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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1323	Press / Mis.
102-103.		
Dated	17-9-	1873.

12/13

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 102. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1873, No. 1676 :—

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, Sydapet Circle, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 19th December 1872, No. 58 :—

Referring to paragraph 4 of my letter of the 8th October last, No. 46, I have the honour to forward a modified Budget for Unions for 1873-74, and request that it may be substituted for the one embodied in the Sydapet Circle Budget already submitted.

2. Mr. Farmer, who delimitated Unions, had proposed, as stated in the letter above quoted, twenty, besides Sydapet already sanctioned; but the Committee of the Board amended the proposals by leaving in abeyance the formation of the marginal Unions by including Tiremushi, Nemum, and Peravaloor, the first two in Kuthumbakum and the last in Seroovaloor Unions, and by shifting the centre of the Trivellore Union from that village to Tripassore.

Senneercooppum.
Kannampalli.
Nazarethpettai.
Parivakum.
Old Palaveram.
New Palaveram.

3. No Unions are considered necessary at Senneercooppum, Kannampalli, Nazarethpettai, and Parivakum, because they are all very near Poonamallee, where there is a good Taluq School; or at the two Palaverams, because it is deemed unadvisable to establish such in cantonments, where there are generally Military Schools, and the population of which is always migratory.

4. Tripassore has been fixed upon as the centre instead of Trivellore, though the proposed Union includes both towns, because there are two good schools already existing at the latter—the Taluq School and the Free Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School; but it is hoped that, besides providing for the educational requirements of Tripassore, funds may be forthcoming for efficient sanitary arrangements at Trivellore, where there is a pagoda much frequented, and that it may be practicable shortly to establish a dispensary there.

5. Further, Mr. Farmer has in his Unions only included villages which have hitherto benefited by the existing and duly qualified Results' Grant Schools; whereas, in the scheme now agreed upon, all villages within two miles of the proposed centres are included, due regard being, of course, had to local peculiarities.

6. The scheme as now amended is capable of further expansion, and will fit in with any more elaborated system of Unions for the whole circle hereafter worked out; and, as it stands, provides very fairly for the wants of the whole Sydapet Taluq, where the people are more advanced than in the two other taluqs of the circle. A commencement is, however, made as regards Trivellore, and the wants of Ponneri will be considered hereafter. The Board are of opinion that it is better to commence with a smaller number of Unions, and extend the system gradually, than to force Unions on groups of villages, where, owing to the unenlightenment and poverty of the ryots, a Pial School will fully meet their wants for sometime to come.

7. The above modifications and reductions make the receipts and expenditure stand at Rupees 17,170 and 13,680, respectively, instead of Rupees 17,780 and 16,650.

8. Draft Notifications, affording information on the several points referred to in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1104, dated 25th June last, are herein enclosed, and sketches showing a two-miles radius and the villages included in each proposed Union.

9. I take this opportunity of enclosing a copy of Mr. Farmer's proposals* *in extenso*, and to draw the attention of the Board to the extreme care and pains with which they have evidently been prepared. Though somewhat deviated from by the Committee, they will always form the basis of the Union scheme of this Circle, and his assistance and labour have been fully appreciated by the Committee, who now desire to express their acknowledgments to him.

* G.O., dated 28th April 1871, No. 563.

From H. R. FARMER, Esq., Assistant Collector, to R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, dated Sydapet, 23rd December 1871, No. 153.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 22nd June, No. 623, I have the honour to forward to you, herewith—

(1.) A Report on the actual state of Primary Instruction in Sydapet Circle.
(2). A Plan for the formation of Rate School Unions in the Circle.

2. As the Tahsildars of Sydapet and Trivellore have not yet sent me the number of Pial Schools in their taluqs, I have only been able to fill in the number of Ponneri in paragraph 1 of the Report. I think the Tahsildars might have been much more expeditious. The Revenue Inspectors are very slow, and it is only in the taluq of which I myself have charge that I have been able to make these officials bestir themselves.

3. All the "Report" has been printed with the exception of the enclosure. This is a map of the Circle, and the Pial Schools for Ponneri only have been marked for the reason given above.* All the "plan" has been printed with the exception of enclosures A and B. Most of these two enclosures it will be seen consists of maps.

† The Pial Schools in all three taluqs have since been marked and the enclosure to the report is herewith forwarded.

4. Shama Row and Vera Raghavulu Chetty, the clerks who have worked under me while preparing the "Plan" and "Report" have pleased me by their industry and willingness to work in the holidays. The same remark applies to the Press employés. Shama Row showed intelligence and aptitude; and in case anything with reference to the Unions requires explanation in my absence I think he will be able to explain it.

A Report on the actual state of Primary Instruction in the Sydapet Local Fund Circle, by H. R. FARMER, Esq., *Assistant Collector, serving in the Circle, specially deputed by the Acting Collector of Chingleput under paragraph* 6, *Proceedings, Madras Government, dated* 28*th April* 1871, *No.* 563.

In the Sydapet Circle there at present exist 403 Pial Schools. Of these, 148 are situated in the Sydapet Taluq, 139 in the Trivellore Taluq, and 116 in the Ponneri Taluq. Out of the total number of 403 Pial Schools eighty have been brought under Government inspection with a view to receiving results' grants. Out of the eighty thus brought under inspection, forty-three received

The number of indigenous Pial Schools and their distribution.

results' grants in 1870-71. The distribution of these schools is shown in enclosure A to this report. This enclosure* is a map of the Sydapet Circle, and all the Pial Schools are marked on it.

* There is a separate map for each taluq in the circle.

2. The schools are generally held, as their name indicates, on the pial of some house. Sometimes one of the respectable inhabitants of the village gives his pial for the use of the school free; sometimes the school is held on the pial of the master's house; and sometimes it is held on a rented pial. The school is not unfrequently held in a small thatched-hut built at the expense of those interested in the school. In other cases we find the school held in the porch of some temple, and in some instances the Zemindar of a village will provide a respectable tiled-house. When a building cannot be obtained in any of the above ways, the master rents a house or pial, and defrays the expense of rent from school-fees. The rent varies from 6 Annas to 1½ Rupees per month, according to the accommodation provided.

The character of the buildings and the system on which they are provided and held.

3. The master is very often a man who, having received an ordinary elementary education, is unable to turn it to account in any way except in teaching. A man who has become bankrupt, or been found unfit for Government employment, or one who can get no employment as a clerk to a private person, often takes to teaching as his last resource.

The character of the masters, their caste, education, and moral character.

About seventy per cent. of the village schoolmasters are Sudras, twenty per cent. Brahmins, and the remaining ten per cent. Mussulmans and Pariahs.

The masters have, as a rule, received their own education in a Pial School. They can read fairly, and profess to explain books on Hindoo Mythology. They can write a fair hand, and, as a rule, are competent to teach a villager as much as is necessary for the offices of his every-day life.

The moral character of the masters seems pretty much on a par with that of society in general in this country. They are not remarkable as affording a particularly high moral example for the imitation of their pupils. Flagrant immorality on the part of a master results generally in a falling off in the number of his pupils.

4. The best means for improving the masters is to better their position, and this will be best effected by the extension of the Result Grant system, and a gradual and judicious introduction of the Union system. To this end the Inspecting Schoolmasters should be supplied with pamphlets in Tamil, giving full information as regards the advantages to be derived from bringing a school under Government inspection with a view to receiving payment on the results system. The Inspecting Schoolmasters should be encouraged to travel as much as possible, and keep a diary of their doings. They ought to be supplied with statistics regarding the number of Pial Schools actually existing and their situations. A certain number of schools ought to be visited every week. The Inspecting Schoolmasters ought to be encouraged to compare the numbers of scholars with the number of the population, and to account for the varying proportion between the number of boys being educated and those who receive no education. As it is upon the efforts of the Inspecting Schoolmasters that the spread of education in a great measure rests, they should keep returns showing the progress made month by month, and might be specially rewarded when specially active and successful. The Union system will make the pay of the masters less precarious; it will lead to the introduction of certificated teachers in some instances; it will provide for training the masters and giving rewards to the pupils; it will supply useful books of reference, and hold out to the masters a prospect of promotion in accordance with their deserts. Other suggestions made with a view further to raise the standard of Village Schools and Schoolmasters will be found in the "Plan for the formation of Union Schools in Sydapet Circle."

The best means of raising and improving the masters and adapting them to a higher kind of elementary teaching.

5. The scholars, as a rule, consist of two classes; first of all those who come to learn enough to enable them to read their scriptures, and keep the simple accounts of their houses and farms; and, secondly, those who merely lay the foundation of an education the superstructure of which is supplied by the Taluq or by an Anglo-Vernacular School.

The character of the scholars and their castes.

The scholars consist of Brahmins, Vaisyas, and the more respectable divisions of the Sudra caste. Pariahs (including Valluvans) are invariably excluded, and, as a rule, the following low classes of Sudras do not find a place in the Pial School:—

Chucklers.	Irulers.	Wudders.
Payniers.	Hunters.	Upparavars.
Jogis.	Enadis.	Goodoogoodoo pandies.
Barbers.	Fishermen.	Pattanawars.
Washermen.	Lumbadies.	Kariars.

As a rule these classes do not feel the exclusion, as education is not valued by them. The expediency of taxing them and encouraging their attending school seems doubtful in the present state of public feeling. Where there are any considerable number of these classes the wish of the people generally is that they may be separately taxed and educated in case they wish for education. This was suggested with regard to Pariahs by a native member of the Sydapet Local Fund Board at one of their meetings. As Pariahs are never admitted to Pial Schools, there exist at present some schools where Pariahs are separately educated by Pariahs or Valluvans. The low Sudras, if they are rich and wish for education, are occasionally admitted to the Pial Schools; but this practice, if carried to any extent, might have the effect of making Brahmins leave the school. At the Wallajabad Salary Grant School the experiment of admitting Pariahs was tried by the Missionaries; but the result was such a falling off in the number of pupils that the experiment was found to be a failure, and, after two years' trial, the practice of admitting Pariahs had to be abandoned. This I learn from the Conjeveram Tahsildar. It is shown, however, in the "plan" that no real difficulty is likely to arise from opening the Union Schools to all classes.

6. The instruction given is usually such as to enable a boy to read ordinary books and writing and to write a fair hand; enough of accounts is taught to meet the ordinary requirements of a ryot. Common dialects of languages are generally taught (Tamil and Telugu). It is not usual to teach the high dialects in the Village Schools. Both printed books and books written on palmyra-leaves are used. For writing and ciphering, palmyra-leaves are in general requisition, not unfrequently pens and paper, and slates are used; occasionally a black-board may be seen, and often the boys make their letters, write their copies and do their sums on a sanded floor. The palmyra-leaf is confined to writing Tamil and Telugu. For Hindustani paper is invariably used. The palmyra-leaves are provided by the pupils, the master writes upon them the book which he wishes to teach the pupil. The boys themselves procure printed books, slates, &c., at their own expense. The rules of proportion and the other simple rules of Arithmetic are taught to the pupils by telling them what to do without giving them any reason. A blackboard is sometimes used; and the boys repeat daily a part of the multiplication table before going home. An ordinary village-bazaarman learns enough at a Pial School to enable him to keep his bazaar-accounts. The boys attend the school generally either for two periods of about 3½ hours each, or three periods of 2½ hours each. Leave is given at all feast days and amounts to about sixty days in a-year. The boys seem to be pretty regular in attendance, and are punished by the teachers if persistently late without sufficient excuse. The age of the pupils varies from five to fifteen years. The duration of their education varies from three to eight years. There are no rewards given in the Pial Schools. The punishments are beating with a rattan on the palm of the hand and on the shin-bone, not allowing the delinquent to sit down until he has got his lesson by heart, wearing a fool's-cap of palmyra-leaves; and hanging the delinquent by his hands to a beam.

The character of the instruction given.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
17th September 1873.

7. Each boy pays on an average about 3 Annas monthly, and, as the average number of boys at each school is about twenty-five, the teacher gets 4 or 5 Rupees monthly as school-fees. At some schools the school-fees do not amount to 2 Rupees monthly, and in no case do they exceed Rupees 8 monthly. Besides school-fees a practice prevails at most Pial Schools for the boys and their teacher to go round the village singing, playing and dancing, and begging for presents. This lasts for fifteen days in the month of October, and the teacher realizes about 10 or 15 Rupees. The household wants of the teachers are in some measure provided for by the scholars, each of whom brings daily a dried cake of cow-dung as fuel. The thirty cakes which each boy brings may be considered worth 1 Anna monthly. Another practice prevails of each boy presenting the teacher monthly with about half-an-anna's worth of lamp-oil. The oil is for the teacher's own use, as the school is only held in the day time, and no lamp-light is required. A sort of entrance fee is generally paid for each scholar if the parents are well-off. This is either paid in money, or else cloths worth 2 or 3 Rupees are given. On feast days the richer ryots give the school-master a small present. In this way 4 or 5 Rupees are realized yearly. It is the practice in some villages to give the teacher grain, and to make special presents on the occasion of a member of his family getting married. The total emoluments of a village schoolmaster may be roughly estimated at Rupees 8 or 9.

The remuneration of the teachers.

8. Each Village School ought to fulfil two functions. First to supply the rudimentary education which is required by an ordinary ryot for keeping his domestic and agricultural accounts and reading his scriptures; and, secondly, the Village School ought to act as a feeder for the Taluq and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. There should be a separate class for boys who intend only to make the Village School a stepping-stone to a higher school. These boys would probably leave the Village School when about twelve or thirteen years of age, or perhaps before. Looking at the Village School as a feeder to a higher school, I venture to make the following suggestion:—There should be a certain number of scholarships (say about five for a taluq) open to Village School scholars under the age of twelve years. Each scholarship should be to the Taluq School, and the amount should be about Rupees 4 monthly. The Scholarship Fund should be supplied by a proportionate subscription from each Union in the taluq, and a scholarship ought to be tenable for four or five years. Examinations might be held yearly, or half-yearly, at the cusbah of the taluq, and no candidate need be admitted who had not acquitted himself fairly at the results examination at his own school.

General suggestions.

From Proceedings of Madras Government, dated the 24th of July 1871, No. 213, it appears that the Local Fund Board, besides appointing masters and settling the rate of school-fees, are responsible for the state of elementary education generally in the district; that the Educational Department is the instrument in their hands for carrying out this responsibility and that they have a voice in the choice of the curricula of study, and the prescription of the forms and statistics to be kept up. To enable the Board to perform properly and effectually their duties with regard to elementary education, they will need the coöperation of the Collector, their ex-officio President. If the Collector can secure a hearty coöperation of his subordinates in the cause of education, the advantage of such coöperation can hardly be overrated. The Divisional Officers and taluq and village officials should be encouraged to take an interest in the cause of education, visit the school and make suggestions when they occur to them, after consulting the Deputy Inspectors or Inspecting Schoolmasters. A Visitors'-book should be kept at each school. A draft of rules to be observed in the schools, the course of study to be pursued, and the forms and statistics to be kept up, should be submitted by the Educational Department to the Local Fund Board, as soon as possible.

A Model Village School might, with advantage, be built near to the Office of the Local Fund Board. From observing the working of the Union system with regard to this school, the members of the Board would gain a great deal of useful information.

I have alluded in my "plan" to the encouragement of Sanscrit study by aid from Local Funds. To popularize further the Union system, I think the boys of a school, or of two or three

schools, might be encouraged to represent a Tamil or Telugu play once a-year. Acting has always been extremely popular with the Hindoos, and they are good actors according to their standard of what is considered good acting. This play might be acted at the annual distribution of prizes, which might be fixed for some festival day.

A Plan for the formation of Rate School Unions in Sydapet Local Fund Circle, by H. R. FARMER, ESQ., *Assistant Collector, serving in the Circle, and specially deputed by the Acting Collector of Chingleput under instructions contained in paragraph 6, Proceedings, Madras Government, dated 28th April* 1871, *No.* 563.

Scope of "plan."

From paragraph 8, Proceedings of Madras Government of the 28th of April, No. 563, it appears that the present "plan" should embrace every part of the Sydapet Circle in which the social condition of the country would seem to warrant the formation of Unions. This direction of the Government with regard to the preparation of the plan must, however, be read in connexion with Section 36 of the Local Funds' Act. From this it appears that Unions are only to be formed in three cases—

First.—Where a school supported by a Government grant-in-aid already exists. This we may call Class 1.

Secondly.—Where the inhabitants are prepared to establish a school under such rules as may at the time be in force with respect to Educational grants-in-aid. This we may call Class 2.

Thirdly.—Where the Government shall determine to establish a school.

At present the Government have in three cases only determined to establish schools coming under this class; these three sub-divisions of the class may be conveniently distinguished by the letters A, B, and C.

Class 3, A—Is where a Rate School under the late Madras Education Act exists.

Class 3, B—Is where thirty per cent. of the pupils have for two years consecutively qualified under the Results' Grant system.

Class 3, C.—Refers to certain special cases of schools not coming under the two-years' qualification, which cases are to be *specially* reported to Government.

The present "plan" being a general one leaves Class 3 "C" out of consideration.

In the Sydapet Circle there are no schools belonging to Class 1 or to Class 2.

There is one school (Sydapet) belonging to Class 3, A. In accordance with paragraph 5, Proceedings of Madras Government, dated 28th April 1871, this Union was delimitated, and the rates of house-tax fixed so as to be inserted in the Budget for 1871-72. In submitting the proposal full particulars with regard to this Union were given, and the entries made with regard to it now, in the enclosures to this plan, are made with reference to the Union as then proposed. The entries in the Union Budget for Sydapet School have been taken from the Union Budget Estimate, prepared under Rule 47, by the Subordinate Committee of the Sydapet School.

Class 3, B—Is all that remains, and in it are included all the Unions (twenty) which the present plan embraces. So much for the scope of the plan in a local point of view.

With regard to what particulars beside actual delimitation the plan itself should contain, I was for sometime very doubtful. I have, however, finally decided that the plan itself would be incomplete without the Budget for the Unions proposed. It is stated in the Government Proceedings of the 28th of April that this "plan" should include an estimate of expenditure to be met from house-tax (paragraph 6). I have somewhat exceeded the terms of this direction, and prepared the Union Budget complete.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools informed me that twenty-six schools only in the Sydapet Circle came under the two-years'-qualification condition. Twenty-four of these twenty-six schools are included in the twenty Unions now proposed. Two of them (one at Sembiem and one of the two at Tirumushi) are not included as the schools have now ceased to exist.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
17th September 1873.

Explanation of enclosures.

2. There are five enclosures to this "plan," and, as they will be frequently alluded to hereafter, it will be well to give a general idea of their contents here.

* Trivellore and Ponneri.

Enclosure A is a rough map of the Sydapet Circle, showing the proposed stations* of the two Inspecting Schoolmasters, the proposed Unions, each with a circle described round it, having a radius of 2½ miles, and the villages proposed to be included in the Union marked in black-ink.

Enclosure B is a translation of information received from the Tahsildars with regard to the twenty-four existing schools which the Deputy Inspector of Schools reported to have come under the two-years' qualification. There is a map referring to each school showing all the villages within two-and-a-half miles of the school. The number of boys attending each school is given, and the villages from which they come, together with the number of terraced, tiled, and thatched houses in the villages, and also the number of other schools and scholars.

The answers of the Tahsildars to the ten questions proposed regarding the condition of each school are also given in enclosure A. These answers face the map of the school to which they refer.

Enclosure C shows the villages now proposed to be included in each Union, the number of houses in each Union, and how it is proposed to realize the amount of house-tax entered in Column 3 of Statement III. (Union Budget) with regard to the number and class (terraced, tiled, and thatched) of the houses.

Enclosure D includes Statement III. (Union Budget), and Statement III.-A for the Sydapet Circle.

Enclosure E is compiled from the foregoing enclosures, and is intended to show, at a glance, the present state of education in each Union, the extent of education proposed in the present plan, and the annual cost of educating a boy in each Union.

General principles followed in plan.

3. The twenty Unions now proposed are formed on the principle that the number of boys to be educated in each Union should be fixed with regard to the population or number of houses in the Union.

Upon this principle only it appears practicable to work the Union system so as to give it permanence and stability, and to secure an equable and fair incidence of the house-tax.

The system which it was at first intended to adopt, but which was superseded by the above, was as follows:—Take, for instance, the two villages of Chenneerkuppum and Nemum. The former contains two schools which come under the two-years' qualification; in these two schools ninety scholars are being educated; there are 209 houses in the village, and the school-fees last year amounted to Rupees 190. It would cost about Rupees 630 a-year to educate the ninety scholars (at 7 Rupees a-head). Deducting the school-fees there remain Rupees 440 to be realized as house-tax from the 209 houses; allowing for exemptions each house would have to pay on an average Rupees 2-8-0. By the same process, in the case of the Nemum Union, we find that each house would only have to pay on an average about 4 Annas a-year. The great difference between the two villages is caused by the fact that in Nemum only one boy is being educated for every twelve houses, and the school-fees are high, while in Chenneerkuppum one boy is being educated for every two houses, and the school-fees are lower. In the same way the rates of house-tax in Trivettoor on this system would be very low, while houses not worth a tenth part as much in Senneerkuppum would have had to pay five or six times as high rates of house-tax.

Chiefly in consideration of this extreme inequality in the incidence of the house-tax under this system the plan of providing education for a fixed proportion of the population was adopted.

With a view to doing this satisfactorily, the following statistics were obtained:—

Out of every 100 of the population fifteen are boys between five and fifteen years of age. Each house on an average contains five inhabitants. At present about three boys out of every 100 of the inhabitants are being educated. One master cannot teach more than thirty boys. The annual cost of giving a boy an elementary education may be put down as Rupees 7. Of this sum Rupees 3 may be fairly paid in school-fees, and the remaining Rupees 4 from house-tax.

The question which remained was to decide for what proportion of the boys between five and fifteen elementary education should be provided in Sydapet Circle. Enclosure E shows that there are 5865 houses in the twenty Unions now proposed ; or, in other words, about 29,325 inhabitants. At present there are 936 boys being educated, that is about three boys out of every 100 of the inhabitants, or one boy from every six houses.

The Local Funds' Act (IV. of 1871) contemplates the extension of elementary education. It has, therefore, been resolved, in the present plan, to provide education for one-third of the boys between the ages of five and fifteen, or, in other words, for five boys out of every 100 of the inhabitants, or from every twenty houses. For every four houses taxed education should be provided for one boy. The cost of educating a boy is yearly Rupees 7. Out of this sum 3 Rupees are paid as school-fees, and the remaining Rupees 4 is provided by the imposition of the house-tax. Thus each house should pay on an average 1 Rupee. As about twenty per cent. of the houses will probably have to be exempted from payment under Sections 37, 55, and 58 of the Act, the remaining houses will have to pay on an average Rupees 1-4-0 each. In the Sydapet Circle about half the houses are tiled and half thatched, and in a few large villages there are some terraced-houses. Each terraced-house, such as those which are usually inhabited by natives in such places as Trivellore and Trivettoor, should pay about Rupees 3 a-year. Tiled-houses will pay on an average Rupees 1-12-0, and thatched-houses an average of 12 Annas. In other words the highest rates of house-tax leviable under the Act must be imposed. Those bungalows of the better class such as those generally inhabited by Europeans in Madras will be classed in the first class and pay Rupees 5. Second rate terraced-houses will be classed in the second class and pay Rupees 3. An ordinary tiled-house will pay Rupees 2. Inferior tiled-houses and respectable thatched-houses will pay 1 Rupee (fourth class). Inferior thatched-houses will pay 8 Annas (fifth class). Any huts which may be taxed will pay Annas 4 (sixth class).

The expenses of Union Schools will be necessarily greater at first, and I anticipate that the rates may be revised and reduced twenty-five per cent. under Rule 46, after two or three years, when school-buildings have been erected and the necessary furniture and books provided. Until this is done I propose that the rates of house-tax shall be as above stated and uniform in all twenty Unions proposed.

Each school with thirty boys is to have two classes. The boys in the first class are to pay Annas 5 a-month, and those in the second, 3 Annas. Thus on an average 3 Rupees a-year will be realized as school-fees from each boy, and house-tax will supply the remaining 4 Rupees. In most cases each Union has one school, and provision is made for educating thirty boys. If education is provided for one boy from every four houses the Union will contain 120 houses. About Rupees 120 will be paid as house-tax, and Rupees 90 as school-fees. Thus the receipts will be Rupees 210.

A Union of this size may be taken as a standard and the entries for such a Union have been made at the top of enclosures C, D, and E. By comparing the figures in the standard with those of the Unions beneath, it will be seen how far it has been possible to conform to the standard. Upon these principles, and with reference to the standard above stated, the twenty Unions now proposed were delimitated, and the uniform rates of house-tax particularized above were fixed.

Parithiput Union followed through all five enclosures.

4. To make the scheme quite clear it will be best to follow one school—say Parithiput—through all the enclosures.

To begin, then, with enclosure A. We find on looking at the map (A) that Parithiput, which is the place where the school is situated as well as the name of the Union, lies about thirteen miles west of Madras ; and that Parivakum Union is within 2½ miles from it, and, consequently, if thought expedient, both Unions might have been formed into one as far as the restrictive limit of distance is concerned. The Cooum River, however, flows between Parithiput and Parivakum, so that Section 11, Proceedings of Madras Government, 28th April 1871, would seem to intimate the formation of two separate Unions ; consequently, considering the denseness of the population, and the physical features of the country, two Unions have been proposed.

On turning to enclosure B, we find that, in the village of Parithiput, there are 180 houses, and that there are thirty-nine scholars living in the Union. Of these scholars nine are being educated in the school on account of which the Union is being formed ; and thirty are being educated in a Pial School which does not come under the two-years' qualification. There are twenty-four boys at present attending the school, fifteen of whom live in three villages within 2½ miles of Parithiput and the remaining nine in Parithiput. In these three villages, which send fifteen boys to the school, there are eighty-nine houses. The only question doubtful in delimitating this Union is whether the three villages (Melpakum, Kannampaliem, and Mettupaliem) shall be included in the Union or not. In other words should we provide masters, &c., for the people who live in 180 houses, or for those who live in 269 houses. According to the standard of one boy for every four houses, we should provide education for forty-five boys if there are 180 houses in the Union, and for sixty-seven boys if there are 269 houses in the Union. But as each master can only educate thirty boys properly, we must elect between educating thirty or sixty boys. Upon the belief that it will be prudent at first not to attempt too much, the village of Parithiput only has been proposed to be included in this Union. From paragraph 6, Proceedings of Madras Government, 30th June, it will be seen that the limits of the present Union are subject to revision when the general scheme is introduced. That would, I think, be the proper time to decide upon the propriety of adding the three villages, which it is not at present proposed to include.

We now turn to enclosure C, in which the rates of house-tax expected to be realized are calculated. As before stated we may take it that each terraced-house will pay about Rupees 3, each tiled-house about Rupees 1-12-0, and each thatched-house about 12 Annas. The number of tiled-houses may be taken as about equal to the number of thatched-houses, and, as a general rule, there are no terraced-houses. The standard village, then, with one school will contain no terraced-houses. It will contain sixty tiled-houses paying Rupees 105, and sixty thatched-houses paying Rupees 45 ; total Rupees 150. Deduct twenty per cent. for exemptions on the ground of poverty, &c., and we have a balance of Rupees 120. Comparing Parithiput with the standard we find that, as the number of houses is above the standard, the house-tax amounts to Rupees 165 instead of Rupees 120. The particulars of this are shown in the enclosure C, now under consideration.

We now follow Parithiput Union into enclosure D (the Union Budget). Here we find the Rupees 165 taken from column 14 of enclosure C, and entered under "Receipts from house-tax" in Statement III. As there is no balance to the credit of the school, no grant from Government, no appropriation by the Local Fund Board, and no contributions, &c., columns 2, 3*a*, 3*b*, and 5 are blank, and the only source of income to the school besides house-tax is school-fees. This, it will be seen, has been entered at Rupees 90 ; and now we come to the question of school-fees, their amount, and how they have been calculated in the present plan. As before stated, under the present plan it is proposed that three-sevenths of the total cost of educating each boy should be paid as school-fees and four-sevenths supplied by the house-tax. This is, of course, when there are no other sources of income. The total cost of educating a boy must not be put down, at any rate for the first two or three years, at less than 7 Rupees. Thus Rupees 3 must be realized yearly from each boy as school-fees. There will be two classes of fifteen boys each in an ordinary school. Calculating that fifteen boys in the first class will pay Annas 5 monthly, and fifteen in the second class 3 Annas monthly, we get Rupees 3 a-year from each boy. Calculating at the rate of thirty boys for each master we get the sum of Rupees 90 as the yearly amount of school-fees to be realized in a Village School. This sum has consequently been entered in the standard, and in each Union the school-fees have been calculated at the rate of Rupees 3 for each boy for whom education is provided.

It may be objected that this calculation of receipts from school-fees entered in column 4 is much above what it will actually be in many cases as the number of scholars will often be below thirty for each master. This contingency has been provided for, as will be shown in considering the "Charges in Union Schools" (column 8). The school-fees should be paid to the same officer as the house-tax. They should be paid in advance each month, and kept with the proceeds of the house-tax. The total amount of our Union receipts in Parithiput is thus Rupees 255, that is,

Rupees 45 above the standard. Column 7 is of course left blank, as the twenty Unions now proposed are formed with regard to the two-years'-qualification test, and not on account of Salary Grant Schools.

We now come to column 8, "Charges in Union Schools." It will be seen that Rupees 175 has been entered as a standard, and Rupees 190 entered for Parithiput. This excess in expenditure has been allowed on account of our receipts being above the standard (column 6). To find out the particulars of the expenditure we turn to Statement III.-A, and there find that Rupees 175, which has been put down as a standard, is made up in the following way :—

	RS.
One master, at 11 Rupees monthly	132
One sweeper, at 8 Annas	6
Rent at 1 Rupee	12
Furniture	8
Maps, books, &c.	12
Sundries	5
Total ...	175

The Deputy Inspector of Schools is of opinion that the aggregate annual cost of an Elementary Union School should be Rupees 270, as particularized below :—

	RS.
1. Teacher's salary	180
2. Servants	36
3. Rent or repairs	24
4. Maps and Books	12
5. Sundries	12
Total ...	270

The school-fee should, he thinks, be 1 Anna for the first, and 2 Annas for the second class.

We now come to consider *seriatim* each head of expenditure entered in Statement III.-A. First of all there are no entries for 1871-72 as no accounts were kept in the Village Schools. Some general information upon the expenditure hitherto incurred in Village Schools will be found in "The Report on the actual state of Primary Instruction in Sydapet Circle." The first item of expenditure entered for 1872-73 is under salaries of masters. The standard, it will be seen, has been entered at Rupees 11 monthly. The Acting Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspector of Schools think it should be Rupees 15. I am, however, of opinion that even Rupees 11 would be rather too much in any district except perhaps Chingleput and Tanjore.

Though I have entered Rupees 11 as what I should consider a fair salary for a village schoolmaster in this circle, I do not propose to make the salary fixed and unconditional ; this would often lead to financial difficulties, as the Union receipts, especially school-fees, are likely, in many cases, not to come up to the amount entered in the Budget, and can hardly ever be expected to exceed it. Besides, if the village schoolmaster's salary is paid unconditionally, he will lose the wholesome incitement to industry, given him under the results system, by knowing that his remuneration depends on his success as a teacher. To avoid these two objections to a fixed and unconditional salary, I propose to make up the salary of a village schoolmaster in three ways. About a-third of his salary, or say Rupees 4-8-0, I would make an unconditional monthly payment to be met from house-tax. Another portion of his salary should take the form of capitation fees, and should be paid at the rate of 2 Annas or 2½ Annas for each pupil who attended for the preceding month. In this way, if thirty boys attended, the master would receive an additional Rupees 4 monthly, making Rupees 8-8-0 as a monthly payment. The remaining portion of the master's salary should be paid according to the present results system. This latter payment

should be made half-yearly, when the school should be examined. For each boy who qualified at a half-yearly examination a master should receive about Rupees 2 or Rupees 2-8-0. Thus, if thirty boys qualified at a half-yearly examination, a master would receive Rupees 60, or an additional Rupees 10 a-month. This standard would of course never be reached, but if his boys did fairly he might realize about Rupees 3 out of Rupees 10, thus bringing his total monthly salary up to about Rupees 11-8-0. By this plan the double object of giving the master a direct interest in his work, and at the same time of preventing a deficit in the Union Budget, may be effected. Twelve Rupees a-month, it will be seen, has been apportioned to the master for Parithiput, as the receipts are above the standard, and we can, therefore, afford a little increased expenditure.

The next head of expenditure in Statement III.-A is "Stipends of Students;" this head is, of course, as a rule, intended only to be filled up for Training Schools, unless the system of having pupil-teachers in Union Schools is adopted. I shall refer to this under the head of "General Suggestions." The next head of expenditure is "Clerks." This has been left blank for all twenty Unions, as the duty of collecting Union receipts and keeping accounts of their disbursement, &c., will, it is believed, devolve on the village and taluq officials, aided when practicable by the schoolmaster. The next head is "Servants." Eight Annas a-month has been allowed for a sweeper in the standard and also for Parithiput. The next head is "Rent." This has been allowed both in the standard and in Parithiput at 1 Rupee a-month. This is a very moderate calculation, and will have to be exceeded in some instances. The next head is "Furniture." As there is no furniture in the Village Schools now, the expenses will of course be heavier at first. A table, a chair, a blackboard, and a couple of benches will probably be all that will be required. Under the head of "Maps, Books, &c.," a sum of Rupees 12 has been provided in the standard, and Rupees 15 for Parithiput. This charge will, of course, diminish after a few books of reference and maps have once been provided. A sum of Rupees 5 has been allowed both in the standard and in Parithiput for sundries. Thus the total for the standard comes to Rupees 175, and for Parithiput to Rupees 192. As round numbers are required a sum of Rupees 190 has been entered in Statement III., Column 8. We now come to Column 9, Statement III. This column contains the sum proposed to be allotted for school-buildings in the Union.

The question of school-buildings is one of considerable importance, and this is the proper place to discuss it. At present the schools are held in all sorts of places ; some in huts which can only be used in fine weather, some in the porches of temples, others in the master's own house, others on the pial of some house, others in a rented building. In all these cases the school is liable to be turned out of doors at a moment's notice if the master or boys happen to offend the person who has control over the building, or if the building is wanted for any other purpose. After a school has been once "permanently established," it is conceived that the question of accommodation for the scholars cannot be allowed to remain on such a precarious footing. A respectable building must be bought, built, or leased as soon as funds allow of this. Upon inquiries in the villages it is found that, in some cases, a rent of Rupees 3 is demanded for a building ; this is of course exorbitant, but what can we do ? I think a school-building over which the Local Fund Board can have complete control should be provided for each school. As a general rule this building will have to be executed hereafter from Local Funds. The next questions are, what is the least cost for which a respectable school-building to accommodate thirty boys can be erected, and from what sources are the funds to be provided. With regard to the first question, I am able to state that Rupees 260 is the least sum for which the building can be erected in this circle, and I have got a detailed estimate for a Village School building to cost this sum. This estimate was kindly furnished to me by the Officiating Deputy Collector Venkatesiah. The building is to have brick-foundations, mud-walls, and tiled-roof, and to contain two rooms, each room twenty-four feet in length and eighteen in breadth. The Executive Engineer of the Mount Range has kindly furnished me with an estimate and plan for a superior building to cost Rupees 400. I shall submit both plans and estimates if called upon to do so by the Local Fund Board. Now, as regards the source from which funds are to be provided for building, the Acting Collector is of opinion that "half the amount may be fairly given from the General Funds of the circle, and the remainder met from house-tax, the charge being

spread over several years." This proposal appears to me entirely to meet the requirements and justice of the case. This is the only way in which Union Schools can get anything from the General Fund, while the schools which are not made the centres of Unions will, as heretofore, get the results' grants paid from the General Fund, and have to pay no house-tax. The entries in Column 9 of the Union Budget have been made with a view to giving effect to the Collector's suggestion. In the standard it will be seen that I have entered Rupees 70 as the sum to be set aside as an accumulating Building Fund. This sum of Rupees 70, added to Rupees 175 in Column 8 (standard), constitutes the whole Union expenditure, which, with reference to the receipts (Rupees 210), shows a deficit of Rupees 35. This sum (35 Rupees) it will be observed is equal to half the amount entered for building in Column 9, and the fact of entering in red-ink a deficit balance in Columns 11 and 15 is considered equal to asking the Local Fund Board for a grant from the General Fund of the amount entered as deficit balance. I believe that the Local Fund Board will be quite able to make the allotment (amounting for the twenty Unions to Rupees 1,725) from the sum which has been provided for results' grants in the Budget for 1872-73. This sum amounts to Rupees 3,000, and I shall attempt to show that this is probably more than twice as much as will be expended. I am informed that the total amount of results' grants paid in Sydapet Circle for the last official year (1870-71) was Rupees 1,567-8-0. With reference probably to this amount a sum of Rupees 1,670 was provided for results' grants for 1871-72. It must be remembered that, in 1871-72, twenty-six schools were eligible for results' grants from the General Fund, which will not be eligible in 1872-73. These are, in fact, the twenty-six schools which have come under the two-years' qualification. Of these twenty-six schools two have been abolished, and the remaining twenty-four are included within the limits of the twenty Unions now proposed. Out of the sum of Rupees 1,567-8-0 paid in results' grants in 1870-71, a sum of Rupees 1,103-8-0 was paid in these twenty-six schools, which will not make any demand on results' grants in 1872-73, and the remaining Rupees 464 was paid to schools which will still be eligible for results' grants in 1872-73. It will thus be seen that, in 1871-72, the allotment for results' grants was about 100 Rupees more than the sum actually paid as results' grants in the previous year. Supposing the results system were not extended, we might calculate that, in 1872-73, the expenditure on results' grants would be Rupees 1,100 less than it was in 1870-71 and than it will be in 1871-72; or, to put it more correctly, Rupees 1,100 which was spent in 1870-71, and will probably be spent in 1871-72, cannot be spent in 1872-73, as the twenty-six schools which received it will be ineligible for results' grants from the General Fund. If it is not known that the amount of results' grants paid increase very considerably from year to year, a sum of Rupees 500 would have been sufficient to enter in the Budget for 1872-73, and Rupees 1,000 would, I think, have been ample, allowing for extension of the Results' Grants system. I am informed, however, that the Local Fund Board have allotted Rupees 3,000; and as this would, judging from past years, appear to be at least three times too much, even allowing for a great extension of the system, I now ask that the sum of Rupees 1,725, the total of Column 15, Statement III., for the twenty Unions, be granted as a Building Fund to the Unions from the General Fund, leaving Rupees 1,275 for results' grants. When Rupees 3,000 were provided for results' grants, the fact that the schools above alluded to would cease to draw results' grants in 1872-73 was probably overlooked. In Column 9 for Parithiput Union it will be seen that a sum of Rupees 130 is entered for building. This is very much above the standard, as the receipts are above the standard. We provide half of this sum, or Rupees 65 from Union Funds, and the other half, entered in Column 15, we ask the Local Fund Board to give us from the General Fund. If this sum of Rupees 130 is realized in 1872-73, and a similar sum in 1873-74, we shall in the latter official year have Rupees 260 at the credit of the Parithiput Union Building Fund. That will, as I have before stated, be sufficient to build a respectable school-house for thirty boys.

Adding Columns 8 and 9 together we get the total Union expenditure to be Rupees 320, against Rupees 255 receipts; this leaves a deficit balance, which, according to instructions contained in the Form given, is entered in red-ink, to indicate that, if the budget is passed, this sum must be provided from the General Fund. Column 12 has been left blank for all twenty Unions. It is

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considered, with reference to Rule X. of the Local Fund Rules, that Column 12 should only be filled up if, in future years, the house-tax is found to have exceeded the educational expenditure of the Union, and it is thought more advisable to execute other public works of a local character for the convenience of the people, than to request the Collector to revise the rating under Rule 46.

It has only been thought necessary to make provision for sanitation in three out of the twenty Unions, and consequently Column 13 is left blank, except in the cases of Trivattoor, Trivellore, and Palaveram. In Trivattoor a sum of Rupees 50 has hitherto been paid yearly by Government for sanitary arrangements at the time of the Brahmotchavum in February. It is now proposed to defray this expense from the house-tax. Column 14 requires no explanation, and Column 15 has been already explained. To meet the case of the Local Fund Board being unable to grant anything to the Union Building Fund from the General Fund, a second copy of Statement III. has been prepared. In this copy nothing has been entered in Column 9, but half the sum entered in the first copy in Column 9 has been shown in the second copy in Column 11 as the Union balance. This balance can, of course, be afterwards appropriated to building, and might, in fact, now be entered in Column 9, if it is not considered necessary to show any credit balance.

We next follow the standard and the Parithiput Union into enclosure E, which is intended to give a general view of the working of the system, and to show what the people get for their money. It will be seen 120 has been entered in Column 3 of this form, as being the number of houses which it will take to supply thirty boys. These 120 houses will pay about Rupees 120 (Column 4). At present about eighteen boys (Column 5) are being educated through the country for every 120 houses, or, in other words, three boys for every 100 of the population. The number of boys for whom education is provided in 120 houses is thirty, as shown in Column 6. Column 7 (standard) shows that there are about 6½ houses for every boy at present being educated; Column 8 shows that it is proposed as a rule to provide education for one boy for every four houses; and Column 9 shows that the average cost of educating a boy (until we get school-buildings, &c.,) will be Rupees 7 a-year.

On comparing Parithiput with the standard we find that the number of houses and consequently the amount of house-tax is above the standard. From Column 5 we find that, at present, there are thirty-nine boys being educated in the Union, and from Column 6 we find education will be provided by the imposition of the house-tax for thirty boys. Column 7 shows us that, at present, one boy is being educated for every 4·61 houses in the Union; Column 8 shows us that education will be provided by the imposition of the house-tax for one boy from every six houses; and from Column 7 we find that the annual cost of educating each boy is Rupees 6-5-4. This is found by dividing Column 8, Statement III. (Charges in Union Schools) by Column 6, enclosure E (Number of boys for which education is provided). It will be thus seen that the standard has been departed from very considerably, and instead of providing education for five boys out of every 100 of the population we have only provided education for three. To extend the education so as to reach the standard we must either enlarge the Union and provide two masters, or we must provide an assistant master or masters in the shape of one or two pupil-teachers. According to the standard we should provide education in this Union for forty-five boys, that is fifteen more than the present number. If two of the best pupils were allowed to devote half their time to teaching in return for being exempted from paying school-fees, I think that the educational requirements of this village, and others which have too many boys for one master and not enough for two, would be met. The reason that the Union was not enlarged and two masters provided has been stated before.

General Remarks with regard to the entries for the other nineteen Unions, their totals, and averages.

5. The entries for the other Unions require very little explanation. Upon reading the "plan" and following any Union through the four enclosures, the Government, the Local Fund Board, and the Collector will, I trust, have all the materials before them for any revision or alteration which may be required. On an average in the twenty Unions proposed, education has been provided for one boy from every 4·93 houses, at an average annual cost of Rupees 6-5-3. There are 5865 houses in the twenty Unions, education is provided for 1200 scholars, whereas at present 936 boys are being educated.

In Trivettoor and New Palaveram sums of Rupees 300 have been allowed for conservancy; from the size of the towns some sanitary arrangements would appear requisite. The figures for the Training School at Poonamallee were supplied by the Local Fund Board, and those for Sydapet by the Sydapet School Committee (Rule 47). Comment upon these entries is, therefore, out of place here. In cases where more than one master is provided, it will have to be decided how many schools are necessary. In several instances one building in the Union will not be sufficient.

6. The suggestions hitherto made have been special and referring to each entry separately. I shall now add a few general suggestions as to carrying out and extending the scheme of elementary education with the greatest effect.

General suggestions.

First.—As regards delimitation and the normal size and population of a Union. It is clear that Government have only mentioned 2½ miles as a restrictive limit, but by no means wish that a Union should, as a rule, be equal in extent to a circle with a radius of 2½ miles. Such a Union in this circle would generally contain about 1000 houses, 5000 inhabitants, and twelve villages. Consequently education would have to be provided for 250 boys. No possible benefit could result from making the boys walk a long way and concentrating the several Pial Schools in the villages into one large Union School. It would appear to be much better to have separate Unions with one or two masters. The villagers could then see much more clearly how the money they paid was expended, and what benefits they get by it, and at the same time their children will only have a short distance to go to school. In the twenty Unions now proposed the houses in the Union are on an average not more than half a-mile from the school. Large Unions would appear from paragraph 11, Proceedings of Madras Government of the 28th of April, only to be contemplated where population is sparse and it is necessary to draw from a large area to fill a school. Each Union should, as a rule, possess but one school, except in such places as Trivettoor or Trivellore, which are larger than some Municipalities. Several schools must be established in these Unions, or the present schools may be amalgamated and held in one large building. No difficulty need be anticipated on the ground of the schools being open to all classes. As a rule most of the persons in that low grade of society with which the better classes object to associate will be exempted from taxation on the ground of property and will be consequently too poor to pay school-fees. In a few cases near Madras some of these people may attend the school, but it is just here that the upper classes have got over the prejudice on this point. In out-of-the-way villages the lower classes, who gain their subsistence from the higher classes, will never think of offending the latter's prejudices. I do not, therefore, anticipate that the Governor in Council will ever have reason to remit the house-tax in the case of any *classes* of persons under Section 37 of the Act. The provisions of Sections 55 and 58 will meet all individual cases where the incidence of the house-tax is deemed unfair. The house-tax should, I think, under Section 37 be made payable from the 1st of April 1872, and, as money will be required at once, payment at any rate of half the yearly amount of house-tax should be declared due on 1st of April. The Taluq Sheristadars might, I think, be authorized by the Collector, under Section 52, to prepare Rate-books.

The people of each Union ought to be allowed, as far as possible, to have a voice in the disposal of Union Funds. For instance, if an estimate of a school-building for 300 Rupees was prepared, and the villagers were willing to undertake the work for less, they ought to be allowed to do it after giving a satisfactory guarantee that it would be done properly. Some of the village officials and principal inhabitants would then constitute a sort of "Local Union Sub-Committee."—*Vide* end of paragraph 14, Proceedings of Madras Government, 28th April 1871.

When more than one village is included in a Union, I think that each village ought to have a right to send a number of boys to the school proportionate to the amount of house-tax paid.

The erection of some school-buildings may be commenced as soon as the tax for 1872-73 is collected, if one Union is allowed to borrow from another, instead of each Union being obliged to wait until it has accumulated a sufficient sum to build a school itself. This plan should, I think, be adopted, as in some villages it may be impossible to rent a suitable building.

I think the Educational Department should be called upon to report on the qualifications, age, &c., of the different masters and recommend which of them should be sent to the Training School, how many should be sent at a time, and how long they should stay. Two or three "general duty village schoolmasters" might be appointed for the circle to take the places temporarily of masters sent to the Training School. These men should, I think, be certificated teachers, and their pay should be higher than that of an ordinary village schoolmaster, say Rupees 15.

In such villages as Tirumushi, where there are many Pundits, I think encouragement might be given to the study of Sanscrit. This would tend to popularize the Act.

The children of persons not paying house-tax should be called upon to pay double the usual amount of school-fees, and their children should never be allowed to occupy the school to the exclusion of the children of persons living in the Union. Certificated teachers should, I think, be introduced when practicable, for instance on the death of any of the present masters. The grade of Inspecting Schoolmasters and masters in the higher-class schools should be recruited when practicable from the village schoolmasters, and should be promoted, where practicable, to Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Fair prospects of promotion are the greatest spur to industry. Additional suggestions with regard to developing the plan of Rate School Unions will be found under the head of "Means of raising and improving the masters and adapting them to a higher kind of elementary teaching" and under the head "General Suggestions" in the "Report on the actual state of Elementary Instruction" prepared in accordance with paragraph 8, Proceedings of Madras Government, 28th April 1871.

The necessity of giving suitable rewards to the pupils in order to encourage industry should by no means be overlooked.

Appeals against rating should, I think, be on 1 Anna stamp-paper and might with advantage be conducted in the same way as Income-tax appeals.

I anticipate that, after the school-buildings and furniture have been once provided each boy can be educated for Rupees 5-8-0 a-year. Three Rupees will be defrayed from house-tax, and 2 Rupees and 8 Annas by school-fees.

As soon as the Government have determined to levy the house-tax in any village or group of villages, I would suggest that a notice somewhat to the following effect should be posted up in several conspicuous places in the villages not later than the 1st of March 1872. Take, for example, the proposed Parivakum Union :—

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Government have, under Section 36 of the Madras Local Funds' Act, sanctioned the levy of the house-tax in the villages of Parivakum, Pidarithangul, and Kumavarpaliem, otherwise called Panavedutotem. These three villages constitute the Parivakum School Union. The school is situated at Pidarithangul, and the proceeds of the house-tax will be applied to the permanent establishment of this school. A Rate-book has been prepared in which each house in the Union has been classed and rated. This book may be inspected by any of the ratepayers, or by any one on their behalf, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. on any day except Sunday, at the Taluq Cutcherry. Each house will have to pay the amount entered against it in the Rate-book on or before the 1st day of April. Appeals to the Divisional Officer will not be received after the expiration of thirty days from the publication of this notice. Appeals should be on 1 Anna stamp-paper, and should state concisely the ground of appeal, whether poverty, an unfairly high classification, &c. Payments should be made to the Village Monigar, who has been furnished with an extract from the Rate-book.

The only terraced-house in the Union has been classed in the second class, and will pay Rupees 3 yearly. Each respectable tiled-house has been classed in the third class, and will have to pay Rupees 2 yearly. Inferior tiled-houses and good thatched-houses will pay 1 Rupee. Inferior thatched-houses 8 Annas, and huts 4 Annas each. It is expected that at least a sum of Rupees 130 will be realized as house-tax in the Union, and this together with the school-fees will be expended on the school. The proposed items of expenditure may be ascertained at the Taluq Cutcherry.

In case of there being a surplus after meeting the school expenses, this surplus may be applied for expenditure in the Union on any other object tending to the health, comfort, and convenience of the people.

The house-tax is due from the owner of the house. In case the occupier pays he may deduct the amount paid from his rent when paying the owner. If the house-tax is not paid within ten days after the 1st of April, a notice of demand will be served on the owner or occupier or both. If the amount is not paid within seven days from the date of the Notice, all goods on the premises are liable to be sold, and all goods of the owner found within the district are liable to be sold in satisfaction of the demand.

The school is capable of receiving thirty boys. At present it contains twenty-two scholars, of whom nineteen are the children of ratepayers, and three of non-ratepayers. The rates of school-fees for ratepayers are 5 Annas a-month for each boy in the first class, and 3 Annas a-month for each boy in the second class. The rates for the children of non-ratepayers are double these rates. The children of non-ratepayers can never occupy the school to the exclusion of ratepayers' children. The three villages rated will each be entitled to send a number of boys proportionate to the amount of house-tax paid. According to calculations now made, Parivakum will be entitled to send fifteen boys, Pidarithangul nine, and Kumavarpaliem six; or, in other words, one boy may be sent for every four houses. The school-fees must be paid monthly in advance to the Village Monigar, failing which no pupil will be received.

(Signed)
Divisional Officer.

No further suggestions occur to me with regard to the introduction of the Union system. The plan can be perfected only after it has been in working for some little time.

Mr. Farmer's report on the state of elementary education and the formation of Unions in the Sydapet Circle will be submitted for the information of Government with reference to G.O., 28th April 1871, No. 563. The report and its enclosures relate chiefly to the delimitation of Unions according to rules which have been superseded by recent orders, but even this part of Mr. Farmer's work deserves attention, and shows that he has devoted the greatest care and the most assiduous labour in ascertaining the facilities presented by the circumstances of the circle for developing education.

2. The population of, and the number of Pial Schools in, each taluq are as follow:—

	Population.	Pial Schools.
Sydapet	157,916	148
Trivellore	133,165	139
Ponneri	93,551	116
Total ...	384,632	403

3. Of the 403 Pial Schools, eighty are inspected and forty-three received results' grants in 1870-71. Mr. Farmer does not give the number of schools of all sorts, nor the number of boys being educated, but in his "plan" for establishing and conducting Union Schools he mentions that about three boys are being taught to every 100 of the population.

4. The Pial Schools are generally held on pials. The masters can read and write; seventy per cent. are Sudras, twenty per cent. Brahmins, and ten per cent. Mussulmans and Pariahs. The lowest castes are excluded from the schools.

5. The means employed in teaching seem to be rather better, the hours of school a little shorter, and the fees paid by the boys somewhat higher than is the case in the other parts of the Presidency which have been reported on.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 103. ORDER THEREON, 17th September 1873, No. 1323.

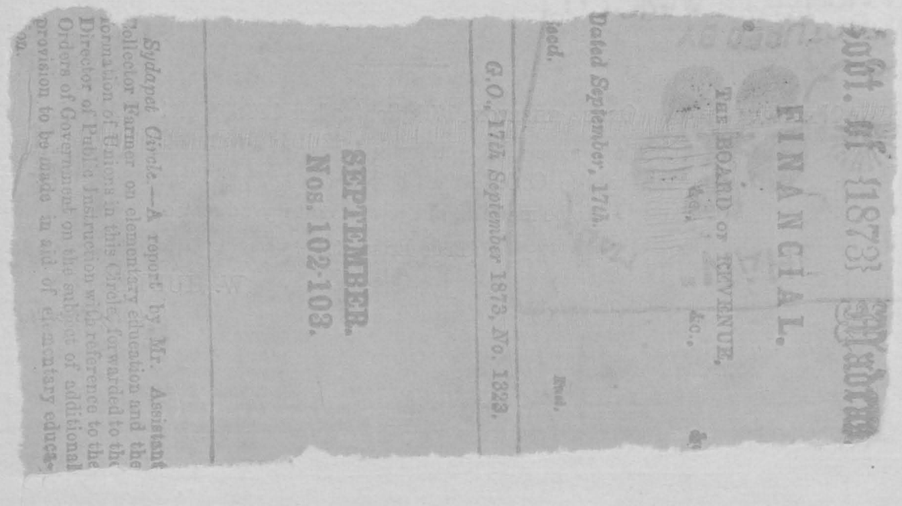
Ordered that these papers be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the G.O., dated 18th July 1873, No. 1024, on the subject of additional provision to be made in aid of elementary education.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Director of Public Instruction, with twenty-one enclosures.

Fxd. J. Wright.



15
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No. 1,676.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th August 1873.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting President of the Local Fund Boards, Sydapett Circle, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th December 1872, No. 58:—

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding modified Union Budget of the Sydapett Circle for the year 1873-74.

14

MR. FARMER'S report on the state of elementary education and the formation of Unions in the Sydapett Circle, will be submitted for the information of Government with reference to G. O., 28th April 1871, No. 563. The report and its enclosures relate chiefly to the delimitation of Unions according to rules which have been superseded by recent orders, but even this part of Mr. Farmer's work deserves attention and shows that he has devoted the greatest care and the most assiduous labour in ascertaining the facilities presented by the circumstances of the Circle for developing education.

2. The population of and the number of Pial Schools in each taluq are as follows:—

	Population.	Pial Schools.
Sydapett	157,916	148
Trivellore	133,165	139
Poneri	93,551	116
Total...	384,632	403

3. Of the 403 Pial Schools eighty are inspected and forty-three received results grants in 1870-71. Mr. Farmer does not give the number of schools of all sorts, nor the number of boys being educated, but in his "plan" for establishing and conducting Union Schools he mentions that about three boys are being taught to every 100 of the population.

4. The Pial Schools are generally held on pials. The masters can read and write: 70 per cent. are Sudras, 20 per cent. Brahmins and 10 per cent. Mussulmans and Pariahs. The lowest castes are excluded from the schools.

5. The means employed in teaching seem to be rather better, the hours of school a little shorter, and the fees paid by the boys somewhat higher than is the case in the other parts of the Presidency which have been reported on.

(A true Extract.)

H Stokes

Acting Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department,
with original letter from President of Local Fund Boards,
dated 19th December 1872, and its 21 enclosures.

To the Acting President of the Local Fund Boards, Chingleput District.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Fin. 1873. Sept.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

R. 1573

PROCEEDINGS, 27TH AUGUST 1873, No. 1,676.

Dept. 1 Sept. 1873.

Encl. 22

Received 3rd September 73.

AUGUST.

No. 1,676.

Education, Elementary—and formation of School Unions in Sydapett Circle of Chingleput District.—Report of Assistant Collector Mr. Farmer, on—submitted to Government, with remarks.

Withdrawn

C.S.R.-9.

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

Financial

To

The Board of Revenue.

per.

Dated Sept. 17.
Read. } Encl.

G. O. 17 Sept., 1873., No. 1323.

Nos. 102. 103

Sedapett Circle. A report by Mr. Asst. Coll. Farmer on Elementary Edn. & the formation of Unions in this Circle forwd. to the Dir. of Pub. Instn. with ref. to the orders of Govt. on the subject of add. provn. to be made in aid of Elementary Education.