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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1212 / Press Mis.
187-188
Dated 27-8 — 1873.

187-188 617

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
27th August 1873.

No. 187. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th August 1873, No. 1506 :—

Read the following letter from W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, North Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 1st July 1873, No. 379 :—

I HAVE the honour, with reference to paragraph 12 of the Order of Government in the Public Department, dated 28th April 1871, No. 563, to forward, herewith, for submission to Government, copy of a report drawn up by my Assistant, Mr. Cox, on the actual state of primary instruction in this district and containing information on the points adverted to in paragraph 9 of the Government Order.

2. The duty of preparing the report was at first entrusted to Mr. Sewell, Assistant Collector ; but, as this officer left the district before the returns called for, and received, from the taluqs could be tabulated, the duty devolved on his successor, Mr. Cox.

3. Mr. Sewell has, however, submitted a general scheme for the establishment of School Unions, which was submitted to the Board with my letter of the 24th October 1871, No. 515. Under the recent orders* of Government, however, no further action would appear to be necessary in this direction.

* *Dated* 28th March 1873, No. 426, Financial Department.

From A. F. COX, Esq., Vice-President of the Local Fund Board, North Arcot, to H. SEWELL, Esq., Acting President of the Local Fund Board, North Arcot, dated Chittoor, 5th May 1873, No. 91.

In obedience to the instructions contained in Mr. Whiteside's letter, dated May 3rd, 1871, I have the honour to submit a short report upon the state of primary education in this district.

2. Mr. Sewell has already forwarded a general scheme for the establishment of School Unions called for by Government, but the preparation of the present report has been unavoidably delayed. In order to give the necessary information, a form containing several questions was circulated among the heads of every village. The last of these returns only came in by March of last year, and then the laborious work of tabulation was begun and was not completed until last month. Mr. R. Sewell was unable to write his report before he gave over charge of his office to me. He left, however, all the returns, from which I extract the following facts. I shall take in order the various points upon which Government desire information.

The number of Pial Schools.—The returns show that the number of Pial or Indigenous Schools established in the district amounts to 1412, the total number of villages being only 5447.

Their Distribution.—This seems to be a very fair average, but of course in some of the large towns more than one school exists. It appears also that their distribution is extremely irregular,

for some taluqs have an average of one school to every three villages, while others have no more than one in fourteen or fifteen. The following table will illustrate this :—

Taluq or Division.	No. of Villages.	No. of Schools.	Taluq or Division.	No. of Villages.	No. of Schools.
Chittoor	707	96	Vellore	314	181
Chendragherri	400	32	Paloor	226	93
Palmanair	564	32	Wandewash	424	148
Gudiattam	265	123	Arcot	356	159
Wallajah	312	175	Arni	189	84
Kalastri	376	28			
Terutani	326	96	Total Vellore Circle† ...	1,499	665
Narayanavanam	331	62			
Kangundi	278	18	Grand Total of the District.	5,447	1,412
Maderpauk	321	47			
Punganoor	68	35			
Total Chittoor Circle* ...	3,948	747			

Character of Buildings.—Almost all these schools are held in private houses belonging to the master, but 135 are conducted in public buildings such as mantapams, musjeeds, and village chanadies. With the exception of thirty-nine every school has been established by private enterprise, either by the master as a speculation or by the villagers joining together and securing a master for their boys. The tables show that about as many have been established in one way as in the other. The thirty-nine schools which are not the result of private enterprise have arisen from the charity of private persons, of Missionaries, or of Zemindars and other proprietors.

Character of Masters.—Every schoolmaster has, of course, been returned as of good character, but a better idea will be gained of their standing from the following list which shows how each caste is represented :—

Caste of Masters.

Brahmins ... 357	Palla 36	Komati ... 14	Agumade ... 50	Idiga 1
Curnam ... 415	Jangam ... 13	Jungiri ... 1	Palayagar ... 3	Mangala ... 2
Baga 89	Velama ... 7	Dasiri ... 1	Karamala .. 12	Rajaput ... 3
Vellala ... 130	Besta 1	Sambada ... 1	Jaini 15	Kajumara ... 1
Sathani ... 39	Bondili ... 2	Reddi ... 3	Gondla ... 16	Janapa ... 1
Pasupathi ... 10	Muthras ... 6	Pambala ... 1	Beri 12	Mussulmans. 40
Saiva 24	Kapu 6	Ekiri 1	Langari ... 2	Labbi 12
Kannadi ... 7	Ballaraju ... 9	Devangam ... 1	Kakkla ... 12	Valluva ... 6
Sali 4	Kamma ... 10	Gallu 26	Panisava ... 2	Christian ... 35
Maratti ... 4	Kshathria ... 8	Dudekula ... 1	Nattuva ... 1	Europeans ... 2
Pandaram ... 33				

Education.—This shows, as might be expected, that most belong to the better class of Brahmins and Curnams. It is difficut to speak of their education, for the returns do not give any particular information upon this point. The fact that out of the whole number of schools 1245 convey only elementary instructions in reading and writing would lead to the conclusion that the masters as a rule possess only slight education. The fees received by them, being on an average less than Rupees 4 a-month, also point to the same conclusion. As I have had no experience whatever on the subject, I do not feel competent to suggest any mode of improving the general character of schoolmasters in the district.

* About one in five and a-half.
† About one in two.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
27th August 1873.

Scholars.—Of the boys educated in the schools it appears, by the following table, that the large majority belong to the superior castes :—

Caste of Boys.

Brahmins ...	1625	Raju	19	Devangam	40	Gudapadi..	3	Vodda	7	Mahomedans..	830
Baliga... ...	1700	Beri	219	Desoor ...	24	Boya ...	15	Golla	363	Labbe	358
Palli	1774	Mangala ...	193	Thalari ...	4	Mathras...	77	Nagartha ...	4	Pambala ...	2
Curnam ...	766	Chakala ...	46	Kondala...	3	Vellakar...	16	Agumadi ...	1176	Mala	371
Kamsala ...	630	Sambada ...	38	Patnul ...	35	Dasari ...	10	Kshathria ..	112	Valluva ...	42
Komati ...	758	Bondili ...	33	Jaini ...	184	Kummara.	139	Panisiva ...	24	Idiga	8
Vellala ...	3151	Pandaram ...	76	Rajput ...	1	Gondla ...	625	Janapa... ...	56	Christians ...	185
Sala	687	Poojali ...	1	Vellakar...	3	Reddi ...	664	Oberagadam	5	Europeans ...	7
Marati ...	75	Tholigiri ...	7	Pasupathi.	1	Velama ...	161	Kandska ...	14	East Indians...	1
Sathani ...	68	Palayagar ...	19	Cholavar..	2	Basraju ...	10	Langari ...	1		
Kamma ...	1223	Jandra	5	Korava ...	2	Panchala..	2	Yanadi ...	2		
Idiga	134	Saiva	37	Sevakar ...	1	Lingayat..	26	Settigiri ...	23		
Kapu... ...	374	Muthala ...	3	Chayakar..	1	Besta ...	18	Hindus... ...	438		
Jangam... ...	76	Sala	32	Sagividu...	5	Nattuva...	21	Vellakar ...	26		

Separation of Castes.—In nine-tenths of the schools no separation of castes is observed, and where there is a separation it is not reported on what principle it is carried out. In 223 schools separate classes exist for the beginners and for the more advanced scholars.

Character of Institution.—In 1245 only elementary instruction in the ordinary language used is conveyed, but in the remaining 169 the higher dialects with Geography and Arithmetic is taught. In 871 only written books and cadjans are used, while in the rest writing and calculations are performed upon the ground or on sand. The method of calculation is said in all cases to be the ordinary one. The hours of study appear to be very long beginning at 6 in the morning and ending sometimes at 5 P.M., sometimes at 6 P.M., with intervals of from two to three hours in the middle of the day. The attendance of the boys appears to be very good, most of the masters reporting that the whole number of scholars attend every day. There is great diversity in the ages of the boys, some not exceeding five years in age, while others are returned as being above twenty years. In very few schools are rewards given to the studious. Where the system is adopted the villages are of considerable importance and population with more schools than one, the rewards being, I imagine, given in consequence of the competition among the masters in order to offer special inducements for boys to attend their own schools and to leave others. In almost every school, however, punishments appear to be found efficacious and are administered.

Income of Masters.—The average income of the masters only amounts to Rupees 3-15-0 per mensem, but a few receive as much as Rupees 25, while others get no more than Annas 6. These last must, I presume, be among those who have other means of subsistence besides teaching.

Fees.—The highest fee per boy is Rupee 1 a-month, and the lowest Anna 1, but in no less than 855 schools is remuneration paid only in kind. There is no case reported in which gratuities and not fees are accepted by the masters.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to G.O., dated 28th April 1871, No. 563.

2. There are in the district of North Arcot 1412 village (pial) schools scattered very irregularly over 5447 villages, or about one school to every four villages; but, as there are generally several such schools in the populous towns, the real condition of primary education amongst the rural population is not truly represented by these miserable averages.

3. In the principal division, where the country is more backward and there are numerous Zemindaries, the ratio is one school to 5·2 villages, and falls as low in Kalhastri as 28 schools to 376 villages and in Palamanair as 32 schools to 564 villages.

4. In the southern taluqs primary education is more attended to, and there is one school to every 2·2 villages.

5. The schools are pretty equally divided between schools of private speculators and village subscription schools, thirty-nine only being supported by Societies or wealthy persons, Zemindars and the like. Only 135 schools are held in places set apart for such purposes, and by far the greater number (1245) are entirely rudimentary schools, in which the tuition and remuneration are very low. In 169 geography and arithmetic are taught.

6. The school fees vary from 1 Rupee to 1 Anna per mensem, and in more than a moiety of the whole number the fees are paid in kind. The remuneration of masters varies from 4 Rupees to a few annas per mensem.

7. It appears that under 20,000 children attend school in North Arcot, or one in ten of a school-going population of more or less than 2,00,000 boys (girls are not taken into account).

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 188. ORDER THEREON, 27th August 1873, No. 1212.

Ordered to be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, with reference to the question of aid to elementary education referred to him for report.

2. The report will be of much use to the Local Fund Boards of the district in planning their operations.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of {1873 Madras
FINANCIAL.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
&c.,

Dated August, 27th.

Read.

G.O., 27th *August* 1873, *No.* 1212.

AUGUST.
Nos. 187-188.

North Arcot District Local Fund Board—A report on the state of primary education in this district, communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the question of elementary education, referred to him for re-

No. 1,506.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 6th August 1873.

Read the following letter from W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, North Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 1st July 1873, No. 379 :—

I HAVE the honour, with reference to paragraph 12 of the Order of Government in the Public Department, dated 23th April 1871, No. 563, to forward, herewith, for submission to Government, copy of a report drawn up by my Assistant, Mr. Cox, on the actual state of primary instruction in this district and containing information on the points adverted to in paragraph 9 of the Government Order.

2. The duty of preparing the report was at first entrusted to Mr. Sewell, Assistant Collector; but, as this officer left the district before the returns called for, and received, from the taluqs could be tabulated, the duty devolved on his successor, Mr. Cox.

3. Mr. Sewell has, however, submitted a general scheme for the establishment of school unions, which was submitted to the Board with my letter of the 24th October 1871, No. 515. Under the recent Orders* of Government, however, no further action would appear to be necessary in this direction.

* Dated 28th March 1873, No. 426, Financial Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Report on the state of Primary Education.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government with reference to G. O., dated 28th April 1871, No. 563.

2. There are in the district of North Arcot 1,412 village (pyal) schools scattered very irregularly over 5,447 villages, or about one school to every four villages; but, as there are generally several such schools in the populous towns, the real condition of primary education amongst the rural population is not truly represented by these miserable averages.

3. In the principal division, where the country is more backward and there are numerous Zemindaries, the ratio is one school to 5·2 villages, and falls as low in Kalhastri as 28 schools to 376 villages and in Palamanair as 32 schools to 564 villages.

4. In the southern taluqs primary education is more attended to, and there is one school to every 2·2 villages.

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7. It appears that under 20,000 children attend school in North Arcot, or one in ten of a school-going population of more or less than 2,00,000 boys (girls are not taken into account).

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department,
with one original enclosure.

Copy to the President of the Local Fund Board, North Arcot.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

1873.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 6TH AUGUST 1873, No. 1,506.

Encl.

Received

AUGUST.

No. 1,506.

Education.—Letter from Collector of North Arcot forwarding report of Assistant-Collector Mr. Cox on state of primary education in district, submitted to Government with remarks.

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

Financial

To

The Board of Revenue.

Dated Augt. 27. }
Rcvd. Encl.

G. O. 27 Augt., 1873, No. 1212.

Nos. 187. 188.

N. Arcot Dt. L. F. A report on the State of primary Education in this Dt. Commd. to the Dir. of Pub. Instn. with ref. to the question of aid to Elementary Education, referred to him for report.