskrit Class in the Munc. School must be covered by fees and can no longer form a charge on the Munc.