

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., &c., Nos. 825, 826, 19th December 1908.

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Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — in the Madras Presidency for 1907-1908.

26

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

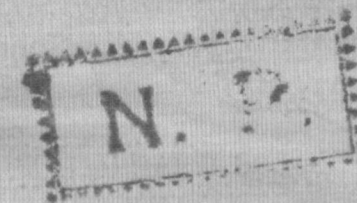
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1908.

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பாதுகாப்புப் பரிஷ-1

செப்பனுவல் பெயர் : கி. பொன்னுன்

செப்பனுவல்தற்காக எடுத்தக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் : 21.12.05

செப்பனிடகு முடித்த நாள் : 106

31.12.05

சுபார்க்கம்
முதல் மு. நி. பா. ஏ.
கையொப்பம்

31.12.05

சுபார்க்கம்
2-ம்-மு. நி. பா. 7.
கையொப்பம்

31.12.05

உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — in the Madras Presidency for 1907-1908.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908.

Order—No. 825, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

The report is submitted by the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., F.R.S., who was in charge of the office only for the latter half of the year, having returned from furlough on the 15th September 1907. Mr. T. T. Logan acted as Director of Public Instruction during the first half of the year. The report is full and clear.

2. The main events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report. One of the most important of these was the introduction of the first instalment of the scheme for reforming Government Training schools under which it is now possible to provide for a thorough course of training for teachers in elementary schools. The old course of instruction was too short and was based on too narrow lines. The reform introduced during the year is intended to remedy these defects. The course has been extended to two years and general studies have been added to training in the art of teaching. At the same time the practising sections of the training schools have been converted into "model schools".

Two inspectorships were added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and proposals for the redistribution of existing circles were sanctioned. These have not been carried into effect, however, as the nominations of the Secretary of State to the new posts have not as yet been received.

A special grant-in-aid of University education was disbursed to the University and was mainly utilized in grants to first and second grade aided colleges to enable them to bring their equipment up to the standard required by the new University Regulations.

Rules for regulating the conduct both of pupils and of teachers in schools and colleges under public management and also in private colleges were issued by Government during the year. The University also framed under the Universities Act a disciplinary regulation which was sanctioned by Government, bringing under the cognizance of the Syndicate misconduct on the part of students in colleges on hostels or of candidates for University examinations; the Syndicate being empowered to punish misconduct by exclusion from the University examinations permanently or for a term or by deprivation of University scholarships.

The very important question of the institution of a School Final examination to be the test independently of the University Matriculation examination of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred towards the end of the year under review by the Government, to a Committee formed of the Director of Public Instruction, departmental officers, and nominees of the Syndicate, the Council of native education and the Missionary Council of aided education.

3. *General statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and private) again increased both in number and attendance, the increase being confined however to public institutions, private institutions having declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions while the improvement introduced into the latter probably resulted in drawing off pupils from private schools. Classified according to management, there was a large accession both to the number and strength of Local Board schools attributable chiefly to the establishment of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special grant of 6 lakhs for primary education. The percentage of male and female pupils under instruction in all institutions to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29.8 and 5.7 to 31.3 and 5.9 respectively. The total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades increased by 50,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, but exclusive of expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education, amounted to 106.91 lakhs against 97.6 in the preceding year. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees. Of the total, 75.85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and special, professional and training institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in the same, and inclusive also of stipends in training schools; while 31.06 lakhs were classed as "indirect" expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This gross expenditure of over a crore was made up of (a) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39.92 lakhs, (b) 5.50 lakhs from Local Funds, (c) 2.34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (d) 32.26 lakhs from fees and (e) other sources 26.89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3.12 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase of 2.02 lakhs under "other sources" is a fair indication that private agencies spent more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which is gratifying. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially in the matter of scientific apparatus. Of the total expenditure from public funds of 23½ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds on such schools.

5. *Secondary and Elementary schools for boys.*—Elementary schools increased both in number and strength, the number being 623 more than in the previous year and the attendance being higher by 54,000. The number of secondary schools for boys fell from 550 to 421 while the attendance declined to 94,600 or about 1,000 less than in the previous year; a result due mainly to reclassification, for the year under review was one of transition and schools which were included in the category of lower secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules became "elementary" under the new rules or were improved into secondary schools as reclassified or ceased to exist if they were unable to conform to the new conditions. The actual number of such schools converted into "elementary" during the year was 58. But the future status of many schools is still undecided. Towards the end of the year the Government temporarily modified rule 47 of the new Educational Rules, which prescribes the conditions under which a pupil may be admitted into a class of a secondary

school. The Government are pleased to note the improvement in the quality of secondary and elementary education which is described in paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report and the steps which have been and are being taken to remedy the defects as regards accommodation and equipment of schools giving such instruction. It is also gratifying to observe that the opening of new Board schools in selected villages, which was carried out mainly from the special assignment of six lakhs for elementary education, has been, in the opinion of the Director, an unqualified success. Out of the special six-lakh grant, 1,639 new elementary schools have been constructed in the three years, ending April 1908, during which the grant has been available, nearly one-half of the number being opened at centres where no school previously existed.

There has been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that with the improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowance to trained teachers in schools under public management and of increased pay to better qualified teachers, the attainments of elementary teachers will make a distinct advance in the near future.

6. *The University and Collegiate education.*—One first-grade Arts college, St. Peter's College at Tanjore, was closed, but otherwise the number of first and second-grade colleges was the same as in the previous year. Out of the special non-recurring grant allotted by the Government of India in aid of University education, grants aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were sanctioned for the first-grade colleges and selected second-grade colleges, and Rs. 2,24,000 were disbursed during the year. The object of these grants was to assist the college authorities in complying with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation and equipment. Of the grants allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were for general purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 for the purchase of physical and chemical apparatus, Rs. 15,000 for natural science equipment, and Rs. 16,000 for maps, appliances and libraries. A grant of one lakh of rupees was also made to the University to be added to the Griffith bequest for a University library.

7. *The training of teachers.*—The number of masters and mistresses who attended Training Schools rose to 2,715, being the very considerable increase over the previous year of 896. The important improvements in the organization, equipment and staff of these schools have been already briefly indicated and are fully described in the report. The increase in attendance was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. There is a large demand for qualified elementary teachers and it is gratifying that the number of certificated elementary teachers rose to 10,349, an increase of 16.6 per cent., but the number is still quite inadequate. A scheme for the establishment of training schools for higher elementary teachers and for the complete reorganization of the existing training schools is now under consideration.

8. *Female education.*—The total number of girls under instruction was 168,700, which showed a further advance. More than half of the number of girls attended mixed schools, intended primarily for boys. Female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond that stage was only 2.4 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction. It is to be regretted that the home educational classes at Coimbatore were not continued and that there has been a consequent fall in the number of pupils taught by the zenana agencies.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools. The establishment of the Government training class for European teachers at Sanawar and the concession as regards travelling allowance to teachers proceeding thither for training will, it is hoped, result in increasing the number of competent masters for these schools.

10. *General remarks.*—The most gratifying features of the year's administration have been the exceptional increase in the number of children receiving elementary instruction, the provision of a large number of new elementary schools in rural areas, the farther reorganization of secondary education on the lines approved in the new Code, and the growth of the expenditure on education till it has now reached more than a crore of rupees.

The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the zeal and energy with which Dr. Bourne and the officers of his department discharged their duties throughout the year.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 826, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 825, 826, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 19TH DECEMBER 1908.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908.*]

There appears to be nothing calling for very special remarks except—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Pages 22 and 20 of the report. | (i) the improvement of training schools and increase in number of teachers under training—paragraphs 78 and 73; |
| (ii) the improvement to be anticipated in University education as the result of special grants given for the purpose; | (iii) the improvement in the quality of secondary education (paragraphs 65 and 163); |
| Pages 14 and 41 of the report. | (iv) the spread of elementary education and the provision of improved accommodation (paragraph 74); and |
| Pages 20 and 21 of volume I of report. | (v) the issue of revised disciplinary regulations. |
| Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report. | |

H. D. TAYLOR—28-10-08.

A draft review dealing with the salient features of the administration during the year 1907-1908 is submitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-11-08.

Draft for approval. I have kept this for a day or two as I could not understand the figures in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the report which are dealt with in paragraph 3 of the draft. Examination has, however, shown that the Director of Public Instruction's figures are correct.

2. The report contains no outstanding features and there has been little to notice in the draft.

C. A. SOUTER—20-11-08.

Now put in type (broad margin) please.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-11-08.

Due with India, dated 1st December 1908.

The draft has been put in type and

H. D. TAYLOR. is submitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—23-11-08.

C. A. SOUTER—24-11-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—24-11-08.

I don't know why the order of the report is departed from and "General statistics" put after "Expenditure" but it is perhaps unimportant. In the paragraph however reviewing the latter, the review would be unintelligible to the ordinary intelligent man in the street who is neither a schoolmaster nor an Educational clerk. The great object to be kept in mind in drawing up the annual reviews of departments is to dwell on points which are specially attracting popular attention and above all to make them intelligible and clear to the class I have referred to.

2. Please explain what is "direct" and what "indirect" expenditure?

3. What also is "net" expenditure from Provincial

G. S. F[ORBES]—26-11-08.

It is submitted that the term "direct" expenditure on Education, means the expenditure on educational institutions, such as, colleges, secondary and elementary schools and special and training schools.

C. A. SOUTER—28-11-08.

The term "indirect expenditure" includes the expenditure incurred on the "University", "Direction", "Inspection", "Scholarships, buildings, furniture, etc., grants" and other * charges—*vide* table (2) on page 44 of the Public Instruction Report, Vol. I.

* Under Miscellaneous.

2. The "net" expenditure from Provincial funds represents the expenditure which actually came out of the Provincial funds, deducting the receipts from fees and other sources, such as, sales at the School of Arts, derived from Government institutions. Cf. the first part of paragraph 15 of the Public Instruction Report for 1907-1908, Vol. I.

C. A. SOUTER—28-11-08.

Then why not make all these points clear in the review.

G. S. F[ORBES].

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-11-08.

As regards Honourable Member's note in the margin of paragraph 3 of the draft it is submitted that both the statement in the draft and the statement in paragraph 14 + Page 54 of Vol. I of Report for 1907-1908. of the report are correct. Last year + Rs. 3,34,399 were given by Provincial to the University, while in 1906-1907 only Rs. 25,580 were given—*vide* at page 74 of Vol. I of report for 1906-1907.

C. A. SOUTER—28-11-08.

Of indirect expenditure one-third is shown as "miscellaneous" (Rs. 11,64,361). Where are the details of these figures? either specifically or generally.

G. S. F[ORBES]—28-11-08.

The sum of Rs. 11,64,361, shown in column 15 of statement 2 on pages 44 and 45 of Volume I of the Public Instruction Report for 1907-1908, as "miscellaneous" under "indirect" expenditure on Education is mainly composed of the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Expenditure on "hostels" and boarding-houses.	8,00,614
(2) Expenditure on private schools, not conforming to the rules of the department	3,34,511
(3) Registration of books	3,264
(4) Purchase of Oriental Manuscripts	3,961
(5) Refunds and Miscellaneous charges	8,913
Total	11,51,263

The balance represents the cost of teachers' certificate and other examinations and other miscellaneous charges, the details of which are not available.

C. A. SOUTER—30-11-08.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—30-11-08.

G.O., No. 810, Educational, dated 3rd December 1907.

G.O., No. 570, Educational, dated 31st August 1907.

The special grants in aid of University expenditure in colleges were not for establishments? but for equipment, accommodation and apparatus—please see paragraph 6 of the draft. Rs. 1 lakh was given to the University for library purposes.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-12-08.

I have recast the third sentence of paragraph 3 to make it intelligible.

Paragraph 4 of draft.—What is meant by ascribing a decline in the number and strength of private institutions to the "improvement in the staff of the latter"? Who would understand what is meant, if it means anything?

In the third sentence of the paragraph "The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to those of school-going age . . . rose, etc.," the reference is not given. Paragraph 6 of the report relates to the strength in institutions of all classes and grades. It is not usual to talk of "boys and girls" in the Engineering College or the Medical College or in Colleges: so I do not know what classes of "institutions" are referred to as having these "boys and girls"?

Paragraph 5.—The effect of Government Order, dated 18th December 1907, should be more fully and clearly set out. The reference to the "latitude in this matter" would be unintelligible to the ordinary reader, or to any one who has not a copy of the Government Order by his side. I have drafted three or four new sentences. The question involved was a subject of much controversy in the Legislative Council and in the newspapers and therefore requires special attention in the review.

I return first 5 paragraphs for clean proof sharp.

G. S. F[ORBES]—2-12-08.

Paragraph 4 of the draft.—The words "the latter" in paragraph 4 of the draft refers to "public institutions," the staff of which, as regards elementary schools at least, has been improved in accordance with the revised standard recommended by the Educational Rules * 81 and 82, thereby leading to greater efficiency as

a result of which pupils have been drawn away from private schools which have not remodelled their staff or increased in efficiency of teaching.

2. The third sentence of paragraph 4 of the draft runs—

"The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to those of school-going age calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29.8 and 5.7 to 31.3 and 5.9, respectively."

The above remark is based on the first part of paragraph 9 of volume I of the Public Instruction Report, page 3, and table (5) on page 94 of volume II. Perhaps

You don't usually talk of a medical student as a scholar?

H.D.T. the words "male and female scholars" may be substituted

for the words "boys and girls" in the above sentence. The statistics given refer to the total number of scholars in all grades of institutions.

G. S. F[ORBES].

Paragraph 6, page 3 of report.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-12-08.

3. A clean copy of the first five paragraphs of the review is submitted.

4. In the penultimate sentence of paragraph 3 of the review, as revised by the Honourable Member, the word "net" has been inserted by the Honourable Member between the words "total" and "expenditure," and the office has been directed to verify. It is submitted that the expenditure to which reference is made in that sentence is the total gross expenditure and not the net expenditure—*vide* the last sentence of paragraph 16 of the report, volume I, page 5.

Please see also table (20) at page 104 of Vol. II of the report.

C. A. SOUTER—4-12-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-12-08.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—4-12-08.

The Director of Public Instruction uses the word "total" to express "gross"—
vide, e.g., the last sentence of paragraph 18 of the report. The details are given at page 104 of volume II in table (20).

Thanks.

G. S. F[ORBES].

C. A. SOUTER—4-12-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-12-08.

No notice has been taken of the School Final examination.

I still find the paragraph on expenditure a hopeless muddle, mainly owing to its indefiniteness and inconsecutiveness and the want of reference for every single statement of fact made in the draft.

The amount of the "increase under Provincial" is said to be 3.11 lakhs, mainly the University grant. But in paragraph 16 of volume I of report there was an increase of a lakh in direct expenditure on Board institutions and of 6 lakhs in aided schools. Was none of these increases from Provincial?

What was the amount of increase under "other sources"? The reason attributed in the draft for it is not given in paragraph 16 of the report, which is the marginal authority quoted in the draft.

What was the total increase under "secondary and elementary schools" and quote authority. The total expenditure was 23½ lakhs from public funds. Do we know what the total altogether was: and the increase in the year? Perhaps not?

What was the number of new elementary schools opened from the special grant and how many have been started from the beginning for that grant.

Paragraph 8 of draft—Female Education.—The draft says that only 4,088 girls carried their education beyond the elementary stage: but paragraph 109 of the report mentions 14,500 girls in girls' secondary schools; and 15,120 including girls in mixed schools. Please explain the apparent discrepancy.

C. A. SOUTER—11-12-08.

From paragraph 110 of the report too there were 10,000 girls in higher grade elementary schools. See also paragraph 113 of the report.

I see there were 5,000 in secondary schools in Madras City alone.

G. S. F[ORBES]—7-12-08.

Honourable Member's query No. (1).—Paragraph 15 of the report gives the total expenditure from Provincial funds on education, both direct and indirect, and the receipts from fees and other sources on account of Government institutions. The total expenditure from Provincial funds in 1907-1908 was Rs. 41,89,088; excluding the Provincial receipts which aggregated Rs. 2,45,241, the net expenditure from Provincial funds was Rs. 39,43,847. The net expenditure in 1906-1907 was Rs. 38,89,732 minus Rs. 2,58,699 or Rs. 36,31,033. The increase as compared with the previous year was thus Rs. 39,43,847 minus Rs. 36,31,033 or Rupees 3,12,814. This increase is explained in paragraph 15 as brought about by the larger expenditure on University.

2. The figure (Rs. 12,78,032) given in paragraph 16 of the report represents the total direct expenditure on Board institutions, of which Rs. 21,614 was met from Provincial revenues. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 47,60,417 on aided schools, Rs. 5,53,975 represents expenditure from Provincial revenues.

Vide columns 9 and 15 on pages 52 and 53 of Vol. I of the report for 1907-1908.

Vide columns 23 and 29 of Vol. I of the report for 1907-1908.

The following statement compares the total expenditure under the above heads and the portion met from Provincial revenues in 1907-1908 and 1906-1907:—

	Total expenditure on Board and Municipal institutions.	Amount met from Provincial funds.	Total expenditure on aided institutions.	Portion met from Provincial.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1906-1907	11,74,866 *	13,427	41,64,107	5,88,675
1907-1908	12,78,032 *	21,614	47,60,417	5,53,975
	Increase	8,187	Decrease	35,600

* These figures exclude money given for school buildings and include subsidies paid to aided schools through Local Boards.

H. D. TAYLOR.

† There was an income of Rs. 3 lakhs in fee income under secondary schools and Rupees 90,000 in subsidies from District Boards—page 53, volume I of report, column 26 (last year, page 73, column 26.)

H. D. TAYLOR.

It will be observed that, while there was an increase of Rs. 8,187 in the expenditure from Provincial funds on Board institutions, Provincial expenditure on aided institutions fell by Rs. 35,600.

3. Honourable Member's query No. (2).—The expenditure under "Other sources" in 1906-1907 was Rs. 24,87,255. The expenditure in 1907-1908 was Rupees 26,88,594—*vide* column 38 of table (4) on page 54 of volume I of the report for 1907-1908. The increase is thus Rs. 2,01,341 or roughly 2.02 lakhs. This figure has been entered in the draft. The authority for the reason for the increase under this head is paragraph 14 of volume I of the report, which was entered against paragraph 3 of the original draft, although unfortunately it was entered a little above this statement. Paragraph 16 is the authority for the later statement in the draft.

RS.
26,88,594
24,87,255
2,01,341

4. Honourable Member's query No. (3).—The total expenditure on secondary and elementary schools from public and private funds in 1907-1908 was Rs. 59,74,613, of which public funds contributed Rs. 23,63,964—*vide* table (20) on page 104 of volume II of the report for 1907-1908. The corresponding figures for 1906-1907 were Rs. 54,69,964—*vide* column 40 on page 74 of volume I of report for 1906-1907—and Rs. 22,04,088—*vide* table (20) on page 104 of volume II of report for 1907-1908. The increase in the total expenditure on "secondary and elementary schools" was thus Rs. 5,04,649.

RS.
28,41,796
31,32,817
59,74,613

Vide column 40 of table (4) on page 54 of Vol. I of report for 1907-1908.

RS.
25,86,633
28,83,331
54,69,964
59,74,613
54,69,964
5,04,649

5. *Honourable Member's query No. (4).*—The following abstract gives the number of elementary schools constructed out of the special grant of 6 lakhs :—

	Total number of new schools constructed.	Number of schools erected.		
		At centres where Board schools already existed.	At centres where aided schools existed.	At centres where no schools existed.
Page 6 of G.O., No. 374, 1905-1906 Educational, dated 15th 1906-1907 May 1908.	964	296	244	404
Paragraph 68 on page 19 of Vol. I of report.	439	166	122	151
1907-1908	238	Details not available.		
Total	1,639	..	..	..

Honourable Member's query No. (5).—The number of girls in secondary schools given in paragraph 109 of the report includes also girls in the elementary classes of the secondary schools. The number 9,788, given in paragraph 110, represents the total number of pupils in 89 higher grade elementary schools, and includes obviously the pupils also in the lower standards of these schools. The figure 4,088 given in the draft was arrived at by adding the number of pupils in secondary schools from the first form upwards as given in the diagram against page 39 of Volume I of the report.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-12-08.

The above figures which I have carefully checked are correct. As to Honourable Member's last query, the fourth class * is the highest in the elementary stage proper of secondary schools. It will be noticed that the vast majority of female pupils is in the four lowest classes.

H.D.T.

C. A. SOUTER—11-12-08.

Do not the figures at the top of page 5 exclude expenditure on school buildings from the special grant of Rs. 6 lakhs?

H. D. TAYLOR—11-12-08.

The total expenditure given in paragraph 2 on page 5 *supra* does not include grants given to Local Boards for construction of elementary school buildings. These grants amounted to—

	RS.
Statement on page 10 of G.O., No. 107, Educational, dated 1st March 1907.	In 1905-1906 5,66,270
Vide annexure on page 7 of G.O., No. 738, Educational, dated 14th November 1906.	In 1906-1907 3,20,960
Vide the annexure on page 4 of G.O., No. 736, Educational, dated 4th November 1907.	In 1907-1908 1,47,590

These grants are not included in the educational expenditure of Local Boards but are included in the Public Works expenditure of the Local Boards under Grant 1 in their accounts.

2. The subsidies to Local Boards and Municipal Councils which amounted to		1906-1907.†	1907-1908.‡	Rs. 8,82,089 and Rs. 10,26,215 in 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 are, however, included in the total expenditure given in the statement at the top of page 5 <i>supra</i> . These amounts really represent Provincial expenditure on education, although they are shown in the accounts under "Adjusting Heads" in the case of Local Boards.
		RS.	RS.	
Local Boards	..	8,23,145	9,69,027	
Municipal Councils	..	58,944	57,188	
Total	..	8,82,089	10,26,215	

† Paragraph 22 on page 6 of Vol. I of Report for 1906-1907.

‡ Paragraph 15 on page 5 of Vol. I of Report for 1907-1908.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—12-12-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-12-08.

I am much obliged to the office for working out these figures.

2. I have struck out from the revised draft the sentence I put in regarding Rule 47 as Dr. Bourne, with whom I have had a talk, thinks it better not to call special attention to it at present, and agitation has completely died down. The modification of Rule 47 is moreover only *temporary* and the educational authorities are reconsidering the whole matter.

3. As to the figures for new schools constructed in 1907-1908 from the 6-lakhs grant, he (Dr. Bourne) thinks nearly all are in centres where no schools now exist. He agrees that the figures for such schools are most important but he did not give them as he formerly did, because a Government order laid down specifically what

Office, please note.

H.D.T.—17-12-08.

information he was to furnish about them. I think the Government order should be reconsidered; please send it up after this issues.

[By-the-bye in the budget notes I saw that Erode Municipality (?) had asked a loan of Rs. 10,000 to construct new elementary schools. Did it ask any aid from the 6-lakh grant? Of course if it is prepared to build there will be more in the grant to build elsewhere. Please reply separately.]

H.D.T.—17-12-08.

G. S. F[ORBES]—16-12-08.

Issue—then take up the other points separately.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-12-08.

[G.O., Nos. 825, 826, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.]

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1908.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 825, 826, 19th December 1908.

*Miss
Vandana
An
BT*

*I suppose the start in
para 4 as to expense
of 8 lakhs on Hostels
is correct. I think
I omitted it myself
as it was astonishing to
hear that I mentioned*

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — in the Madras Presidency for 1907-1908.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908.

Order—No. 825, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

The report is submitted by the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., F.R.S., who was in charge of the office only for the latter half of the year, having returned from furlough on the 15th September 1907. Mr. T. T. Logan acted as Director of Public Instruction during the first half of the year. The report is full and clear.

2. The main events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report. One of the most important of these was the introduction of the first instalment of the scheme for reforming Government Training schools under which it is now possible to provide for a thorough course of training for teachers in elementary schools. The old course of instruction was too short and was based on too narrow lines. The reform introduced during the year is intended to remedy these defects. The course has been extended to two years and general studies have been added to training in the art of teaching. At the same time the practising sections of the training schools have been converted into "model schools".

Two inspectorships were added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and proposals for the redistribution of existing circles were sanctioned. These have not been carried into effect, however, as the nominations of the Secretary of State to the new posts have not as yet been received.

A special grant-in-aid of University education was disbursed to the University and was mainly utilized in grants to first and second grade aided colleges to enable them to bring their equipment up to the standard required by the new University Regulations.

Rules for regulating the conduct both of pupils and of teachers in schools and colleges under public management and also in private colleges were issued by Government during the year. The University also framed under the Universities Act a disciplinary regulation which was sanctioned by Government, bringing under the cognizance of the Syndicate misconduct on the part of students in colleges or hostels or of candidates for University examinations; the Syndicate being empowered to punish misconduct by exclusion from the University examinations permanently or for a term or by deprivation of University scholarships.

The very important question of the institution of a School Final examination to be the test independently of the University Matriculation examination of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred towards the end of the year under review by the Government, to a Committee formed of the Director of Public Instruction, departmental officers, and nominees of the Syndicate, the Council of native education and the Missionary Council of aided education.

3. *General statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and private) again increased both in number and attendance, the increase being confined however to public institutions, private institutions having declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions while the improvement introduced into the latter probably resulted in drawing off pupils from private schools. Classified according to management, there was a large accession both to the number and strength of Local Board schools attributable chiefly to the establishment of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special grant of 6 lakhs for primary education. The percentage of male and female pupils under instruction in all institutions to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29.8 and 5.7 to 31.3 and 5.9 respectively. The total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades increased by 50,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, but exclusive of expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education, amounted to 106.91 lakhs against 97.6 in the preceding year. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees. Of the total, 75.85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and special, professional and training institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in the same, and inclusive also of stipends in training schools; while 31.06 lakhs were classed as "indirect" expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This gross expenditure of over a crore was made up of (a) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39.92 lakhs, (b) 5.50 lakhs from Local Funds, (c) 2.34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (d) 32.26 lakhs from fees and (e) other sources 26.89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3.12 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase of 2.02 lakhs under "other sources" is a fair indication that private agencies spent more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which is gratifying. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially in the matter of scientific apparatus. Of the total expenditure from public funds of 23½ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds on such schools.

5. *Secondary and Elementary schools for boys.*—Elementary schools increased both in number and strength, the number being 623 more than in the previous year and the attendance being higher by 54,000. The number of secondary schools for boys fell from 550 to 421 while the attendance declined to 94,600 or about 1,000 less than in the previous year; a result due mainly to reclassification, for the year under review was one of transition and schools which were included in the category of lower secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules became "elementary" under the new rules or were improved into secondary schools as reclassified or ceased to exist if they were unable to conform to the new conditions. The actual number of such schools converted into "elementary" during the year was 58. But the future status of many schools is still undecided. Towards the end of the year the Government temporarily modified rule 47 of the new Educational Rules, which prescribes the conditions under which a pupil may be admitted into a class of a secondary

school. The Government are pleased to note the improvement in the quality of secondary and elementary education which is described in paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report and the steps which have been and are being taken to remedy the defects as regards accommodation and equipment of schools giving such instruction. It is also gratifying to observe that the opening of new Board schools in selected villages, which was carried out mainly from the special assignment of six lakhs for elementary education, has been, in the opinion of the Director, an unqualified success. Out of the special six-lakh grant, 1,639 new elementary schools have been constructed in the three years, ending April 1908, during which the grant has been available, nearly one-half of the number being opened at centres where no school previously existed.

There has been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that with the improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowance to trained teachers in schools under public management and of increased pay to better qualified teachers, the attainments of elementary teachers will make a distinct advance in the near future.

6. *The University and Collegiate education.*—One first-grade Arts college, St. Peter's College at Tanjore, was closed, but otherwise the number of first and second-grade colleges was the same as in the previous year. Out of the special non-recurring grant allotted by the Government of India in aid of University education, grants aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were sanctioned for the first-grade colleges and selected second-grade colleges, and Rs. 2,24,000 were disbursed during the year. The object of these grants was to assist the college authorities in complying with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation and equipment. Of the grants allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were for general purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 for the purchase of physical and chemical apparatus, Rs. 15,000 for natural science equipment, and Rs. 16,000 for maps, appliances and libraries. A grant of one lakh of rupees was also made to the University to be added to the Griffith bequest for a University library.

7. *The training of teachers.*—The number of masters and mistresses who attended Training Schools rose to 2,715, being the very considerable increase over the previous year of 896. The important improvements in the organization, equipment and staff of these schools have been already briefly indicated and are fully described in the report. The increase in attendance was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. There is a large demand for qualified elementary teachers and it is gratifying that the number of certificated elementary teachers rose to 10,349, an increase of 16.6 per cent., but the number is still quite inadequate. A scheme for the establishment of training schools for higher elementary teachers and for the complete reorganization of the existing training schools is now under consideration.

8. *Female education.*—The total number of girls under instruction was 168,700, which showed a further advance. More than half of the number of girls attended mixed schools, intended primarily for boys. Female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond that stage was only 2.4 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction. It is to be regretted that the home educational classes at Coimbatore were not continued and that there has been a consequent fall in the number of pupils taught by the zenana agencies.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools. The establishment of the Government training class for European teachers at Sanawar and the concession as regards travelling allowance to teachers proceeding thither for training will, it is hoped, result in increasing the number of competent masters for these schools.

10. *General remarks.*—The most gratifying features of the year's administration have been the exceptional increase in the number of children receiving elementary instruction, the provision of a large number of new elementary schools in rural areas, the further reorganization of secondary education on the lines approved in the new Code, and the growth of the expenditure on education till it has now reached more than a crore of rupees.

The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the zeal and energy with which Dr. Bourne and the officers of his department discharged their duties throughout the year.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 826, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.



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No. , EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1908.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908.

Order—No. , Educational, dated December 1908.

The report is submitted by the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., who was in charge of the office only for the latter half of the year, having returned from furlough on the 15th September 1907. Mr. T. T. Logan acted as Director of Public Instruction during the first half of the year. The report is full and clear.

2. Progress of reforms.—The main events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report. The most important of these was the introduction of the first instalment of the scheme for reforming Government Training schools under which it is now possible to provide for a thorough course of training for teachers in elementary schools. The old course of instruction was too short and was based on too narrow lines. The reform introduced during the year is intended to remedy these defects.

The course has been extended to two years and general studies have been added to training in the art of teaching. At the same time the practising sections of the training schools have been converted into "model schools". Two inspectorships were added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and proposals for the redistribution of existing circles were sanctioned. These have not been carried into effect, however, as the nominations of the Secretary of State to the new posts have not as yet been received.

A special grant-in-aid of University education was disbursed to the University and was mainly utilized in grants to first and second grade aided colleges to enable them to bring their equipment up to the standard required by the new University Regulations.

A set of rules for regulating the conduct of pupils and teachers in schools and colleges under public management and also in private colleges was issued by Government during the year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, but exclusive of expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education, amounted to 106.91 lakhs against 97.5 in the preceding year.

Of the total, 75.85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on primary and secondary schools, colleges and training, special and professional schools and institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in such institutions and stipends in training schools; while 31.06 lakhs were classed as indirect expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees.

This gross expenditure was made up of (a) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39.92 lakhs, (b) 5.50 lakhs from Local Funds, (c) 2.34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (d) fees contributed 32.26 lakhs and (e) other sources 26.89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3.11 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase under other sources is a fair indication that private agencies spend more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which, if the statistics are correct, is so far satisfactory. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and to the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially scientific apparatus. Of the total expenditure from public funds of 23.1 lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds.

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Towards the close of the year the important question of the institution of a School final exam. was to be the test, independently of the knowledge of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred to a Committee composed of the D.P.S. departmental officers & nominees of the Government. A serious report against discipline in the Rajamundry College in April 1907 had to be met by the Government. The Council of Education.

Towards the end of the year under review

of

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The University also framed a new set of regulations, bringing under the Government the private schools for the purpose of the regulation of the standards of the candidates for the University. The regulations were passed by the Council of Education. The regulations were passed by the Council of Education. The regulations were passed by the Council of Education.

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To be stitched with the original of Govt. No 5-6815-12-08

2 No. , EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1908. GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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The course has been extended to two years and general studies have been added to training in the art of teaching. At the same time the practising sections of the training schools have been converted into "model schools". Two inspectorships were added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and proposals for the redistribution of existing circles were sanctioned. These have not been carried into effect, however, as the nominations of the Secretary of State to the new posts have not as yet been received.

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Of the total, 75.85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on primary and secondary schools, colleges and training, special and professional schools and institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in such institutions and stipends in training schools; while 31.06 lakhs were classed as indirect expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees. This gross expenditure was made up of (a) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39.92 lakhs, (b) 5.50 lakhs from Local Funds, (c) 2.34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (d) fees contributed 32.26 lakhs and (e) other sources 26.89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3.11 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase under other sources is a fair indication that private agencies spend more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which, if the statistics are correct, is so far satisfactory. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and to the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially scientific apparatus. Of the total net expenditure from public funds of 23 1/2 lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds.

Towards the close of the year the following important question of the institution of a School final exam. was to be the test, independently of the final Matric. exam. of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred to the Govt. by a Committee formed of the D.P.S. departmental officers & nominees of the various schools against discipline in the Rajamundry College in April 1907 had to be met by the Govt. by a Committee of Education.

towards the end of the year under various

The University also framed under the University Act, a Regulation, which was sanctioned by the Government, bringing under the capitation of the University nine hundred candidates being contributed by the Government, the syndicate being empowered to exclude or permanently or for a term or by other means.

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No. 3. EDUCATIONAL. NOVEMBER 1903.
General statistics.—There was a further advance in the total number of institutions (public and private) and in their strength, although private institutions decreased both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions and to the improvement in the staff of the latter. Classified according to management, there was a large accession both to the number and strength of Local Board schools attributable largely to the establishment of a number of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special grant of 6 lakhs for primary education. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29.8 and 5.7 to 31.3 and 5.1 respectively. The total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades increased by 50,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

having
while the introduced into the latter

male & female pupils in all
institutions

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5. Secondary and Elementary schools for boys.—Elementary schools advanced both in number and strength. The number of secondary schools for boys fell from 550 to 421 and their strength from 97,576 to 94,603; a result due mainly to reclassifications for the year under review was one of transition and schools which were included in the category of lower secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules became "elementary" under the new rules or ceased to exist if they were unable or unwilling to conform to the new conditions. But the future status of many schools is still undecided. During the year the Government temporarily modified rule 47 of the new Educational Rules, which prescribes the conditions under which a pupil may be admitted into a class of a secondary school. Under these rules a boy who was attending one of the old lower secondary schools, which would become "elementary" under the new classification, could not on joining a true secondary school, be placed in any circumstances in a higher class than the fourth in which he had moreover to remain for a year, the object being to insure that a boy should embark upon such education upon a sound basis. The enforcement of the rule was found to impose some hardship more especially upon boys who were reading in the old so-called English Lower Secondary schools in the remoter localities—schools which the department found necessary to recognize as affording more than an elementary education, though falling short of the full requirements of the rules. Accordingly the hard and fast lines of rule 47 were relaxed (G.O., No. 841, dated 18th December 1907), and modified so as to leave it to the Headmaster of the Secondary school to decide, subject to revision by the Inspector, the class into which a pupil should be admitted. The improvement in the quality of secondary and elementary education which is described in paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report and the steps which have been and are being taken to remedy the defects in the institutions of this class as regards accommodation and equipment are noted. The Government are pleased to observe that the opening of new Board schools in definitely selected villages which was carried out mainly at the expense of the special assignment of six lakhs made by the Government of India for elementary education has been, in the opinion of Dr. Bourne, an unqualified success.

increased
or by about 1,000 less than in the previous year

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from

There has been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that with the improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowance to trained teachers in schools under public management and of increased pay to better qualified teachers, the attainments of elementary teachers will make a distinct advance in the near future.

The University and

Para. 44 on page 8 of Vol. I of Report

Para. 46 on page 9 of Vol. I of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

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Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

6. Collegiate education. The most noteworthy event under this head was the

opening of one of the first-grade colleges, namely, the St. Peter's College

Tanjore. Out of the special non-recurring grant allotted by the Government of India

in aid of University education, grant aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were sanctioned for

the first-grade colleges and some of the second-grade colleges, and Rs. 2,24,000 were

disbursed during the year. The object of the grant was to assist the college authori-

ties to comply with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation

and equipment, and of the grant allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were devoted to general

purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 to physics and chemistry

apparatus, Rs. 15,000 to natural science, and Rs. 16,000 to maps, appliances and

library. As a result of this liberal aid of the Government of the new University

Regulations, the Government look forward to a distinct advance in collegiate educa-

tion in the near future. A grant of one lakh of rupees was also placed at the disposal

of the University to be added to the Griffith bequest to found a University library.

7. The training of teachers. The Government view with pleasure the considerable

increase from 1,919 to 2,715 in the number of masters and mistresses who attended

training schools, and the improvement in the equipment and staff which has

taken place in these schools. The increase in attendance was particularly marked in

the case of elementary students, the result presumably of the extension of the course

of training to two years. There is a large demand for qualified elementary teachers

and it is gratifying that the number of certificated elementary teachers rose from

9,955 to 10,349, an increase of 16.6 per cent. A scheme for the establishment of training

schools for higher elementary teachers and for the complete reorganization of the

existing training schools is now under the consideration of the Government.

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has been already briefly indicated
have fully described in the report.

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Mistresses. 368 —	394
1819 —	2715

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

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Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

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Para. 78 on page 125 of Report

rose to 2715, being the
considerable increase over the previous
year of 896. The important
improvements in the organization
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but this number is still
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9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary, but it is noted with satisfaction that there was an appreciable decline (from 2 to 5.3 per cent.) in the number of non-European pupils attending these institutions. The Government note that there was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools, and they anticipate that the establishment of the Government training class for European teachers at Sanawar and the concession as regards travelling allowance recently granted by the Government of India to European teachers proceeding to this institution for training, will result in an increase in the number of trained European teachers and will remove gradually the difficulty now experienced in securing competent teachers for this class of institutions.

10. The year has been one of transition but there are evident signs of progress in all directions. When the reforms now under contemplation have been finally introduced, His Excellency in Council looks forward with confidence to a steady increase in the numbers of pupils undergoing instruction and to much improvement in the quality of the teachers and of the education imparted by them.

11. The Governor in Council desire to record his thanks to Dr. Bourne and other officers of the department for the zeal with which they discharged their duties throughout the year.

(True Extract.)

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Surgeon-General.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Registrar, Madras University.
 Editors' Table.

Para. 106 of vol I of Report.
Pages 26 & 27. C 87

vide the diagram against page 39,
of Vol I of Report.

Para. 115 of Vol I of Report - pg 30

1906-1907- 7463
1907-1908- 7037

Ann. 120 g. Reprosh.

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Para. 1209 Report.

General Remarks.

②. includes 299 pupils in the Santa Cruz High School, Colton, Clarendon and European School in 1907-8.

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No. 2, EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1908.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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The very important question of the institution of a School Final examination to be the test independently of the University Matriculation examination of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred towards the end of the year under review by the Government, to a Committee formed of the Director of Public Instruction, departmental officers, and nominees of the Syndicate, the Council of native education and the Missionary Council of aided education.

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3. *General statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and private) again increased both in number and attendance, the increase being confined however to public institutions, private institutions having declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions while the improvement introduced into the latter probably resulted in drawing off pupils from private schools. Classified according to management, there was a large accession both to the number and strength of Local Board schools attributable largely to the establishment of a number of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special grant of 6 lakhs for primary education. The percentage of male and female pupils in all institutions under instruction to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29.8 and 5.7 to 31.3 and 5.9 respectively. The total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades increased by 50,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, but exclusive of expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education, amounted to 106.91 lakhs against 97.5 in the preceding year. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees. Of the total, 75.85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on colleges,

Para. 24 on page 64 of vol. I of the report.

Pages of vol I of the report.

Para. 2(i) on pages 1 of the report
+ G.O. No. 518 Ed. AA.
8.8.07

G.O. No. 212 Ed. F
20.3.08

Para. 2(xi), page 2 of vol I of report
G.O. No. 38 Ed. 16.1.08. N

Para. 2(vii), page 2 of vol I of report
G.O. No. 810 Ed. 3.12.07. T

Para. 3 (iii) of vol I of report, page 2.
G.O. No. 799 Ed. 2.12.07. U

Para. 36, p. 7 of vol I of report
+ G.O. No. 538 Ed. 16.8.07. ZZ

Para. 6 of vol I of report. p. 3

Para. 68 of do p. 19.

Para. 8 of do p. 3

Para. 68 of do pp. 18 & 19

Para. 9 of do p. 3.

Para. 6 of do p. 3.

Para. 14, p. 4 of vol I of report &

Table (2) on pages 44 & 45 of do

* Table (2) on pages 44 & 45 of vol I of report for 1906-07 & para. 21 of the same report.

Para. 44, p. 4 of vol I of report for 1907-08.

primary and secondary schools, and special, professional and training institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in the same, and also stipends in training schools; while \$1.06 lakhs were classed as indirect expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This gross expenditure was made up of (a) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39.92 lakhs, (b) 5.50 lakhs from Local Funds, (c) 2.34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (d) 32.26 lakhs from fees and (e) other sources 26.89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3.11 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase of under "other sources" is a fair indication that private agencies spent more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which, if the statistics are correct, is so far satisfactory. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially in the matter of scientific apparatus. Of the total expenditure from public funds of 23½ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds on such schools.

5. Secondary and Elementary schools for boys.—Elementary schools increased both in number and strength. The number of secondary schools for boys fell from 550 to 421 and the attendance to 94,600 or about 1,000 less than in the previous year; a result due mainly to reclassification, for the year under review was one of transition and schools which were included in the category of lower secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules became "elementary" under the new rules or ceased to exist if they were unable or unwilling to conform to the new conditions. But the future status of many schools is still undecided. Towards the end of the year the Government temporarily modified rule 41 of the new Educational Rules, which prescribes the conditions under which a pupil may be admitted into a class of a secondary school. Under these rules a boy who was attending one of the old lower secondary schools, which would become "elementary" under the new classification, could not on joining a true secondary school, be placed in any circumstances in a higher class than the fourth in which he had moreover to remain for a year, the object being to insure that a boy should embark upon such education upon a sound basis. The enforcement of the rule was found to impose some hardship more especially upon boys who were reading in the old so-called English Lower Secondary schools in the remoter localities—schools which the department found necessary to recognize as affording more than an elementary education, though falling short of the full requirements of the rules. Accordingly the hard and fast lines of rule 47 were relaxed (G.O., No. 841, dated 18th December 1907), and modified so as to leave it to the Headmaster of the Secondary school in all cases to decide, subject to revision by the Inspector, the class into which a pupil should be admitted. The improvement in the quality of secondary and elementary education which is described in paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report and the steps which have been and are being taken to remedy the defects in the institutions of this class as regards accommodation and equipment are noted. The Government are pleased to observe that the opening of new Board schools in definitely selected villages which was carried out mainly from the special assignment of six lakhs for elementary education, has been, in the opinion of Dr. Bourne, an unqualified success.

There has been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that with the improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowance to trained teachers in schools under public management and of increased pay to better qualified teachers, the attainments of elementary teachers will make a distinct advance in the near future.

This is interesting to observe that out of the special six lakh grant, 1,639 new elementary schools have been constructed during the 3 years, ending April 1908, during which the grant has been available, more than one half of the number being opened at centres where no school previously existed.

Table (2), pages 44 + 45 of vol I + Table (99) page 103 of vol II.

* Col. 16 of Table (2), pages 45 of vol I Table (8) on page 66 of vol I vide margin of para. 14 of vol I report, page 4.

Vide working on the margin of para 15 of the report

Vide para. 14 of vol I report for 1907-08

Vide para. 16 of vol I of report, p. 5

+ So. 140 of vol I 25-2-08 - H.

Vide para. 16 of vol I of report, p. 5

Vide para. 14 of vol I - p. 3, second para.

Elementary Schools	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
* 1906-07.	21,379	692,409
1907-08.	22,002	746,343
	623	539,34

Para. 67 of vol I of report for 1907-08

p. 18, + table 67 on page 22 of vol I of report for 1906-07.

Para. 58, vol I of report for 1907-08 - p. 30

Para. 3 (i) of vol I of report, p. 2

So. No. 841 of vol I 18-12-07 - I

Pages 14 to 18 of vol I of report.

Para. 74, page 21 of do

Para. 74, pages 20 + 21 of do

Para. 73, page 20 of do do

So. No. 519 of vol I 5-8-07 - AA.

Rule 83 of the Ed. Rules, 5th Edition

This is also gratifying

2.02 lakhs

para 14 of vol I of report for 1907-08

Vide col. 30 of Table (4) vol I of report for 1907-08.

Page 14

the number being 623 more than in the previous year + the attendance higher by 54,000.

The actual no. of schools converted into elementary during the year was 58.

These improved into secondary schools as described in

I am pleased to note the

Schools giving such instruction.

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Para. 44, p. 8, vol I of report for 1907-08 -
do do do

Para. 46, p. 8, vol I of report for 1907-08 -
also go. 810 Ed. dy 3.12.07 - T

Para. 38, page 74 vol I of report for 1907-08

1 go. No. 570 Ed. dy 31.8.07 - Y

Para. 78 & 83 vol I of report, p. 22 & 23

Para. 2 supra & para 512 & 79 of report, vol I.

Para. 78, p. 22 of vol I of do

vide table 60, page 121 of vol II of report for 1907-08

Table 73, page 125 of vol II of do for 1908-07

Para. 79 of vol I of report for 1907-08

go. 437 Ed. dy 9.7.07

vide para. 106 of report for 1907-08, vol I, p. 27

do do

* The total number of girls in the Secondary stage of instruction, as given in the diagram against p. 39 of vol I of report is 4,088 - which is 2.4 per cent of 168,700.

Para. 115, p. 30 of vol I of report for 1907-08

Para. 116, do do do

Para. 120, p. 31 of do do

do & go. 683 Ed. dy 1.10.08 - W.W.

6. *The University and Collegiate education.*—The first-grade Arts colleges, St. Peter's College at Tanjore was closed, but otherwise the number of first and second-grade colleges was the same as in the previous year. Out of the special non-recurring grant allotted by the Government of India in aid of University education, grants aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were sanctioned for the first-grade colleges and selected second-grade colleges, and Rs. 2,24,000 were disbursed during the year. The object of these grants was to assist the college authorities in complying with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation and equipment. Of the grants allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were for general purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 for the purchase of physical and chemical apparatus, Rs. 15,000 for natural science equipment and Rs. 16,000 for maps, appliances and libraries. A grant of one lakh of rupees was also made to the University to be added to the Griffith bequest to found a University library.

7. *The training of teachers.*—The number of masters and mistresses who attended Training Schools rose to 2,715, being the very considerable increase over the previous year of 896. The important improvement in the organization, equipment and staff of these schools has been already briefly indicated and are fully described in the report. The increase in attendance was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. There is a large demand for qualified elementary teachers and it is gratifying that the number of certificated elementary teachers rose from 10,349, an increase of 16.6 per cent., but the number is still quite inadequate. A scheme for the establishment of training schools for higher elementary teachers and for the complete reorganization of the existing training schools is now under consideration.

8. *Female education.*—The total number of girls under instruction was 168,700, which showed a further advance. More than half of the number of girls attended mixed schools, intended primarily for boys. Female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond that stage was only 2.4 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction. It is to be regretted that the home education classes at Coimbatore were not continued and that there has been a consequent fall in the number of pupils taught by the zenana agencies.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools. The establishment of the Government training class for European teachers at Sanawar and the concession as regards travelling allowance to teachers proceeding thither for training will, it is hoped, result in increasing the number of competent masters for these schools.

10. *General remarks.*—The most important features of the year's administration have been the exceptional increase in the number of children receiving elementary instruction, coincident with the provision of a large number of new schools in rural areas, and the further reorganization of secondary education on the lines approved in the new Code.

11. The Governor in Council desire to record his appreciation of the zeal and energy with which Dr. Paine and the other officers of the department discharged their duties throughout the year.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement

Endorsement No. 826 Ed. dy 19.12.08

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. Taylor
Secretary to Government

gratifying
and the growth of the expenditure on education
till it has now reached more than a
crore of rupees.

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No. , EDUCATIONAL DECEMBER 1908.

Para. 44, p. 8, vol I of report for 1907-08
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Para. 46, p. 89 of do do
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do do do

Para. 38, page 7 of vol I of report for 1907-08
I go. no. 570 Ed. dy 31-8-07
Para. 78 & 83 vol I of report, pp. 22 & 23
Para. 2 supra + para. 212 & 79 of report, vol I
Para. 78, p. 22 of vol I of do
vide table 60, page 121 of vol II of report for 1907-08
table 73, page 125 of vol II of do for 1906-07
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Endorsement

Endorsement No. 825 Ed. dy 19-12-08

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. Taylor
Secretary to Government

Gratifying
and the growth of the expenditure on education
till it has now reached more than a
crore of rupees.

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Report on Public Instruction

Reviewing the — in the Madras Presidency for 1907-08.

31-12-08

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908.

Order—No. 825, Educational, dated 19 December 1908.

The report is submitted by the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., F.R.S., who was in charge of the office only for the latter half of the year, having returned from furlough on the 15th September 1907. Mr. T. T. Logan acted as Director of Public Instruction during the first half of the year. The report is full and clear.

2. The main events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report. One of the most important of these was the introduction of the first instalment of the scheme for reforming Government Training schools under which it is now possible to provide for a thorough course of training for teachers in elementary schools. The old course of instruction was too short and was based on too narrow lines. The reform introduced during the year is intended to remedy these defects. The course has been extended to two years and general studies have been added to training in the art of teaching. At the same time the practising sections of the training schools have been converted into "model schools".

Two inspectorships were added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and proposals for the redistribution of existing circles were sanctioned. These have not been carried into effect, however, as the nominations of the Secretary of State to the new posts have not as yet been received.

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The very important question of the institution of a School Final examination to be the test independently of the University Matriculation examination of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred towards the end of the year under review by the Government, to a Committee formed of the Director of Public Instruction, departmental officers, and nominees of the Syndicate, the Council of native education and the Missionary Council of aided education.

3. *General statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and private) again increased both in number and attendance, the increase being confined however to public institutions, private institutions having declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions while the improvement introduced into the latter probably resulted in drawing off pupils from private schools. Classified according to management, there was a large accession both to the number and strength of Local Board schools attributable chiefly to the establishment of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special grant of 6 lakhs for primary education. The percentage of male and female pupils under instruction in all institutions to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29.8 and 5.7 to 31.3 and 5.9 respectively. The total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades increased by 50,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, but exclusive of expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education, amounted to 106.91 lakhs against 97.6 in the preceding year. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees. Of the total, 75.85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and special, professional and training institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in the same, and inclusive also of stipends in training schools; while 31.06 lakhs were classed as "indirect" expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This gross expenditure of over a crore was made up of (a) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39.92 lakhs, (b) 5.50 lakhs from Local Funds, (c) 2.34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (d) 32.26 lakhs from fees and (e) other sources 26.89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3.12 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase of 2.02 lakhs under "other sources" is a fair indication that private agencies spent more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which is gratifying. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially in the matter of scientific apparatus. Of the total expenditure from public funds of 23½ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds on such schools.

5. *Secondary and Elementary schools for boys.*—Elementary schools increased both in number and strength, the number being 623 more than in the previous year and the attendance being higher by 54,000. The number of secondary schools for boys fell from 550 to 421 while the attendance declined to 94,600 or about 1,000 less than in the previous year; a result due mainly to reclassification, for the year under review secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules became "elementary" under the new rules or were improved into secondary schools as reclassified or ceased to exist if they were unable to conform to the new conditions. The actual number of such schools converted into "elementary" during the year was 58. But the future status of many schools is still undecided. Towards the end of the year the Government temporarily modified rule 47 of the new Educational Rules, which prescribes the conditions under which a pupil may be admitted into a class of a secondary

school. The Government are pleased to note the improvement in the quality of secondary and elementary education which is described in paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report and the steps which have been and are being taken to remedy the defects as regards accommodation and equipment of schools giving such instruction. It is also gratifying to observe that the opening of new Board schools in selected villages, which was carried out mainly from the special assignment of six lakhs for elementary education, has been, in the opinion of the Director, an unqualified success. Out of the special six-lakh grant, 1,639 new elementary schools have been constructed in the three years, ending April 1908, during which the grant has been available, nearly one-half of the number being opened at centres where no school previously existed.

There has been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that with the improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowance to trained teachers in schools under public management and of increased pay to better qualified teachers, the attainments of elementary teachers will make a distinct advance in the near future.

6. *The University and Collegiate education.*—One first-grade Arts college, St. Peter's College at Tanjore, was closed, but otherwise the number of first and second-grade colleges was the same as in the previous year. Out of the special non-recurring grant allotted by the Government of India in aid of University education, grants aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were sanctioned for the first-grade colleges and selected second-grade colleges, and Rs. 2,24,000 were disbursed during the year. The object of these grants was to assist the college authorities in complying with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation and equipment. Of the grants allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were for general purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 for the purchase of physical and chemical apparatus, Rs. 15,000 for natural science equipment, and Rs. 16,000 for maps, appliances and libraries. A grant of one lakh of rupees was also made to the University to be added to the Griffith bequest for a University library.

7. *The training of teachers.*—The number of masters and mistresses who attended Training Schools rose to 2,715, being the very considerable increase over the previous year of 896. The important improvements in the organization, equipment and staff of these schools have been already briefly indicated and are fully described in the report. The increase in attendance was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. There is a large demand for qualified elementary teachers and it is gratifying that the number of certificated elementary teachers rose to 10,349, an increase of 16.6 per cent., but the number is still quite inadequate. A scheme for the establishment of training schools for higher elementary teachers and for the complete reorganization of the existing training schools is now under consideration.

8. *Female education.*—The total number of girls under instruction was 168,700, which showed a further advance. More than half of the number of girls attended mixed schools, intended primarily for boys. Female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond that stage was only 2.4 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction. It is to be regretted that the home educational classes at Coimbatore were not continued and that there has been a consequent fall in the number of pupils taught by the zenana agencies.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools. The establishment of the Government training class for European teachers at Sanawar and the concession as regards travelling allowance to teachers proceeding thither for training will, it is hoped, result in increasing the number of competent masters for these schools.

10. *General remarks.*—The most gratifying features of the year's administration have been the exceptional increase in the number of children receiving elementary instruction, the provision of a large number of new elementary schools in rural areas, the farther reorganization of secondary education on the lines approved in the new Code, and the growth of the expenditure on education till it has now reached more than a crore of rupees.

The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the zeal and energy with which Dr. Bourne and the officers of his department discharged their duties throughout the year.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 825 Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.