M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1959 Press ~~Mis.~~

360.361

Dated 30 - 10 - ~~19~~ 1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th October 1863.

No. 360. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Educational Department :—

Reviewing the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1862-63. } (Here enter 23rd October 1863, No. 266.)

No. 361. ORDER THEREON, 30th October 1863, No. 1,959.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue for their information and for circulation to the Collectors, whose special attention will be called to paragraph 27 of the Order in the Educational Department above recorded.

(True Extract.)

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Educational Department, No. 266.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read letter* from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Dated 20th July 1863, No. 1,438.)

ORDER THEREON, 23rd October 1863, No. 266.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1862-63.

2. The number of schools connected with the Department at the close of the year was 809, with an attendance of 32,904 pupils. The corresponding numbers on the 30th April 1862 were 733 and 29,194.

3. The Schools are classified as follows:—

1st. With reference to the agency by which they are supported and managed.

	No.	Pupils.
Government Schools	131	9,140
Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	99	1,793
Private Schools which either receive or have received a grant-in-aid	341	15,879
Schools under inspection which have not received grants	238	6,102

2nd. With reference to the standard of instruction.

	No.	Pupils.
Schools in which the standard of instruction is designed to qualify for the University Matriculation Examination...	71	10,168
Schools of the grade of Taluq Schools...	176	8,165
Village Schools.....	550	12,728

4. *University.*—There has been a continued increase in the number of candidates for the Matriculation, and also in the number who passed. Last year, the number of candidates examined was 195, and the number passed 82. This year the corresponding numbers were 252 and 105. Of the passed candidates, 58 were educated in Government Schools, 15 in private Schools, and 32 are entered as being under private tuition.

5. For the B. A. degree examination there were twelve candidates, of whom eight passed; six in the 2nd, and two in the 3rd Class. Of the passed candidates, five were students of the Presidency College, and the other three were persons employed in the Educational Department. Four candidates were examined for the degree of B. L., of whom two passed, both in the 3rd Class. One of these was a Parsee from Bombay, an under-graduate of the University of Bombay.

6. The Senate of the University, following the course taken at Calcutta and Bombay, have instituted a First Examination in Arts, intermediate between the Matriculation and Degree examinations, which all candidates for degrees are in future to pass. Its objects are, 1st, to provide a continuous course of study for the three years which must intervene between the Matriculation examination and the examination for a degree in Arts: and, 2nd, to provide a better guarantee than is afforded by the Matriculation examination, of a fair general education having been imparted to those who go up for degrees in Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering.

7. The regulations for the degree of M. A. have been revised. The most important change is in the rules as to the languages to be brought up by candidates for the degree of M. A. in languages. Under the original rules, candidates for the degree of M. A. in languages were required to take up either Latin and Greek, or English and Arabic, or English and Sanscrit. Under the revised rules, English must be one of the two languages taken up. It appears to the Governor in Council to be questionable whether, as regards students whose vernacular language is English, the new rule is an improvement on the old one.

---

* Printed separately.

8. *Presidency College.*—The progress of the Presidency College appears to have been satisfactory, excepting as regards one branch of study. The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 200, including 44 students belonging to the Law class; of the remainder, 47 were in the Senior Department. As before observed, five out of the eight Bachelors of Arts who took their degrees in February last, went up from the Presidency College; and one of the other three, the Director states, was an old student of that Institution. The branch of study in which the College appears to have been least successful this year—and the same complaint has been made regarding the examinations of former years—is the Vernacular languages. The Director says that the answering of the highest classes in Tamil and Telugu was not sufficiently good, and, in the latter language, was especially unsatisfactory. He adds that this deficiency in Telugu was also apparent in the examination for the B. A. degree. This state of things, while it reflects on the Professor of Vernacular Literature and on the teachers employed under him, seriously detracts from the usefulness of the College. The Governor in Council would wish to be informed what steps the Director has taken, or proposes taking, for rendering the instruction more efficient. The Director's report does not show, nor is it stated by the Principal, how far the advantages of the College are availed of by students from the provinces. Information on this point should be given in future reports; and, in connexion with it, the Government will be glad if Mr. Powell will take into consideration the possibility of devising arrangements for boarding students from the Mofussil at, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the College. The question of providing lodgings for students, appears to have been under consideration at Bombay; and the Director will probably be able to obtain from Mr. Howard some useful suggestions in connexion with it. It is to be feared that until the want here referred to shall have been supplied, the advantages of this useful institution will continue to be almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of the Presidency town.

9. *Training of Teachers.*—The arrangements for the training of teachers appear to be progressing satisfactorily. At the close of the year, 334 students were under training as teachers in the various Normal Schools and classes either supported by Government or under Government inspection. The Governor in Council, however, observes with regret that the report on the Madras Normal School is somewhat less favorable than the reports of former years. The Director states that "scarcely sufficient stress had been laid on the professional education of the pupils." "The black board was not sufficiently used;" and "the vernacular languages were not resorted to" in the teaching, as frequently as they should have been. Moreover, the important, but rudimentary matters of spelling and hand-writing had not been sufficiently attended to. Some of the students, however, are reported to have "exhibited a considerable amount of skill in teaching." There is no more important educational institution in the Presidency—none on which the success of the educational operations of the Government is more dependent—than the Madras Normal School, and nothing should be left undone that may tend to promote its efficiency. It is understood that the Inspector of Normal Schools was instructed by the late Director to inspect it frequently, and not to confine his visits to an annual examination. Mr. Powell will now be requested to report how far these instructions have been carried out.

10. The Normal Schools at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Cannanore appear to be doing well. The two latter are designed to train teachers of a higher grade than those at Vellore and Trichinopoly, and are, practically, the only training schools for teachers for the Telugu country and the Western Coast. Five of the students of the Vizagapatam School secured good places at the University Matriculation examination. Two students from the Trichinopoly School also passed the Matriculation examination; and, adverting to the object of this School which is designed to train teachers for Taluk Schools and elementary vernacular schools, the Director seems to think it questionable whether the students referred to should have been allowed to qualify for the higher standard. On reference, however, to the Inspector's report, it appears that the preparation of these students for the Matriculation examination was a voluntary act on their part; and it is not shown that the ordinary business of the school was neglected by the Head Master, while rendering them such aid as they required in the prosecution of their extra studies. The Governor in Council doubts the expediency of in any way checking extra work of this character, either on the part of Masters or students.

11. *Provincial Schools.*—The Director reports in favorable terms of the Provincial Schools at Bellary, Combaconum and Calicut. When these schools were established, it was intended that they should be eventually raised into Provincial Colleges; and the course of instruction prescribed for them, has been so framed as to provide for their educating up to the standard of the B. A. degree. Hitherto, it has not been possible to form the higher classes requisite for this purpose; the pupils leaving on reaching the standard of the Matriculation examination, some for public employment, and a few to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College. It is probable that the number of pupils who would have been willing to remain for the purpose of going through a more complete course, has been too small to justify the additions that would have been necessary to the staff of teachers; but the original object of these schools should not be lost sight of, and it may be well to consider whether at Combaconum the time has not come for increasing the staff of teachers and carrying out the more complete course of instruction originally proposed. The Governor in Council will give his best consideration to any suggestions the Director of Public Instruction may be prepared to offer on this subject.

12. *Zillah Schools.*—The Zillah Schools seem to be doing fairly, with the exception of that at Rajahmundry, the report on which is by no means satisfactory. This is the oldest of the Zillah schools, and ought to be the most advanced. If its condition does not speedily improve, the Director should consider the expediency of placing it under a more efficient Master.

13. In the Madrasa-i-Azam at Madras, the studies of which correspond to those of a Zillah school, an attempt has been made to push the pupils on more rapidly than their previous attainments warranted. The number* of pupils is large, especially when the indifference, if not hostility, generally manifested by the Mahomedan community to English education, is considered, but the fluctuating character of the attendance is a serious drawback. It appears that of 292 pupils upon the roll on the 30th April 1862, no fewer than 167 left the school during the year.

* 292.

14. *The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools*, a class of school intermediate between the Zillah schools and the Taluq schools, have now increased to nine, established in the towns named in the margin. With the exception of those at Adoni and Pennacondah, the schools appear to be doing well.

Ellore.	Wallajapettah.
Chicacole.	Trippatore.
Anantapur.	Mayaveram.
Adoni.	Chowghaut.
Pennacondah.	

15. *Taluq Schools.*—Sixty-four Taluq Schools were in operation at the close of the year, with an attendance of 3,180 pupils. Grouping them according to Districts, those in the Northern Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna appear to be the most backward; and those in the Coimbatore District, the most efficient. Of individual schools, those at Trivellore and Poonamallee in the Madras District, Trivadi in Tanjore, and Dindigul in Madura appear to be the best.

16. Speaking of schools of this grade in Malabar and South Canara, the Director observes that the progress of education in these Districts is undoubted, though the standard is still low. During the year under review, the number of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk schools of these two Districts rose from 401 to 543, while the percentage of daily attendance advanced from 83 to 87. The increase of numerical strength has gone on continuously from 1858-59, when there were only 199 pupils on the roll, with a percentage of daily attendance of 65. The Director adds that though a portion of the increased strength is due to the opening of new schools, this is by no means the sole cause; since the attendance at the old schools, has generally risen considerably, and has, in some instances, even doubled. The elevation of the standard is also going on, but at a slower rate. These results are satisfactory, and are creditable to the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Garthwaite, who is now engaged in the important but onerous duty of managing the Normal school at Cannanore, and at the same time exercising supervision over the Taluk schools in his Division.

17. *The Hill Schools* in Goomsoor and Chinna Kimedy, seventeen in number (one having been temporarily closed), with an attendance of 555 pupils, or an average of 33 to each school, continue to improve. The standard is still very low, but quite as much has been done as could be expected in schools placed among a population only now emerging from a state of barbarism.

18. *Private Schools.*—The number of private schools under inspection has risen during the past year from 461 schools with an attendance of 18,516 pupils, to 579 schools with an attendance of 21,891 pupils. The expenditure in grants-in-aid was, in round numbers, Rupees 42,000. The number of schools to which aid has been given is entered at 341, with an attendance of 15,879 pupils; but this apparently does not include various schools maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Districts of Cuddapah, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, some of which, it may be presumed, are supported in part by the general grant of Rupees 4,200, which for many years has been made to that Society, in aid of its educational operations, under the designation of a grant to Swartz's Schools. The Governor in Council does not wish to impose any conditions in regard to the continuance of this grant which dates from the beginning of the present century; but he thinks it desirable that it should be applied to certain specified schools, so that the Government may be aware of the exact number and character of the schools aided from the public Treasury. The Director will communicate on the subject with the Committee. In the past, as in former years, the District in which the greatest number of private schools was connected with Government, was Tinnevelly, where there were 270 such schools, the greater number of them being the elementary village schools supported by the Gospel and Church Missionary Societies. In the Coimbatore District 133 schools are now under inspection, of which 58 are in the receipt of grants. The private schools are not classified in the Director's report, nor has he offered any remarks on the general working of the grant-in-aid system during the year. From the accounts given of individual schools and from the returns of the University examinations, it appears that, with the exception of the Church Mission School at Masulipatam, which is evidently the best school in the Northern Districts, the standard is generally lower than in Government schools of the corresponding grades. The elementary Anglo-Vernacular schools which were established a few years ago by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Tinnevelly, and others of apparently a somewhat lower grade, which have been recently started under Native management in a few of the principal towns in the Coimbatore District, appear to be doing well. In the latter District the measures introduced by Lieutenant Colonel Pears for the improvement of the indigenous schools by giving grants to the teachers, regulated with reference to the proficiency of their pupils, are succeeding fairly. The plan is now being tried in North Arcot. It should be extended as soon as possible to one or more other Districts.

Grants-in-aid.

19. *Education Act.*—One of the most important measures of the year is the passing of the Education Act, which, while it is intended primarily to give permanency to the rate schools of the Godavery District, is capable of application to any town or village, the inhabitants of which desire to raise permanent funds for the establishment of new, or the improvement of existing schools, and to avail themselves of the grants-in-aid which the Government are prepared to make for the extension and improvement of education.

20. *Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—The result of the examination of Candidates for certificates as teachers was satisfactory. One hundred and thirty-two Candidate Masters and 8 Candidate Mistresses obtained certificates. Of the former, 41 were qualified for employment in Taluk schools or schools of a higher grade, and 91 as Masters of Village Vernacular schools.

21. In the Proceedings of Government under date the 27th May last, No. 148, the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to revise the grant-in-aid rules with the view mainly of simplifying the system and reducing the number of grades of certificates. It was at the same time determined that the grants should in future equal the amount raised from private sources, instead of being limited to one-half that amount, as provided for in the rules published in 1858. The Government hope to receive the revised rules at an early date. When submitting the draft, the Director will furnish a statement of the grants now given, showing in each case the name of the school, the amount of the monthly grant, and the amount contributed from private sources.

22. The Districts forming the 2nd Educational Division—Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore—call for the special attention of the Director. In each of the Districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, there is but one Government school. In Nellore, if the Yeomiah schools, which will be noticed presently, be omitted, there is no Government school; and only two private schools under inspection both belonging to the Free Church Mission. In

Kurnool the Government Zillah School is the only school under inspection. The Governor in Council is aware that the obstacles which the Inspector of this Division has had to contend with, in the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers and in the indifference of the people to education, have been greater than those experienced in other parts of the country; but it is impossible not to attribute the backward state in which this Division still continues, in some measure, to want of energy on the part of the Inspector of Schools; and this impression is confirmed by a reference to the return of work done by Mr. Fortey during the year under review. It is manifest that when the number of schools is so small, no efforts should be spared to render those which do exist as efficient as possible; and much may be done to stimulate the zeal of the teachers and to correct defects by frequent visits from a competent Inspector. The return above referred to, shows that out of the whole year, only 67 days were spent by Mr. Fortey in inspection; and out of the thirty-two schools under inspection, only five were inspected more than once. His report shows that two, at all events, of the Government schools in the Bellary District—those at Adoni and Pennacondah—stood much in need of frequent inspection, but neither of these schools was visited more than once in the twelve months. It is impossible that education can progress if the work of the Inspector is performed in this perfunctory manner.

23. The Yeomiah Schools, to which reference is made at page 37 of the report, should in future be excluded from the returns, as well as from the Educational Budget. The Yeomiahs are charitable grants made by the former Government, which have been continued by the British Government, and should be charged in the Annual Budget to the head of Charitable Allowances, F VII, to which they properly appertain.

24. The operations of the Department in the publication of School books appear to have been actively carried on. One hundred and thirty-three thousand books were printed at a total cost of Rupees 26,372-3-1. The value of books sold in the various Depôts was Rupees 32,768-1-10. The number of books sold and a list of new books published should be given in future reports.

25. The aggregate expenditure of the Department was Rupees 6,01,107-3-8, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary and Office Establishment of the Director of Public Instruction	43,766	4	2
Inspecting Agency	90,958	7	9
Government Colleges and Schools	3,28,312	10	4
Grants-in-aid of Schools	41,598	9	11
Grants to School Book Societies	2,500	0	0
Public Instruction Press	3,171	15	2
Publication and purchase of School Books, and management of Central Book Depôt	53,644	2	1
University of Madras	10,738	4	0
Educational Buildings	26,415	14	3
Total Rupees	6,01,107	3	8

From the above there has to be deducted the sum of Rupees 42,343 14-11, the amount of school fees paid to the credit of Government in the University of Madras, the Presidency College and Government Normal School and the proceeds of the sale of books, leaving a net expenditure of Rupees 5,58,763-4-9.

University and School fees	Rupees	9,575	13 1
Proceeds of sale of Books	"	32,768	1 10
	Rupees	42,343	14 11

26. The conclusion at which the Governor in Council has arrived from a careful perusal of the Director's report and the reports of the Inspectors, is that, except in the 2nd Division, the progress of the Department has been on the whole satisfactory; and that by a careful and judicious development of the measures now in operation a very decided advance may be hoped for in the course of the next few years. The Government Schools appear to be generally doing well, and, as the Normal Schools increase the supply of competent teachers, their general efficiency will doubtless improve. The incompetent teachers should be gradually weeded out, and their places supplied by trained men. Every consideration must, of course, be shown to men of the former class, who were originally selected as being the best men available, and who may have performed their duties to the best of their

ability. Such of them as are improvable should be sent to a Normal School for the purpose of going through a course of training; receiving a portion of their salaries while under training, and their places being temporarily filled by trained students. With reference to such of the aided schools as have not improved under the operation of the grant-in-aid system, the Director should suggest to the Managers any alterations, either in the system of teaching or in the personnel of the teachers, that may appear to him to be requisite; and should his suggestions not be attended to, he will consider the propriety of withdrawing the grant and establishing a Government School to meet the requirements of the place. Nellore and Mangalore, at both of which places the Government have abstained from establishing schools, are cases in point. In both these towns the private schools have retrograded rather than advanced; and unless something shall be done speedily by the Managers to place them on an efficient footing, measures should be taken by the Director for the establishment of new schools. In the two cases here referred to the grants hitherto given have been very small, in comparison with the amount expended by the Managers of the schools. This is probably in consequence of the teachers employed not being able to qualify for certificates under the grant-in-aid rules; and it may be that certificated teachers could not be procured. In such cases, the Governor in Council would not object to the grant being increased in the shape of a general grant for a limited period, on the Director satisfying himself that such increase would enable the Managers to strengthen their staff of teachers, either by increasing their number or by replacing their present teachers by others who, though not certificated, are shown to be better qualified. Every case of this kind should be carefully looked into and dealt with on its merits.

27. As regards elementary education, all that seems possible is to extend the system now in operation in the Coimbatore District, of bringing the indigenous Schools under inspection, paying the Masters for the results they produce; and, whenever the inhabitants of a town or village may be willing to take advantage of the Education Act recently passed, every facility should be given to them for doing so. In this, as indeed in every branch of our educational operations, there should be free and constant communication between the Educational and the Revenue Officers, who have many opportunities, without resorting to coercive measures, of exercising a very useful influence in promoting a desire for education among the inhabitants of their respective Districts. The Governor in Council has reason to think that this important matter of co-operation between the Officers of the two Departments is not sufficiently attended to. The Revenue Officers, from their local knowledge, have it often in their power to furnish suggestions and information which would be very useful to the Inspectors of Schools; and no Inspector should pass through a District or Division of a District without conferring with the principal Revenue Officers on the state of the schools, and any measures he may have in contemplation for their improvement or extension.

28. It may be advisable to increase the number of Vernacular Normal Schools, or to add to the number of students in those now in operation; and, in connexion with the measures to be adopted for extending education in the 2nd Division, it will be for the Director to consider whether a Normal School should not be established at Bellary or in some other suitable locality in that Division.

29. *Institutions for Special or Professional Education.*—The report on the Medical College will be reviewed separately. Those on the Civil Engineering College and School of Industrial Arts do not call for any particular notice. In regard to the former, the Director should ascertain from time to time from the several Superintending Engineers, what has been the result of the College training in the case of those students who have been placed under them.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Revenue Department.

Pen: 1863 Octr.
Pro: of Govt Fr. Octr.
No. 2569.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt in the Educational Depart.

Dated 23d Octr
Receive 26th 1863.

No. 266

Ordered to be communicated to the Bd of Revenue for their information and for circulation to the Collectors whose special attention will be called to para 24 of the order in the Educational Department above recorded.

Fort St. George
30th Octr 1863.

Copies to the Bd of Revenue with Rc & D No. 266 Dispt 30 Octr/63

No. 1959.

Receiving the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the Official Year 1862/63.

No. 1959-30 Octr

With an order

No. 360 & 361.