

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2774	<u>Press</u> <u>Mis.</u>
414 - 415	
Dated 22 - 11 - 1867.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22nd November 1867.*

No. 414. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Educational Department:—

Reviewing Annual Report on Public Instruction } (Here enter 19th November 1867, No. 361.)
for 1866-67.

No. 415. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1867, No. 2,774.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Revenue Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. H. WILKINSON,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Educational Department, No. 361.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,
19th November 1867.*

Read Report* of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1866-67.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1867, No. 361.

His Excellency the Governor in Council proceeds to review the annual report on public instruction for the official year 1866-67.

2. The number of colleges and schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction on the 31st March 1867 was 1386, with an attendance of 51,188 pupils; the corresponding numbers for the previous official year having been 1261 and 45,056. There was thus an increase of 125 schools and 6062 pupils during the year under review. The increase in the number of schools was entirely in private schools. The number of Government schools was diminished by three; five Government schools having been closed, while only two were opened during the year. There was, however, an increase of 591 pupils in the attendance at Government schools.

3. The following is a classification of the schools with reference to the agency by which they are managed:—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.	
	In 1865-66	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
Government schools.....	109	106	9,434	10,025
Schools supported by a rate, most of which received also grants-in-aid.....	79	95	1,951	2,802
Private schools receiving grants-in-aid.....	696	784	27,351	30,893
Private schools under simple inspection.....	377	401	6,320	7,398

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

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.	
	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
First class schools...	28	31	6,651	8,030
Middle class schools...	237	280	15,821	17,976
Lower class schools...	842	985	16,909	19,510
Girls' schools...	139	75	3,816	3,425
Normal schools...	11	11	1,428	1,619
Schools and colleges for special or professional instruction...	4	4	431	558

* Printed separately.

2 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,*
19th November 1867.

Adverting to an apparent falling off in the number of aided Mission schools in Tinnevely, the Director of Public Instruction explains that it is due merely to mixed schools for boys and girls having been returned for 1866-67 as single institutions, while in the returns for 1865-66 they were reckoned as separate schools. This, it is presumed, accounts for the apparent decrease in the number of girls' schools.

4. The following is a comparative statement of the distribution of the pupils under instruction at the close of the two past years according to race.

Race.	Number at the close of 1865-66.	Number at the close of 1866-67.
Europeans...	410	605
Eurasians...	3,031	3,228
Native Christians...	7,617	7,275
Hindoos...	32,422	38,188
Mahomedans...	1,576	1,822
Total...	45,056	51,118

The Inspecting Agency employed at the close of each of the two years was as follows:—

	30th April 1866.	31st March 1867.
Inspectors of Schools...	5	5
Deputy Inspectors of Schools...	15	16
Inspecting Schoolmasters...	8	9
Superintendent of Hill Schools...	1	1
Total...	29	31

The aggregate expenditure was Rupees 7,32,165-2-4 distributed as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges...	30,949	0	3
Inspection and its subsidiary charges...	92,546	5	4
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under "Direction" or "Inspection"...	6,08,669	12	9
Of the last mentioned sum, Rupees 4,92,579-3-11 were disbursed from Imperial funds, and Rupees 1,16,090-8-10 from local funds.			

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The expenditure may be further classified as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Direction...	30,949	0	3
Inspection...	92,546	5	4
Government colleges and schools...	3,07,786	5	5
Grants in aid of the current expenses of private schools...	1,21,271	14	5
Grant to the Madras School Book Society...	2,000	0	0
Public Instruction Press...	2,156	5	7
Preparation and purchase of school books...	34,730	2	11
Central Book Depot...	4,548	0	0
University of Madras...	20,086	7	7

Expenditure from Educational Building Fund.	Building grants to Government Schools...	75,978	4	10
School Fee Fund.	Charges in Government schools borne by school fees...	40,042	4	0
Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Do. do. by donations and subscriptions...	70	0	0
		7,32,165	2	4

Deduct University fees paid to

the credit of Government ...	8,185	0	0
School fees do. do...	6,224	11	3
Proceeds of sale of books...	27,069	13	9
	41,479	9	0

Net expenditure... 6,90,685 9 4

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

	Number of candidates examined.	Number of passed candidates.		Total passed.
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
Matriculation Examination...	895	142	164	306
First Examination in Arts...	250	57	59	116
Bachelor of Arts Examination.....	18	11	2	13
Bachelor of Laws Examination.....	10	4	3	7

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

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
<i>Government Institutions.</i>	
Presidency College...	33
Civil Engineering College...	1
Provincial College, Combaconum...	30
Provincial School, Calicut...	10
Do. Bellary...	8
Zillah School, Rajahmundry...	6
Do. Chittoor...	5
Do. Salem...	2
Do. Cuddalore...	2
Do. Madura...	8
Madrisa-i-Azam...	5
Normal School, Madras...	11
Do. Vizagapatam...	6
Do. Vellore...	2
Do. Trichinopoly...	4
Do. Cannanore...	7
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore...	1
Do. Mayaveram...	1
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<i>Private Institutions.</i>	
Church Mission School, Masulipatam...	7
Hindoo School, Masulipatam...	2
Do. Vizagapatam...	2
Free Church Mission School, Madras...	10
Do. Nellore...	1
Doveton College...	6
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	3
Patcheappah's Central Institution, Madras...	16
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens...	8
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah...	4
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary, Madras...	3
Harris' School, Madras...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapet...	2
High School, Bangalore...	7
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore...	8
Do. do. Trichinopoly...	4
Do. do. Negapatam...	1
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery...	2
Vediarpuram Seminary...	4
Sawyerpuram Seminary...	1
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely...	1
Do. Native English School, Palamcottah...	3
Do. College, Cottyam...	1
Do. Training Institution, Palamcottah...	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam...	1
Do. High School, Trichinopoly...	2
Do. Central Institution, Jaffna...	1
Ootacamund Grammar School...	5
Coonoor School...	1

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,—(Continued).

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
<i>Private Institutions.—(Continued).</i>	
Rajah's High School, Poodocottah...	1
Madras Training Institution...	1
London Mission School, Bellary...	2
Do. Madras...	7
High School, Trevandrum...	15
Native Education Institution, Bangalore...	1
German Mission School, Mangalore...	5
Central School, Nursapore...	5
Hindoo School, Cocanada...	2
American Mission School, Madura...	1
Rate School, Mulki...	1
Private tuition...	13
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FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
<i>Government Institutions.</i>	
Presidency College...	33
Provincial College, Combaconum...	13
Provincial School, Bellary...	3
Do. Calicut...	1
Zillah School, Madura...	1
Government Normal School, Madras...	6
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<i>Private Institutions.</i>	
Church Mission Society's School, Masulipatam...	3
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras...	18
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah...	2
Doveton College...	6
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras...	4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore...	2
His Highness the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum...	4
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary...	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	2
Patcheappah's Central Institution, Madras...	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Trichinopoly...	2
Vediarpuram Seminary...	2
High School, Bangalore...	3
Private Tuition...	9
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BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both classes.
Presidency College...	11
Private tuition...	2*
	13

The Director explains that the large number of candidates who presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination is partly due to the fact that the year under review was the last in which the original minimum of one-fourth of the total marks was to be accepted in the English language. Hereafter, no candidate is to be allowed to pass who does not secure one-third of the aggregate marks in this subject. The increase of 77 in the number of passed candidates is satisfactory, and especially in the case of passed candidates from private institutions, which, at the last examination, was for the first time in excess of the number of passed candidates from Government institutions. There has also been a very satisfactory increase in the number of successful candidates at the First Arts Examination, which rose from 76 in 1865-66 to 116 in 1866-67. The Presidency College is, as yet, the only institution which can be said to supply successful candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but it is anticipated that, before very long, the Government Provincial College at Combaconum and the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland at Madras will educate up to the standard of that Degree.

6. *Presidency College.*—The increase in the numerical strength of the Senior Department of the Presidency College, which, at the close of the official year, contained 89 students, against 81 in the preceding year, was less than it otherwise would have been, owing to the advancement of the Provincial School at Combaconum to the grade of a Provincial College. Of the 89 college students, only 40 belonged to Madras and the adjoining district. The remaining 49 came from other districts, the largest numbers being from Tanjore and Malabar. The results of the college examinations were generally satisfactory.

7. *Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.*—The reports on the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges do not call for any special notice.

8. *Government schools of the higher class.*—The Provincial School at Comba-

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.	
Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Combaconum	333
Bellary	207
Calicut.....	365
Total...	905

conum, which has been raised to the grade of a Provincial College, is noticed by the Director with the Provincial Schools, two full years being still required to educate students up to the B. A. standard. It contains 42 students in the Senior Department, and 333 pupils in the School Department. The report on this school is, as usual, very satisfactory. The Provincial School at Bellary appears to be doing fairly. In regard to that at Calicut, although the attendance is good, the

* Of these, one was previously educated at Battersea Training College, and the other at the Madras Normal School.

Director states that the attainments of the pupils are not sufficiently high: he particularly notices deficiencies in the English and Vernacular languages. In the latter subject, which was unfavorably noticed in the report for 1865-66, there seems to have been little or no improvement during the past year. At Mangalore, a Provincial School has been lately established, but is still in an undeveloped state.

9. *Zillah Schools.*—Of the Zillah Schools, those at Chittoor and Madura appear

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Berhampore.....	179
Rajahmundry.....	196
Kurnool.....	83
Cuddapah.....	189
Cuddalore.....	189
Chittoor.....	341
Salem.....	250
Madura.....	279
Madrasa-i-Azam	323
Total...	2059

to have been the most successful. The report on the Cuddalore School is again very unfavorable. The school at Berhampore suffered much from the famine, and those at Rajahmundry and Kurnool from out-breaks of cholera, which occurred at both stations in July and August last year: the Head Master of the Kurnool School, Mr. Greathurst, a zealous and efficient teacher, was carried off by

the disease. It appears that, with the exception of the districts of Nellore and Coimbatore, every district in the Presidency is now provided with a school ranked in the higher class, or, in other words, which has a staff of teachers competent to educate pupils up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination. There are 10 such schools in the Madras District, three in Tanjore, two in Trichinopoly, two in Malabar, and two in the Kistna District; in the remaining Districts, except Nellore and Coimbatore, one each. The Director should impress upon the Managers of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the two stations last mentioned, the necessity of making every effort in their power to raise the standard of those schools, and should point out to them the best mode of doing so, assuring them of the largest amount of aid which it is open to them to obtain under the grant-in-aid rules. It is observed that, during the year under review, the Government grant-in-aid to the Free Church Mission School at Nellore amounted to only Rupees 987-13-4, while the aggregate expenditure was Rupees 4535. The Director will ascertain and report what circumstances prevented the managers from obtaining a larger proportion of Government aid.

10. *Private Institutions of the first class.*—Of private institutions of the first class, the Church Missionary Society's School at Masulipatam, the Central School of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission at Madras, the Doveton Protestant College, and the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore, deserve special mention. Of the first of these, the Inspector remarks that "it is in better working order than it was last year, and promises, under the able superintendence of the present Principal, to reach a higher state of efficiency than it has ever previously attained." Three students from this institution passed the First Examination in Arts, and seven the Matriculation Examination. The Free Church Institution at Madras has made considerable progress: eighteen of its students passed the First Arts Examination, and two the Matriculation Examination. It is now the largest school in the Presidency, containing at the close of the year 737 pupils on the rolls, with an average attendance of 668. The establishment of a first class school at Palghaut, supported partly

by a rate levied under the Madras Education Act, and partly by a Government grant-in-aid, with a roll of 409 pupils, is an important and interesting event in the educational progress of the year.

11. *Middle class schools.*—The returns show a satisfactory increase in the number of middle class schools, which now number 280, with an attendance of 17,976 pupils. The increase in the number of schools, amounting to 45, is distributed

Trichinopoly.	Nellore.
Tanjore.	Cuddapah.
Salem.	Kisna.
North Arcot.	Godavery.
South Arcot.	Vizagapatam.
Madras.	Ganjam.

over the twelve districts noted in the margin, the greatest number of new schools being in the South Arcot district, where thirteen new middle class schools were established or brought under in-

spection during the year. Of these, eight are rate-schools, established under the provisions of the Education Act. The Government schools of the middle class appear, in most districts, to be doing fairly. Their number has not increased. Indeed, as has been already observed, the aggregate number of Government schools was less by three than in the preceding year. In regard to Ganjam, where the taluq schools are still in a backward condition, both as regards the numbers in attendance and the attainments of the pupils, the Acting Inspector of Schools suggests the expediency of employing a larger number of Uriyas in the Public Service, with the view of affording a stimulus to the education of that race. Mr. Grigg states that, at present, the Uriyas, who form a third of the population of the district, are practically excluded from the Public Service. The Government have no doubt that the comparative paucity of Uriya employes in Government employment is mainly, if not entirely, attributable to the educational deficiencies of the Uriyas. The remarks of the Acting Inspector will, however, be referred to the Collector and to the Civil and Session Judge, for any observations they may have to offer on the subject.

12. The Government notice with satisfaction the enlightened efforts which the Maharajah of Vizianagram is making to raise the standard of the Samasthanum School. They regret to learn that the Zemindar and Dewan of Bobbili have not manifested a similar interest in the progress of education in that Zemindary. The interest evinced by the Zemindars of Juggunpettah and Pittapur and Mundasa in the schools in their respective Zemindaries is very creditable to them.

13. *Schools of the lower class.*—The number of schools of the lower class, connected with the Department, has risen from 812, with an attendance of 16,909 pupils, to 985, with an attendance of 19,510 pupils. Under the head of "Female Schools," most of which would come under the designation of "Lower Class Schools," there has been an apparent decrease of 64 schools and 391 pupils; but this decrease, as has been already remarked, is rather apparent than real, the returns furnished for the year under review having enabled the Director to separate purely girls' schools from schools with a mixed attendance of boys and girls. It appears that, besides the 75 schools for females alone, there are 118 schools with a mixed attendance, the girls therein numbering 1213.

14. The increase in the number of elementary schools under inspection is almost entirely attributable to the extension of the scheme for improving indigenous schools on the payment-for-results system, which is making rapid progress in

the districts of Coimbatore and Nellore. It was directed some time ago that this system should be applied to every district in the Presidency, and with this view application has been made to the Supreme Government to sanction an addition to the staff of Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Governor in Council now resolves, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, to authorize the Director to appoint the three additional Deputy Inspectors and 18 Inspecting Schoolmasters proposed in his letter of the 14th August 1866. The salaries of the additional Officers will be fixed at such sums, not exceeding Rupees 100 per mensem in the case of the Deputy Inspectors, and Rupees 35 per mensem in the case of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, as the Director may think proper. It appears from the annual reports of the Inspector of Schools for the 2nd Division, and of the Deputy Inspector in charge of Malabar and Canara, that both those Officers are prepared to introduce the system into their respective divisions as soon as the requisite Agency can be made available. The Director will be good enough in future to insert in his annual report a brief, but comprehensive, review of the working of this system in each district to which it has been applied. Henceforward, the grants will be made in conformity with the revised schedules sanctioned on the 25th ultimo, which will be applicable to all schools aided on the payment-for-results plan.

15. *Normal Schools.*—The report on the Madras Normal School is not more favorable than that of last year. The Principal, however, has resigned since the close of the year, and the Government hope that under the management of the new Principal this important institution will regain the position which it formerly occupied. Until this is the case, it should be inspected frequently by the Inspector of Normal Schools, and occasionally by the Head of the Department. A special report on its condition and progress will be submitted by the Director at the close of the official year. The Normal Schools at Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Cannanore, appear to have done well, especially that at Trichinopoly, the report on which is most favorable. The Normal School at Vizagapatam was less successful, but the Director considers that the comparative ill-success of this school is in a great measure attributable to the weakness of the staff of teachers, and to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements under which the professional training was carried on. The latter defect has been removed by the erection of a commodious building for the institution; and the former, it is hoped, will be remedied at an early date, an application for sanction for a considerable increase to the staff of teachers in the Government Normal schools in the Provinces having been submitted to the Supreme Government some time ago.

16. *Madras Education Act.*—The establishment of schools supported by a rate under the provisions of the Madras Education Act is advancing but slowly. The number had risen from 79 at the close of 1865-66, to 95 at the close of the year under review, but it has since been necessary to close eleven of the schools in the Godavery District, it having been ascertained that the assent of the inhabitants to the application of the Act had not been really voluntary. It is evident that the Act is not well adapted for being successfully applied to small villages, though well suited to large villages and towns in which there are intelligent persons to act as Commissioners.

19th November 1867.

17. *Grant-in-aid System.*—The Government consider the working of the grant-in-aid system during the year under review to have been on the whole fairly satisfactory. The number of aided schools rose from 775 with an attendance of 27,381 pupils, to 879 with an attendance of 38,160 pupils. The grant-in-aid expenditure for the official year, which included only eleven months, was Rupees 1,21,271, which, for twelve months, would give an expenditure of Rupees 1,32,255. Of the schools,

15 were schools of the higher class, with 3657 pupils.

154 were schools of the middle class, with 10,913 „

706 were schools of the lower class, with 20,228 „

4 were normal schools, with 462 „

The expenditure for the eleven months was distributed as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
One college.....	4,845	5	8
Schools of the higher class.....	34,081	15	1
Do. middle class.....	54,037	2	11
Do. lower class.....	17,118	7	0
Female schools.....	4,947	10	5
Normal schools.....	6,171	5	4

The average grants made to schools of the higher class amounted to Rupees 2893 per school; those to middle class schools, to Rupees 351 per school; and those to schools of the lower class, to Rupees 31-5-0 per school—the average expenditure from all sources per school in each case having been as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For schools of the higher class.....	8,647	9	9
Do. middle class.....	1,660	2	7
Do. lower class.....	115	10	6

In a recent order, the Government have called the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the unduly small

Proceedings of Government, 25th October 1867, No. 335.

proportions which, after making every allowance for the fact that the individual

grants to the elementary village schools must necessarily be small, the entire expenditure on elementary education bears to the aggregate grant-in-aid expenditure, and which, in the several grades of schools receiving aid, the Government grant bears to the aggregate expenditure from all sources.

(True Extract).

M. M. M.

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Collector of Ganjam,
„ Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, } with the Report.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Accountant General.
„ Examiner of Claims.

Ed. J. H. Burns.

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