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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3397 Press / Misc.
574-575

Dated 24-10- 1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
24th October 1866.

No. 574. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Educational Department:—

Reviewing the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1865-66. } (Here enter 18th October 1866, No. 302.)

No. 575. ORDER THEREON, 24th October 1866, No. 3,397.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 48.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineers.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineers.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,
18th October 1866.

Read Report* of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1865-66.

No. 55. ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1866, No. 302.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1865-66.

2. The number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction on the 30th April 1866, was 1261, with an attendance of 45,056 pupils, exhibiting an increase of 278 Schools and 5936 pupils, as compared with the Returns of the previous year. This numerical increase belongs entirely to Private Schools. The number of Government Institutions was less by one than the number in operation on the 30th April 1865. The chief increase was in the Districts of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, forming part of the 5th Educational Division. In the latter District, the numbers rose from 173 aided Schools, with 6171 pupils, and 66 unaided Schools, with 1422 pupils, at the close of 1864-65, to 276 aided Schools, with 7863 pupils, and 38 unaided Schools, with an attendance of 578 pupils. The large increase in the number of Schools in this District qualified to receive aid from Government is very satisfactory.

3. The following is a classification of the Schools, with reference to the Agency by which they are managed :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Government Schools	109	9,434
Schools supported by a rate	79	1,951
Aided Schools	896	27,351
Schools under simple inspection	377	6,320

or, with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
First Class Schools	28	6,651
Middle Class do.	237	15,821
Lower Class do.	842	16,909
Girls' do.	139	3,816
Normal Schools	11	1,428
Schools and Colleges for special or professional instruction	4	431

Of the 45,056 pupils,
410 were Europeans.
3031 East Indians.
7617 Native Christians.
32,412 Hindoos.
1576 Mahomedans.

Of the entire number, 4111 were girls, of whom
131 were Europeans.
1011 East Indians.
2149 Native Christians.
815 Hindoos.
5 Mahomedans.

* Printed separately.

4. The number of Inspecting Officers employed at the close of the year was 29, viz.,

Inspectors of Schools	5
Deputy Inspectors of Schools	15
Inspecting School Masters	8
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1

5. The aggregate expenditure was Rupees 7,16,384-11-11, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction	32,846	4	7
Inspection	91,106	10	4
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under "Direction" or "Inspection."	5,92,431	13	0

Of the last mentioned item, Rupees 4,96,717-2-10 were disbursed from the Public Treasury, and Rupees 95,714-10-2 from local funds.

The expenditure may be further classified as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure met from Imperial Revenue.	Direction	32,846	4	7
	Inspection	91,106	10	4
	Government Colleges and Schools	3,34,100	0	10
	Grants in aid of the current expenses of private Schools charged to Imperial Revenue	1,16,876	4	8
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000	0	0
	Public Instruction Press	2,550	15	1
	Preparation and purchase of School books	20,724	3	9
	Central Book Depôt	4,518	0	0
	University of Madras	15,917	10	6
Expenditure met from Educational Building Fund.	Building Grants to Government Schools	51,064	1	7
	Do. to Private Schools	4,725	0	1
School Fee Fund.	Charges in Government Institutions borne by School fees	32,970	12	0
Donations, &c.	Do. do. by donations and subscriptions	6,954	12	6
	Total	*7,16,384	11	11

It will be seen from the above that the Imperial expenditure amounted to Rupees 6,20,670-1-9. From the above the following items, viz.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
University Fees paid to the credit of Government	5,425	0	0
School Fees do. do.	5,423	11	1
Proceeds of the sale of books	29,372	9	3
Total	40,221	4	4

* These figures do not include the expenditure, amounting to Rupees 3,06,433-15-8, incurred from other sources than the Government grants, by the Managers of Private Schools under Government inspection.

have to be deducted, which reduces the net expenditure from the Public Treasury to Rupees 5,80,448-13-5. If to this sum be added Rupees 3,06,433-15-8, the expenditure incurred from other sources than the Government grants by the Managers of Private Schools under inspection, the aggregate net expenditure incurred in this Presidency on account of Schools connected with Government, and for other educational objects in which the Government took a part, may be put down at Rupees 8,86,832-13-1 or £ 88,688-5-9.

6. *University.*—The following is an abstract statement of the numerical results of the several examinations held by the University:—

	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of passed Candidates. From Government Institutions.	Number of passed Candidates. From Private Institutions.	Total passed.
Matriculation Examination	555	120	109	229
First Examination in Arts	214	53	23	76
Bachelor of Arts Examination	8	6	.....	6
Bachelor of Laws Examination	2	2	.....	2

Owing, apparently, to a change which was made in the time at which the Matriculation and First Arts Examination were held, there was a slight falling off in the number of candidates for Matriculation, as compared with the previous year. The number of passed candidates at this examination was, however, slightly in excess of the corresponding number for 1864-65, and the proportion of those who were educated at Private Schools was considerably higher. In 1864-65, the number of Private Schools which sent up successful candidates to the Matriculation Examination was 19. In 1865-66, the number was 29. The increase in the number of students who passed the First Arts Examination is satisfactory. This examination has only been in operation for the last three years. In 1863-64, the number of passed candidates was 23; in 1864-65, 50; and in 1865-66, 76.

7. The Matriculation Examination and the First Examination in Arts are at present, and it is probable will continue, for some time to come, to be, the two examinations which in this Presidency exercise the greatest influence over education. As yet, the Presidency College is the only Institution which annually sends up successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On the last occasion, only eight candidates were examined for the degree, of whom six passed, against 29 candidates and ten graduates for the previous year. The number of candidates for the B. A. Degree in 1864-65, was, however, exceptionally high, owing to that year being the last in which a Matriculated student could go up for the degree without having passed the First Examination in Arts.

8. The names of the Institutions which sent up successful Candidates to the several Examinations in Arts held during the year under review, are given in the following tables :—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
Government Institutions.	
Presidency College...	28
Provincial School, Combaconum...	32
Do. Calicut...	5
Do. Bellary...	10
Zillah School, Rajahmundry...	1
Do. Cuddalore...	2
Do. Chittoor...	6
Do. Salem...	6
Do. Madura...	3
Normal School, Madras...	12
Do. Vizagapatam...	4
Do. Vellore...	1
Do. Trichinopoly...	2
Do. Cannanore...	1
Madrissa-i-Azam...	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore...	1
Normal Class, Nursapore...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore...	1
Private Institutions.	
Church Mission School, Masulipatam...	4
Hindoo School, Masulipatam...	4
Do. Vizagapatam...	3
Church Mission School, Ellore...	1
Free Church Mission School, Nellore...	2
Do. Institution, Madras...	9
London Mission Institution, Madras...	3
Doveton College...	11
Patcheappah's Central Institution ..	8
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	3
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens...	1
Saint Mary's Seminary, Madras...	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah...	7
Harris' School, Madras...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett...	2
High School, Bangalore...	7
Patcheappah's School, Chedambaram..	1
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam...	1
Vediarpuram Seminary...	2
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore ..	7
Gospel Society's School, Trichinopoly...	4
Ootacamund Grammar School...	4
Sawyerpuram Seminary ..	1
Nagercoil Seminary ...	1
Church Mission Society's Native English School, Palamcottah...	1
His Highness the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum...	1
Church Mission Society's College, Cotyam...	6
Chudderghat Protestant School...	2
Battercotta School, Jaffna...	1
Private tuition...	10
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FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
Government Institutions.	
Presidency College ...	29
Provincial School, Combaconum	8
Do. Bellary	4
Do. Calicut	2
Zillah School, Madura ...	1
Do. Chittoor ...	1
Normal School, Madras...	7
Do. Vizagapatam	1
	53
Private Institutions.	
Church Mission Society's School, Masulipatam ...	4
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	1
Doveton College ...	1
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens	1
Ootacamund Grammar School ...	4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	1
His Highness the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum	1
King William's College, Isle of Man..	1
Private Tuition	8
	23

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
Government Institution.	
Presidency College ...	6

9. The following table shows the several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged :—

Classes of the Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	257	124	134	46	7	5
Other Hindoos	161	44	45	13	...	...
East Indians	41	19	7	3	...	...
Europeans	26	14	8	6	...	...
Mahomedans	17	8	4	...	...	...
Native Christians	53	20	16	8	1	1

10. *Presidency College.*—The annual report on the Presidency College is favorable. The most satisfactory feature in the working of this Institution is the

steady increase which has taken place of late years in the number of students attending the Senior Department, which has risen gradually from 47 in 1862-63, to 81 in 1865-66. It should also be mentioned that the College is now largely resorted to by youths from the Provinces. Of the eighty-one students forming the Senior Department, fifty-one have come from Districts other than Madras. Of these, the District of Tanjore alone contributed sixteen, and Malabar eight, students. In the Junior Department 126, out of 285 students, have come from the Provinces. Since the close of the year, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Professor of Sanscrit to the College. The new building has been commenced.

11. *Medical College.*—At the commencement of the Session, the Senior Department contained only eight students, of whom only two had completed the prescribed course at its close, and were awarded the Diploma of the College. Eight students, forming the senior class of the Second Department, were found qualified for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and twenty-two pupils of the Junior Department were passed as Hospital Assistants. The conduct of the students generally is reported to have been good, and their progress in their studies appears to have been very much on a par with that which has characterized the working of the College of late years. The changes in the several curricula of study, which were ordered in the Proceedings of Government of the 20th March 1865, have been carried into effect, as far as circumstances would admit. Some time, however, must still elapse before the rule, that candidates for the grade of Assistant Apothecary and of Hospital Assistant shall have two years' preliminary training in a Hospital, previous to their admission into the College, can have any effect on the preliminary attainments of students entering the College. The present report furnishes additional evidence that such a preliminary training is greatly needed, to enable the students in the Second and Junior Departments to follow with intelligence and ease the lectures of the Professors; and, in regard to the Senior Department, the Professor of Surgery describes two of the students as being "the only youths in the class that are sufficiently acquainted with English to derive the full benefit from attending lectures." Certain rules, however, have lately been sanctioned with the view of improving the position of, and exacting higher preliminary attainments from, the holders of Scholarships in this Department of the College, which, it is to be hoped, will remove the defect above adverted to.

12. *Civil Engineering College.*—The number of students in the Civil Engineering College, at the close of the year, was 97, of whom

5 belonged to the 1st Department.
57 to the 2nd do.
35 to the Special Surveying, Drawing and Estimating Classes.

Three students of the 1st Department obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineer at the close of the Session, and eleven of the 2nd Department passed as Taluq Overseers, while five others passed the minor test required for the Bengal Public Works Department. The result of the annual examination was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the conduct of the students was generally good. The small number of students who resort to the 1st Department of this Institution is attributed to the great difficulty which the members of that Department at present experience in obtaining employment at all commensurate with the time, labor, and expense which their professional education entails.

13. *Normal Schools.*—The report on the Government Normal School at Madras is again unfavorable. The Director of Public Instruction states that the arrangements have been defective, and the management faulty; that, in the general examination for Certificates, the students showed to disadvantage when tested in method and teaching power, and proved, in many instances, in these subjects, to be inferior to the untrained candidate. The Governor in Council has now under consideration a detailed report which the Director has recently furnished with the view of enabling the Government to determine what steps it will be necessary to take, with the view of restoring this important Institution to the condition of efficiency which it maintained under the management of its first Principal. Orders will be passed on the subject at an early date.

14. *Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Cannanore.*—The Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Cannanore are all doing fairly. That at Trichinopoly is in a very satisfactory condition. Owing, to the difficulty which is experienced in inducing Canarese candidates for training, to resort to the Normal School at Cannanore, which is situated in the District of Malabar, it is proposed to form a Normal Class in connection with the Provincial School which is about to be established at Mangalore, in the District of Canara. The reports on the Training Institutions supported by the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts at Sawyerpuram and at Tanjore, and by the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Madura, are all, more or less, favorable.

15. *Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—At the annual examination for Teachers' Certificates, 283 male candidates, and 18 female candidates obtained certificates of qualification. The number of Normal Students under training in Government Schools was 205, and in Private Training Institutions, 207.

16. *School of Industrial Arts.*—The School of Industrial Arts was carried on as usual during the year. The work turned out consisted of cuts in wood and metal, drawings, engravings, designs, sketches, photographs, ornamental vases, bricks, tiles, water pipes, plaster casts, models (comprising those of a bridge, a house, a sawing machine, and water wheels), ploughs, harrows, scythes, and other agricultural implements. Remunerative employment was found for some of the pupils. Several students of the Civil Engineering College received practical instruction in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c., and assistance was afforded to other Schools of Art. The value of the work executed during the year amounted to Rupees 7381-7-4.

17. *Government Provincial Schools.*—The three Government Provincial Schools are all doing well. The attendance, at the close of the year, is noted in the margin. Judged of by the results of the University Examinations, the Combaconum School is considerably in advance of those at Bellary and Calicut. Thirty-two of its students passed at the last Matriculation Examination, and eight at the First Arts Examination. Sanction has recently been granted for raising the position of this School to that of a Provincial College, but owing to the temporary withdrawal of the Head Master, to act as Principal of the Presidency College, this change cannot be carried out immediately. A fourth Provincial School will shortly be

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Combaconum	351
Bellary	246
Calicut	345

opened at Mangalore, in South Canara, the inhabitants of which District have raised the munificent sum of Rupees 67,000, as an endowment for the projected School.

18. *Zillah Schools.*—Of the Zillah Schools, that at Chittoor is one of the most advanced, in respect both of the number and attainments of the pupils. This School and the School at Salem, each, sent up six successful candidates to the last Matriculation Examination, and one of the Chittoor students passed the First Arts Examination. The Schools at Madura and Rajahmundry have improved. Those at Cuddalore and Berhampore are not in a satisfactory condition. The Schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah appear to be doing fairly. The report on the Madrissa-i-Azam, a School in Madras for the instruction of Mahomedans, which is on a level with the Zillah Schools in the Provinces, is not altogether favorable.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Chittoor	332
Salem	274
Rajahmundry	181
Berhampore	111
Cuddapah	173
Kurnool	116
Cuddalore	218
Madura	262
Madrissa-i-Azam	297

19. *Schools of the middle class supported by Government.*—The following Statement shows the number of Middle Class Schools supported by Government in the several districts, under the designation either of Anglo-Vernacular or Taluq Schools, and the attendance in each :—

Name of District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Ganjam	6	216
Vizagapatam	6	300
Godavery	2	97
Kistna	1	28
Bellary	3	179
Madras District	6	427
South Arcot	9	435
North Arcot	5	516
Salem	5	376
Trichinopoly	1	100
Tanjore	6	572
Coimbatore	6	392
Madura	2	192
Malabar	3	159
South Canara	4	176
Total...	65	4165

20. There has been no increase in the number of Government Schools of this class. Indeed, the number of Schools supported by Government has diminished by one during the year under review, owing to the Taluq School at Mulki, in South Canara, having been converted into a Rate School. This result is in accordance with the policy which has for some time past been adopted in this Presidency of developing the grant-in-aid system, in preference to establishing Schools under the direct management of Government. The reports on the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Chicacole in the Ganjam District, at Berhampore in the District of Vizagapatam, at Mayaveram in Tanjore, at Tripatore in Salem, and on the Taluq Schools in Vizagapatam, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, are, for the most part, favorable.

21. *Government Schools of the lower class.*—The only Schools of the lower class which are now supported directly by Government are the Hill Schools in Ganjam, and the School for Yanadis at Striharicotta, near Madras. The former are sixteen in number, and, at the close of the year, numbered 487 pupils, or 80 less than is shown in the returns for the previous year. Four of the Schools are favorably reported on. The condition of the others was more or less unsatisfactory. Hitherto, owing to the unhealthiness of the Hill Tracts, there has been great difficulty in providing adequate supervision for these Schools. Their immediate supervision is entrusted to an Officer, under the designation of Superintendent of Hill Schools, at Rupees 30 per mensem, but both the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the Districts and the Divisional Inspector are expected to inspect them once a year. During the year under review, the Schools were not visited by the Inspector, in consequence of his having been obliged to leave his division, on urgent private affairs, at the time when the Schools should have been inspected; and, in the course of the year, two Officers who filled the situation of Superintendent of Hill Schools died. The unsatisfactory condition of the majority of the Schools is doubtless attributable, partly to these circumstances, and partly to the insurrections of the Khonds, which took place in November and December last, and which were not entirely suppressed until February. It appears, however, that eight of the Masters passed for Certificates at the last Certificate Examination, and as, under recent orders, the Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police are to reside in the Hill Tracts for a considerable part of each year, it may be hoped that the Schools will, in future, have the advantage of more effective supervision than has hitherto been possible. The School for the Yanadis is reported to have advanced, both in ordinary School instruction, and in basket making, the industrial work pursued by the pupils.

22. *Private Schools.*—It has already been stated that there was a considerable increase in the number of Private Schools under inspection during the year under review. The number of Private Schools connected with the Department, which at the commencement of the year was 873, had risen at its close to 1152. The increase was chiefly in Schools of the middle and lower classes, the first of which rose from 210 to 237, and the second from 658 to 842. The number of Schools in the receipt of grants rose from 501 to 896. This is exclusive of the Rate Schools, 79 in number, most of which receive grants. The number of Schools under simple inspection was 297 in 1864-65, and 377 in 1865-66.

23. As regards the standard of instruction, the results of the University Examinations and the Reports of the Inspectors show that there is a gradual, but steady, improvement. Among the Institutions ranked in the first class, the Doveton College and the Central Institution of the Free Church Mission, at the Presidency, and—in the Provinces—the Church Mission School at Musulipatam, the Tanjore High School supported by the Gospel Society, and the Hindoo School at Vizagapatam, are all favorably reported on. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam, which for many years has been the most advanced School in the Northern Circars, has lately suffered a very severe loss, in the death of the Reverend Mr. Noble, whose devoted exertions in the cause of Native education will long be remembered in this Presidency.

24. *Madras Education Act.*—The establishment of Schools under the provisions of the Madras Education Act has not made much progress during the year under review. According to the Returns appended to the last report, the number of Schools supported by a rate at the close of the official year 1864-65 was 75, including 72 Schools of this class in the Godavery District. At the end of 1865-66, that number had only risen to 79. Of the four new Rate Schools, one is in South Canara, and three in Malabar; the first mentioned being the Taluq School of Mulki, which, at the request of the inhabitants has been converted from a Government School into a Rate School. The working of the Act in the Godavery District has not been satisfactory. The Inspector states that the machinery of the Act is "ill-adapted to the "purpose to which it has been applied in the Godavery District," viz., the maintenance of elementary Schools in villages, the population of which is chiefly agricultural. "The Commissioners," Mr. Bowers observes, "are ignorant ryots, who care nothing for the Schools, and neglect their duties." "The only way," he writes, "in which they can be prevented from causing the abolition of the Schools by simple "inaction, is to place them, in their capacity of School Commissioners, as they are "in their capacity of Village Curnums, under the authority of the Sub-Collector, but "in that case the Act becomes a dead letter and a superfluity. This would be virtu- "ally a return to the ante-Act state of things, and would be an admission that these "Schools could never have been voluntarily maintained. Up to a very recent date, "many of the Masters had received no salaries for months." From the Returns appended to the Director's report, it appears that, in two of the Taluqs in which these Schools are in operation, the amount of the collections under the Act was somewhat less than the Government grant.

25. The difficulty of obtaining competent School Commissioners for the management of the Rate Schools is also adverted to by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara, in which Districts, however, the Act appears likely to work well. In the latter District, five Middle Class Schools have been established, and the preliminary measures for the establishment of five more, under the provisions of the Act, had been carried out before the close of the year. One of the latter, an Anglo-Vernacular School at Palghat, has been opened since the close of the year, with an attendance of 400 pupils. The Deputy Inspector reports that for this School a building, capable of accommodating 500 boys, is to be provided, at an estimated cost of Rupees 16,000, and the School is to be eventually placed under a graduate of an English University. He adds that the introduction of the Act would succeed as well in Canara, as in Malabar, were trained teachers available. In Coimbatore, the inhabitants of 54 villages had placed themselves under the Act, and in 24 of them Commissioners had been appointed; but in none had any Schools been opened before the close of the year. In only two had the Commissioners commenced to levy taxes, and even in these they had not ventured to employ any coercive processes, but had collected only from those who paid, if not willingly, at least without legal pressure. From what is stated by the Inspector, it is to be feared that, in this District, the applications for the introduction of the Act can hardly have been voluntary in the true sense of the term. The matter is one which should be at once looked into. The Director should proceed to the District, and, in concert with the Collector and the Educational Inspector of the

Division, ascertain and report in what cases it is desirable to cancel the application of the Act to particular villages, either in consequence of its not being really in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, or being inexpedient for other reasons. The Director will institute a similar inquiry in the Godavery District, either in person or though the Inspector of the Division, acting in communication with the Revenue Authorities. It must be distinctly understood that the Government do not wish the Act to be applied to any town or village, its application to which is not clearly in accordance with the wishes of a considerable majority of the inhabitants, or where competent School Commissioners are not available.

26. *Grant-in-aid Rules.*—The working of the grant-in-aid rules issued in January 1865, may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory. The number of aided Schools rose during the year under review from 502, with an attendance of 22,351 pupils, to 876, with an attendance of 27,351 pupils, and the amount disbursed in grants in aid of the current expenses of the Schools (chiefly in aid of the salaries of the Teachers) from Rupees 89,802, to Rupees 1,16,876-4-8. These figures, however, include the indigenous Village Schools in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura, numbering 498, with an attendance of 8493 pupils, which received grants, amounting to Rupees 3777-12-0, on the 'payment for results' system', which, though similar in principle, is not identical in detail with the system provided for in Rule IV of the grant-in-aid rules. Since the close of the year, sanction has been granted for the extension of this system to every District in the Presidency, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested so to re-cast the Schedules appended to the grant-in-aid rules, as to make them applicable to indigenous Schools.

27. It would appear from the reports from some of the leading Managers of Schools, of which the purport is given in the 70th and following paragraphs of the Director's letter, that the late revision of the grant-in-aid rules has resulted in effecting a considerable improvement in many of the existing Schools, but that it has not contributed as much as might have been expected to the establishment of additional Schools. This result is, doubtless, to be traced to the comparative inefficiency or inadequacy of the agency previously employed, and which induced the Managers of Schools to apply such aid as they could obtain from the State to strengthening the establishments of Schools already in operation, in preference to organizing new Schools. But there is nothing in the rules, as they now stand, which can be said to impose undue checks on the extension of education, or to render the grant-in-aid system less applicable to elementary Schools than to Schools of a more advanced grade. The latter is a point on which considerable misconception appears to exist. The only Inspectors who, in the reports now before Government, have expressed any opinions on the success or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system, as now administered, are Mr. Bowers and Mr. Marden. The former, contrasting its working with that of the Madras Education Act, remarks that, "as "now administered, in connection with Educational Certificates," the grant-in-aid system has "the advantage of greater simplicity, and is proving the more effectual "instrument of popular education, chiefly through the medium of Middle Class "Schools." Mr. Bowers states that "Teachers who have obtained Certificates are "fast re-placing those who have not," and he observes that, "although in individual "instances it will sometimes be found that an uncertificated Teacher is much

"superior to certificated Teachers of the same grade, in the majority of cases the "benefit of the rule which exacts some Certificate of qualifications will be apparent." Mr. Marden, while admitting that the present rules have "somewhat stimulated education," does not look "for any rapid extension of education under the present arrangements," and advocates the abolition of that part of the present system which makes the grants dependent on the Certificates held by the Teachers, and the substitution for it of a system of payment for results, under rules better adapted to the requirements of elementary Native School, than those now in force. The Government see nothing in the reports before them that would justify so radical an alteration of the existing rules. In the discussions which took place regarding the grant-in-aid system in 1864, and in which several of the leading educational authorities in this Presidency took a part, there was a considerable preponderance of opinion in favor of the maintenance of the Certificate system, and against the feasibility of carrying out effectively, and on an extensive scale, the system of payment for results. The Government, on full consideration, determined not to abandon the Certificate system, but, at the same time, embodied in the rules a provision which it was hoped would afford to such Managers of Schools as might prefer the 'payment for results' system', the means of obtaining aid in that form. It has lately been brought to the notice of Government that the standards of examination in Arithmetic prescribed for Native Schools seeking aid under the latter system are too high, and that the scale of grants offered is too low. The first objection has been met by a reduction of the standard, and the Director of Public Instruction has been directed further to revise the Schedules, in such manner as he may deem best calculated to promote the successful working of the system. It remains to be seen which of the two systems of grant-in-aid will be found the more effective, viz., 1st, that of making monthly payments in aid of the salaries of Teachers who have afforded evidence of their qualifications, or, 2nd, that of making grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils; but, in the meantime, it is the desire and intention of the Governor in Council that each of these two systems shall have a full and fair trial, and he trusts that, under their operation, considerable progress will be made in the extension, as well as in the improvement, of education in this Presidency, in the course of the next few years. Much, of course, must depend on the exertions of the leading Educational Societies, and of private persons interested in the cause, but much may be effected by the judicious efforts of the Inspectors of Schools, whose duties should embrace, not only the inspection of those Schools which are placed under Government inspection, but the promotion generally of all such measures as have for their object the improvement and extension of education in the Districts under their charge. The Collectorates of Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Salem call for special attention, with reference to the very limited number of Schools which their returns exhibit; and, in connection with this subject, the Government must observe that the Inspector of the Division to which two of the Districts in question, viz., Bellary and Kurnool, belong, would seem to have formed a very exaggerated estimate of the difficulties which beset the education of the Natives of India. It is unquestionable that in this, as in every other, country, the extension of education must be a slow and laborious task; but, looking to what has been effected in other parts of the Presidency, the Government cannot

reconcile the little which has as yet been accomplished in the Districts in question, with an efficient discharge of his duties by the chief Educational Officer in the Division. In the District of Cuddapah, owing mainly to the praiseworthy exertions of the Collector, Mr. H. G. Smith, some progress has been made in establishing elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and in Nellore a good deal has been done in improving the indigenous Vernacular Schools; but the educational position of the 2nd Division, taken as a whole, is by no means satisfactory.

(True Extract).

G. J. Arbuthnot

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

Exd. J. H. Berns.

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William Cole
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To the Hon. the Legislature
Augt 25th 1866

Trust Dept
24th Oct 1866

Fo 574 - 575