No. 2690 C.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

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G.O., 24th January 1888, No. 55.

JANUARY.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1886-87.

No. 2690 C.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th November 1887, forwarding copies of the report on Public Instruction for 1886-87.

Order—dated 24th January 1888, No. 55, Educational.

The report on public instruction for the year 1886-87 is dated 30th September 1887, but did not reach Government, being delayed in the Press, until the 24th November 1887, the due date being 10th October 1887. The Government trust that special measures will be taken in future to secure the earlier submission of the report.

2. The department, except for the last three days of the year, was administered by Dr. Duncan, but the report is written by Mr. Grigg. The arrangement is the usual routine one, but the section containing general remarks is very full and contains novel and suggestive information. The Government, however, regret to have to notice a good many discrepancies and apparent inaccuracies in figures and a want of clearness in regard to the departmental finance, resulting from Mr. Grigg's failing to recognise the general accounts of Government and to see that his departmental returns are checked by them.

3. The number of schools and scholars on the rolls at the close of the year show increases of 4 and 7 per cent., respectively, over 1885-86, and 7 and 13 per cent. over 1884-85, as detailed below—

—	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government and Aided	10,631	331,790	10,454	339,022	9,782	339,301
Unaided	4,518	91,673	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788
Private	438	7,388	1,397	22,859	1,788	30,853
Total ..	15,587	430,851	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

An examination of these details, however, shows that the results are not so satisfactory as would at first sight appear. The number of pupils in Government and aided institutions, to which the effective operations of the department are in the main confined, has been almost stationary during the last three years, though the number of schools has decreased. So far as this indicates greater concentration, it is good. The general increase occurs in unaided and private institutions, each contributing about half of it since 1884-85. The former are for the most part institutions which desire aid but

—	Unaided Schools.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges ..	4	267	4	271
Secondary ..	93	7,907	111	8,370
Primary ..	4,060	85,543	5,026	110,080
Special ..	6	239	6	67
Total ..	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788

cannot get it owing to financial pressure. They are mainly primary schools. The private institutions are schools which furnish returns but are not under inspection and do not conform to departmental regulations as to fees and standards of instruction. They are chiefly indigenous schools not yet brought within the educational fold, but they also comprise, besides schools for advanced instruction in the classical languages of India, the "adventure schools" which compete with those controlled by the department. In paragraph 213 Mr. Grigg gives expression to the departmental view of these schools, which, however, the Government are not disposed to accept in full. They are probably the germ of native effort to supply secondary instruction, and may eventually displace the foreign agency in whose hands almost exclusively it now is; and so far as these schools stimulate the recognised ones to improved efficiency—the only means of victory in the competition—their existence is a good. It seems, however, that, while their numbers are decreasing, the average number of pupils in them is increasing; which argues greater stability and sounder organisation. These schools are ranked as of secondary grade.

Private Schools—Others.

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average.
1884-85 ..	95	2,344	25
1885-86 ..	42	1,956	46
1886-87 ..	34	2,768	81

4. With reference to standards of instruction, the pupils in public schools are grouped as shown below, and some advance is noticeable under all classes—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Collegiate	2,992	3,318	5	3,323	·8	..	·7
Secondary .. .. { Upper	6,684	6,248	123	6,371	1·6	·2	1·4
Secondary .. .. { Lower	23,859	22,403	1,988	24,391	5·7	3·1	5·3
Primary .. .. { Upper	29,194	26,554	3,331	29,985	6·8	5·2	6·5
Primary .. .. { Lower	368,290	332,214	58,783	390,997	84·4	90·9	85·4
Special	2,559	2,610	412	3,022	·7	·6	·7
	432,978	393,447	64,642	458,089	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the boys 91·2 per cent. and of the girls 96·1 per cent. are at the primary stage only. The five girls shown as studying in colleges are medical students, and the 123 girls in secondary classes belong to no less than 25 institutions, which are ranked as single pupil.

5. Comparing daily attendance with average number on the rolls, the percentages in the several classes of schools under different management are as shown in the margin. Departmental institutions give the lowest rate, partly on account of girls' and hill schools. The rate in departmental colleges is better than in those under private management, but all secondary schools show better than the departmental ones, which are few in number. The fact that aided primary schools, whose

—	Departmental.	Local Boards.	Aided.	Unaided.
Colleges	90·5	91·7	88·9	90·0
Secondary	80·9	83·8	83·5	83·1
Primary	71·4	82·5	79·1	84·0
Special	85·1	87·2	80·9	86·9
	78·2	82·9	79·9	84·1

grants depend in great part on attendance, show low proportion, proves that tampering with registers is not general.

6. Of the pupils under instruction in public schools, 458,089 in number, 64,642, or 14 per cent., were girls. There is some improvement in the proportion of boys and girls under instruction as compared with population of school-going age. Muhammadans show increase owing to the assumption of Mappilla schools as a Provincial charge. The proportion of scholars to population of school-going age in municipal towns is, as might be expected, much higher than in rural tracts, the general proportion of boys being 18·5 per cent., while in towns it is 70·9 per cent. There are indications, however, in the statement at page xxiii of the appendix that part of the excess is due to migration of children from the rural tracts, though some of it is doubtless to be attributed to pupils remaining under instruction beyond the age of 15. The table in paragraph 15 of the report would be more instructive if the grades of the schools were given.

7. The finance of education is dealt with in paragraphs 16 to 34. The figures in the latter paragraph agree, as to totals, with the Accountant-General's preliminary account for March 1887, but differ slightly from the final account. The Director has rearranged the items and altered the receipts as explained in his budget letter. The Government hope that, in consequence of the orders given in G.O., 21st October 1887, No. 1129, Financial, these differences of classification will disappear in future. In paragraph 32, receipts and charges for educational purposes not falling under the account head "Education" are added, and a net outlay of Rs. 12,60,393 arrived at; but the Government are quite unable to reconcile this either in total or detail with the figure in general statement 4, which shows net outlay from Provincial Funds Rs. 13,48,923. If the grant for the Lawrence Asylum and the orphanages, Rupees 51,979, be added to Rs. 12,60,393, the sum is only Rs. 13,12,372. The Director will explain and reconcile each item in paragraph 32 with general statement 4.

8. In paragraphs 30, 31, the operations of District Boards and Municipalities are summarised. but the figures of receipts and expenditure do not agree with statements VI and VII in the appendix, nor with those in the local and municipal reports now available to Government. The net expenditure from Local Funds is given in the text and general statement 7 as Rs. 5,55,762, in the appendix VII as Rs. 5,03,562, and in general statement 4 as Rs. 5,56,513; while from the local fund report the amount would seem to be Rs. 5,28,397. Fees are stated in the text and general statement as Rs. 1,07,651; but in the appendix as Rs. 98,275, which is the amount brought to account in the local fund accounts. Similarly, the text of the report and general statement 7 gives net municipal outlay at Rs. 1,63,560, and the fees at Rs. 68,635, while appendix VII has Rs. 1,53,465 and Rs. 68,622, and the general municipal report for the same items Rs. 1,47,162, and Rs. 68,777. Adding in contributions from Municipal to Provincial Funds for the Medical College, the net outlay in the municipal report and appendix VII become Rs. 1,59,446 and Rs. 1,66,749. The discrepancies are probably due in part to the inclusion, as under local management, of institutions aided both from Local and Provincial Funds whose transactions are not recorded in the local fund accounts; but from whatever cause they arise, they much impair the confidence with which the Director's figures in the general statements can be used.

	Rs.
Grant I	17,780
Do. II	6,45,776
Do. III (Medical College) ..	20,337
	6,83,893
Deduct—	
Receipts, Education	1,18,841
Contributions, Provincial ..	36,655
	1,55,496
	5,28,397

9. The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction rose in the year under review from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rs. 45,62,550, or by 8 per cent. The following table shows the sources whence this sum has been drawn and the proportions in which

funds have been applied to instruction of the several grades. The expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools, as detailed in paragraph 237 of the report, is here included under primary instruction. It is possible that a similar correction is wanted as between collegiate and secondary education, but the point is not referred to by the Director :—

—	General Revenues.		Local and Municipal.		Fees.		Other Sources.		Total.	
Colleges	18·1	45·0	..	..	12·3	33·8	11·5	21·2	11·8	100·0
Schools .. Secondary ..	13·7	17·4	9·0	6·0	36·9	52·1	26·1	24·5	23·3	100·0
Schools .. Primary ..	18·0	13·4	65·2	26·2	40·4	33·7	48·2	36·7	39·4	100·0
Schools .. Special ..	12·5	48·8	11·6	24·2	·8	3·3	8·2	23·7	7·7	100·0
Indirect	37·7	62·5	14·2	12·5	9·6	17·7	6·0	7·3	17·8	100·0
	100·0	29·5	100·0	15·8	100·0	32·9	100·0	21·8	100·0	100·0

This statement shows very clearly the following interesting facts:—

(1) The cost of education met from funds other than fees or payments by parents or than public funds is only 22 per cent. of the total.

(2) Of these funds, 39 per cent. are devoted to primary instruction, of the cost of which they cover 36·7 per cent., against 39·6 per cent. met from public funds.

(3) Of secondary instruction, the largest share (52·1 per cent.) is borne by fees.

(4) The parents of primary pupils pay as large a share as do those who send their sons to colleges. To the latter, however, should be added the University fees shown against indirect expenditure.

(5) Fees cover 32·9 per cent. of the whole cost of education and public funds 45·3 per cent.

(6) Of the cost of collegiate education, 45 per cent. are met from general revenues (Provincial Funds).

(7) Of the indirect expenditure (direction, inspection, buildings and furniture, scholarships, and the University) 62·5 per cent. are borne by Provincial Funds, which also pay 48·8 per cent. of the cost of special schools.

(8) Secondary instruction receives least aid from public funds, Provincial or Local.

(9) Of Local Funds devoted to education, 91 per cent. are spent on primary instruction, for the cost of special schools (training) and of inspection met from them may be held to be incurred for that purpose. The extent of the burthen for secondary education, which has been thrown upon these funds by the transfer of Government institutions to local bodies, is now Rs. 64,108 per annum, and the Government trust that care will be taken that this is not increased, and that it will diminish with increasing income from fees.

10. The following table compares the outlay from various sources on education in 1882-83 (the year taken by the Director for comparison) and in 1886-87 :—

—		Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Hundreds of Rupees.						
Colleges	1882-83	1,65,9	..	84,1	76,6	3,26,6
	1886-87	2,44,6	..	1,83,7	1,15,1	5,43,4
Schools .. Secondary	1882-83	2,19,9	6,0	3,68,3	2,17,1	8,11,3
	1886-87	1,84,9	64,1	5,52,5	2,59,5	10,61,0
Schools .. Primary	1882-83	2,33,7	5,58,7	5,88,4	4,63,6	18,44,4
	1886-87	2,41,7	4,69,2	6,06,7	4,79,8	17,97,4
Schools .. Special	1882-83	1,22,5	14,5	2,8	63,4	2,03,2
	1886-87	1,68,8	83,8	11,4	81,9	3,45,9
Indirect	1882-83	2,94,3	53,9	73,5	1,43,6	5,65,3
	1886-87	5,08,9	1,02,3	1,44,1	59,6	8,14,9
Total ..	1882-83	10,36,3	6,33,1	11,17,1	9,64,3	37,50,8
	1886-87	13,48,9	7,19,4	14,98,4	9,95,9	45,62,6

11. The increase in fees here shown is a very satisfactory feature, and, as pointed out by the Director in paragraph 16 of the report, it occurs mainly in the higher classes of institutions, including the University, which is shown against "Indirect" educational outlay. There is increased outlay under every class, except primary instruction. The absence of development of expenditure on this vitally important branch was noted in G.O., 6th Sept. 1887, No. 492 ; and in para. 237 of the present report Mr. Grigg replies to the observations then made. He clears up the obscurity as to the change of classification of expenditure in 1882-83 already referred to above, and urges that the outlay from Provincial Funds on this branch has increased ; that the department is not responsible for the fall in local outlay ; that it has decreased the charge against Provincial Funds on account of secondary instruction by increasing fees ; and that the increase under Colleges was necessitated by changes in the University course. The Government are not disposed to lay stress on the increase under Colleges, though they think it has gone as far as should be allowed. As regards the other arguments, it is observed that, as shown above, the expenditure of public funds on secondary education has increased from 2,25,9 to 2,45,0, the decrease under Provincial being due to transfers of schools to Local and Municipal Funds, which involve a net charge upon them of 64,1 and reduce the power of local bodies to extend primary instruction. Provincial Funds have not been relieved to like extent, as the outlay on secondary schools for girls has been increased, while the Provincial outlay on primary instruction has been kept up by increase in girls' schools as shown in the margin. Female education is very important, but should be provided for at the expense of other branches than the elementary instruction of boys. Comparing primary pupils in schools in which public money is spent in 1882-83, and in 1886-87, the numbers are 301,294 and 307,251. The increase is very small, and it appears to be a fact that this branch of education has not advanced even *pari passu* with the others during the last five years. The department is responsible for the distribution of Local and Municipal as well as of Provincial outlay on education, and should press on local bodies and on Government in connection with the budgets the necessity of making fuller provision for elementary education. The Government will take measures in connection with the budget of next year to increase the local allotments for this purpose, and it will be for the department to see that these are fully utilised. The great fall noticeable in the outlay by local bodies on education was, however, not due to want of funds, as it appears that the allotments made were not nearly spent.

		1882-83.	1886-87.
Secondary ..	Boys ..	1,99,0	1,38,7
	Girls ..	20,9	46,2
	Total ..	2,19,9	1,84,9
Primary ..	Boys ..	1,47,5	1,16,7
	Girls ..	86,2	1,25,1
	Total ..	2,33,7	2,41,8

		Education.	Grant-in-aid.
		Rs.	Rs
Local Boards.	Grant ..	8,03,6	2,28,9
	Outlay ..	6,44,8	1,97,9
Municipal Boards ..	Grant ..	2,64,8	..
	Outlay ..	2,22,6	64,4

12. The great increase in the indirect outlay from Provincial Funds is due, as pointed out in the last quoted order, to increase under inspection, buildings and miscellaneous grants-in-aid, and outlay on book supply. There has been considerable increase under the head Special Schools, which are chiefly normal, and the very small extent to which the cost is met from fees is noteworthy ; considering the demand which should now exist for trained teachers, it should be possible soon to produce a change in this matter. The proportion of free scholars in colleges and boys' schools which are given in paragraph 235 is well within the maximum allowed by the new fee notification. The excessive proportion there noticed by the Director is in girls' schools only.

13. The year under review was the first complete year of the operation of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, but the report does not contain anything like a full review of its working, nor are materials for a satisfactory analysis of its results to be found in it. The total outlay is given but details are deficient. In future a statement should be

given showing the amounts earned and paid under each chapter of the Code and class of education and each standard of results. Statement IV in the appendix gives particulars of salary grants, but only to private aided schools, and the Government find no information as to the distribution of results grants, Provincial or Local. Speaking generally, it may be said that aid to secondary education is in the shape of salary grants, for the amount paid in results grants for the 5th, 6th and 7th standards, which belong to lower secondary education, must be trifling. Comparing statement IV, salary grants, for 1884-85 the last complete year of the old code and 1886-87, the average grants per pupil shown in the margin are deduced.

—	1884-85.		1886-87.	
	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.
Boys.		Rs.		As.
Colleges	1,488	25·947	1,690	32·262
Secondary	11,180	6·526	11,862	5·500
Primary	5,477	·073	5,394	1·301
Special	321	17·760	628	15·333
Girls.				
Secondary	931	47·546	985	22·435
Primary	6,074	1·184	7,015	5·246
Special	103	26·534	276	13·702

In regard to boys' schools increase in the proportion of aid to colleges is apparent; but in regard to girls' schools the changes are so great that, if the figures are right, the cause must lie not in the provisions of the new Code, but in the mode of their administration. As regards the results system, the only comparison possible is in the proportions of pupils presented and passed for the several standards, and it is worth making only for the five lower standards, *i.e.*, for lower and upper primary education.

—			Strength.	Presented to strength.	Passed to presented.	Numbers passed.
Aided Schools.						
Lower Primary ..	Boys.	1884-85 ..	201,247	·740	·716	107,527
		1886-87 ..	198,107	·766	·706	107,046
	Girls.	1884-85 ..	30,444	·419	·748	9,953
		1886-87 ..	37,865	·585	·740	16,426
Upper Primary ..	Boys.	1884-85 ..	19,379	·508	·669	7,757
		1886-87 ..	18,179	·599	·629	6,863
	Girls.	1884-85 ..	2,291	·422	·801	776
		1886-87 ..	1,489	·769	·699	802

Boys' schools show, with slightly decreased strength, slight increase in proportion presented and slight decrease in proportion passed, but on the whole no great difference. Girls, however, show large increase in strength and in proportion presented, with slight fall in proportion passed. Notwithstanding the introduction of the infant standard, the number of boys passed has decreased, but that of girls has risen more than 60 per cent. The amount paid from Local and Municipal Funds in result grants to boys' schools has considerably fallen, and assuming that the sum paid from Provincial Funds for fourth standard grants in Local Fund circles was the same in 1884-85 as in 1886-87, viz., Rs. 7,494, the average grant for each boy passed must have fallen from Rs. 2-8-9 to Rs. 2-0-10, or nearly 8 annas a head; and as the grant was not expended, the cause must be sought in the restrictions introduced in the new Code. These relate chiefly to the age of pupils presented under the standards, the employment of certificated teachers, the minimum attendance in schools and for standards, the limiting of grants to fixed sums per school, and the percentage reductions made in some cases by local bodies in the full scales of grants. The stringency of these conditions is frequently alluded to in local and municipal reports as making it hardly worth while for managers of primary schools to seek aid on the results system, and it is clearly to this cause that the fall of more than 20 per cent. in the sum paid in 1886-87 is to be ascribed. The results of one year, however, are not conclusive and it may be that managers will accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The

	Rs.
1884-85	2,86,081
1885-86	2,84,993
1886-87	2,26,225

question is shown to be not one purely of finance, as stated by the Director, but the working of the complicated conditions of aid now imposed on primary schools needs careful watching. If the decrease is repeated in a second year, the restrictions will probably have to be relaxed, in order that schools on the standing list may be retained under inspection and progress may be made in bringing in the indigenous schools referred to in paragraph 221 of the report. Mr. Grigg's proposal (paragraphs 124 and 221)—referring to his new primary examination—that elementary education should be required for inferior Government employment is under consideration.

14. Though there is no public test to mark the passage from primary to secondary teaching, there are, besides departmental examinations, three public tests of the latter, viz., the matriculation examination, the higher examination for women, and the middle school examination; the first two for upper secondary, the third for lower secondary schools. Boys studying in Government and aided schools within the presidency in upper secondary classes numbered 6,248, while no less than 4,292 candidates, or 69 per cent., appeared for the matriculation examination. These boys must either have been sent up from high schools insufficiently prepared, or have proceeded to matriculation after studying in schools and classes not fitted to prepare them for that examination. Only 1,702, or 27 per cent., of the pupils in high schools passed; but there was improvement on the results of the previous year. For the middle school examination, there is a remarkable difference between the proportions of pupils presented and passed from middle schools proper and from the middle departments of high schools, indicating more advanced or more efficient instruction in the latter. In high schools, there were 11,335 lower secondary pupils, of whom 4,099 appeared and 2,046 passed, being, respectively, 36 and 18 per cent.; while of 11,129 secondary pupils in middle schools, 2,020 appeared and 1,010 passed, being exactly half the proportion in the other case. These details, taken from paragraphs 99—106 and 112—119, cannot be reconciled with the statement in paragraph 108; nor can the figures as to strength of departments in secondary schools given in paragraphs 97 and 110 be reconciled with general statement (4). The proportion of passes in both the matriculation and middle school examinations improved, especially in the latter, which also showed a great improvement in first-class passes. Taking the two examinations together, it is observed that the number of persons qualified for the public service by general education during the year was only 2,462, a number hardly more than sufficient to repair the annual waste in minor appointments in all departments of the service. This is a point which will have to be carefully considered, not only as regards the presidency as a whole, but as regards particular portions of it, in connection with the new scheme for a high school test to be made the qualification for the public service; and it will also affect the decision as to the necessity of retaining the middle school examination at all. Besides the boys presented for the matriculation and middle school examinations, 3,505 from lower secondary schools were examined, and 2,263, or 65 per cent., passed, for results grants on the three higher standards. Secondary education of boys seems to have made satisfactory progress in quantity and quality during the year under review, notwithstanding decreased expenditure of public money on it.

15. There is nothing special to remark in regard to the progress of collegiate education during the year, except that the apparent decline of mathematical study, which appears to extend also to secondary schools, is to be regretted.

16. Female education has made very satisfactory advance during the year, the number of pupils having increased by 10·8 per cent. It is evident that very considerable attention is paid to it. The charges connected with it are entirely Provincial and amount, for schools alone, to Rs. 1,71,258, or 12·7 per cent. of the whole outlay from Provincial Funds; a large, but the Government will not say an undue, proportion. In boys' schools (including training schools) 36 per cent. of the cost is paid from public funds, 22 per cent. from private funds and 42 per cent. from fees; but in girls' schools 42 per cent. is paid from public funds, 48 per cent. from private funds, and only 10 per cent. from fees; 22 per cent. of the girls pay no fees. Of the whole private funds spent on education, 27 per cent.

are devoted to female instruction. Collegiate education of girls may be said to be non-existent; those in high schools are an infinitesimal fraction, and those who have attained the secondary stage only 3·2 per cent. of the whole; 91·4 per cent. of the girls were in lower primary classes. The Government are under the impression, though the report does not give exact figures, that the secondary education of girls is confined to special classes, mainly Europeans and Eurasians or Native Christians. The above facts show how little root female education has as yet taken, but the progress made is encouraging, and will, it is hoped, be accelerated, as observed by the Director, with the increasing supply of trained female teachers. The girls seem to do better than the boys at their examinations, 61 per cent. of the female examinees having passed the middle school examination, against 47 per cent. of male candidates, and 50 out of 65 girls, or 77 per cent., having passed the higher examination for women. The passes of girls for the primary results grants have been noticed above, and 536 out of 672 girls, or 80 per cent., passed for the secondary standards. The development of State education for females is from below upwards, and not, as in the case of boys, from higher education downwards.

17. The table given by the Director in paragraph 236, showing the extent to which teachers in the several classes of institutions are passed or trained, is new and interesting. It shows that the proportion of qualified teachers in girls' schools is much higher than in boys', and this circumstance, and not easier standards or examination, may perhaps explain the fact noticed in the last paragraph, that the female pupils show higher percentages of passes at the examinations. The advance made in the provision of elementary normal schools in recent years has been considerable, and it is satisfactory to note that owing, no doubt, to the new Code the percentage of unpassed teachers in schools has fallen from 79·4 to 63·7 in a single year. The number of men passed out of the elementary normal schools during the last three years is stated to be 1,615, or 9 per cent. of the primary teachers employed. The Government would be glad to have the information complete for the whole period since these schools were started. The table shows that 15 per cent. of the primary teachers in public schools were trained, while in indigenous schools classed as private, the proportion is less than 1 per cent. The remuneration of a village teacher, as estimated by the Director, is very low, but the figures are hardly trustworthy. The training schools for teachers seem to have done well. The large number of normal schools for females is remarkable.

18. There is not much to notice in regard to special schools other than training schools. One medical school, that at Madura, was closed during the year, and the Agricultural College was reorganised. In regard to technical education, the new scheme of examination was started in September, the syllabuses having been issued in the beginning of the year; but it is obvious that no judgment of the effect can yet be formed. The industrial schools and classes noticed in paragraphs 176 to 192 cannot be regarded as more than experimental. The Government note with pleasure the Director's report of the extension of night schools and evening classes in the technical institutions, and also that the sanitary condition of schools is engaging attention. It is stated that secondary schools leave much to be desired in this respect, and the Government hope that in the distribution of the small sum which can be spared for building grants, the Director will bear the claims of these schools in mind. The expenditure of funds allotted for building grants has hitherto been almost entirely in colleges and high schools. The rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is observed, make the provision of suitable accommodation a condition of aid.

19. An eighth division was formed during the year, the Godávari and Kistna districts being made a separate Inspector's charge. The staff of Deputy Inspectors was raised from 69 to 72. The amount of travelling and inspecting work was generally satisfactory, and in case of some of the Inspectors exemplary. The average number of days spent by Deputy Inspectors on circuit fell in the year under review and is considerably less than the standard which, the Director says, has been laid down for this class of officers.

20. The Director is requested to furnish a clear report on the operations of Government in the printing of school books. The extent of these operations and the

expenditure is increasing; but Government find it difficult to ascertain from the report whether the business pays or otherwise. It is one which they wish to leave as much as possible in private hands.

21. His Excellency the Governor in Council, in conclusion, considers that the efficiency of the department was, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained during the year under review.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th November 1887, forwarding copies of the report on Public Instruction for 1886-87.

ORDER—dated 24th January 1888, No. 55, Educational.

The report on public instruction for the year 1886-87 is dated 30th September 1887, but did not reach Government, being delayed in the Press, until the 24th November 1887, the due date being 10th October 1887. The Government trust that special measures will be taken in future to secure the earlier submission of the report.

2. The department, except for the last three days of the year, was administered by Dr. Duncan, but the report is written by Mr. Grigg. The arrangement is the usual routine one, but the section containing general remarks is very full and contains novel and suggestive information. The Government, however, regret to have to notice a good many discrepancies and apparent inaccuracies in figures and a want of clearness in regard to the departmental finance, resulting from Mr. Grigg's failing to recognise the general accounts of Government and to see that his departmental returns are checked by them.

3. The number of schools and scholars on the rolls at the close of the year show increases of 4 and 7 per cent., respectively, over 1885-86, and 7 and 13 per cent. over 1884-85, as detailed below—

—	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government and Aided	10,631	331,790	10,454	339,022	9,782	339,301
Unaided	4,518	91,673	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788
Private	438	7,388	1,397	22,859	1,788	30,853
Total ..	15,587	430,851	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

An examination of these details, however, shows that the results are not so satisfactory as would at first sight appear. The number of pupils in Government and aided institutions, to which the effective operations of the department are in the main confined, has been almost stationary during the last three years, though the number of schools has decreased. So far as this indicates greater concentration, it is good. The general increase occurs in unaided and private institutions, each contributing about half of it since 1884-85. The former are for the most part institutions which desire aid but

—	Unaided Schools.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges ..	4	267	4	271
Secondary ..	93	7,907	111	8,370
Primary ..	4,063	85,543	5,026	110,080
Special ..	6	239	6	67
Total ..	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788

cannot get it owing to financial pressure. They are mainly primary schools. The private institutions are schools which furnish returns but are not under inspection and do not conform to departmental regulations as to fees and standards of instruction. They are chiefly indigenous schools not yet brought within the educational fold, but they also comprise, besides schools for advanced instruction in the classical languages of India, the "adventure schools" which compete with those controlled by the department. In paragraph 213 Mr. Grigg gives expression to the departmental view of these schools, which, however, the Government are not disposed to accept in full. They are probably the germ of native effort to supply secondary instruction, and may eventually displace the foreign agency in whose hands almost exclusively it now is; and so far as these schools stimulate the recognised ones to improved efficiency—the only means of victory in the competition—their existence is a good. It seems, however, that, while their numbers are decreasing, the average number of pupils in them is increasing; which argues greater stability and sounder organisation. These schools are ranked as of secondary grade.

Private Schools—Others.

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average.
1884-85 ..	95	2,344	25
1885-86 ..	42	1,956	46
1886-87 ..	34	2,768	81

4. With reference to standards of instruction, the pupils in public schools are grouped as shown below, and some advance is noticeable under all classes—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Collegiate	2,992	3,318	5	3,323	·8	..	·7
Secondary .. .. { Upper	6,684	6,248	123	6,371	1·6	·2	1·4
Secondary .. .. { Lower	23,859	22,403	1,988	24,391	5·7	3·1	5·3
Primary .. .. { Upper	29,194	26,554	3,331	29,985	6·8	5·2	6·5
Primary .. .. { Lower	368,290	332,214	58,783	390,997	84·4	90·9	85·4
Special	2,559	2,610	412	3,022	·7	·6	·7
	432,978	393,447	64,642	458,089	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the boys 91·2 per cent. and of the girls 96·1 per cent. are at the primary stage only. The five girls shown as studying in colleges are medical students, and the 123 girls in secondary classes belong to no less than 25 institutions, which are ranked as high schools as having an upper secondary class, though some of them have only a single pupil.

5. Comparing daily attendance with average number on the rolls, the percentages in the several classes of schools under different management are as shown in the margin. Departmental institutions give the lowest rate, partly on account of girls' and hill schools. The rate in departmental colleges is better than in those under private management, but all secondary schools show better than the departmental ones, which are few in number. The fact that aided primary schools, whose

—	Departmental.	Local Boards.	Aided.	Unaided.
Colleges	90·5	91·7	88·9	90·0
Secondary	80·9	83·8	83·5	83·1
Primary	71·4	82·5	79·1	84·0
Special	85·1	87·2	80·9	86·9
	78·2	82·9	79·9	84·1

grants depend in great part on attendance, show low proportion, proves that tampering with registers is not general.

6. Of the pupils under instruction in public schools, 458,089 in number, 64,642, or 14 per cent., were girls. There is some improvement in the proportion of boys and girls under instruction as compared with population of school-going age. Muhammadans show increase owing to the assumption of Mappilla schools as a Provincial charge. The proportion of scholars to population of school-going age in municipal towns is, as might be expected, much higher than in rural tracts, the general proportion of boys being 18·5 per cent., while in towns it is 70·9 per cent. There are indications, however, in the statement at page xxiii of the appendix that part of the excess is due to migration of children from the rural tracts, though some of it is doubtless to be attributed to pupils remaining under instruction beyond the age of 15. The table in paragraph 15 of the report would be more instructive if the grades of the schools were given.

7. The finance of education is dealt with in paragraphs 16 to 34. The figures in the latter paragraph agree, as to totals, with the Accountant-General's preliminary account for March 1887, but differ slightly from the final account. The Director has rearranged the items and altered the receipts as explained in his budget letter. The Government hope that, in consequence of the orders given in G.O., 21st October 1887, No. 1129, Financial, these differences of classification will disappear in future. In paragraph 32, receipts and charges for educational purposes not falling under the account head "Education" are added, and a net outlay of Rs. 12,60,393 arrived at; but the Government are quite unable to reconcile this either in total or detail with the figure in general statement 4, which shows net outlay from Provincial Funds Rs. 13,48,923. If the grant for the Lawrence Asylum and the orphanages, Rupees 51,979, be added to Rs. 12,60,393, the sum is only Rs. 13,12,372. The Director will explain and reconcile each item in paragraph 32 with general statement 4.

8. In paragraphs 30, 31, the operations of District Boards and Municipalities are summarised. but the figures of receipts and expenditure do not agree with statements VI and VII in the appendix, nor with those in the local and municipal reports now available to Government. The net expenditure from Local Funds is given in the text and general statement 7 as Rs. 5,55,762, in the appendix VII as Rs. 5,03,562, and in general statement 4 as Rs. 5,56,513; while from the local fund report the amount would seem to be Rs. 5,28,397. Fees are stated in the text and general statement as Rs. 1,07,651; but in the appendix as Rs. 98,275, which is the amount brought to account in the local fund accounts. Similarly, the text of the report and general statement 7 gives net municipal outlay at Rs. 1,63,560, and the fees at Rs. 68,635, while appendix VII has Rs. 1,53,465 and Rs. 68,622, and the general municipal report for the same items Rs. 1,47,162, and Rs. 68,777. Adding in contributions from Municipal to Provincial Funds for the Medical College, the net outlay in the municipal report and appendix VII become Rs. 1,59,446 and Rs. 1,66,749. The discrepancies are probably due in part to the inclusion, as under local management, of institutions aided both from Local and Provincial Funds whose transactions are not recorded in the local fund accounts; but from whatever cause they arise, they much impair the confidence with which the Director's figures in the general statements can be used.

	Rs.
Grant I	17,780
Do. II	6,45,776
Do. III (Medical College) ..	20,337
	6,83,893
Deduct—	
Receipts, Education	1,18,841
Contributions, Provincial ..	36,655
	1,55,496
	5,28,397

9. The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction rose in the year under review from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rs. 45,62,550, or by 8 per cent. The following table shows the sources whence this sum has been drawn and the proportions in which

funds have been applied to instruction of the several grades. The expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools, as detailed in paragraph 237 of the report, is here included under primary instruction. It is possible that a similar correction is wanted as between collegiate and secondary education, but the point is not referred to by the Director :—

—	General Revenues.		Local and Municipal.		Fees.		Other Sources.		Total.	
Colleges	18·1	45·0	..	..	12·3	33·8	11·5	21·2	11·8	100·0
Schools .. Secondary ..	13·7	17·4	9·0	6·0	36·9	52·1	26·1	24·5	23·3	100·0
Schools .. Primary ..	18·0	13·4	65·2	26·2	40·4	33·7	48·2	36·7	39·4	100·0
Schools .. Special ..	12·5	48·8	11·6	24·2	·8	3·3	8·2	23·7	7·7	100·0
Indirect	37·7	62·5	14·2	12·5	9·6	17·7	6·0	7·3	17·8	100·0
	100·0	29·5	100·0	15·8	100·0	32·9	100·0	21·8	100·0	100·0

This statement shows very clearly the following interesting facts:—

(1) The cost of education met from funds other than fees or payments by parents or than public funds is only 22 per cent. of the total.

(2) Of these funds, 39 per cent. are devoted to primary instruction, of the cost of which they cover 36·7 per cent., against 39·6 per cent. met from public funds.

(3) Of secondary instruction, the largest share (52·1 per cent.) is borne by fees.

(4) The parents of primary pupils pay as large a share as do those who send their sons to colleges. To the latter, however, should be added the University fees shown against indirect expenditure.

(5) Fees cover 32·9 per cent. of the whole cost of education and public funds 45·3 per cent.

(6) Of the cost of collegiate education, 45 per cent. are met from general revenues (Provincial Funds).

(7) Of the indirect expenditure (direction, inspection, buildings and furniture, scholarships, and the University) 62·5 per cent. are borne by Provincial Funds, which also pay 48·8 per cent. of the cost of special schools.

(8) Secondary instruction receives least aid from public funds, Provincial or Local.

(9) Of Local Funds devoted to education, 91 per cent. are spent on primary instruction, for the cost of special schools (training) and of inspection met from them may be held to be incurred for that purpose. The extent of the burthen for secondary education, which has been thrown upon these funds by the transfer of Government institutions to local bodies, is now Rs. 64,108 per annum, and the Government trust that care will be taken that this is not increased, and that it will diminish with increasing income from fees.

10. The following table compares the outlay from various sources on education in 1882-83 (the year taken by the Director for comparison) and in 1886-87 :—

—		Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Hundreds of Rupees.						
Colleges	1882-83	1,65,9	..	84,1	76,6	3,26,6
	1886-87	2,44,6	..	1,83,7	1,15,4	5,43,4
Schools .. Secondary	1882-83	2,19,9	6,0	3,68,3	2,17,1	8,11,3
	1886-87	1,84,9	64,1	5,52,5	2,59,5	10,61,0
Schools .. Primary	1882-83	2,33,7	5,58,7	5,88,4	4,63,6	18,44,4
	1886-87	2,41,7	4,69,2	6,06,7	4,79,8	17,97,4
Schools .. Special	1882-83	1,22,5	14,5	2,8	63,4	2,03,2
	1886-87	1,68,8	83,8	11,4	81,9	3,45,9
Indirect	1882-83	2,94,3	53,9	73,5	1,43,6	5,65,3
	1886-87	5,08,9	1,02,3	1,44,1	59,6	8,14,9
Total ..	1882-83	10,36,3	6,33,1	11,17,1	9,64,3	37,50,8
	1886-87	13,48,9	7,19,4	14,98,4	9,95,9	45,62,6

11. The increase in fees here shown is a very satisfactory feature, and, as pointed out by the Director in paragraph 16 of the report, it occurs mainly in the higher classes of institutions, including the University, which is shown against "Indirect" educational outlay. There is increased outlay under every class, except primary instruction. The absence of development of expenditure on this vitally important branch was noted in G.O., 6th Sept. 1887, No. 492 ; and in para. 237 of the present report Mr. Grigg replies to the observations then made. He clears up the obscurity as to the change of classification of expenditure in 1882-83 already referred to above, and urges that the outlay from Provincial Funds on this branch has increased ; that the department is not responsible for the fall in local outlay ; that it has decreased the charge against Provincial Funds on account of secondary instruction by increasing fees ; and that the increase under Colleges was necessitated by changes in the University course. The Government are not disposed to lay stress on the increase under Colleges, though they think it has gone as far as should be allowed. As regards the other arguments, it is observed that, as shown above, the expenditure of public funds on secondary education has increased from 2,25,9 to 2,45,0, the decrease under Provincial being due to transfers of schools to Local and Municipal Funds, which involve a net charge upon them of 64,1 and reduce the power of local bodies to extend primary instruction. Provincial Funds have not been relieved to like extent, as the outlay on secondary schools for girls has been increased, while the Provincial outlay on primary instruction has been kept up by increase in girls' schools as shown in the margin. Female education is very important, but should be provided for at the expense of other branches than the elementary instruction of boys. Comparing primary pupils in schools in which public money is spent in 1882-83, and in 1886-87, the numbers are 301,294 and 307,251. The increase is very small, and it appears to be a fact that this branch of education has not advanced even *pari passu* with the others during the last five years. The department is responsible for the distribution of Local and Municipal as well as of Provincial outlay on education, and should press on local bodies and on Government in connection with the budgets the necessity of making fuller provision for elementary education. The Government will take measures in connection with the budget of next year to increase the local allotments for this purpose, and it will be for the department to see that these are fully utilised. The great fall noticeable in the outlay by local bodies on education was, however, not due to want of funds, as it appears that the allotments made were not nearly spent.

		1882-83.	1886-87.
Secondary ..	Boys ..	1,99,0	1,38,7
	Girls ..	20,9	46,2
	Total ..	2,19,9	1,84,9
Primary ..	Boys ..	1,47,5	1,16,7
	Girls ..	86,2	1,25,1
	Total ..	2,33,7	2,41,8

		Education.	Grant-in-aid.
		RS.	RS
Local Boards.	Grant ..	8,03,6	2,28,9
	Outlay ..	6,44,8	1,97,9
Municipal Boards ..	Grant ..	2,64,8	..
	Outlay ..	2,22,6	64,4

12. The great increase in the indirect outlay from Provincial Funds is due, as pointed out in the last quoted order, to increase under inspection, buildings and miscellaneous grants-in-aid, and outlay on book supply. There has been considerable increase under the head Special Schools, which are chiefly normal, and the very small extent to which the cost is met from fees is noteworthy; considering the demand which should now exist for trained teachers, it should be possible soon to produce a change in this matter. The proportion of free scholars in colleges and boys' schools which are given in paragraph 235 is well within the maximum allowed by the new fee notification. The excessive proportion there noticed by the Director is in girls' schools only.

13. The year under review was the first complete year of the operation of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, but the report does not contain anything like a full review of its working, nor are materials for a satisfactory analysis of its results to be found in it. The total outlay is given but details are deficient. In future a statement should be

given showing the amounts earned and paid under each chapter of the Code and class of education and each standard of results. Statement IV in the appendix gives particulars of salary grants, but only to private aided schools, and the Government find no information as to the distribution of results grants, Provincial or Local. Speaking generally, it may be said that aid to secondary education is in the shape of salary grants, for the amount paid in results grants for the 5th, 6th and 7th standards, which belong to lower secondary education, must be trifling. Comparing statement IV, salary grants, for 1884-85 the last complete year of the old code and 1886-87, the average grants per pupil shown in the margin are deduced. In regard to boys' schools increase in the proportion of aid to colleges is apparent; but in regard to girls' schools the changes are so great that, if the figures are right, the cause must lie not in the provisions of the new Code, but in the mode of their administration. As regards the results system, the only comparison possible is in the proportions of pupils presented and passed for the several standards, and it is worth making only for the five lower standards, *i.e.*, for lower and upper primary education.

—	1884-85.		1886-87.	
	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.
Boys.		Rs.		Rs.
Colleges	1,488	25·947	1,690	32·262
Secondary	11,180	6·526	11,862	5·509
Primary	5,477	·073	5,394	1·301
Special	321	17·760	628	15·333
Girls.				
Secondary	931	47·546	985	22·435
Primary	6,074	1·184	7,015	5·246
Special	103	26·534	276	13·702

—			Strength.	Presented to strength.	Passed to presented.	Numbers passed.
Aided Schools.						
Lower Primary ..	Boys.	1884-85 ..	201,247	·740	·716	107,527
		1886-87 ..	198,107	·766	·706	107,046
	Girls.	1884-85 ..	30,444	·419	·748	9,953
		1886-87 ..	37,866	·585	·740	16,426
Upper Primary ..	Boys.	1884-85 ..	19,379	·508	·669	7,757
		1886-87 ..	18,179	·599	·629	6,863
	Girls.	1884-85 ..	2,291	·422	·801	776
		1886-87 ..	1,489	·769	·699	802

Boys' schools show, with slightly decreased strength, slight increase in proportion presented and slight decrease in proportion passed, but on the whole no great difference. Girls, however, show large increase in strength and in proportion presented, with slight fall in proportion passed. Notwithstanding the introduction of the infant standard, the number of boys passed has decreased, but that of girls has risen more than 60 per cent. The amount paid from Local and Municipal Funds in result grants to boys' schools has considerably fallen, and assuming that the sum paid from Provincial Funds for fourth standard grants in Local Fund circles was the same in 1884-85 as in 1886-87, viz., Rs. 7,494, the average grant for each boy passed must have fallen from Rs. 2-8-9 to Rs. 2-0-10, or nearly 8 annas a head; and as the grant was not expended, the cause must be sought in the restrictions introduced in the new Code. These relate chiefly to the age of pupils presented under the standards, the employment of certificated teachers, the minimum attendance in schools and for standards, the limiting of grants to fixed sums per school, and the percentage reductions made in some cases by local bodies in the full scales of grants. The stringency of these conditions is frequently alluded to in local and municipal reports as making it hardly worth while for managers of primary schools to seek aid on the results system, and it is clearly to this cause that the fall of more than 20 per cent. in the sum paid in 1886-87 is to be ascribed. The results of one year, however, are not conclusive and it may be that managers will accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The

	Rs.
1884-85	2,86,081
1885-86	2,84,993
1886-87	2,26,225

question is shown to be not one purely of finance, as stated by the Director, but the working of the complicated conditions of aid now imposed on primary schools needs careful watching. If the decrease is repeated in a second year, the restrictions will probably have to be relaxed, in order that schools on the standing list may be retained under inspection and progress may be made in bringing in the indigenous schools referred to in paragraph 221 of the report. Mr. Grigg's proposal (paragraphs 124 and 221)—referring to his new primary examination—that elementary education should be required for inferior Government employment is under consideration.

14. Though there is no public test to mark the passage from primary to secondary teaching, there are, besides departmental examinations, three public tests of the latter, viz., the matriculation examination, the higher examination for women, and the middle school examination; the first two for upper secondary, the third for lower secondary schools. Boys studying in Government and aided schools within the presidency in upper secondary classes numbered 6,248, while no less than 4,292 candidates, or 69 per cent., appeared for the matriculation examination. These boys must either have been sent up from high schools insufficiently prepared, or have proceeded to matriculation after studying in schools and classes not fitted to prepare them for that examination. Only 1,702, or 27 per cent., of the pupils in high schools passed; but there was improvement on the results of the previous year. For the middle school examination, there is a remarkable difference between the proportions of pupils presented and passed from middle schools proper and from the middle departments of high schools, indicating more advanced or more efficient instruction in the latter. In high schools, there were 11,335 lower secondary pupils, of whom 4,099 appeared and 2,046 passed, being, respectively, 36 and 18 per cent.; while of 11,129 secondary pupils in middle schools, 2,020 appeared and 1,010 passed, being exactly half the proportion in the other case. These details, taken from paragraphs 99—106 and 112—119, cannot be reconciled with the statement in paragraph 108; nor can the figures as to strength of departments in secondary schools given in paragraphs 97 and 110 be reconciled with general statement (4). The proportion of passes in both the matriculation and middle school examinations improved, especially in the latter, which also showed a great improvement in first-class passes. Taking the two examinations together, it is observed that the number of persons qualified for the public service by general education during the year was only 2,462, a number hardly more than sufficient to repair the annual waste in minor appointments in all departments of the service. This is a point which will have to be carefully considered, not only as regards the presidency as a whole, but as regards particular portions of it, in connection with the new scheme for a high school test to be made the qualification for the public service; and it will also affect the decision as to the necessity of retaining the middle school examination at all. Besides the boys presented for the matriculation and middle school examinations, 3,505 from lower secondary schools were examined, and 2,263, or 65 per cent., passed, for results grants on the three higher standards. Secondary education of boys seems to have made satisfactory progress in quantity and quality during the year under review, notwithstanding decreased expenditure of public money on it.

15. There is nothing special to remark in regard to the progress of collegiate education during the year, except that the apparent decline of mathematical study, which appears to extend also to secondary schools, is to be regretted.

16. Female education has made very satisfactory advance during the year, the number of pupils having increased by 10·8 per cent. It is evident that very considerable attention is paid to it. The charges connected with it are entirely Provincial and amount, for schools alone, to Rs. 1,71,258, or 12·7 per cent. of the whole outlay from Provincial Funds; a large, but the Government will not say an undue, proportion. In boys' schools (including training schools) 36 per cent. of the cost is paid from public funds, 22 per cent. from private funds and 42 per cent. from fees; but in girls' schools 42 per cent. is paid from public funds, 48 per cent. from private funds, and only 10 per cent. from fees; 22 per cent. of the girls pay no fees. Of the whole private funds spent on education, 27 per cent.

are devoted to female instruction. Collegiate education of girls may be said to be non-existent; those in high schools are an infinitesimal fraction, and those who have attained the secondary stage only 3·2 per cent. of the whole; 91·4 per cent. of the girls were in lower primary classes. The Government are under the impression, though the report does not give exact figures, that the secondary education of girls is confined to special classes, mainly Europeans and Eurasians or Native Christians. The above facts show how little root female education has as yet taken, but the progress made is encouraging, and will, it is hoped, be accelerated, as observed by the Director, with the increasing supply of trained female teachers. The girls seem to do better than the boys at their examinations, 61 per cent. of the female examinees having passed the middle school examination, against 47 per cent. of male candidates, and 50 out of 65 girls, or 77 per cent., having passed the higher examination for women. The passes of girls for the primary results grants have been noticed above, and 536 out of 672 girls, or 80 per cent., passed for the secondary standards. The development of State education for females is from below upwards, and not, as in the case of boys, from higher education downwards.

17. The table given by the Director in paragraph 236, showing the extent to which teachers in the several classes of institutions are passed or trained, is new and interesting. It shows that the proportion of qualified teachers in girls' schools is much higher than in boys', and this circumstance, and not easier standards or examination, may perhaps explain the fact noticed in the last paragraph, that the female pupils show higher percentages of passes at the examinations. The advance made in the provision of elementary normal schools in recent years has been considerable, and it is satisfactory to note that owing, no doubt, to the new Code the percentage of unpassed teachers in schools has fallen from 79·4 to 63·7 in a single year. The number of men passed out of the elementary normal schools during the last three years is stated to be 1,615, or 9 per cent. of the primary teachers employed. The Government would be glad to have the information complete for the whole period since these schools were started. The table shows that 15 per cent. of the primary teachers in public schools were trained, while in indigenous schools classed as private, the proportion is less than 1 per cent. The remuneration of a village teacher, as estimated by the Director, is very low, but the figures are hardly trustworthy. The training schools for teachers seem to have done well. The large number of normal schools for females is remarkable.

18. There is not much to notice in regard to special schools other than training schools. One medical school, that at Madura, was closed during the year, and the Agricultural College was reorganised. In regard to technical education, the new scheme of examination was started in September, the syllabuses having been issued in the beginning of the year; but it is obvious that no judgment of the effect can yet be formed. The industrial schools and classes noticed in paragraphs 176 to 192 cannot be regarded as more than experimental. The Government note with pleasure the Director's report of the extension of night schools and evening classes in the technical institutions, and also that the sanitary condition of schools is engaging attention. It is stated that secondary schools leave much to be desired in this respect, and the Government hope that in the distribution of the small sum which can be spared for building grants, the Director will bear the claims of these schools in mind. The expenditure of funds allotted for building grants has hitherto been almost entirely in colleges and high schools. The rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is observed, make the provision of suitable accommodation a condition of aid.

19. An eighth division was formed during the year, the Godávari and Kistna districts being made a separate Inspector's charge. The staff of Deputy Inspectors was raised from 69 to 72. The amount of travelling and inspecting work was generally satisfactory, and in case of some of the Inspectors exemplary. The average number of days spent by Deputy Inspectors on circuit fell in the year under review and is considerably less than the standard which, the Director says, has been laid down for this class of officers.

20. The Director is requested to furnish a clear report on the operations of Government in the printing of school books. The extent of these operations and the

expenditure is increasing; but Government find it difficult to ascertain from the report whether the business pays or otherwise. It is one which they wish to leave as much as possible in private hands.

21. His Excellency the Governor in Council, in conclusion, considers that the efficiency of the department was, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained during the year under review.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Local and Municipal Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Military Department.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No 375 dated 1st Feb/88

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G.O., 24th January 1888, No. 55.

No 375 dated 1st Feb/88

JANUARY.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1886-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd Dec. 1886, No. 8787-A.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding five copies of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1885-86.

ORDER—dated 4th March 1887, No. 111, Educational.

With his letter read above, the Director of Public Instruction submits his report on Education in the Presidency for the year 1885-86. The report is due on the 10th October, and the Government trust that strenuous efforts will be made to ensure punctuality in future. The statistical tables have not yet been received.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

2. The number of Arts colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 30, but the number of Professional colleges advanced from 3 to 4, owing to the affiliation to the University of the institution formerly known as the Madras Normal School, but now called the Teachers' College.

3. The number of pupils attending colleges continued to advance, thus affording the best possible proof that the enhanced scale of fees introduced from the 1st January 1884 has had no seriously deterrent effect upon the spread of higher education. The figures are given below :—

—	Attendance.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Arts Colleges	2,112	2,175	2,515	2,688
Professional Colleges	217	237	262	304
Total ..	2,329	2,412	2,777	2,992

The increase is found in all the more important colleges, except the Presidency College, the number of students attending which fell from 295 to 240. This is, no doubt, largely, if not entirely, due to the competition that exists between this and other colleges in Madras—a competition in which the Presidency College is handicapped by the obligation it is under to charge fees 25 per cent. in excess of those obtaining in the other institutions. This matter has already received attention, and the excess rate has been reduced to 15 per cent.

4. The Director has, in paragraph 10 of his report, shown the students attending colleges under the three heads of Richer, Middle, and Poorer classes. The majority (1,924) belong to the middle classes, but 994 are said to be of the poorer classes. The Government do not, however, place much reliance upon these statistics, depending, as they must do, upon information supplied by the students themselves and never verified. Further it is observed that, since poverty is held to be the sole qualification for a cheap or free collegiate education, there is a direct inducement to understatement of the parents' incomes. The report does not give anywhere the numbers of scholarship holders or free students. The Government desire that in future a table showing the numbers of such students in each class of institution shall be furnished. It is observed that the total number of collegiate students is shown in paragraph 10 as 3,027 instead of 2,992.

5. The increase in attendance was accompanied by a proportionate increase in the fee income, which rose from Rs. 1,12,646 to Rs. 1,20,148 in Arts colleges, and from Rs. 28,823 to Rs. 33,098 in Professional colleges. In 1882-83—the last year in

which the old scale was fully in force—the fee income of Arts colleges was only Rs. 63,024.

6. The total cost of Government colleges was Rs. 1,80,730, or, if the cost of the school departments attached to them be included, Rs. 2,01,189. The total cost of Aided colleges was Rs. 1,83,995, or including the school departments Rs. 3,25,310. The percentage of fees to total cost was as follows :—

	Government Colleges.	Board Colleges.	Aided Colleges.
College department	27·1	22·2	32·8
School department	76·2	96·5	70·9
Both combined ..	32·1	65·2	49·3

The percentage varied from 5·4 in St. Mary's College to 71·7 in the Tinnevelly Hindu College. The percentage in Government colleges has shown a steady tendency to decline of late years, owing chiefly to the increased cost consequent on an improved staff. The percentage in aided colleges shows a slight decline, but it is still much higher than it was in 1883-84.*

*1883-84	
1884-85	24·3
1885-86	33·6
	32·8

7. The cost to Government of each student in Government, Board, and Aided colleges is shown below :—

Class of College.	Cost of each student to Government. 1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	157 15 7	153 6 1
Board	..	104 9 5
Aided	30 5 9	36 7 5

The increase of over Rs. 6 in the cost to Government of each student in aided colleges is said to be "the result of increased aid afforded to certain colleges which seemed to be deserving of more support from the State." It would have been well if more detailed information had been given regarding the circumstances which justified such increase.

8. The number of students who appeared for the various examinations of the University, other than the matriculation examination, was 2,041, as against 1,517 in 1884-85; and of this number, only 739, or 36 per cent., passed, as compared with 622, or 41 per cent., in the previous year. These percentages cannot be considered satisfactory, and it is clear either that there is much room for improvement in the instruction given in Colleges, or that the Matriculation Examination is not sufficiently difficult. The percentage of passes was only 34·4 for the B.A. degree examination, and 33·7 for the First in Arts or intermediate examination. It is observed that, taking these examinations together, Government institutions passed 36·9 per cent. of their candidates, and aided institutions 32·6 per cent. The following table shows the results in the first-grade colleges :—

College.	Percentage of Passes. B. A.	F. A.
Government—		
Presidency College	42·3	34·4
Kumbakónam College	38·4	44·0
Rajahmundry "	58·3	40·4
Aided—		
Madras Christian College	34·9	28·3
Doveton College	..	75·0
Tanjore S. P. G. College	40	28·3
Tuticorin Caldwell College	..	36·4
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	20	37·1
Do. S. P. G. College	28·6	25·9
Unaided—		
The Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum	0	45·4
Average for Presidency	34·4	33·7

As usual, a large majority of the persons who passed the Arts examinations were Brahmans, no less than 71·8 per cent. of the students who obtained the B.A. degree

being of that caste. The increase in the proportion of passes secured by other classes of the community noticed in 1884-85 has thus not been maintained at the B.A. examination; but at the F.A., while the proportion of Brahmans among successful candidates is stationary, those for "Other Hindus" and Muhammadans have increased.

9. The number of students who appeared for the B.L. degree was 72, and 36 of these were successful. The number of students in the Madras Medical College continued to increase,* and there was again a large advance in the number appearing for the various medical examinations of the University.† The percentage of passes was 61·2. His Excellency in Council notices that a female student of this college succeeded in obtaining the L.M.S. degree, and was thus the first female graduate of the Madras University. Eight pupils appeared for the B.C.E. degree, but only three were successful, as against 7 out of 11 in the previous year.

*1883	113
1884	124
1885	134
†1883	38
1884	75
1885	116

10. The total expenditure on higher education was Rs. 4,68,596, as compared with Rs. 4,26,363 in the previous year. The contribution from provincial revenues advanced from Rs. 1,90,415 to Rs. 2,11,003.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

11. The number of Secondary Schools advanced from 762 to 784, and the number of pupils from 30,372 to 31,113. The following table shows the position in more detail :—

—	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Scholars.	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Scholars.
Upper Secondary—				
For boys	120	6,659	127	6,162
For girls	26	160	22	95
Total ..	146	6,819	149	6,257
Lower Secondary—				
For boys	476	22,065	460	23,032
For girls	140	1,488	175	1,824
Total ..	616	23,553	635	24,856
Grand Total ..	762	30,372	784	31,113

The decrease in the number of pupils attending upper secondary classes is ascribed to the great falling off in the number of pupils who succeeded in passing the middle-school examination in December 1885. The scheme of that examination underwent considerable changes in February 1885, and whereas 59 per cent. of the candidates were successful in 1884, only 33 per cent. succeeded in passing in the following year. This matter has already received the attention of the Government, and upon the advice of the Director, the conditions of the examination were greatly simplified in September last.

12. The High and Middle Schools for boys are classified as follows according to agency :—

—	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
High Schools—					
1884-85	16	10	78	11	115
1885-86	9	17	75	18	119
Middle Schools—					
1884-85	3	130	273	57	463
1885-86	2	117	252	69	440

It is observed that the above figures, which are taken from paragraphs 97 and 109 of the report, differ from those given in General Table No. (3). This discrepancy should be explained.

13. The total number of candidates examined for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University rose from 5,215 to 5,805, or by 11 per cent., while the number who succeeded in passing advanced from 1,603 to 1,895, or by 18 per cent. The average percentage of passes was 33, as compared with 31 in the previous year. Madras Government institutions were most successful with 50 per cent. of passes, while only 17 per cent. of the youths studying privately succeeded. This last was, however, an improvement upon the results of the previous year.

Of the 1,895 persons who passed, 1,184, or 35 per cent., were Brahmans, and 453, or 25 per cent., "other Hindus." His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to observe that the number of Muhammadans who succeeded fell from 41 to 31.

14. The number of persons examined for the Middle-School examination fell from 8,358 to 7,888, and the number that passed from 4,895 to 2,640. The decrease in the number examined was large under "Private candidates," many of whom are long past school-going age*. The number of school boys and girls examined was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Passed.
*1884	1,436			
1885	1,067			
1884	6,679	243	6,922	4,039
1885	6,542	279	6,821	2,299

The results are altogether abnormal, owing to the changes in the standard of the examination referred to above. Under the revised scheme sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th September 1886, No. 583, Educational, the standard will still be higher than formerly, but the removal of some needless complications will, it is hoped, secure a greater measure of success in future.

15. The percentage of fees to total cost fell in all upper secondary schools and Government lower secondary schools, but it rose in both aided and Board lower secondary schools.

The average cost to Government advanced in all secondary schools except aided lower secondary schools, in which there was a very slight decline. The increase was considerable in schools managed by the department,† but it is explained that the transfers of such schools to local bodies render useful comparison of the results of the two years in regard to them impossible.

	1884-85. Rs. A. P.	1885-86. Rs. A. P.
† Upper Secondary ..	17 15 10	24 10 2
Lower „ ..	59 14 8	64 0 0

The total expenditure from all sources on secondary education was Rs. 14,85,189, which was contributed as follows :—

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	3,37,689
„ Local rates or cesses	40,059
„ Municipal funds	45,420
„ School-fees	6,85,666
„ all other sources	3,76,355

The expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 14,39,374, the proportions contributed from the various sources being nearly the same as in the year under review.

16. The raising of the standard of the Middle-School examination appears to have had a greater effect upon the female candidates than upon the male, for only 81 girls were successful out of 279 examined. The result was that the number of girls studying in High Schools on the 31st March 1886 was only 95, as against 152 on the same date in the previous year. But in Middle Schools for girls there was an advance both in number and strength.

The figures for the two years are given below :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils. Middle Dept.	Number of pupils. Primary Dept.
1884-85	139	994	8,715
1885-86	153	1,315	10,435

When it is remembered that in 1879-80, the number of middle schools for girls was only 21, the above figures, small though they be absolutely, are matter for congratulation. The Governor in Council notices with much pleasure the practical interest, as evidenced by pecuniary assistance, that native gentlemen are beginning to take in female education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

17. Turning next to primary education, His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that there was a recovery in numbers and an evident improvement in the instruction given.

The number of primary schools advanced from 14,706 to 15,121, the number in 1883-84 having been 15,200. The number of pupils in these schools and in the primary departments of colleges and High and Middle schools increased by 23,849, the numbers for each of the past three years being as under :—

1883-84	413,290
1884-85	395,324
1885-86	419,173

18. The steady increase in the number of girls attending primary schools or departments continued, the advance being from 30,243 to 35,295. The number of primary schools under the management of Local Boards continued to rise, and the number under Municipal control continued to fall.* So also the fall in the number of private (aided and unaided) schools for boys was continued, but the attendance in aided schools advanced from 187,220 to 191,727. There is, however, still much ground to recover, as the attendance in such schools on the 31st March 1884 was 207,554. Among girls' schools, it is noticed that there was a decline, both in numbers and strength, in the case of aided schools, but a larger advance in those which were unaided :—

—	31st March 1884.	31st March 1885.	31st March 1886.
Local Board Schools.			
Schools	973	1,014	1,131
Pupils	30,825	30,252	31,747
Municipal Schools.			
Schools	84	80	72
Pupils	4,662	4,444	3,440

—	Aided. Schools.	Aided. Pupils.	Unaided. Schools.	Unaided. Pupils.
1884-85	310	11,401	165	3,740
1885-86	303	11,014	184	5,520

The fall in aided schools is said to be due to some of the primary schools having been constituted secondary schools.

19. But, satisfactory as is the advance in numbers, the improvement in teaching, as shown by the better results obtained in the examinations, is still more gratifying. In the case of boys, the percentage of passes advanced in all the four standard examinations, while in the case of girls, the percentages remained stationary under two standards, fell under one, and rose under the fourth. Further, as noticed by the Director, the marked advance, both relatively and absolutely, in the number of pupils who passed the two higher standards, shows clearly that the quality of elementary instruction is gradually improving. It is noticed that, notwithstanding an increase in the number of boys attending primary schools, there was a considerable decrease in

the number presented for examination. This would seem to be the result of the great fall in attendance that occurred in 1884-85, as that decrease had no effect upon the numbers presented for examination in that year.

20. The total amount spent on primary education was Rs. 13,11,736, of which Rs. 1,46,287 was contributed from provincial revenues, Rs. 3,93,353 from local rates, Rs. 87,616 from municipal funds, Rs. 4,18,081 from fees, and Rs. 2,66,389 from other sources. Rs. 50,971 of the provincial contribution was towards girls' schools, the total cost of which was Rs. 1,45,609.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

21. *Training Schools.*—The number of training schools for masters fell from 48 to 43, and, the Government regret to notice, the number of pupils also fell. Further, there was a very serious decrease in the number of individuals who passed the special upper primary examination,* and in the percentage of passes.†

*1884-85	.. .. ..	658
1885-86	.. .. ..	467
†1884-85	.. .. ..	76 per cent.
1885-86	.. .. ..	56 "

22. The training schools for mistresses show better results, for, although there was a decrease in the number of pupils, the number who appeared for the special upper primary examination advanced from 88 to 151, and the number of passes from 56 to 100. The decrease in the number of pupils is ascribed to the rules for the grant of aid having been made more strict, in order partly to improve the efficiency of the schools, and partly to prevent public money being thrown away on training persons who have no fixed intention of becoming mistresses.

23. The Government are glad to learn that the commercial school connected with Pachaiyappa's College contained as many as 153 pupils at the close of the year. The number of industrial schools rose from 5 to 10, and the attendance from 179 to 295. It would appear from the remarks contained in paragraph 203 of the report, that Dr. Duncan considers that these schools are more valuable as affording food, shelter and occupation to poor and orphan children, than as real industrial schools. He should inquire whether there is any demand for the services of youths who have passed through such schools, and report further on the matter.

24. The total expenditure on special schools during the year was Rs. 3,14,522 against Rs. 2,94,771 in 1884-85. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 146,122 against Rs. 141,981. The amount realised from fees was small—Rs. 5,794.

GENERAL.

25. The total number of colleges and schools furnishing returns to the department, and of the pupils therein, is shown for each of the past five years in the following table :—

Year.	Colleges or Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
1881-82..	15,455	356,304*	37,379	393,683
1882-83..	16,590	402,653	43,671	446,324
1883-84..	16,139	400,236	47,550	447,786
1884-85..	15,587	379,932	50,919	430,851
1885-86..	16,014	397,040	58,797	455,837

It is satisfactory to observe the steady increase in the number of females at school, and the recovery in male education that the returns for the last year show. There is still much room for further advance, as only 17·3 per cent. of the boys, and only 2·5 per cent. of the girls, of school-going age, are under instruction. It must be remembered, however, that these figures do not include those boys and girls who attend

schools that do not furnish returns. There can be no doubt that the number attending such schools, which are for the most part indigenous or *pyal* schools, is considerable. According to the last census, there were, in 1881, 538,013 boys and 76,019 girls under instruction, yet the returns furnished to the Educational Department in that year showed only 356,304 boys and 37,379 girls.

26. It may be noticed that the number of children of school-going age is for the purposes of educational statistics taken to be 15 per cent. of the total population, or 4,630,276. This is, however, a very low estimate, for according to the census of 1881 the number of children between the ages of 6 and 11 alone was 4,773,913, while between the ages of 5 and 15 the number was over eight millions. The total number of children reading in primary schools on the 31st March 1886 was 419,173, or less than one-eleventh of the children who are between 6 and 11 years of age, which may be taken as the average period of primary instruction. Although, therefore, there has been great progress, much more must be done before the educational condition of the presidency can be considered satisfactory.

27. Education was most advanced in Madras, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris, Tanjore and Bellary, and most backward in Kurnool, Salem, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam. The returns show great variations between districts, which in some cases cannot be easily explained. Ganjam, for example, had 1,089 primary schools for boys and 25,629 pupils, while the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam had only 635 such schools and 15,502 pupils. It is clear that, when the question of restricting aid comes to be considered, very different treatment must be given to different districts. The matter, however, is not one requiring immediate orders, and His Excellency in Council will, therefore, here merely express a general concurrence in the views set out in paragraph 222 of the report.

28. The total cost of public instruction advanced from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rupees 44,33,994. The cost to Provincial revenues was Rs. 12,74,946, and to Municipal and Local Funds Rs. 7,88,302. The amount realised from fees was Rs. 13,92,091. The expenditure is distributed as follows :—

	Percentage.
Arts Colleges	9·14
Professional Colleges	1·49
Secondary Schools	22·67
Primary "	40 76
Training "	3·45
Other Special Schools	3·69
Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c.	18·80
	100·00

The Government are glad to notice that the proportion of expenditure upon primary education rose from 31·52 to 40·76.

The statement of charges given by the Director does not agree with that furnished by the Accountant-General, nor does the statement contained in para. 34 of the report agree with General Statement (No. 4) and there are numerous discrepancies in all figures relating to finance.

The reason is understood to be that the latter contains only the amounts debited to the budget head "Education," while the former includes expenditure, such as that on the Medical College and the Lawrence Asylum, which, though really educational, is debited to other heads. The difference between the figures given in General Statement (No. 4) and those given in the body of the report is attributed to the exclusion from the latter of the particulars for institutions which were open for only a portion of the year. A brief explanation of these differences should in future be given in the report itself; and all figures of public expenditure must be reconciled with the finance accounts.

29. The addition of the chapter headed "General Remarks" is an improvement. Such matters mentioned therein as require orders will now be briefly noticed. The proposal to redistribute the charges of certain Deputy Inspectors, so as to have one Muhammadan Deputy Inspector in each of the districts of Kurnool and North Arcot, is

approved. The Government notice with satisfaction some improvement in Mappilla education. The promised proposals for a central school for the sons and relatives of zemindars should be submitted as soon as possible; the matter is one of considerable importance. Paragraph 213, relating to the procedure of Local and Municipal Boards in the matter of insisting upon protection of pupils from small-pox, will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department.

30. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the report shows, on the whole, satisfactory working.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 4th March 1887, No. 111.

B. 1282-Ry 15-3-87

MARCH.

Recorded.

Sgd J. S. W.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the annual report on — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1885-86.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th November 1887, forwarding copies of the report on Public Instruction for 1886-87.

ORDER—dated 24th January 1888, No. 55, Educational.

The report on public instruction for the year 1886-87 is dated 30th September 1887, but did not reach Government, being delayed in the Press, until the 24th November 1887, the due date being 10th October 1887. The Government trust that special measures will be taken in future to secure the earlier submission of the report.

2. The department, except for the last three days of the year, was administered by Dr. Duncan, but the report is written by Mr. Grigg. The arrangement is the usual routine one, but the section containing general remarks is very full and contains novel and suggestive information. The Government, however, regret to have to notice a good many discrepancies and apparent inaccuracies in figures and a want of clearness in regard to the departmental finance, resulting from Mr. Grigg's failing to recognise the general accounts of Government and to see that his departmental returns are checked by them.

3. The number of schools and scholars on the rolls at the close of the year show increases of 4 and 7 per cent., respectively, over 1885-86, and 7 and 13 per cent. over 1884-85, as detailed below—

—	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government and Aided	10,631	331,790	10,454	339,022	9,782	339,301
Unaided	4,518	91,673	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788
Private	438	7,388	1,397	22,859	1,788	30,853
Total ..	15,587	430,851	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

An examination of these details, however, shows that the results are not so satisfactory as would at first sight appear. The number of pupils in Government and aided institutions, to which the effective operations of the department are in the main confined, has been almost stationary during the last three years, though the number of schools has decreased. So far as this indicates greater concentration, it is good. The general increase occurs in unaided and private institutions, each contributing about half of it since 1884-85. The former are for the most part institutions which desire aid but

—	Unaided Schools.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges ..	4	267	4	271
Secondary ..	93	7,907	111	8,370
Primary ..	4,060	85,543	5,026	110,080
Special ..	6	239	6	67
Total ..	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788

cannot get it owing to financial pressure. They are mainly primary schools. The private institutions are schools which furnish returns but are not under inspection and do not conform to departmental regulations as to fees and standards of instruction. They are chiefly indigenous schools not yet brought within the educational fold, but they also comprise, besides schools for advanced instruction in the classical languages of India, the "adventure schools" which compete with those controlled by the department. In paragraph 213 Mr. Grigg gives expression to the departmental view of these schools, which, however, the Government are not disposed to accept in full. They are probably the germ of native effort to supply secondary instruction, and may eventually displace the foreign agency in whose hands almost exclusively it now is; and so far as these schools stimulate the recognised ones to improved efficiency—the only means of victory in the competition—their existence is a good. It seems, however, that, while their numbers are decreasing, the average number of pupils in them is increasing; which argues greater stability and sounder organisation. These schools are ranked as of secondary grade.

Private Schools—Others.

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average.
1884-85 ..	95	2,344	25
1885-86 ..	42	1,956	46
1886-87 ..	34	2,768	81

4. With reference to standards of instruction, the pupils in public schools are grouped as shown below, and some advance is noticeable under all classes—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Collegiate	2,992	3,318	5	3,323	·8	..	·7
Secondary .. .. { Upper	6,684	6,248	123	6,371	1·6	·2	1·4
{ Lower	23,859	22,403	1,988	24,391	5·7	3·1	5·3
Primary .. .. { Upper	29,194	26,554	3,331	29,985	6·8	5·2	6·5
{ Lower	368,290	332,214	58,783	390,997	84·4	90·9	85·4
Special	2,559	2,610	412	3,022	·7	·6	·7
	432,978	393,447	64,642	458,089	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the boys 91·2 per cent. and of the girls 96·1 per cent. are at the primary stage only. The five girls shown as studying in colleges are medical students, and the 123 girls in secondary classes belong to no less than 25 institutions, which are ranked as high schools as having an upper secondary class, though some of them have only a single pupil.

5. Comparing daily attendance with average number on the rolls, the percentages in the several classes of schools under different management are as shown in the margin. Departmental institutions give the lowest rate, partly on account of girls' and hill schools. The rate in departmental colleges is better than in those under private management, but all secondary schools show better than the departmental ones, which are few in number. The fact that aided primary schools, whose

—	Departmental.	Local Boards.	Aided.	Unaided.
Colleges	90·5	91·7	88·9	90·0
Secondary	80·9	83·8	83·5	83·1
Primary	71·4	82·5	79·1	84·0
Special	85·1	87·2	80·9	86·9
	78·2	82·9	79·9	84·1

grants depend in great part on attendance, show low proportion, proves that tampering with registers is not general.

6. Of the pupils under instruction in public schools, 458,089 in number, 64,642, or 14 per cent., were girls. There is some improvement in the proportion of boys and girls under instruction as compared with population of school-going age. Muhammadans show increase owing to the assumption of Mappilla schools as a Provincial charge. The proportion of scholars to population of school-going age in municipal towns is, as might be expected, much higher than in rural tracts, the general proportion of boys being 18·5 per cent., while in towns it is 70·9 per cent. There are indications, however, in the statement at page xxiii of the appendix that part of the excess is due to migration of children from the rural tracts, though some of it is doubtless to be attributed to pupils remaining under instruction beyond the age of 15. The table in paragraph 15 of the report would be more instructive if the grades of the schools were given.

7. The finance of education is dealt with in paragraphs 16 to 34. The figures in the latter paragraph agree, as to totals, with the Accountant-General's preliminary account for March 1887, but differ slightly from the final account. The Director has rearranged the items and altered the receipts as explained in his budget letter. The Government hope that, in consequence of the orders given in G.O., 21st October 1887, No. 1129, Financial, these differences of classification will disappear in future. In paragraph 32, receipts and charges for educational purposes not falling under the account head "Education" are added, and a net outlay of Rs. 12,60,393 arrived at; but the Government are quite unable to reconcile this either in total or detail with the figure in general statement 4, which shows net outlay from Provincial Funds Rs. 13,48,923. If the grant for the Lawrence Asylum and the orphanages, Rupees 51,979, be added to Rs. 12,60,393, the sum is only Rs. 13,12,372. The Director will explain and reconcile each item in paragraph 32 with general statement 4.

8. In paragraphs 30, 31, the operations of District Boards and Municipalities are summarised. but the figures of receipts and expenditure do not agree with statements VI and VII in the appendix, nor with those in the local and municipal reports now available to Government. The net expenditure from Local Funds is given in the text and general statement 7 as Rs. 5,55,762, in the appendix VII as Rs. 5,03,562, and in general statement 4 as Rs. 5,56,513; while from the local fund report the amount would seem to be Rs. 5,28,397. Fees are stated in the text and general statement as Rs. 1,07,651; but in the appendix as Rs. 98,275, which is the amount brought to account in the local fund accounts. Similarly, the text of the report and general statement 7 gives net municipal outlay at Rs. 1,63,560, and the fees at Rs. 68,635, while appendix VII has Rs. 1,53,465 and Rs. 68,622, and the general municipal report for the same items Rs. 1,47,162, and Rs. 68,777. Adding in contributions from Municipal to Provincial Funds for the Medical College, the net outlay in the municipal report and appendix VII become Rs. 1,59,446 and Rs. 1,66,749. The discrepancies are probably due in part to the inclusion, as under local management, of institutions aided both from Local and Provincial Funds whose transactions are not recorded in the local fund accounts; but from whatever cause they arise, they much impair the confidence with which the Director's figures in the general statements can be used.

	Rs.
Grant I	17,780
Do. II	6,45,776
Do. III (Medical College) ..	20,337
	6,83,893
Deduct—	
Receipts, Education	1,18,841
Contributions, Provincial ..	36,655
	1,55,496
	5,28,397

9. The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction rose in the year under review from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rs. 45,62,550, or by 8 per cent. The following table shows the sources whence this sum has been drawn and the proportions in which

funds have been applied to instruction of the several grades. The expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools, as detailed in paragraph 237 of the report, is here included under primary instruction. It is possible that a similar correction is wanted as between collegiate and secondary education, but the point is not referred to by the Director:—

—	General Revenues.		Local and Municipal.		Fees.		Other Sources.		Total.	
Colleges	18·1	45·0	..	..	12·3	33·8	11·5	21·2	11·8	100·0
Schools .. Secondary ..	13·7	17·4	9·0	6·0	36·9	52 1	26·1	24·5	23·3	100·0
Schools .. Primary ..	18·0	13·4	65·2	26·2	40·4	33·7	48·2	36·7	39·4	100·0
Schools .. Special ..	12·5	48·8	11·6	24·2	·8	3·3	8·2	23·7	7·7	100·0
Indirect	37·7	62·5	14·2	12·5	9·6	17·7	6·0	7·3	17·8	100·0
	100·0	29·5	100·0	15·8	100·0	32·9	100·0	21·8	100·0	100·0

This statement shows very clearly the following interesting facts:—

(1) The cost of education met from funds other than fees or payments by parents or than public funds is only 22 per cent. of the total.

(2) Of these funds, 39 per cent. are devoted to primary instruction, of the cost of which they cover 36·7 per cent., against 39·6 per cent. met from public funds.

(3) Of secondary instruction, the largest share (52·1 per cent.) is borne by fees.

(4) The parents of primary pupils pay as large a share as do those who send their sons to colleges. To the latter, however, should be added the University fees shown against indirect expenditure.

(5) Fees cover 32·9 per cent. of the whole cost of education and public funds 45·3 per cent.

(6) Of the cost of collegiate education, 45 per cent. are met from general revenues (Provincial Funds).

(7) Of the indirect expenditure (direction, inspection, buildings and furniture, scholarships, and the University) 62·5 per cent. are borne by Provincial Funds, which also pay 48·8 per cent. of the cost of special schools.

(8) Secondary instruction receives least aid from public funds, Provincial or Local.

(9) Of Local Funds devoted to education, 91 per cent. are spent on primary instruction, for the cost of special schools (training) and of inspection met from them may be held to be incurred for that purpose. The extent of the burthen for secondary education, which has been thrown upon these funds by the transfer of Government institutions to local bodies, is now Rs. 64,108 per annum, and the Government trust that care will be taken that this is not increased, and that it will diminish with increasing income from fees.

10. The following table compares the outlay from various sources on education in 1882-83 (the year taken by the Director for comparison) and in 1886-87:—

—		Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Hundreds of Rupees.						
Colleges	1882-83	1,65,9	..	84,1	76,6	3,26,6
	1886-87	2,44,6	..	1,83,7	1,15,1	5,43,4
Schools .. Secondary	1882-83	2,19,9	6,0	3,68,3	2,17,1	8,11,3
	1886-87	1,84,9	64,1	5,52,5	2,59,5	10,61,0
Schools .. Primary	1882-83	2,33,7	5,58,7	5,88,4	4,63,6	18,44,4
	1886-87	2,41,7	4,69,2	6,06,7	4,79,8	17,97,4
Schools .. Special	1882-83	1,22,5	14,5	2,8	63,4	2,03,2
	1886-87	1,68,8	83,8	11,4	81,9	3,45,9
Indirect	1882-83	2,94,3	53,9	73,5	1,43,6	5,65,3
	1886-87	5,08,9	1,02,3	1,44,1	59,6	8,14,9
Total ..	1882-83	10,36,3	6,33,1	11,17,1	9,64,3	37,50,8
	1886-87	13,48,9	7,19,4	14,98,4	9,95,9	45,62,6

11. The increase in fees here shown is a very satisfactory feature, and, as pointed out by the Director in paragraph 16 of the report, it occurs mainly in the higher classes of institutions, including the University, which is shown against "Indirect" educational outlay. There is increased outlay under every class, except primary instruction. The absence of development of expenditure on this vitally important branch was noted in G.O., 6th Sept. 1887, No. 492; and in para. 237 of the present report Mr. Grigg replies to the observations then made. He clears up the obscurity as to the change of classification of expenditure in 1882-83 already referred to above, and urges that the outlay from Provincial Funds on this branch has increased; that the department is not responsible for the fall in local outlay; that it has decreased the charge against Provincial Funds on account of secondary instruction by increasing fees; and that the increase under Colleges was necessitated by changes in the University course. The Government are not disposed to lay stress on the increase under Colleges, though they think it has gone as far as should be allowed. As regards the other arguments, it is observed that, as shown above, the expenditure of public funds on secondary education has increased from 2,25,9 to 2,45,0, the decrease under Provincial being due to transfers of schools to Local and Municipal Funds, which involve a net charge upon them of 64,1 and reduce the power of local bodies to extend primary instruction. Provincial Funds have not been relieved to like extent, as the outlay on secondary schools for girls has been increased, while the Provincial outlay on primary instruction has been kept up by increase in girls' schools as shown in the margin. Female education is very important, but should be provided for at the expense of other branches than the elementary instruction of boys. Comparing primary pupils in schools in which public money is spent in 1882-83, and in 1886-87, the numbers are 301,294 and 307,251. The increase is very small, and it appears to be a fact that this branch of education has not advanced even *pari passu* with the others during the last five years. The department is responsible for the distribution of Local and Municipal as well as of Provincial outlay on education, and should press on local bodies and on Government in connection with the budgets the necessity of making fuller provision for elementary education. The Government will take measures in connection with the budget of next year to increase the local allotments for this purpose, and it will be for the department to see that these are fully utilised. The great fall noticeable in the outlay by local bodies on education was, however, not due to want of funds, as it appears that the allotments made were not nearly spent.

		1882-83.	1886-87.
Secondary ..	Boys ..	1,99,0	1,38,7
	Girls ..	20,9	46,2
	Total ..	2,19,9	1,84,9
Primary ..	Boys ..	1,47,5	1,16,7
	Girls ..	86,2	1,25,1
	Total ..	2,33,7	2,41,8

		Education.	Grant-in-aid.
		Rs.	Rs
Local Boards.	Grant ..	8,03,6	2,28,9
	Outlay ..	6,44,8	1,97,9
Municipal Boards ..	Grant ..	2,64,8	..
	Outlay ..	2,22,6	64,4

12. The great increase in the indirect outlay from Provincial Funds is due, as pointed out in the last quoted order, to increase under inspection, buildings and miscellaneous grants-in-aid, and outlay on book supply. There has been considerable increase under the head Special Schools, which are chiefly normal, and the very small extent to which the cost is met from fees is noteworthy; considering the demand which should now exist for trained teachers, it should be possible soon to produce a change in this matter. The proportion of free scholars in colleges and boys' schools which are given in paragraph 235 is well within the maximum allowed by the new fee notification. The excessive proportion there noticed by the Director is in girls' schools only.

13. The year under review was the first complete year of the operation of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, but the report does not contain anything like a full review of its working, nor are materials for a satisfactory analysis of its results to be found in it. The total outlay is given but details are deficient. In future a statement should be

given showing the amounts earned and paid under each chapter of the Code and class of education and each standard of results. Statement IV in the appendix gives particulars of salary grants, but only to private aided schools, and the Government find no information as to the distribution of results grants, Provincial or Local. Speaking generally, it may be said that aid to secondary education is in the shape of salary grants, for the amount paid in results grants for the 5th, 6th and 7th standards, which belong to lower secondary education, must be trifling. Comparing statement IV, salary grants, for 1884-85 the last complete year of the old code and 1886-87, the average grants per pupil shown in the margin are deduced. In regard to boys' schools increase in the proportion of aid to colleges is apparent; but in regard to girls' schools the changes are so great that, if the figures are right, the cause must lie not in the provisions of the new Code, but in the mode of their administration. As regards the results system, the only comparison possible is in the proportions of pupils presented and passed for the several standards, and it is worth making only for the five lower standards, *i.e.*, for lower and upper primary education.

—	1884-85.		1886-87.	
	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.
Boys.		rs.		rs.
Colleges	1,488	25·947	1,690	32·262
Secondary	11,180	6·526	11,862	5·500
Primary	5,477	·073	5,394	1·301
Special	321	17·760	628	15·333
Girls.				
Secondary	931	47·546	985	22·435
Primary	6,074	1·184	7,015	5·246
Special	103	26·534	276	13·702

—	Strength.	Presented to strength.	Passed to presented.	Numbers passed.
Aided Schools.				
Lower Primary .. Boys. 1884-85 ..	201,247	·740	·716	107,527
Lower Primary .. Boys. 1886-87 ..	198,107	·766	·706	107,046
Lower Primary .. Girls. 1884-85 ..	30,444	·419	·748	9,953
Lower Primary .. Girls. 1886-87 ..	37,865	·585	·740	16,426
Upper Primary .. Boys. 1884-85 ..	19,379	·508	·669	7,757
Upper Primary .. Boys. 1886-87 ..	18,179	·592	·629	6,863
Upper Primary .. Girls. 1884-85 ..	2,291	·422	·801	776
Upper Primary .. Girls. 1886-87 ..	1,489	·769	·699	802

Boys' schools show, with slightly decreased strength, slight increase in proportion presented and slight decrease in proportion passed, but on the whole no great difference. Girls, however, show large increase in strength and in proportion presented, with slight fall in proportion passed. Notwithstanding the introduction of the infant standard, the number of boys passed has decreased, but that of girls has risen more than 60 per cent. The amount paid from Local and Municipal Funds in result grants to boys' schools has considerably fallen, and assuming that the sum paid from Provincial Funds for fourth standard grants in Local Fund circles was the same in 1884-85 as in 1886-87, viz., Rs. 7,494, the average grant for each boy passed must have fallen from Rs. 2-8-9 to Rs. 2-0-10, or nearly 8 annas a head; and as the grant was not expended, the cause must be sought in the restrictions introduced in the new Code. These relate chiefly to the age of pupils presented under the standards, the employment of certificated teachers, the minimum attendance in schools and for standards, the limiting of grants to fixed sums per school, and the percentage reductions made in some cases by local bodies in the full scales of grants. The stringency of these conditions is frequently alluded to in local and municipal reports as making it hardly worth while for managers of primary schools to seek aid on the results system, and it is clearly to this cause that the fall of more than 20 per cent. in the sum paid in 1886-87 is to be ascribed. The results of one year, however, are not conclusive and it may be that managers will accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The

	rs.
1884-85	2,86,081
1885-86	2,84,993
1886-87	2,26,225

question is shown to be not one purely of finance, as stated by the Director, but the working of the complicated conditions of aid now imposed on primary schools needs careful watching. If the decrease is repeated in a second year, the restrictions will probably have to be relaxed, in order that schools on the standing list may be retained under inspection and progress may be made in bringing in the indigenous schools referred to in paragraph 221 of the report. Mr. Grigg's proposal (paragraphs 124 and 221)—referring to his new primary examination—that elementary education should be required for inferior Government employment is under consideration.

14. Though there is no public test to mark the passage from primary to secondary teaching, there are, besides departmental examinations, three public tests of the latter, viz., the matriculation examination, the higher examination for women, and the middle school examination; the first two for upper secondary, the third for lower secondary schools. Boys studying in Government and aided schools within the presidency in upper secondary classes numbered 6,248, while no less than 4,292 candidates, or 69 per cent., appeared for the matriculation examination. These boys must either have been sent up from high schools insufficiently prepared, or have proceeded to matriculation after studying in schools and classes not fitted to prepare them for that examination. Only 1,702, or 27 per cent., of the pupils in high schools passed; but there was improvement on the results of the previous year. For the middle school examination, there is a remarkable difference between the proportions of pupils presented and passed from middle schools proper and from the middle departments of high schools, indicating more advanced or more efficient instruction in the latter. In high schools, there were 11,335 lower secondary pupils, of whom 4,099 appeared and 2,046 passed, being, respectively, 36 and 18 per cent.; while of 11,129 secondary pupils in middle schools, 2,020 appeared and 1,010 passed, being exactly half the proportion in the other case. These details, taken from paragraphs 99—106 and 112—119, cannot be reconciled with the statement in paragraph 108; nor can the figures as to strength of departments in secondary schools given in paragraphs 97 and 110 be reconciled with general statement (4). The proportion of passes in both the matriculation and middle school examinations improved, especially in the latter, which also showed a great improvement in first-class passes. Taking the two examinations together, it is observed that the number of persons qualified for the public service by general education during the year was only 2,462, a number hardly more than sufficient to repair the annual waste in minor appointments in all departments of the service. This is a point which will have to be carefully considered, not only as regards the presidency as a whole, but as regards particular portions of it, in connection with the new scheme for a high school test to be made the qualification for the public service; and it will also affect the decision as to the necessity of retaining the middle school examination at all. Besides the boys presented for the matriculation and middle school examinations, 3,505 from lower secondary schools were examined, and 2,263, or 65 per cent., passed, for results grants on the three higher standards. Secondary education of boys seems to have made satisfactory progress in quantity and quality during the year under review, notwithstanding decreased expenditure of public money on it.

15. There is nothing special to remark in regard to the progress of collegiate education during the year, except that the apparent decline of mathematical study, which appears to extend also to secondary schools, is to be regretted.

16. Female education has made very satisfactory advance during the year, the number of pupils having increased by 10·8 per cent. It is evident that very considerable attention is paid to it. The charges connected with it are entirely Provincial and amount, for schools alone, to Rs. 1,71,258, or 12·7 per cent. of the whole outlay from Provincial Funds; a large, but the Government will not say an undue, proportion. In boys' schools (including training schools) 36 per cent. of the cost is paid from public funds, 22 per cent. from private funds and 42 per cent. from fees; but in girls' schools 42 per cent. is paid from public funds, 48 per cent. from private funds, and only 10 per cent. from fees; 22 per cent. of the girls pay no fees. Of the whole private funds spent on education, 27 per cent.

are devoted to female instruction. Collegiate education of girls may be said to be non-existent; those in high schools are an infinitesimal fraction, and those who have attained the secondary stage only 3·2 per cent. of the whole; 91·4 per cent. of the girls were in lower primary classes. The Government are under the impression, though the report does not give exact figures, that the secondary education of girls is confined to special classes, mainly Europeans and Eurasians or Native Christians. The above facts show how little root female education has as yet taken, but the progress made is encouraging, and will, it is hoped, be accelerated, as observed by the Director, with the increasing supply of trained female teachers. The girls seem to do better than the boys at their examinations, 61 per cent. of the female examinees having passed the middle school examination, against 47 per cent. of male candidates, and 50 out of 65 girls, or 77 per cent., having passed the higher examination for women. The passes of girls for the primary results grants have been noticed above, and 536 out of 672 girls, or 80 per cent., passed for the secondary standards. The development of State education for females is from below upwards, and not, as in the case of boys, from higher education downwards.

17. The table given by the Director in paragraph 236, showing the extent to which teachers in the several classes of institutions are passed or trained, is new and interesting. It shows that the proportion of qualified teachers in girls' schools is much higher than in boys', and this circumstance, and not easier standards or examination, may perhaps explain the fact noticed in the last paragraph, that the female pupils show higher percentages of passes at the examinations. The advance made in the provision of elementary normal schools in recent years has been considerable, and it is satisfactory to note that owing, no doubt, to the new Code the percentage of unpassed teachers in schools has fallen from 79·4 to 63·7 in a single year. The number of men passed out of the elementary normal schools during the last three years is stated to be 1,615, or 9 per cent. of the primary teachers employed. The Government would be glad to have the information complete for the whole period since these schools were started. The table shows that 15 per cent. of the primary teachers in public schools were trained, while in indigenous schools classed as private, the proportion is less than 1 per cent. The remuneration of a village teacher, as estimated by the Director, is very low, but the figures are hardly trustworthy. The training schools for teachers seem to have done well. The large number of normal schools for females is remarkable.

18. There is not much to notice in regard to special schools other than training schools. One medical school, that at Madura, was closed during the year, and the Agricultural College was reorganised. In regard to technical education, the new scheme of examination was started in September, the syllabuses having been issued in the beginning of the year; but it is obvious that no judgment of the effect can yet be formed. The industrial schools and classes noticed in paragraphs 176 to 192 cannot be regarded as more than experimental. The Government note with pleasure the Director's report of the extension of night schools and evening classes in the technical institutions, and also that the sanitary condition of schools is engaging attention. It is stated that secondary schools leave much to be desired in this respect, and the Government hope that in the distribution of the small sum which can be spared for building grants, the Director will bear the claims of these schools in mind. The expenditure of funds allotted for building grants has hitherto been almost entirely in colleges and high schools. The rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is observed, make the provision of suitable accommodation a condition of aid.

19. An eighth division was formed during the year, the Godávari and Kistna districts being made a separate Inspector's charge. The staff of Deputy Inspectors was raised from 69 to 72. The amount of travelling and inspecting work was generally satisfactory, and in case of some of the Inspectors exemplary. The average number of days spent by Deputy Inspectors on circuit fell in the year under review and is considerably less than the standard which, the Director says, has been laid down for this class of officers.

20. The Director is requested to furnish a clear report on the operations of Government in the printing of school books. The extent of these operations and the

expenditure is increasing; but Government find it difficult to ascertain from the report whether the business pays or otherwise. It is one which they wish to leave as much as possible in private hands.

21. His Excellency the Governor in Council, in conclusion, considers that the efficiency of the department was, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained during the year under review.

(True Extract.)

H. R. Stokes

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

13-2-88

No 375 W a/ 1st Feby/88

B

P.W.C. No 937

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recorded.

13.5E

W.W.
1.2.88

Issued

Recd. 31.1.88 Encl

G.O., 24th January 1888, No. 55.

No 375 W a/ 1st Feby/88

812 W of 15/3/87

JANUARY.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1886-87.

R.B.

With order

P.W.C. No 887

No 374 W a/ 1st Feby/88

B

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation & the Supdg. Engr VI Circle for information & guidance in continuation of G.O. 838 W d/ 17th March 1887

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Supdg. Engr. VI Circle for information and guidance in continuation of G.O. 838 W d/ 17 March 1887

W.W.
31.1.88

31/1/88

Issued

Recd. 30.1.88 Encl. 1 file

G.O., 18th January 1888, No. 49 M.

No 374 W a/ 1st Feby/88

838 W of 17/3/87
4673 C of 15/12/87
2952 W of 10/11/86
721 R of 30/9/87
76 R of 30/1/88
664 I of 5/11/79
2715 of 20/9/75

JANUARY.

Ch. for I ✓
S.E. VI C ✓
Ex. P.W.D. ✓
Local & M. Dept with Original papers returned

Puckle's Channel.

Ordering that the distribution of charges for maintaining the — in Tinnevelly, made in the Government order quoted, be cancelled and that the proportion now adopted be substituted.

With order

With order

PWC No 937

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No 375 W a/ 1st Feby/88

Recorded.

1.2.88

1/2/88

Issued

13.5E

Recd. 31.1.88 Encl

G.O., 24th January 1888, No. 55.

No 375 W a/ 1st Feby/88

812W 7/15/3/87

JANUARY.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1886-87.

with order

2 copies

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent, South Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Trichinopoly, 29th July 1887, No. 647.

In continuation of my letter, No. 532, of the 22nd ultimo, I forward, herewith, for your information, copy of the Company's Consulting Engineers' report upon the proposed division of the cost of repairing Puckle's channel.

Enclosure.

From Messrs. G. B. BRUCE and D. FOX, to the Managing Director, South Indian Railway, dated Westminster, 24th June 1887.

Puckle's Channel.

We have yours of the 17th with papers (which we return herewith) relating to the cost of repairing Puckle's channel in the neighbourhood of Tuticorin, and the proposal that the Railway Company should pay one-third of the cost of repairing the breach made in the bank of the channel by the flood of 1884.

2. We have carefully studied the question, and fail entirely to see how this company can be liable for any part of such cost. The railway crosses over the channel once, and no one attempts to say that the opening of the bridge carrying the railway over the channel is not large enough; at no other point is the railway near Puckle's channel, and it has nothing whatever to do with causing floods from that channel. The flood in 1884 was caused partly by the bursting of some tanks, partly by the insufficiency of the bank of the channel which gave way and flooded the country. This would have happened if the railway had not existed.

3. If some alteration in the works of the railway was necessary, the company would clearly be liable for the damage due to such alterations not being made. This, however, is not the case. The alteration needed to prevent floods is the strengthening of the bank of the channel, and all responsibility for damage done by floods caused by insufficient banks must rest with the authorities whose duty it is to uphold them.

From W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent, South Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Trichinopoly, 3rd December 1887, No. 1074.

Your No. 674 of the 7th of October last. The proceedings of Government of the 5th September 1887, No. 883 M., Local and Municipal, having been considered by my Directors, I have been instructed to intimate they held the opinion expressed by their Consulting Engineers (see my letter, No. 647, of the 29th July 1887), that "there are no grounds upon which the company can be held liable for any part of the cost of repairing the breach made in the bank of this (Puckle's) channel by the flood of 1884."

Will you please communicate this decision to Government.

No. 338.

Endorsement on the above two letters.

G.O., P.W., No. 721 R., dated 30th September 1887.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to G.O. (Local and Municipal), dated 5th September 1887, No. 883 M.

MADRAS,
6*th December* 1887.

(Signed) C. C. KNAPP,
for *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

No. 4673 C.

Transferred to the Local and Municipal Department for favor of disposal.

(Signed) C. J. SMITH, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

15*th December* 1887.

ORDER—dated 18th January 1888, No. 49 M., Local and Municipal.

The distribution of the charges for maintaining Puckle's channel made in G.O., 28th October 1886, No. 1417 L.F., will be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Tuticorin Municipality	$\frac{1}{3}$
Public Works Department	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnevelly District Board	$\frac{1}{6}$

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department
(with papers, in original, for perusal and return).
„ Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
„ President, District Board, Tinnevelly.
„ Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin,
through the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

No. 374 W d/ 18th Feby 1888

Comd. to the Ch. for. & the S.E. & C. for information & guidance in contn. of G.O. 838 W d/ 17 March 87.

(sd) H.R.M.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 18th January 1888, No. 49 M.

No. 374 W d/ 18th Feby 1888

JANUARY.

Puckle's Channel.

Ordering that the distribution of charges for maintaining the — in Tinnevelly, made in the Government order quoted, be cancelled and that the proportion now adopted be substituted.

Report.
S.E. & C
Exr. W.d.
Local & munl. Deptt.
with original papers returned-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent, South Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Trichinopoly, 29th July 1887, No. 647.

In continuation of my letter, No. 532, of the 22nd ultimo, I forward, herewith, for your information, copy of the Company's Consulting Engineers' report upon the proposed division of the cost of repairing Puckle's channel.

ENCLOSURE.

From Messrs. G. B. BRUCE and D. FOX, to the Managing Director, South Indian Railway, dated Westminster, 24th June 1887.

Puckle's Channel.

We have yours of the 17th with papers (which we return herewith) relating to the cost of repairing Puckle's channel in the neighbourhood of Tuticorin, and the proposal that the Railway Company should pay one-third of the cost of repairing the breach made in the bank of the channel by the flood of 1884.

2. We have carefully studied the question, and fail entirely to see how this company can be liable for any part of such cost. The railway crosses over the channel once, and no one attempts to say that the opening of the bridge carrying the railway over the channel is not large enough; at no other point is the railway near Puckle's channel, and it has nothing whatever to do with causing floods from that channel. The flood in 1884 was caused partly by the bursting of some tanks, partly by the insufficiency of the bank of the channel which gave way and flooded the country. This would have happened if the railway had not existed.

3. If some alteration in the works of the railway was necessary, the company would clearly be liable for the damage due to such alterations not being made. This, however, is not the case. The alteration needed to prevent floods is the strengthening of the bank of the channel, and all responsibility for damage done by floods caused by insufficient banks must rest with the authorities whose duty it is to uphold them.

From W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent, South Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Trichinopoly, 3rd December 1887, No. 1074.

Your No. 674 of the 7th of October last. The proceedings of Government of the 5th September 1887, No. 883 M., Local and Municipal, having been considered by my Directors, I have been instructed to intimate they held the opinion expressed by their Consulting Engineers (see my letter, No. 647, of the 29th July 1887), that "there are no grounds upon which the company can be held liable for any part of the cost of repairing the breach made in the bank of this (Puckle's) channel by the flood of 1884."

Will you please communicate this decision to Government.

No. 338.

Endorsement on the above two letters.

G.O., P.W., No. 721 R., dated 30th September 1887.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to G.O. (Local and Municipal), dated 5th September 1887, No. 883 M.

Madras,
6th December 1887.

(Signed) C. C. KNAPP,
for *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

No. 4673 C.

Transferred to the Local and Municipal Department for favor of disposal.

(Signed) C. J. SMITH, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

15th December 1887.

Order—dated 18th January 1888, No. 49 M., Local and Municipal.

The distribution of the charges for maintaining Puckle's channel made in G.O., 28th October 1886, No. 1417 L.F., will be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Tuticorin Municipality	$\frac{1}{3}$
Public Works Department	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnevelly District Board	$\frac{1}{6}$

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department
(with papers, in original, for perusal and return).
„ Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
„ President, District Board, Tinnevelly.
„ Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin,
through the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

No. 374 W. d/ 1st Feby 1888

Comd. to the C.E. for I. & the S.E. VI C. for information & guidance in contn. of G.O. 838 W. d/ 17 March 1887

(Sd.) H.A.M.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

8-S-C

P.W. 887/8

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 18th January 1888, No. 49 M.

No. 374 W. d/ 1st Feby 88

JANUARY.

C.E. for I.
S.E. VI C
Exr. Engr.
Local & Mul. Depts
with original papers returned

Puckle's Channel.

Ordering that the distribution of charges for maintaining the — in Tinnevelly, made in the Government order quoted, be cancelled and that the proportion now adopted be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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(Signed) C. C. KNAPP,
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MADRAS,
6*th December* 1887.

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Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

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Public Works Department	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnevelly District Board	$\frac{1}{6}$

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Public Works Department
(with papers, in original, for perusal and return).
" Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
" President, District Board, Tinnevelly.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin,
through the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

No. 374 W a/ 1st Feby/88

B

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation & the Supdg. Engr VI Circle for information & guidance in continuation of G.O. 838 W d/ 17th March 1887

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Supdg. Engr VI Circle for information and guidance in continuation of G.O. 838 W d/ 17 March 1887

31.1.88

31/1/88

838 W of 17/3/87
4673 C of 15/12/87
2952 W of 10/11/86
721 R of 30/9/87
76 R of 30/1/88
664 I of 5/11/79
2715 of 20/9/75

Ch. Engr I
S. E. VI C
Ex. P. W. D.
Local & M. Dept with original papers returned

P.W.C. No. 887

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. 30.1.88 Encl. 1 file & orig.

G.O., 18th January 1888, No. 49 M.

No. 374 W a/ 1st Feby/88

JANUARY.

Puckle's Channel.

Ordering that the distribution of charges for maintaining the — in Tinnevelly, made in the Government order quoted, be cancelled and that the proportion now adopted be substituted.

with order

with order

2 Copies to ...

P.W.C. No. 883

No. 371 W a/ 1st February/88

B

Communicated to the Supdg. Engineer III Circle who will submit an estimate for a new cutcherry on the Standard design.

Communicated to the Supdg. Engineer III Circle who will submit an estimate for a new cutcherry on the Standard design.

31.1.88

31/1/88

S. E. III C ✓ Desp 1/2/88

S. E. III Circle

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1887.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed January 11th, 1888.

R 30.1.88

Proceedings, 15*th Dec.* 1887, *No.* 868.

No. 371 W a/ 1st February 1888.

Submitting, for the orders of Government, proposal of the Collector of Cuddapah to construct a new *taluk cutcherry* at Cuddapah.

with order

Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following:

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE), 15TH DECEMBER 1887, No. 868.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

H. S. THOMAS, ESQ., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

READ—the following letter from G. STOKES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 28th November 1887, No. 7112:—

I have the honor to report that the taluk cutcherry building at Cuddapah is quite insufficient to afford proper accommodation for the establishment. There is no separate room for the tahsildar or sheristadar. It is merely one open verandah, a small portion being railed off for a treasury. Even within this verandah the accommodation for the clerks is insufficient and quite unsuitable. The building is situated in a very small enclosure and is in consequence so inconveniently crowded by persons having business at the cutcherry (kurnams, village servants, &c), that the work of the clerks is much impeded. The record-room also is most inconveniently small. The racks are therefore placed so close to one another, that it is difficult for one to move between them. Want of space is greatly felt. I consider the present building is very unsuitable, and I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to address the Government for the construction of a taluk office on the standard plan at Cuddapah. There is a very good site for such a building available quite close to the new Collector's cutcherry.

RESOLUTION—dated 15th December 1887, No. 868.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. BENSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Order thereon, 24th January 1888, No. 528.

The Government approve of the Collector's proposal, the question of the preparation of a plan and estimate for a new building, and the provision of funds therefor, will be considered in the Public Works Dept.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

True Extract

A. Allnutt
Under Secy. to Govt.

To The Comrs. of Land Revs.

Ref. 4

000—13-2-86.

DEPARTMENT.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 2nd June 1886, No. 487.

JUNE.

Twenty-five and Fifty-five years' Orders.

Directing that all applications for the exemption of persons from the — shall in future be dealt with in the Financial Department.

2ND JUNE 1886, No. 487, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 15th September 1879, No. 1772, Financial.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that no person whose age exceeds twenty-five years shall in future be admitted into the public service without the previous sanction of Government being obtained for such admission.

G.O., dated 13th June 1885, No. 947, Financial.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that in future, all cases in which it is proposed either to retain, or dispense with, the services of a Government servant on his reaching the age of fifty-five years, shall come before Government.

ORDER—dated 2nd June 1886, No. 487, Financial.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that both the rulings recorded above fall under one of the Financial Codes, and that it is desirable on this account, as well as to secure uniformity of practice, that all applications to Government should be dealt with in the Financial Department. This course will accordingly be adopted in future.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Ref. 4

000—13-2-06.

DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press / Miscellaneous / Routine No. 370, dated 1288 190 .

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
16-12-07	Fin	4807	07		16-1-08	
5-1-09	L	4285	08		29-1-09	
27/6/11	P.W.D	6889				
	M.R.	2237	11		6/3/12	

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials o attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated June, 21st.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 21st June 1886, No. 1557 W.

JUNE.

Twenty-five and Fifty-five Years Orders

Proceedings, Financial Department, directing that all applications in connection with the — shall in future be dealt with in that department, communicated, with remarks, to officers of the Public Works Department.

21st June 1886, No. 1557 W., Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings, Financial Department, dated 2nd June 1886, No. 487.

Order—dated 21st June 1886, No. 1557 W., Public Works.

Communicated to officers of the Public Works Department, with advertence to G.O., No. 2500 W., dated 3rd September 1879, and paragraph 839 of the Public Works Code.

2. Paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 984 W., dated 16th April 1884, will be cancelled, and paragraphs 174 and 839 of the Public Works Code will be amended in accordance with the rule now promulgated. In future the prior sanction of Government to the appointment of men over twenty-five years of age should invariably be applied for.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
To Superintending Engineers.
To the Superintendent of Works, Tank Maintenance Scheme.
" Consulting Architect to Government.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

PWC No 15

No. 40 C of 6-1-1888

Recorded

[illegible] 4.1.88

[illegible] 5/1/88.

From
Lieutt Col J. Pennycuick R.E.
Superintg Engineer 6th Circle

To
The Chief Engineer
P.W.D.
Madras

No. 40 C of 6-1-1888

Dated 28th } December/87
Despd 29th }
Recd 3-1-1888

No. 685 TR
Enclosure None

E

[illegible] 6.1

S.E. VI Circle }
Exe. P.W. [illegible] } D 3/1/88

Reporting that P.M. Parthasarathy Pillay Prestatute temporary Head Draftsman of the Periar Dn has been appointed as a Sub-Overseer 3rd Grade on Rs 25 in the room of Sub-Overseer Venkatrama Iyer deceased but one Devasigamany Pillay has been appointed to act for him while he is on other duty.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Consulting Engineer for Railways.
To Superintending Engineers.
To the Superintendent of Works, Tank Maintenance Scheme.
„ Consulting Architect to Government.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

No. 685 K. | Supg. Engrs Office C: Circle
Trichinopoly 28th December 1887
Despd 29th

From,
Lieut. Col. J. Pennycuick RE
Supg. Engineer C: Circle

To,
The Chief Engineer
(P. W. D.)

Sir,

Under para 168 of the Public Works Code, I have the honor to report that I have appointed P. M. Parthasarathy Pillai, the present temporary Head Draftsman of the Periyar Division Office as a Sub Over-seer 3rd Grade, on Rs 25, in the room of Sub Overseer S. T. Ven-cataramier died on the 6th December 1887, and allowed him to continue in his tem-porary appointment of drafts-man.

H.No/B

P. W. Dept.

No. 368W d/1st Feby/88.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 283. A.G., dated 28th November 1887, forwarding for remarks a proof of the revised form of Inspection Report of Divisional Offices, which it is proposed to issue for the guidance of Superintending Engineers.

In reply I am to forward for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the form in use in the Madras Presidency, which is based on the Government of India form, carefully revised in 1885. A separate sheet has also now been prepared of cuttings from the Madras form, arranged under the heads of classification adopted in the revised proof

PJH 31 Jan

No. 685 W. Supdg. Engrs. Office 6th Circle
Trichinopoly 28th December 1887
Despd 29th

From

Lieut. Col. J. Pennycuick R.E.
Supdg. Engineer 6th Circle

To

The Chief Engineer
P. W. D.

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2

proof of Government of India form; the items being conveniently numbered for ready reference.

The Madras form, it will be observed, provides for answers being given to definite questions, framed so as to secure exact information on the points requiring investigation. This arrangement is, it is thought, attended with greater advantage than that proposed by the Government of India; but the sectional arrangement of the Government of India form is perhaps an improvement on the Madras form.

Attention is invited to the following items of the re-arranged form which are omitted from, or not so definitely indicated, in the Government of India form:- Nos. 2, 4 (second clause), 7 (second and third clauses), 8 to 10, 12 to 17, 18 to 21, 23 to 27, 28 (second clause), 29 (second clause), 31 to 34 and 37 to 43.

On further consideration, it is thought that the marginal * following items of the Madras form (as re-arranged) may be omitted; the points dealt with being left to the audit office and inspecting account officers. Items 1, 2 and 4 of sheet 5 of Government of India form may be similarly dealt with.

* 8. 20, 22. 26, 32. 40 and 41.

Subject to these remarks, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council approves of the proposed form, and considers it suitable for general adoption, with the reservation that Local Governments are at liberty to add to the form should local circumstances so require.

27.1.88

30/1/88

Secd 1/2/88

2nd. I have also appointed one Doraisigamany Mood^r^, a passed candidate for 2nd Class Draftsman and Estimator and Surveyor, to act as Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, (Sub. pro. tem) on Rs 25 in the room of P. M. Parthasarathy Pillai on other duty.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.

[signature]
Lieut. Col. R.E.
Supg. Engineer, 6th Circle

PWC No 15

From

Lieutt Col J. Pennycuick
R.E.
Superintg. Engineer 6th Circle

To,

The Chief Engineer
P.W.D.
Madras

No 40 C of 6-1-1888
C

Recorded.

WCM
4.1.88

JW
5.1.88.

No 40 C of 6-1-1888

Dated 28th }
Despd 29th } December/87
Recd 3-1-1888

No 685 TR

Enclosure none

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E.

O.W.W.
6.1

S.E. VI Circle ✓
Ex P.W.D. ✓

D
3/1/88

Ap written off
Dr

16-12-07 ✓
5-1-09
27-6-11

No 1557 W of 21.6.86
40 C of 6.1.88

No 870 W of 1st February/88

PWC No 854

From

The Supt. Engineer
6th Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer
P.W.D.

Sanctioned,
subject to the usual
conditions as to pension

WCM
30.1.88

30/1/88

No 736 TR.

Dated 21st }
Despd 26th } January/88.
Recd 30 }

No 870 W of 1st February 1888

P. M. Parathasarathy Pillai, sub overseer 3rd grade.

Requests to obtain sanction of Govt. exempting — from 25 years age bar.

With order

S.E. VI Circle ✓
Ex P.W.D. ✓

D
1/2/88

30.1.88
1.2.88

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

6TH CIRCLE.

Kurnoolam the 21st January 1888.

D 26/.

No. 736 T.N.

From J. Ed. Rundall Esquire
M. I. C.E.
The Superintending Engineer,
6th Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department.
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 40C 6-1-88 approving the appointment of P. Sr. Parthasarathy Pillai as Sub-Overseer 3d Grade, I have the honor to report that I learn from the Superintending Engineer's Serial Proje. that P. Sr. Parthasarathy Pillai's date of birth is 1st May 1862. As this man's age is now over 25 years I request that you will be good enough to obtain the necessary orders under para 176 of the P. W. Code.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
J. Rundall
Superintending Engineer VIth Circle

ENCLOSURE.

No. 369 dated 13 February

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

6TH CIRCLE.

Kumbaconum 21st January 1888.

D 26/.

No. 736 T.N.

From J. W. Rundall Esquire
M.S.C.E.
The Superintending Engineer,
6th Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department.
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 40C 6-1-88 approving the appointment of P. N. Parthasarathy Pillai as Sub-Overseer 3rd Grade, I have the honour to report that I learn from the Superintending Engineer's Serial Proceedings that P. N. Parthasarathy Pillai's date of birth is 1st May 1862. As this man's age is now over 25 years I request that you will be good enough to obtain the necessary orders under para 176 of the P. W. Code.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. Rundall
Superintending Engineer VI Circle

ENCLOSURE.

11TH JANUARY 1888, No. 101 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following letter from W. MORGAN, Esq., Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th November 1887, No. 2877:—

I am directed to forward, for the sanction of Government, the accompanying plan, estimates and report for constructing District Munsif's Court-house at Paramakudi, in the district of Madura, at a cost of Rs. 13,400.

2. From the said report it will be seen that the necessity of a Court-house at Paramakudi has been felt and brought to the notice of Government so long back as 1873.

No. 950, Judicial.

Approved and transferred to the Public Works Department.

(By Order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14th December 1887.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Under Secretary to Govt.

ORDER—dated 11th January 1888, No. 101 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 13,400, for constructing a District Munsif's Court-house at Paramakudi, in the Madura district, is sanctioned.

2. A sum of Rs. 1,400 has been provided in G.O., No. $\frac{3471\ W.}{A}$, dated 19th December 1887, for expenditure on the work during the current official year, and the balance of the estimate, Rs. 12,000, has been allotted in the Provincial budget for 1888-89.

3. This sanction has been registered as Provincial, No. 143 W. of 1887-88, and classified as Civil Buildings, Original Works. Register No. 23 W. of 1876-77 is cancelled.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. L. C. BADDELEY, Captain, R.E.,
Under Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, with four enclosures.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with the duplicate general abstract estimate.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. J. Moses.
Spare Copies

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 11th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Jan. 1888, No. 101 W.

JANUARY.

District Munsif's Court-house at Paramakudi, Madura District

Estimate for —, sanctioned.

No. 345/BK.

Office of the Supt Engineer VII Circle
Kumbum 25th January 1888.
D 28/-

From J. W. Rundall Esquire
M. I. C. E.
Superintending Engineer VII Circle
Trichinopoly.

To The Chief Engineer
Public Works Deptt
Madras.

Sir,

G. O. No. 101 W dd 11th January 1888, sanctioning the Estimate for a District Munsiffs' Court house at Paramakudi, in Madura District.

2 I have the honor to state that G.O. No. 3471/A W dated 19th December 187, alluded to in para 2 of the above G.O; in which Rs 1400 are said to have been granted for the work for the current year, has not been received in this Office. I request that a copy may be sent.

3 I would further beg to remark that as this allotment has been granted so late in the year, I consider it very doubtful whether it can be utilised. Tenders must be called for and it will scarcely be possible for the work to be started in the current year. I would therefore

therefore recommend the withdrawal of the amount and its transfer elsewhere.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
I. W. Rundale
Superintending Engineer VI Circle.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

A 992

B

PWC No 860

3471/A W 19/12/87
101 W 11/1/88

From

The Supt. Engineer
6 circle.

To,

The Chief Engineer
P. W. D.

No 345 PW.
Dated 25'
Depd 28' } January/88.
Recd 30 }
No 369 W dated 1st February/88
500

District Munsif's
Court at Paramagudi.

Surrendering
the grant sanctioned for

B

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 369 W

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 1st Feby/88

READ the following

From the Supty. Engineer VI circle. M. C. No: 345 P. W. dy 25th January 1888.

The sum of Rs. 1,400 allotted in G. O. No: 3471/A W dated 19th December 1887 for the District Munsif's court house at Paramakudi, is resumed and credited to the Provincial reserve with the Govt.

Accts
31.1.88

31/1/88

Accepted
1/2/88

To

The Supty. Engr. VI circle with a copy of 3471/A W dy/19-12-87
" Examiner of P. W. Accounts
" Judicial Department

R. S.

W
31/1

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 369 W dated 13 February /88

B W/92

[illegible]

No 992 d/ 24.1.88

Encl: 2

PWC No 745

EXAMINER
No. 631
7 DEC 1887
ENCLOSURES 1
P.W. ACCOUNTS.

To W.

Herewith a Madras form cut up and arranged under the heads of classification adopted in the Govt. of India form, with the corresponding Govt. of India sheet and item numbers entered in red ink.

2. The sectional arrangement, or classification of subjects to be attended to, as adopted in the Govt. of India form seems convenient, but on the other hand, definite questions as given in the Madras form are more likely to secure information on the points on which, so far as can be foreseen, information is likely to be required.

3. A comparison of the Madras form with the Govt. of India form shows that the greater part of the matter provided for in the former is provided—though not always in quite the same terms—in the latter form, but certain questions in the Madras form [illegible] not indicated in the Govt. of [illegible] form at all - see items of the [illegible]s form as now rearranged, No. 2, [illegible]ond clause), 7 (second and third [cl]aus[e]s), 8 to 10, (11 not applicable [illegible] of Madras) 18 to 21, 23 to 27,

Rg 3.12.87

No. 4475C of 6th December [illegible]

To C.

Please favor me with your remarks on the proposed form. The Govt of India will probably wish to make the form applicable to Madras after the details have been approved. It will be necessary therefore to consider what advantage if any it possesses over our own form No M 98

J.C.L.
5/12/87

W

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING

(1)

No. 283 A.G.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General

To

The Secretary
to the Government of Madras
Public Works Department
Calcutta 28th November, 1887.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a proof of the revised form of Inspection Report of Division-al offices, which it is proposed to issue for the guidance of Superintending Engineers, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured, at an early date, with any proposals the improvement of the form that His Excellency Governor may desire to offer.

I have the honor to [illegible]
Sir
Your most Obedie[nt]
~~Coll~~
R. G. Macdonal[d]
Offg: Under Secretary to th[e]

MOD/25/11/87.

ENCLOSURE
7 DEC 87
EXAMINER, P.W. ACCOUNTS

91

1.

PW 986

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

(1)

No. 283 A.G.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General

To

The Secretary
to the Government of Madras
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I have the honor to [illegible]
Sir
Your most Obedie[nt]
~~Coll~~
R. G. Macdonal[d]
Offg: Under Secretary to t[he]

Wro/25/11/87.

No. 399 A.G. P.W.D.

1 A.P. 23/11

NOTES.

Referenee to P. W. D. Code.

Chapter III, paras. 39—43.

1. The Superintending Engineer should inspect each divisional in his circle office at least once a year. The inspections should be more frequent of those divisions in which the Superintending Engineer notices that there is a greater laxity of supervision on the part of the Executive Engineer.

2. The points to be attended to in these inspections are described in the Public Works Department Code, and the report regarding them should be divided, as may be convenient, into separate sections, *e. g.*

(1) Establishment.
(2) Initial Accounts.
(3) Stock and Tools and Plant.
(4) Stock Manufacture.
(5) Other Suspense Accounts.
(6) Register of Works and other Divisional Books.
(7) Estimates.
(8) Contracts.
(9) Control over expenditure and dealings with the Treasury.
(10) Service Books and Office Records generally.
(11) State of Work in the Division.
&c &c.

3. For each of these heads a separate sheet will be printed with brief suggestions as to the most important points that require attention; blank sheets can be added where necessary.

The suggestions are to be treated purely as suggestions, and not as being, on the one hand, compulsory, or on the other, exhaustive.

4. Previous reports should be referred to by the Inspecting Officer, and if it is found that any irregularities therein noticed have not been corrected, the same should be prominently noticed as matters on which instructions have been issued but not attended to. The report should also, as a rule, show briefly what steps have been taken to remedy all defects previously noticed.

5. The report will be forwarded to the Chief Engineer ~~through the Examiner~~.

P. W. D. Form No. 152.

Report of an inspection of the Office of the Executive Engineer, ______ Division, in charge of Mr. ______, Executive Engineer, ____ grade, by ______ Superintending Engineer, ____ Circle.

Date of last inspections—
By Superintending Engineer ______
By Examiner ______
Date of present inspection ______

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

ENCLOSURE
7 DEC 87
ACCOUNTS

P. W. D. Form No. 152.

(1) Establishment. *(1st Ssheet.)*

(1) Names of Executive Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers, and time they have held charge.
(2) Number and convenience of Sub-Divisions, and suitableness of Sub-Divisional Officers to their charges.
(3) General remarks regarding establishment of the division, *e.g.*, as excess or otherwise &c.
(4) Clerical establishment; whether regularly sanctioned and suitable; whether any clerks are employed in excess of sanctions and charged to works.
(5) Works establishment; whether kept within Code orders or not.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's Report on Establishment matters.)

(2) Initial Accounts. *(2nd Sheet.)*

(1) *Measurement Books*;—whether neatly prepared originally and checked in head office with bills.
(2) *Note Books*;—whether regularly written up and filed in the office; also whether they show that works have been thoroughly inspected.
(3) *Sub-Divisional Officers*;—whether disbursers or imprest holders, if latter, whether the amounts are suitable to the work to be done, and if procedure as regards recoupment and carriage and custody of cash is satisfactory and according to orders.
(4) *Cash*;—how often counted by Executive Engineer, whether entries are regularly made of actua l operation, whether in cases of daily labor or otherwise payments are ever entered though not actually made, and whether any other money than the actual balance in the cash book is kept in the chest.
(5) *Payments*;—whether regularly made, and fairly to date, and whether made by cheque to the largest extent possible under the circumstances of the work.
(6) *Contractor's Accounts*;—whether clear and satisfactory, and whether check measurements are occasionally recorded by Executive Engineer in his note-book or elsewhere.

Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above subject.

(3) Stock and Tools and Plant. *(3rd Sheet.)*

(1) *Stock*;—whether existing stock is suitable to the works, and whether the rates are reasonable.
(2) *Old and Useless Stock*;—whether written off and value adjusted.
(3) *Half-yearly Verification of Stock*;—whether made regularly and satisfactorily, date when last made in each sub-division.
(4) *Sales of Stock to Contractors for Works*;—how carried through accounts, whether clearly recorded and satisfactorily adjusted. Any outstandings on this account should be traced, and the probability of ultimate recovery stated.
(5) *Tools and Plant, and Instruments*;—much the same as for stock, *also* whether any action has been taken for the disposal of surplus plant and instruments.
(6) *Unused Tools and Plant, and Instruments*;—whether cared for, cleaned, and regularly inspected.
(7) *Useless and work-out Tools*;—whether properly inspected and condemned.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above).

(4) Stock Manufacture. *(4th Sheet.)*

(1) *Outturn*;—whether properly counted and declared, and rates of outturned materials reasonable.
(2) *Accounts*;—whether closed and balances adjusted at regular intervals.
(3) *Irregularities*;—all irregularities should be brought to notice and the sub-division in which they have occurred.

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EXAMINER, F.W. ACCOUNTS

(4) *Materials used in manufacture ;*—losses or deficiencies in stock should be brought to notice.

(5) *Direct purchase of manufactured articles ;*—whether direct purchases of manufactured articles would be more economical than departmental manufacture.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above.)

(5) Other Suspence Accounts. *(5th Sheet.)*

(1) *Suspense heads ;*—whether this head is improperly made use of and debited with amounts that should be charged off to a final head of account, also whether items are adjusted as promptly as circumstances will admit.

(2) *Accounts ;*—whether due diligence is observed in adjusting all items in the accounts of Miscellaneous Advances, Deposits, Stock Purchases, and Sales, &c.

(3) *Stamped piece work and agreement forms ;*—whether advances outstanding on this account are represented by forms actually existing.

(4) *Contribution Works ;*—whether deposits are received before commencement of work undertaken for private parties.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above.)

(6) Register of Works and other Divisional Books. *(6th Sheet.)*

(1) *Register of Works ;*—whether regularly initialled by Executive Engineer, and variations from sanctioned estimates under Quantities and Rates have been reported sufficiently in audit notes, and whether any action in consequence of such variations is necessary; also whether in the columns "Due to" and "Due from" contractor are unadjusted items which should be adjusted.

(2) *Revised Estimates ;*—whether, in examination of the Register of Works, it is noticed that any works require revised estimates, and if such estimates are under preparation.

(3) *Materials at Site ;*—whether this column in the Register of Works calls for special notice with regard to the correct preparation of accounts, and necessity for the materials, also as to whether the account is in no way confused with materials which are on stock.

(4) *Comparison of Books ;*—the Register of Works might be compared with some selected Day Books to see whether the charges are allocated with due care. The inspection of this Register will suggest many other matters to which the Superintending Engineer's attention might be directed.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above.)

(7) Estimates. *(7th Sheet.)*

(1) *Works in progress without Estimates ;*—these will be discovered on examination of the Register of Works and should be brought to notice, and the reasons of the irregularity investigated.

(2) *Repair Estimates ;*—the files of Repair Estimates should be examined with special reference to the system under which estimates for annual repairs are prepared in the case of canals, embankments, &c., and whether the system is suitable to the work and is arranged methodically.

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EXAMINER, P W ACCOUNTS

P. W. D. Form No. 152.

(3) *Schedules of Rates*;—whether corrected from time to time and kept up to date.
(4) *General Remarks*;—the correctness and care with which estimates are prepared should be noticed, and delays brought to notice and the reasons explained.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's remarks on estimates.)

(8) Contracts. *(8th Sheet.)*

(1) *Contract Deeds and Piece Work Agreements*;—whether properly stamped for all works in progress under those systems.
(2) *Tenders*;—whether properly called for according to rule, and properly recorded when received.
(3) *Form of Contract*;—the one most commonly used in the division should be noticed, and any improvement in procedure suggested.
(4) *Advances to Contractors*;—whether made under proper authority, and whether any are probably irrecoverable.
(5) *Disputed Accounts*;—should be noticed, and main facts briefly stated.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's remarks on contracts.)

(9) Control over expenditure and dealings with the Treasury. *(9th Sheet.)*

(1) *Pass Books*;—whether regularly received from Treasury Officer and checked by Executive Engineer.
(2) *Cheque Books*;—whether in custody of Executive Engineer.
(3) *Register Sanctioned Estimates and Budget Grant*;—whether up to date and regularly posted.
(4) *Register of Liabilities*; ditto ditto

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above.)

(10) Office Records. *(10th Sheet.)*

(1) *Service Books*;whether maintained for all members of the Establishment and whether to date.
(2) *Account Records*;—whether arranged in such a manner as to facilitate reference.
(3) *Useless Records*;—whether any are kept up.
(4) *Plans and Repairs of Buildings*;—whether complete, and shewing funds from which the buildings are maintained.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's report on the above.)

(11) State of Work. *(11th Sheet.)*

Mode in which carried out;—whether by contract, petty contract, piece works, or departmental labour carried out.
Distinction between each mode of work; whether clearly understood and properly accounted for according to each system.
General Remarks.

(Here will follow the Superintending Engineer's Report on the above.)

28(second clause),29(second clause), 31 to 34 and 37 to 43,or are not indicated in equally definite terms see items 12 to 17 of the same form ,but in some cases as for instance items 8,20,22,26,32,40 and 41 of the same form the points may probably be better left to the audit office and inspecting account officers to deal with.

4. Items 1,2 and 4 of sheet 5 of Govt. of India form may also probably be better left to the audit office.

C.