M.R.O. 1—77,000—8-6-31.

(1) Number of pages_____

(2) Date of repair_____

(3) Initials of the Reference_____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 864. Press ~~Mis.~~

120-176.

Dated 19-5-1874.

20/21

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 170. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd April 1873, No. 2430 (Miscellaneous).

Read the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichinopoly, 10th March 1873, No. 14 :—

Adverting to paragraph 6 of G. O., No. 563, dated 28th April 1871, I have the honour to submit the report furnished by Mr. Moore, the Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, regarding the establishment of union schools in the Trichinopoly Circle.

2. The Local Fund Board of this Circle resolved, at a meeting held on the 7th November 1872, first "that the ten middle-class schools should not be taken over for the present, and, secondly, that the scale of assessment noted in the margin should be adopted in lieu of that proposed by Mr. Moore," and also suggested "that the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar should fix the assessment on the houses under the direct supervision of Mr. Moore, all appeals in his division being disposed of by the Collector. The under-mentioned persons to be appointed a Sub-Committee to manage the affairs of union schools for the present and to decide on the best system of management after experience of their working for six months :—

	RS.	A.	P.
* Houses valued above Rs. 1,000 ...	5	0	0
Do. from Rs. 500 to 1,000 ...	3	0	0
Do. from ,, 200 ,, 500 ...	2	0	0
Do. from ,, 100 ,, 200 ...	1	0	0
Do. from ,, 50 ,, 100 ...	0	8	0
Do. from ,, 25 ,, 50 ...	0	4	0

1. Inspector of Schools, 4th Division.
2. Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3. Deputy Collector on General Duties.
4. M. R. Ry. Ramachendra Row.
5. Do. P. Sreeramoolu Naidu."

3. In his letter, No. 186, dated 13th November 1872, Mr. Moore urged that this Resolution should be reconsidered, strongly advocating the advisability of taking over by the Local Fund Board the ten middle-class schools above referred to.

4. The Local Fund Board called on the Inspector of Schools to name the lowest rate of fees that could be imposed to entitle these schools to the grants-in-aid as suggested by Mr. Moore, and the Inspector of Schools communicated, in reply, the following views of the Director of Public Instruction on the subject :—

"The Director of Public Instruction considers that the fees in the middle-class union schools should not fall below one-half of those prescribed for aided schools in the Government Notification of the 27th June 1871; moreover, the reduced fees should be gradually raised till they reach the prescribed rates. The Director thinks such fees as 1, 2, and 3 Annas are perfectly preposterous for classes on a level with those denominated first, second, and third in a zillah school."

5. On a reconsideration of the subject the Local Fund Board resolved to establish union schools in all the places specified by Mr. Moore, taking over the middle-class grant-in-aid schools *on the understanding that the Provincial grant will*

be continued, the fees being raised in those schools, as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, to one-half of the rate sanctioned for aided schools, viz., 6, 4, and 3 Annas.

6. I beg, therefore, to request that, under these circumstances, you will be good enough to obtain sanction for the establishment of nineteen union schools for the present and for the rates of house-tax specified in paragraph 2 to be levied in each union.

7. It will be observed from the list of unions that in only two cases has the extreme limit of 2½ miles been adopted, and I am personally of opinion that all villages distant more than 1½ miles should be excluded. This question shall be brought forward at the next meeting (on the 12th instant) and the result reported immediately after.

8. I will submit the Union Budget for 1873-74 as soon as sanction is received.

These papers will be returned to the President of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly Circle, for reconsideration by the Board with reference to G. O., Financial Department, dated 28th March 1873, No. 426.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

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

No. 171. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st October 1873, No. 2221.

Read the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1873, No. 39 :—

Adverting to the Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 2430, dated 22nd April 1873, I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board at a meeting held on the 28th August 1873, together with a report from Mr. Moore, the Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, regarding the establishment of Local Fund schools in this Circle.

2. Mr. Moore proposes to establish forty Local Fund schools to begin with, in addition to the ten middle-class grant-in-aid schools mentioned in paragraph 5 of my letter, No. 14, dated 10th March 1873.

3. The amount available for this purpose during the current year, excluding all existing charges for education, is Rupees 15,000, as shown in my communication, No. 23, dated 15th May last.

4. I have the honour, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to obtain the requisite sanction for the establishment of the schools at your *earliest* convenience as the year is fast slipping away.

5. The number of indigenous schools receiving results grants is increasing very fast so that I think Mr. Moore's proposals will provide sufficiently for the educational requirements of the district, at any rate for the current year.

Enclosure No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board at a Meeting held on the 28th August 1873.

Present :

J. B. Pennington, Esq., President.
L. Moore, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector and Vice-President.

Official Members.

Major J. Vertue, District Engineer.
Mahomed Esuf Saib, Deputy Collector on General Duties.
M. R. Ry. T. Pattahbiram Pillay, Huzur Sheristadar.

Non-Official Members.

M. R. Ry. S. Asirvadom Pillay.
,, P. Venketsamy Naidoo.
,, Iya Pillay.

* * * *

II. Read Assistant Collector's letter, No. 246, dated 21st August 1873, proposing a scheme for establishment of Local Fund schools in the Trichinopoly Circle, and President's memorandum thereon.

Resolved that Mr. Moore's scheme be adopted and submitted for the sanction of Government.

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
President.

Enclosure No. 2.

From L. MOORE, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, in charge of Assistant Collector's Office, Museri, to J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly, dated 21st August 1873, No. 246.

With reference to paragraph 17 of the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly Circle, at a meeting held on the 8th of May last, in which I was requested to revise my scheme for the establishment of union schools in this Circle with reference to G. O., No. 426, dated 28th March 1873, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The Government having, by the Order just alluded to, directed that, at all events for the present, the house-tax is not to be imposed, the basis on which my scheme was raised has been removed, and what I am now required to do is really not to revise that scheme, but to propose, for the consideration of the Local Fund Board, a completely new one suited to the altered circumstances of the case.

3. I have ascertained that the amount at the disposal of the Local Fund Board for Education in addition to that already entered in their Budget as payment for Inspection, Salary Grants, and Result Grants will be about 15,000 Rupees for the current year. The amount, however, available in future years will, I think, certainly be over 20,000 Rupees because Government have directed that from the commencement of the official year 1874 to 1875 no contribution shall be made from the one-third land-cess to the Road Fund and that from the same date Local Funds shall be relieved from the contribution hitherto required of them for the cost of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Normal Schools. The amount allotted in this year's Local Funds Budget for these purposes was Rupees 7,270, and that sum added to the amount already available in this year for Education would raise the total to over 22,000 Rupees.

4. Under a system of union schools supported by a house-tax the total amount raised by taxation in any union was, by the terms of the Local Fund Act, required to be expended within the same limits. Under the present system, however, the amount to be expended on Local Fund schools is to be provided for by a tax which is levied on all parts of the district, and it is, there-

fore, evident that an educational scheme framed under it must be such as will distribute educational advantages to as large a number of the tax-payers as possible. The least expensive of the union schools that I proposed would have cost about Rupees 500 a-year, and at that rate the total amount at the disposal of the Local Fund Board would not be sufficient for the support of more than thirty schools, or six for each taluq in the Circle. It is, therefore, evident that some system must be introduced by which schools can be established at a smaller expense.

5. I think myself that it will be found that Rupees 20 a-month for each school will be a sufficient grant from Local Funds. This sum will provide for the salary of the Head Master, who must be a well-educated man, specially appointed by the Local Fund Board. I do not, however, propose that he should be paid a fixed salary of Rupees 20 per mensem irrespective of the progress made by his scholars, but would suggest that his pay should be partly fixed and partly dependent on the results of an examination into the attainments of the boys in his school after a system somewhat analagous to that proposed by Mr. Garthwaite, Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, for the schools in the Calicut Circle, to be found in a Memorandum printed in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 415, of the 20th of March last, to which I would wish to draw the attention of the members of the Local Fund Board. It should, however, I think, be on a somewhat simpler plan.

6. The remaining expenses of the schools, that is to say, the salary of an Assistant Master, stationery, contingencies, and house-rent, must be defrayed from the fees paid by the pupils, and this, I think, can easily be done. The Assistant Master should, as a general rule, be one of the masters in the existing pyal schools which will be destroyed by the introduction of the Local Fund schools, and his salary need not be more than 6 or 7 Rupees a-month, which is about what he is paid at present. The building in which the school is to be held can, as a general rule, be had gratis, or, at least, at a very moderate rate.

7. The fees from which I propose to provide for these items of expenditure must, of course, be low; but, as the parents who send their boys to Local Fund schools under the present system will not have to pay house-tax, we might fairly make them give 2, 4, and 6 Annas, according to the class in which the boys are, instead of 1, 2, and 3 Annas, the rates agreed to by the Local Fund Board under the old system.

8. At the rate of Rupees 250 a-year for each school the Rupees 15,000 allotted in this year's Budget by the Local Fund Board would provide for sixty schools. Next year, however, there will be available for Education at least Rupees 5,000 more, sufficient for the support of twenty additional schools, and I think that these eighty, or sixteen for each taluq, will suffice for the educational wants of the Circles for some time to come.

9. I recommend that these schools when established should be managed by a Committee similar to that nominated by the Local Fund Board for the supervision of the union schools proposed for the Circle, as, for the reasons urged by me in paragraph 17 of my previous report, I cannot advocate the establishment of local Committees, at all events for the present.

10. I annex to this report a list of forty villages at which I propose that Local Fund schools should be opened as soon as possible. This list has been drawn up by me after consultation with the Tahsildars and other local officers, and will, I think, be found to contain all the more important villages in the district suitable for the immediate establishment of Local Fund schools. In a large number of these places there are already schools on the result system, and the grants to these should, I think, be discontinued on the establishment of the new schools, the present masters in them being, where they are found to be competent, appointed as Assistant Masters in the Local Fund schools.

11. The next point for consideration is whether the Local Fund Board should adhere to their Resolution to take over the ten middle-class grant-in-aid schools in the district. As I have already, in my previous report, fully given my reasons for considering that this course should be pursued it is not necessary to dwell further on the subject except in so far as the abolition of the house-tax

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
19*th May* 1874.

alters the circumstances of the case. The Local Fund Board could, of course, not afford to dispense with the grants-in-aid now drawn by these schools; but, as I pointed out in my letter, No. 186, of the 13th of November last, the Government have held, in G. O., No. 469, Financial Department, dated the 6th April 1872, that where, for special reasons, Local or Municipal bodies are allowed to take over existing schools of the middle-class for which grants other than on the result system have been sanctioned, the Government grants will be continued provided that, with reference to G. O., No. 271, Educational Department, dated 22nd September 1871, fees at rates approved of by the Director of Public Instruction are levied. As regards this last point the Acting Inspector of Schools has already, in his letter, No. 103, of the 25th of January last, informed the Local Fund Board that Mr. Powell approves of rates not lower than half the existing ones being charged, that is to say, 3, 6, and 8 Annas for the first, second, and third classes, respectively.

12. My principal reason for thinking that these schools should be taken over is that at the present rates of fees levied in them they cannot supply the wants of the towns in which they are situated in respect to elementary education, and that if other schools are set up in the same places in which lower fees are charged they will soon draw away all the boys from the grants-in-aid schools. That such will be the case is a matter about which there can now be no doubt, as experience has shown in more than one instance, and notably in Lalgudi, that the result would be as I have stated.

13. Since the date of my first report these schools have continued in their downward course and there were in all of them fewer boys attending on the 1st of April 1873 than on the 1st of April 1872, with the exception of the one at Kulitalai, which is really getting on well and where there was an increase of twelve, that at Arialur, where the numbers remained stationary, and the Manachanallur School, where there was an increase of one. The total decrease during the past year in the number of boys attending these schools was fifty-nine, viz., from 347 to 228. This one fact shows that the system is not a good one.

14. In corroboration of this opinion I would call the attention of the Local Fund Board to the remarks made on this subject by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly, in his report on the progress of education in that district for the year 1872 to 1873. He gives as his opinion that all the schools in the district on the grant-in-aid system, except the Anglo-Vernacular one at Kulitalai, have not been doing well latterly, and that the amount of the grants drawn by each of them is more than schools producing such inadequate results deserve. He therefore considers that the present system should be altered.

15. These facts show conclusively, in my opinion, that the Local Fund Board should adhere to their Resolution to take over these schools, and I would propose that on doing so they should attach to each of them one or two classes in which an elementary vernacular education would be imparted, low fees of 1 or 2 Annas being charged in them. The expense of doing this would, I should think, be about Rupees 20 for each school, or the same as that of the new Local Fund schools that I proposed should be established. These grant-in-aid schools, if thus reorganized, would, I believe, show greatly improved results in a few years.

16. I hope that the Local Fund Board will be able to discuss these propositions at their next meeting as it is most important that a school system should be organized at once so that the funds at the disposal of the Local Fund Board for Education this year may be utilized as far as possible.

17. I return herewith my report on union schools for this Circle with its enclosures as I have more than once alluded to in this letter and as it is possible that the scheme of unions attached to it may hereafter be found of some use.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
President.

LIST OF PROPOSED LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS IN THE TRICHINOPOLY CIRCLE, TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Middle-class Grant-in-Aid Schools proposed to be converted into Local Fund Schools.

1. Vaitalai. 2. Manachanallur. 3. Pitchandarkovil. 4. Lalgudi.

New Local Fund Schools.

1. Iluppur. 2. Pullambadi. 3. Triptatorei. 4. Viragalur. 5. Samyaveram. 6. Valadi. 7. Sirugamani. 8. Thachenkurichi. 9. Sirukambur. 10. Angarei. 11. Kondiempettai. 12. Periavalaiseli. 13. Tiruvarambur.

MUSERI TALUQ.

Existing Middle-class Grant-in-Aid Schools.

1. Museri. 2. Torriore.

New Local Fund Schools.

1. Totiem. 2. Kannanur. 3. Ooppiliapuram. 4. Chittikulam. 5. Tirupattur. 6. Kattuputtur. 7. Yerakudi.

KULITALAI TALUQ.

Existing Middle-class Grant-in-Aid Schools.

1. Kulitalai. 2. Nangaveram.

New Local Fund Schools.

1. Manapparei. 2. Kattalai. 3. Thoverankurichi. 4. Pannaipatti. 5. Yedaiyapatti. 6. Thagamalei. 7. Kristnapuram.

PERAMBALUR TALUQ.

Existing Middle-class Grant-in-Aid School.

1. Perambalur.

New Local Fund Schools.

1. Valikandapuram. 2. Ootatur. 3. Pasumbalur Vadakukirei. 4. Arambavur. 5. Kurumbalur. 6. Yesanei. 7. Vengalam.

UDEIYARPALIYAM TALUQ

Existing Middle-class Grant-in-Aid School.

1. Arialur.

New Local Fund Schools.

1. Ieyenkondasolapuram. 2. Kilapalur. 3. Rajendrapatnum. 4. Tirumalavady. 5. Gangakandapuram. 6. Udeiyarpaliyam.

(Signed) L. MOORE,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
President.

With this letter, which is submitted for the orders of Government, the President of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly, forwards a scheme for providing Local Fund schools in the Circle, which has been drawn up by Mr. Moore, the Assistant Collector, and approved by the Local Fund Board.

2. Mr. Moore calculates that in the current year there will be available about Rupees 15,000 for schools, and in future years about Rupees 20,000. With this latter sum he believes that eighty schools, or sixteen for each taluq, could be established and maintained.

3. He truly says that, as the money to be expended on schools will no longer come from house-tax but from a tax levied in all parts of the district, the proposals

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
19th May 1874.

must be such as will distribute educational advantages to as large a number of the tax-payers as possible. The Board entirely approve, but doubt whether Mr. Moore's proposals go as far as might be in this direction. That they do not go very far is apparent from the fact that the average population of a taluq in Trichinopoly (excluding the Municipality) is 225,000, which would give about 20,000 boys to be provided for. Mr. Moore's sixteen schools would accommodate at most 960.

4. The class of school contemplated appears to the Board to be too high. The schools are to be established in important villages, in which result grant schools—to be now superseded—are existing; there is to be a Head Master on Rupees 20, to be paid partly in a fixed sum, and partly by results, and an Assistant Master (the master of the superseded result grant school) on Rupees 7. The salary of the Head Master is to be paid from Local Funds, and the remaining expenses of the schools from fees at 2, 3, and 6 Annas per mensem in the three classes. Thus the cost of each school to Local Funds would be Rupees 240 per annum, and the remaining expenses for Assistant Master, house-rent, sweeper, stationery, etc., and contingencies would be under-estimated at Rupees 13 per mensem. Thus the whole cost of the school would be Rupees 396, or say Rupees 400. It would require a constant attendance of fifty-eight boys, one-fourth paying 6 Annas, one-third 3 Annas, and the remainder 2 Annas, to make up this sum. The Board doubt whether these results would be realized, and whether the cost to Local Funds of the proposed schools would not be much higher than is anticipated.

5. The present report says nothing as to the character of the instruction to be imparted, and the previous report is not now before the Board; but it appears probable from the pay proposed for the Head Master and other circumstances that teaching in English is contemplated. The Board strongly object to the establishment, at the expense of Local Funds, of a number of *quasi* Anglo-Vernacular schools, in which a poor smattering of English is given, but no sound instruction either in English or vernacular is imparted to the mass of the pupils. These schools, as has recently been brought to the notice of the Board, are apt to degenerate into institutions in which the whole time of the master is devoted to giving the highest class indifferent instructions in English while the rest of the boys are utterly neglected. The first object in schemes of the kind under discussion should be to establish small but numerous and efficient vernacular schools suited for an agricultural population, and only in special cases should Anglo-Vernacular Local Fund schools be allowed.

6. The Board entertaining these opinions cannot support the additional proposal now made that the Local Fund Board should take over the middle-class Anglo-Vernacular grant-in-aid schools noted in the margin continuing to receive the Provincial grants, and attaching to each of them two classes for vernacular instruction. The reasons given are that these schools cannot supply the wants of the people in respect of elementary education; that, if other

	Rs.
1. Kattalai	99
2. Manachanallur	120
3. Pitchandarkovil	180
4. Lalgudi	451
5. Museri	220
6. Tonivu	220
7. Kulitalai	285
8. Naugupuram	180
9. Perambalur	120
10. Arialur	120
Total ...	1,995

schools to supply this want are set up, they will draw the pupils from the grant-in-aid schools; and that these schools are almost all in a rapidly declining state and inefficient. Nothing is said as to the inclinations of the present managers of these schools.

7. The Board are of opinion that the reasons alleged for taking over these schools are precisely those which should produce an opposite determination. If the schools are inefficient and do not satisfy the wants of the people, and are declining, this is a reason for accelerating their decay and not for bolstering them up. If they were really needed the establishment of a sound elementary vernacular school by their side would be a benefit rather than ruin to them. The Board strongly recommend that this part of the scheme at any rate be negatived.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

No. 172. From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Trichinopoly, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trichinopoly, 16th March 1874, No. 17.

With reference to G.O., No. 362, dated 5th March 1874, I have the honour to refer the Government to the report which was submitted to them with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2221, dated 31st October 1873.

No. 173. MINUTE by the Hon. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I., dated 15th November 1873.

I venture to think that we have here another instance of the serious confusion and grave errors of principle into which District Officers and Local Fund Boards are drifting by being left without a distinct policy of action in the matter of elementary education amongst the rural masses.

2. Mr. Moore had prepared a scheme for giving effect to the programme of the late Government for the elementary education of the rural masses of the district of Trichinopoly; but G. O. dated 28th March 1873 having disconcerted these plans they were relegated to him for reconstruction. He now submits a fresh scheme which the Government are invited to sanction "at earliest convenience as the year is slipping away." It is remarkable that the educational member was not present at the Board when disposing of this matter, nor has the Educational Department been consulted.

3. Mr. Moore rightly observes that altered circumstances necessitate a scheme on an entirely new basis; for the principle of the educational law required that the proceeds of any educational tax be applied in the locality within which it is raised; but the suspension of that law throws the cost of village schools even on the General District Fund.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
19th May 1874.

4. The following statement shows the effect of the proposals now made:—

Taluqs.	No. of Villages.	Population.		Proposed Schools.		Total. Schools	Local Fund Schools.	
		Total.	Boys of school-going age.	Middle Class.	Local Fund Schools.		One to Villages.	One to Boys of school-going age.
Trichinopoly ...	386	306,329	24,506	4	13	17	22	1,885
Museri	189	255,339	20,427	2	7	9	27	2,918
Kullitalai ...	99	227,667	17,813	2	7	9	14	2,544
Perambalur ...	217	171,147	13,691	1	7	8	31	1,955
Udeiyarpalyam.	364	237,454	18,996	1	6	7	60	3,166
Totals and Averages	1,254	1,197,936	93,433	10	40	50	25	1,868

5. It must be observed that the villages of the Trichinopoly District are large clubbed (under Village Service Act) villages averaging three square miles each and many have several large hamlets attached to them and I have taken the low rate of population of a former Census.

6. There is to be one primary school in the rich populous district of Trichinopoly to every twenty-five villages and one to every 1,868 boys (I have excluded all girls from the calculation) of school-going age; and the local officers propose to spend Rupees 10,000 to Rupees 12,000 on forty primary schools—at Rupees 250 to Rupees 300 per school—of apparently twenty or thirty boys (say 10 Rupees a head each), judging from the attendance at middling-class schools in general.

7. Mr. Moore hopes to realize something by fees; but experience is teaching us how uncertain are these hopes. There are no fitting masters ready to undertake these schools, and the ordinary village schoolmasters are untrained. He foresees, also, that the action of the Local Fund Board will extinguish existing private exertion wherever the influence of these schools reaches. It will, I fear, do more. It will deprive the tax-payers beyond that influence of their share of the Fund and leave them to support their own village masters besides.

8. The plan has, I venture to think, neither adequacy nor fairness to commend it.

9. Mr. Moore further proposes to take over as Local Fund schools ten decaying (the attendance has fallen off thirty-four per cent. in one year) middle-class grants-in-aid schools, which are in existence with an average attendance of twenty-three boys per school—at a cost of about Rupees 250 to Rupees 300 per school. He thinks this action will arrest decadence. These schools are probably nothing more than inefficient primary schools of the kind which Mr. Moore would establish under the first head of his proposals.

10. The Board of Revenue point out the ludicrous inadequacy of the first proposal and naturally object to the second proposal.

11. I would negative the thing until we can fully consider the educational requirements of the entire district of Trichinopoly and the ways and means of meeting it.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

No. 174. MINUTE by the Hon. J. D. SIM, C.S.I., dated 12th April 1874.

With the very limited funds at our disposal now, and the increasing demands for results grants, &c., I have come to the conclusion—inevitable I think—that no general *scheme* of education can at present be devised. All we can do is to improve the class of elementary schoolmasters and supplement private efforts. Instead of establishing schools as here proposed—which will not meet the wants of the district—and so stifling private efforts, the Local Fund Board had better hold out encouragement to the existing pial masters to improve themselves and make such grants-in-aid as they can afford.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

No. 175. MINUTE by the Right Hon. the PRESIDENT, dated 5th May 1874.

I would pass an order on these papers to the effect that, while the Government are gratified to find that the Local Fund Board is directing its attention in earnest to education, they are unable to sanction the scheme now proposed, which would appear to contemplate what may be termed an expensive scheme for middle-class education. This Government have long since decided that the kind of instruction to which Local Funds should exclusively be applied is elementary instruction: and they agree with the Board of Revenue that "the first object of schemes of the kind should be to establish small but numerous and efficient vernacular schools suited for an agricultural population." The Government trust that it will be possible for the Local Board to substitute without delay a scheme of this kind for that which they have proposed.

2. I have so frequently, in Minutes and Notes, replied to the Hon. Mr. Robinson's proposals respecting a great scheme or "programme" for elementary education that I will not now repeat my reply. For the execution of any extensive project of elementary education two things are essentially required—(1), funds to pay for it, and (2), an indication of the system on which it is to be conducted. Unless the first requirement is fulfilled, the fulfilment of the second is an objectless waste of time. It is, however, the second requirement alone on which my Honourable Colleague insists, while he opposes the proposals which I have made for the fulfilment of the first. We are, I trust, gradually increasing the amount available for primary instruction; but with the funds at our disposal at present the suggestion and discussion of a new and elaborate course of policy would be entirely out of place.

(Signed) HOBART.

No. 176. ORDER THEREON, 19th May 1874, No. 864.

The Government are gratified to find that the Local Fund Board is directing its attention in earnest to educati[illegible]ey are unable to sanction the scheme now proposed, which would appear [illegible]nplate what may be termed an expensive scheme for middle-class education. [illegible]overnment has long since decided that the kind of instruction to which Local Funds should exclusively be applied is elementary instruction; and they agree with the Board of Revenue that "the first object of schemes of the kind should be to establish small but numerous and efficient vernacular schools suited for an agricultural population." The Government trust that it will be possible for the Local Board to substitute, without delay, a scheme of this kind for that which they have proposed, and desire that a trial may be given to the system of a combination of fixed stipends and results grants referred to in G.O., dated 30th April 1874, No. 746, the cost of each school being restricted, as far as possible, to the maximum amount obtainable under the result grant system by a school of the kind.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Trichinopoly, L. F. Board Office,
16th March 1874.

No. 17

From

The President L. F. Board Trichinopoly.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Financial Department,

Fort Saint George.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No. 362 dated 5th March 1874 I have the honor to refer the Government to the report which was submitted to them with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 2221 dated 31st October 1873.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

J. B. Cunningham

President

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Financial Dept.
Fort St. George

Compared
A. Ramaswamy
L. F. C.

Govt. of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

The Board of Revenue,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated May, 1874.

Read.

G. O., 19th May 1874, No. 864.

MAY,
Nos. 170 176.

Trichinopoly Circle.—Gratification expressed at the Local Fund Board directing its attention in earnest to education, but the Board informed that the Government are unable to sanction the scheme now proposed, which contemplates an expensive scheme for middle-class education, while Government have decided that the kind of instruction to which Local Funds should exclusively be applied is elementary instruction.

150

Revenue Department.

Miscellaneous No. 2430.

170

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 22nd April 1873.

Read the following:-

From

No. 14

The President,
Local Fund Board,
Trichinopoly.

To

The Secretary to the Board of
Revenue, Madras.

Sir,

1. Adverting to para 6 of Govern-
-ment Order No. 563 dated 28th April
1871, I have the honor to submit the
report furnished by Mr. Moore, the
Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, re-
-garding the establishment of Union
Schools in the Trichinopoly Circle.

2. The Local Fund Board of
this Circle resolved at a meeting held
on

on the 7th November 1872, first "That

"the 10 Middle
"Class Schools
"should not be
"taken over for
"the present, and
"Secondly that

*		A. P.
"Houses valued above Rs. 1,000	— Rs.	5 — " — "
— Do. — Do.	— from 500 to 1,000	— " — 3 — " — "
— Do. — Do.	— from 200 to 500	— " — 2 — " — "
— Do. — Do.	— from 100 to 200	— " — 1 — " — "
— Do. — Do.	— from 50 to 100	— " — " — 8 — "
— Do. — Do.	— from 25 to 50	— " — " — 4 — "

"the scale of assessment noted in the * margin
"should be adopted in lieu of that pro-
"posed by Mr. Moore" and also sug-
-gested "that the Tahsildar and Deputy
"Tahsildar should fix the assessment on
"the houses under the direct supervision
"of Mr. Moore; all appeals in his Division
"being disposed of by the Collector. The
"undermentioned persons to be appointed
"a Sub Committee to manage the affairs
"of Union Schools for the present and to
"decide on the best system of management
"after experience of their working for six
"months."

1. Inspector of Schools, 4th Division
2. Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3. Deputy Collector on General Duties
4. Rn. Rn. K. Ramachendra Row
5 — Do. — P. Sreeramoolu Naidu. 2 Rn

3 In his letter No. 186 dated 13th Novem-
-ber 1872 Mr. Moore urged that this re-
-solution should be re-considered, strongly
advocating the advisability of taking
over by the Local Fund Board the 10
Middle Class Schools above referred to.

4. The Local Fund Board called
on the Inspector of Schools to name the
lowest rate of fees that could be imposed
to entitle these schools to the grants-in-aid
as suggested by Mr. Moore; and the
Inspector of Schools communicated in
reply the following views of the Director
of Public Instruction on the Subject.—

"The Director of Public Instruction con-
-siders that the fees in the Middle Class
"Union Schools should not fall below
"one-half of those prescribed for aided
"Schools in the Govt. Notification of the
"2nd June 1871. Moreover the reduced fees
"should be gradually raised till they
"reach the prescribed rates. The Director
"thinks

"thinks such fees as 1, 2, and 3 annas
"are perfectly preposterous for classes
"on a level with those denominated
"1st, 2nd and 3rd in a Zillah School."

5. On a re-consideration of the subject, the Local Fund Board re-solved to establish Union Schools in all the places specified by Mr. Moore taking over the Middle Class grant-in-aid Schools on the understanding that the Provincial grant will be continued, the fees being raised in those Schools, as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, to one-half of the rate sanctioned for aided Schools, viz. 6, 4 and 3 annas.

6. I beg therefore to request that under these circumstances you will be good enough to obtain sanction for the establishment of 19 Union Schools for the present and for the rates of House tax

tax specified in para 2 to be levied in each Union.

7. It will be observed from the list of Unions that in only two cases has the extreme limit of 2½ miles been adopted, and I am personally of opinion that all villages distant more than 1½ miles should be excluded. This question shall be brought forward at the next meeting (on the 12th instant) and the result reported immediately after.

8. I will submit the Union Budget for 1873-74 as soon as sanction is received.

Pudukotah
Local Fund Board office
10th March 1873.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. B. Pennington
President.

To The Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

These papers will be returned
to

to the President of the Local Fund
Board, Trichinopoly Circle, for re-
-consideration by the Board with
reference to Government Order, Finan-
-cial Department, 28th March 1873
No 426.

/ True copy & Extract /
/ Signed / H. E. Stokes
Ag. Sub Secretary.

To the President, Local Fund Board
Trichinopoly District
with 8 Enclosures returned.

/ True Copy /

H Stokes
Ag. Sub Secretary.

Copied Statement

Prov. 19th May 76
Financial 1876 Dept.

Enclosure iii Board's
Proceedings No. 2221
dated 31st October 1873.
to the Sec. Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Dept.

Subject 7073/73

Copy of Board's Pro-
-ceedings this No. 2430 of
22nd April 1873, returning to
the President of the Trichinopoly
Circle Board for reconsideration
by the Board, certain papers
relative to the Establishment
of Revenue Schools in the
Trichinopoly Circle

No. 170.

Fort. 7073/73

are drifting by being
Still left without a
distinct programme
and guide of action
in the matter of rural
Elementary and middle
class Education in
throughout the Country.

The circumstances,
I think, show that in the
meantime these in
functionaries have
more money than they
know how to use usefully
or judiciously and as
usually occurs under
these circumstances are
in a hurry to spend it
anyhow.

Dr Moore - a young
Officer of less than 4 years
in the Country - had prepared
a

a Scheme for giving effect
to the programme of the
late Government for the
Elementary Education of
the rural masses of the
District of Limerick.

The G. O dated 28th
March 1878 had directed
these plans & they were
relegated to him for
reconsideration. He now
submits a fresh Scheme
which are invited by the
local Board of 5
official and 3 Non-official
Members - to sanction at
"Earliest Convenience, as
"the year is slipping away"
It is remarkable that the
Educational Member
was not present at the
Board when disposing
of this matter, nor has
that Department been
consulted.

Dr Moore

Mr Brooke rightly says that all and Ceremonies can enforce a scheme on entirely new basis. The principle of the Educational Cess — very proper for a venture to think — required that the proceeds any Educational tax be applied in the locality within which it is raised. The suspension of that law throws these local obligations on the General District Fund and gives to every section of the population an equal but no doubt impossible claim for Education at the cost of the Local Fund. The following marginal Statement shows how this need is to be met in this populous and important District under the Scheme proposed

Parganah Sibsoo	Total.	Sibsoo Town and 15 Villages
Middle class — L.P. Schools		
Villages	15	17
Population	22	8,577 (1881)
Total —	4	27 — 7,910
Villages	2	9 — 2,534
Schools per	2	9 — 1,955
Square	1	8 — 5,166
Miles	1	6 — 1,869
	10	40 — 25 avg.

The Villages are Large & Small Under 100 Souls
Low Castes & Outcastes Hindus & Mahomedans. Low Castes

Taluqs.	No. of Villages	Population Total —	Schools per 10,000
Sibsoo	506	50,529 —	24,506
Bhuseeta	109	20,559 —	24,427
Kathi Valley	77	22,766 —	17,815
Bamboolee	217	17,147 —	13,691
Middle Portion	564	237,654 —	16,996
Sibsoo Khanapo	1254	119,936 —	93,433

proposed. The facts show, I think, conclusively that the Government has a very serious problem before them which they must face — and face in an adequate manner, and also that local functionaries must no longer be left to themselves amidst the difficulties and impossibilities of now existing circumstances.

2470

There is to be one primary school in the rich populous District of Trichinopoly every 25 Villages and one to every 1868 boys of school going age and each Female School is

is to cost Rs 250 to 300.

To compass the instruction of the Boys only of a school going age amongst a population of 1,20,000 inhabitants, 1800 to 2000 Schools of 50 boys each would be needed at a cost - adopting Mr Moore's Scale - of Rs 4,00,000 to 5,00,000. But Even supposing Experience reduced one-half of the requirements would still Exceed all possibility of dealing with the want on this basis. ~~Mr Adam's Method is practically worthless.~~

The local Agents propose to spend on 40 Primary Schools - at Rs 250 to 300 (the last figure is the only probable one) per School of apparently 20 or 30 boys - Rs 10,000 to 12,000 - at some 10 Rs a head - judging from the attendance at middling class schools - part by Salary and part results grants - but all under Local fund taxation.

Mr Moore hopes to realize something by fees - in relief of the Local Fund, but Experience is teaching us how uncertain are these hopes. There are no willing masters ready to undertake the Schools and the ordinary Village School-masters are untrained.

He foresees that the action of the Local Fund

Fund Board will
Extinguish Existing
private Exertion — shelves
the influences — very
limited — of these Schools
Teaches. It will do
more. It will deprive
the Taxpayer beyond
that influence of there
share of the Fund
and leave them to
support their own
village masters.

The plan has
therefore neither adequacy
nor fairness to commend
it. I doubt alike
its unsoundness as
regards principles and
practical feasibleness;
and I fear it may
prove very mischievous.

Further

Further it is not
ready for execution and
its consideration may
obviously very well await
a Comprehensive &
Examination of the
whole matter.

Mr Moore further
proposes to take over
as Local Fund School
10 decaying (the attendance
has fallen off 34 per cent
in one year) middle
class grants-in-aid
Schools, which are
in Existence with an
average attendance
of 23 boys per School.
— at a cost of about
Rs 250 to 300 per School.
He thinks this action
will arrest decadence.

I see

These Schools are probably nothing more than inefficient ex primary Schools of the kind which Mr Moore would Establish under the first head of his proposals and their decaying Condition should prove a useful Caution against moving further in the direction he proposes.

The Board of Revenue point out the Indecisions indignacy of the first proposal and very properly object to the Second proposal.

I would negative the thing until we can fully consider the Educational Educational Requirements - village. Middle class and higher - of the Entire District of Tinnivelly.

In the meantime the matter should be referred to all Local Fund Boards and the Educational Department for their opinions

W Robinson

15 Nov

14

Nov the the very limited funds at our Disposal now. and the increasing demands for results. Grants &c. I see Cause to the Conclusion - inevitable I fear - that at the present Scheme

of Education can
at present be de-
sired. All we can
do is to encourage
the class of elementa-
ry school we allude
and supplement
private efforts &c.
to that of establishing
schools as here pro-
posed - which while
not meet the want
of the District -
to stifle all private
efforts - the L. F. Bd
should be therefore held out
an encouragement to
the existing Native teachers
to improve their schools
and make such part-
-in-aid as they can
afford.

L. D. L.

18/4/74
Recd 21.4.74

Elementary education
in Trichinopoly
No 15
175

I wd. pray an order on three
subjects to the effect that while
the Govt are prepared to
find that the Local Fd
Board is directing its attention
in earnest to education, but
they are unable to sanction
the scheme now proposed -
which would appear to con-
-template what may be termed
an expensive scheme for middle
class education. This Govt
has long since decided that
the kind of instruction to which
local funds should exclusively
be applied is elementary
instruction

S.O. No 964.

and that the Board of Revenue
that the first object of
a scheme of this kind should
be to establish such numerous & efficient
Vernacular schools united
to an agricultural population

X

8 35a

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter papers

Prov: of the Board of Revenue dt 22 April & 31st October 1873, No 2,221.

Letter from Prest: of the L.F. Board, Trichinopoly dt 16th March 74, No 17.

Minute by the Hon W. Robinson — 15 Nov 73.
do — Hon the Chief Secretary — 12 Dec 73
do — Hon J. D. Sim — 5 May 74
do — R.H. the President — Order thereon dt 19th May 1874

176

No 862.

The Govt are gratified
to find that the Local Fund
Board is directing its attention
in earnest to education, but
they are unable to sanction
the scheme now proposed -
which would appear to con-
-template what may be termed
an expensive scheme for middle
class education. This Govt
has long since decided that
the kind of instruction to which
local funds should exclusively
be applied is elementary
instruction

instruction; and they agree with the Board of Revenue that "the first object of schemes of the kind should be to establish small but numerous and efficient Vernacular schools suited for an Agricultural population."

We feel trust that it will be possible for the Local Board to substitute, without delay, a scheme of this kind for that which they have proposed, and desire that a trial may be given to the system of a combination of fixed stipends and results grants referred to in G.O. 3/30th April 1874 Lw 746 the cost of each school being restricted as far as possible to the maximum amount obtainable under the results grant system for a school of the kind.

To

~~The Secretary to the L.F. Board~~

~~Fisheries Dept~~

Board of Revenue.
Director P. Works } 14 copies

67 3200

1

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

Financial

To

The Board of Revenue.

Dated May. 19
Recd. } 1874, No. 864

Nos. 170. 176.

Trichy. Circle. Gratification expressed at the L. F. Bd directing its attention in earnest to Education - but the Board informed that the Govt are unable to sanction the Scheme now proposed which contemplates an Expensive Scheme for middle class Education - while Govt have decided that the kind of instruction to which local funds should exclusively

be applied is Elementary instruction -

2 1

C12/5-1875