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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2244 (W)	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated 27-12-1877.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

27th December 1877, No. 2,244 W.

General.
Establishment.

Read the following papers:—

No. 223. Proceedings in the Educational Department, dated 23rd June 1877,
No. 259.

No. 223-A.

NOTE.

COLONEL ROGERS appears to have three causes of complaint against the Public Works Department: 1st, that the students who join from the Civil Engineering College do not meet with kind and considerate treatment from their superiors; 2nd, that they are not employed so readily as they should be, as some District Engineers have a penchant for ignorant and dishonest Overseers of the old school, preferring to engage them rather than the Civil Engineering College pupils; 3rd, that the Public Works system is much in fault in not arranging that the students shall be placed under the direct supervision of the District Engineer when first they enter the department.

2. With regard to the first complaint the Chief Engineer need only remark that he has no occasion to think that District Engineers, most of whom are officers of long standing and good reputation, are likely to show other than considerate treatment to Civil Engineering students in common with other newly engaged subordinates.

3. With regard to the second allegation, Colonel Foord has the honor to circulate lists showing the proportion of Overseers in the department who were trained in the Civil Engineering College (which will be found to be a very considerable proportion) and the tests passed by those Overseers who were not so trained. From which the Government will see that the number of Overseers whose character corresponds with that described in the beginning of Colonel Rogers' second paragraph must be very small, and that of late years very few men who have not passed some test have been engaged.

4. In reply to the concluding paragraph of the remarks, the Chief Engineer sees a difficulty in carrying out what Colonel Rogers desires. The Public Works Department of Madras is by no means large, and District Engineers have not always the time to watch over the new Overseers in their districts. To prevent stoppage of work it is often necessary to post Overseers at once to the charge of a taluq or portion of a taluq, and experience is acquired by the performance of their duties in such charges. District Engineers will make allowance for want of experience, which is at first unavoidable.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd December 1877.

(Signed) E. A. FOORD, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

No. 224. ORDER THEREON, 27th December 1877, No. 2,244 W.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

To the Educational Department.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

Spare Copies

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

23rd June 1877, No. 259.

Public Instruction.

Read the following papers:—

No. 33. *Report* on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76.*

Nos. 34-35. ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1877, No. 259.

In paragraph 23 of G.O., dated 10th June 1876, No. 222, the Government directed that the Educational Report for the year 1875-76 should comprise an account of the Department as it stands with reference to its present administrative and financial constitution. Colonel Macdonald has complied with these instructions in the fullest and most complete manner, and the present Report contains a comprehensive account of the origin and development of educational work within the Presidency, which has been embodied in the Administration Report of the Presidency for the year 1875-76 as a standing preface under the head "Instruction." In consequence partly of this increase in the bulk of the report, and partly of the difficulty of printing the complicated tabular statements and appendices, the Report did not leave the Press and reach the Government in a complete form until the 27th April 1877. In future the printing of the Departmental reports forming Appendix A will be discontinued, and the Government expect that the Director's report will be submitted to them not later than the 30th June in each year.

2. In reviewing the past history of the Department, the Director draws attention incidentally to arrangements which have not been found to work satisfactorily in practice, or have outlived the state of things for which they were designed, and indicates the direction in which he considers that improvement is called for. Several of these matters, such as the salary and results grants rules, and the proposal to establish middle-class examinations, have already formed the subject of separate communications, and, as it is presumed that Colonel Macdonald will deal similarly with the other questions specified, the Government will proceed at once to consider the reported operations for the year 1875-76.

3. The results of the different University Examinations are compared in the

Examinations.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Matriculation..	1,911	784	2,120	662
F.A. ..	342	183	396	187
B.A. ..	85	55	105	67
B.C.E. ..	2	2	5	3
B.L. ..	16	9	13	8

marginally-noted table with those reported for the preceding year. The large proportion of failures in the Matriculation Examination as compared with the year 1874-75 is explained to be owing to a great extent to the difficulty of securing a uniform standard in the University Examinations. Amongst Government

* Printed separately as Selection No. LVII.

Schools the best results were obtained by the Provincial College, Combaconum, Provincial School, Calicut, and the Presidency College, Madras; while the Trev drum College in the Travancore State, the High School, Coimbatore, and the Church Mission Institution were the most successful of the Private Schools. There were only two candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, of whom one passed in the second class. It is presumed that the attention of the Syndicate of the University has been drawn to the results of the examination in optional languages, referred to in paragraph 45 of the report.

4. The marginal table shows the distribution of the successful candidates at the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. examinations amongst the different classes in the community, and the proportion each of these classes bears to the total population of the Presidency.

	Successful Candidates.	Proportion of Class per Cent.	Percentage of Class to Total Population.
Brahmins ..	570	62.23	3.51
Other Hindus, &c.	193	21.07	88.81
Native Christians.	75	8.18	1.59
East Indians ..	50	5.46	0.09
Europeans ..	21	2.29	0.05
Mahomedans ..	7	.77	5.95
	916	100.00	100.00

Examination, and being second only to the Presidency College in the B.A. Examination. It is also reported that the economy with which it is conducted is not less remarkable than the high standard of efficiency maintained in every class, and it is pointed out that the two School Departments taken together yielded a profit from all sources of Rupees 183-14-5.

6. The subjoined table shows the cost of educating each pupil in the College Departments of the more important Public and Private Educational institutions.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.			PRIVATE COLLEGES.		
Institutions.	Cost of educating each Pupil.		Institutions.	Cost of educating each Pupil.	
	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.		Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Presidency College ..	RS. 467	RS. 394	C. M. S. School, Madras ..	RS. 399	RS. 160
Combaconum do. ..	219	174	Doveton College ..	478	166
Provincial School, Rajahmundry ..	217	183	Free Church Institution ..	124	27
Do. Bellary ..	379	317	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ..	221	156
Do. Calicut ..	313	270	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ..	388	268
Do. Mangalore ..	302	226	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly ..	110	51
			High School, Coimbatore ..	28	

7. The Government have read the Director's general remarks on higher-class schools in paragraph 72 with interest. If Colonel Macdonald were again to address

Syndicate of the University on the comparative merits of paraphrases and translations as a test of knowledge of English, the discussion of the question would be considerably facilitated by the experience which has now been had of the system of paraphrasing.

8. The two questions raised in the remarks on middle-class schools in paragraph 80 of the report have already been decided in accordance with the Director's recommendations, and the co-operation of the Senate of the University has been invited in connection with the proposals to establish examinations for middle-class schools, referred to in paragraph 83.

9. The Director divides elementary schools into seven classes—

- (a). Government Schools.
- (b). Local Fund Schools.
- (c). Municipal Schools.
- (d). Schools aided on the Salary-grant System.
- (e). Schools aided on the Results System.
- (f). Schools aided on the Combined System.
- (g). Unaided Schools.

Government Schools of the lower class are of an exceptional nature, and the Governor in Council hopes to learn from the next report that the few remaining taluq schools which belong to this class have either reached a higher grade or have been replaced by Local Fund Schools. The account given of the sixteen Hill Schools is not altogether satisfactory. In the ten elementary Mahomedan Schools, the number of pupils rose from 457 to 487. The number of Local Fund Schools rose from 459 to 651, and the number of pupils from 12,289 to 19,755. An absence of uniformity of system amongst these schools is remarked on by the Director, but from the rapid increase in the number of scholars it is obvious that a want is being supplied, and the Government would strongly deprecate any check being imposed on the efforts of the Local Boards by an attempt to bind them down to hard-and-fast rules.

10. The attention of all Presidents of Municipalities is called to paragraph 92 of the report, in which the Director remarks: "It seems a matter for regret that so few Municipal Schools have been yet established. Under proper management Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools might be conducted with more efficiency and at far less expense to the Municipalities than the Results Schools which are now supported by them." Some of the best schools are already said to be beginning to realize a fair income from school-fees, and the conditions of a Municipality, with its population comprised within a small area, under the immediate observation of the Commissioners, seem to be very different from those of a Local Fund Circle, for which schools on the results and combined system seem to be generally preferred.

11. During the year the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 5,306 to 5,342, and the amount of the grants from Rupees 2,53,915 to Rupees 2,82,831, the main increase being under the head of Local Funds. The average grant per school was Rupees 52-15-7, and the average grant per pupil attending the schools Rupees 2-2-2. There was a falling off in the number of pupils, but the number of unaided schools preparing for results grants rose from 2,888 with 53,460 pupils to 4,362 with 87,014 pupils. No explanation is given of this large increase in the number of schools of this class compared with the increase in the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned, and the Government trust that it was not due to any great extent to the Inspecting Agency not having been able to overtake the examination of all the schools eligible for grants under the rules. His Grace in Council, while recognising the limitation imposed by the financial condition of the Local Funds, lays particular stress on the necessity of every Results Schools master being satisfied that there is no danger of his being deprived of his legitimate earnings by the failure of the Inspecting Officers to examine his school. The Director will notice this point in future reports.

12. Including Normal Schools and Mixed Schools, the total number of girls under instruction rose from 19,582 to 23,793,* and the number of schools increased by 35. The Government agree with the Director in looking upon it as an encouraging fact that the number of girls under instruction in the year 1875-76 exceeded the number of boys and girls put together in 1859-60.

* Government Schools ..	959
Missionary Schools ..	13,898
Other Schools ..	8,936
Total ..	23,793

13. The operations of the Professional Colleges and Technical Schools seem to have been generally satisfactory and call for no special remark here. The remarks of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College quoted in paragraph 113 of the Director's report will be considered in the Public Works Department.

14. With Colonel Maedonald's report before them, stating that several of the Inspectors consider that they are not obliged to give a preference to Normal Students, and are of opinion that, *ceteris paribus*, an untrained man makes a better teacher than a trained man, the Government are not surprised to learn that the working of the Normal Schools continues to be unsatisfactory. The Government gather that the Director has now drawn special attention to the order directing that as far as possible certificated and trained teachers should alone be employed in Government Schools.

15. From the chapter on general statistics, it appears that the number of institutions in connection with the Department rose from 9,151 to 10,236 and the number of pupils from 255,737 to 284,480, the increases being 1,085 and 28,743 against 936 and 24,917 in the previous year. The institutions may be divided into four great classes as under:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Institutions	..	..
Municipal and Local Fund Institutions ..	130	11,100
Private Aided Institutions ..	754	26,808
Private Institutions under Inspection but not aided ..	5,081	1,59,146
Private Institutions under Inspection but not aided ..	4,271	87,426
Total ..	10,236	2,84,480

The proportion of school-going children to population varied from 1 in 17 in the town of Madras to 1 in 262 in Salem. Leaving the Presidency town out of consideration, the proportion was highest in Tinnevely at 1 in 49. The proportion according to race is shown in the margin. The Director calls special attention to the fact that among East Indians one person out of 5, or 20 percent. of the total population, is under instruction.

Hindus ..	1 in 124
Mahomedans ..	1 in 85
Native Christians ..	1 in 23
East Indians ..	1 in 5
Pariahs ..	1 in 1654
Europeans ..	1 in 23

16. In paragraph 153 the Director gives some very interesting tables showing the percentage of fees to total cost in the different classes of public and private institutions. The Government would be glad to have a set of similar tables in a future report, showing the average cost to Government per pupil in each of the same classes of schools.

17. The gross expenditure on Education during the year 1875-76 amounted to Rupees 28,00,655 against Rupees 27,24,420 in 1874-75, and was distributed as follows:—

Provincial Funds ..	Rs.
Local Funds ..	12,12,814
Municipal Funds ..	4,00,507
Private Funds ..	66,097
Charitable Funds disposed of by Government ..	10,45,002
Charitable Funds disposed of by Government ..	76,235
Total ...	28,00,655

Of this 5.37 per cent. was spent on superior instruction, 27.77 per cent. on secondary instruction, 43.71 per cent. on primary instruction, and the balance on miscellaneous and technical instruction, and superintendence.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy)
J. Hurvill
Under Secretary

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Presidents of all Municipalities.
 „ Board of Revenue.
 „ Public Works Department. ✓
 „ Military Department.
 „ Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
 „ Accountant-General.

Chs 238/75 (orig)
 § 23-3-75 h 818.
 " 7-2-75 - 5907 (orig)
 Public Inst. Report for 1875-76

Note.

Colonel Rogers appears to have three causes of complaint against the Public Works Department:—1st; that the students who join from the Civil Engineering College, do not meet with kind and considerate treatment from their superiors. 2nd; that they are not employed so readily as they should be, as some District Engineers have a penchant for ignorant and dishonest Overseers of the old school, preferring to engage them rather than the C.E. College pupils. 3rd; that the Public Works System is much in fault in not arranging that the students shall be placed under the direct supervision of the District Engineer when first they

June 22 -
 1877

Govt. of 1877 Minutes.

EDUCATIONAL.

To THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ac, Ac, Ac.

Dated June, 23rd.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 23rd June 1877, No. 259.

JULY.
 Nos. 33-35.

Public Instruction—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76 reviewed.

G.O. 27th Dec. 77 No. 223

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Overseers

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General Order No. 101
dated 24th March 1877
Chief Engineer,
P.W. Dept.
No. 2230
Sd/- H. Searge
Dec 24-12-77

1877
Cir 24-12-77

Circular

2244 W
Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 27th Decr 1877
Read the following:—

Proceedings in the Educational
Department { M.E. No 259 of 23 June 1877 }
Note by the Chief Engineer P.W.D. (" dated 27th Decr 1877)

[Signature]

Ordered to be
recorded.
20/12

Educl. Dept
Recd - 5-1-78

[Signature]

11-6-13

1116

Cabi. of 1877
PUBLIC WORKS.

To *the Educational Department*

Date:

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G. O. 27 Decr 1877, No. 2244

Nos. 223-224

Report on Public Instru-
tion in the Chancery Pri-
-son for 1845-46

Pres. Educational Dept
Reviewing the Records

Entr. in Rec.

24-12-77