

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

32

G.O. No. 31, 11th January 1918

Report on Public Instruction

Reviewing the — for the quinquennium ending with the 31st March 1917.

N. P.

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N. P.

ORIGINAL.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. Nos. 31-32, 11th January 1918

Report on Public Instruction

Reviewing the — for the quinquennium ending with the 31st March 1917.

Order—No. 31, Home (Education), dated 11th January 1918.

The Director of Public Instruction submits his report on the state and progress of education in the Madras Presidency during the quinquennium which ended with the 31st March 1917.

2. The report is very interesting and contains a record of steady and substantial progress in almost every direction. The chief features are clearly summarized in the opening part of the report. The Government have read with special interest the chapter relating to female education ; and the opening of two new colleges for women in Madras will, it is hoped, bring about a steady increase in the supply of qualified female teachers for employment in girls' schools. The progress made in the education of Muhammadans and of the depressed classes was also very gratifying.

3. The Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the officers under him on the successful administration of the department. The thanks of the Government are also due to Mr. R. G. Grieve for the careful manner in which he has compiled the quinquennial report.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, University of Madras.
" Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Revenue Department.

Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 32, Home (Education), dated 11th January 1918.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 31, 32, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 11TH JANUARY 1918

[SUBJECT.—*Report on Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending with
31st March 1917.*]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A copy of the quinquennial report on public instruction in this Presidency together with the connected tables and statistics is submitted to the Secretary for perusal. A note will be prepared and submitted as early as possible.

S.A.—6-11-17.

N.K.—6-11-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—7-11-17.

Please let me have the Government order on the previous report.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-11-17.

Please see G.O. No. 129, dated 12th February 1913.

S.A.—8-11-17.

N.K.—8-11-17.

Office needs orders as to what procedure should be adopted with regard to the review of the present report.

The review of the report for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1907 will be found in G.O. No. 68, Educational, dated 25th January 1908. A similar review was prepared by the office in connexion with the report for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1912; but the then Secretary considered such a review was unnecessary and obtained His Excellency's approval to his proposal to dispense with the routine review. His reasons were given in the notes with G.O. No. 129, Educational, dated 12th February 1913.

For a sample of the annual review on the public instruction report, please see G.O. No. 115, Home (Education), dated 27th January 1917. The *quinquennial* report is more needed by the Government of India for the preparation of the elaborate compilation for an all-India quinquennial report on education.

C.R.—9-11-17.

Do not trouble to prepare a detailed review.

First examine the figures and point out any inaccuracies to the Director's office and get them corrected.

Then mark the salient features of the quinquennium and let me have a draft as on the previous ones.

I should like to see noticed important features of progress noted.

R.R.—10-11-17.

Demi-official—from T. E. MORGAN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 13th November 1917.

His Excellency understands that the Director of Public Instruction's quinquennial report on public instruction has recently been submitted to Government and I am to ask that the report may be dealt with promptly and the Government review issued with as little delay as possible.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

I have already ordered that no detailed review is necessary.

R.R.—14-11-17.

A draft review is submitted for approval.

2. On page 33 of the report there is rather a strong condemnation of the management of secondary schools by local bodies. The statement that provident funds are rare is not accurate—please see paragraph 4 of letter to India, No. 1163, dated 10th September 1917.

3. The description of the development of the Madura Technical Institute on page 52 of the report is taken from G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912, but is mostly out of date. The lines on which the various sections in the institute should be developed have not yet been settled—vide paragraph 3 of Mr. Innes' letter in G.O. No. 1847, dated 29th October 1917.

N.K.—14-12-17.

Draft for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAN—24-12-17.

Please let me have a clean draft as early as possible to-morrow in office.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—2-1-18.

Typed and submitted.

N.K.—3-1-18.

C.R.—3-1-18.

Draft Order.

The Director of Public Instruction submits his report on the state and progress of education in the Madras Presidency during the quinquennium which ended with the 31st March 1917. The report is very interesting and contains a record of substantial progress in all branches. The chief features have been clearly summarized in the opening part of the report. The minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools under public management was raised and increased rates of teaching grants were sanctioned on behalf of trained teachers in aided elementary schools. The list of backward classes eligible for fee concessions was enlarged, and compensation was given to managers of private institutions in respect of the fee income foregone by them in the case of such pupils admitted into secondary schools and colleges. New institutions for the training of teachers were opened and the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants were raised. One additional post of Inspector in the Indian Educational Service was created and temporary additions were made to the subordinate inspecting staff. The rules as regards building grants were made more liberal. Considerable improvement was effected in the accommodation and equipment of schools and a number of new hostels were constructed with the aid of the special grants made by Government. New play grounds were provided both in Madras City and in the mufassal. In the progress of female education the opening of two new arts colleges for women and the establishment of hostels for caste widows in Triplicane and Vizagapatam constitute the principal landmarks. The other important features of the quinquennium are noticed in the following paragraphs.

2. *General statistics of progress.*—There was a satisfactory increase in the number and strength of public institutions; the figures for private institutions however showed a decrease. Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions rose by 16 per cent and their strength by 29.7 per cent as against an increase of 27.1 per cent in the case of the latter in the previous quinquennium. The percentage of male scholars to male population increased from 5.1 in 1911-12, to 6.5 in 1916-17, and that of female scholars to female population from 1.0 to 1.5. The number of scholars studying English rose by 44 per cent over those for 1912. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama pupils under instruction, the percentages of increase being 25 and 67 respectively.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on education excluding the expenditure on special institutions rose by 74 lakhs or 55 per cent. The amount of grants-in-aid paid to institutions under private management rose by 13 lakhs, while the grant paid for elementary schools alone increased by 6.2 lakhs or by 51 per cent. Non-recurring grants amounting to 32 lakhs were paid during the quinquennium.

4. *University and collegiate education.*—With the help of special grants, the University was able to enlarge its functions. Three new professorships in Indian Economics, Indian History and Archaeology and Comparative Philology were created and temporary readers in Dravidian Philology were also appointed. There was considerable activity in the Senate and several proposals were discussed.

Arts colleges.—Four new colleges—two for men and two for women—were opened during the quinquennium. The total number of students in all institutions rose from 4,939 to 7,724 and the number of women students from 46 to 184. A list of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates eligible for admission into colleges is now annually published under the direction of the Syndicate of the University.

Professional colleges.—An Electrical Engineering department was opened in the College of Engineering and an officer in the Indian Educational Service was appointed to be in charge of it. With a view to meet the growing demand for teachers of the collegiate grade, the training college at Rajahmundry was re-opened in July last and provision has also been made as a temporary measure to train a certain number of L.T. Students in the St. Joseph's College at Trichinopoly.

5. *Secondary education.*—There was no appreciable rise in the total number of secondary schools for boys but the number of complete secondary schools having all the six forms increased by 18. The strength of the schools increased by 36,473 or by over 36 per cent and it is reported that schools in some centres are overcrowded. The direct expenditure increased by 13½ lakhs. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 28-1-4 as against Rs. 25-1-3 in the previous quinquennium and the average fee paid by each pupil rose from Rs. 17-13-11 to Rs. 20-12-0. There was a marked improvement in the accommodation and equipment of the schools. New hostels and play grounds were also provided with the help received from Government. The pay of teachers and pandits was improved; and grants are now paid in respect of contributions made by the managers of aided institutions to provident funds established for the benefit of teachers in their schools.

The scheme for the grant of secondary school-leaving certificates worked on the whole successfully. The Board was re-constituted to secure the representation of the University thereon. A system of moderation of marks has been introduced. The syllabus of studies has been lightened to enable students to devote more attention to the study of the vernaculars and classical languages. The Government regret to note that insufficient attention is paid in schools to the study of the subjects included in the 'B' group and they hope that the warning administered by the Director to the headmasters of institutions will have a salutary effect.

The supply of qualified teachers is insufficient to meet the demands. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number employed in secondary schools for boys fell from 67 to 63. Recently, with the aid of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs allotted by the Government of India, the Government have sanctioned the provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers of the collegiate and secondary grades, but further facilities are admittedly needed.

Provision for instruction in manual training of select teachers has been made in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and, since the close of the quinquennium, the Government have sanctioned the opening of manual training centres in the two Government Muhammadan secondary schools in Madras. Proposals for the opening of manual training classes in select training institutions are also under consideration.

Physical culture in schools is being improved and organized under the guidance of Mr. Noelbren, Physical Advisor to Government. The Government recently approved the deputation of select gymnastic instructors for training in Madras. The question of opening a students' club at Madras is also under consideration. In view of the heavy expenditure involved, the medical inspection of schools on a thorough scale has been deferred till normal financial conditions are restored.

The Government have recently approved proposals for giving moral instruction in four select Government secondary schools according to an approved syllabus as an experimental measure. If the experiment succeeds the question of extending the system to other schools will be considered.

Notwithstanding marked progress the demand for seats in secondary schools exceeds the available accommodation and with a view to relieve congestion the Government propose to open new schools. The bulk of the expenditure on the maintenance of secondary schools is met from fees and, with the increasing demands on Government for elementary education, it may be more and more difficult to devote an increasing amount of public funds to secondary education.

6. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys rose by 4,833, the increase being marked in those under the management of local bodies and of teacher-managers. The strength in all the schools rose by 29 per cent. There is however considerable room for further expansion. As stated in the report, 9 per cent of villages having a population of over 2,000 and 19 per cent of villages with population between 1,000 and 2,000 are still unprovided with schools.

The expenditure on the schools increased by about Rs. 21 lakhs, the major portion of which was incurred on Board schools. The amount met from public funds was 72 per cent of the total as against 61 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 4-1-10 to Rs. 4-13-0. Special measures are necessary to secure enough funds for the adequate spread of elementary education and are under consideration.

Notwithstanding an increase in the number of schools having standards above the fourth, the average duration of school life slightly fell during the quinquennium. Various recommendations are detailed in the report which are calculated to improve the existing state of affairs and to secure an increase in the number of pupils in the higher standards, viz., the abolition of the restriction in paragraph 99 of the Madras Educational Rules in regard to the admission into secondary schools of pupils from elementary schools; the appropriation of fees by headmasters in the fourth standards of schools under public management and graduation of capitation grants for aided schools. The above recommendations are under consideration.

The proportion of trained to untrained teachers remained at 33 per cent as in the previous quinquennium. Greater facilities for training are therefore needed. The Government have sanctioned the opening of some additional schools for the training of elementary grade teachers with the aid of the Imperial grant of four lakhs.

Special grants to the extent of 25 lakhs were made to local bodies for the construction of school buildings and during the last three years 1,892 new buildings came into existence. The number of schools that were provided with buildings of their own was however only 41 per cent, as many as 27 per cent of the schools being held in chavadis and in the private dwelling houses of the teacher or the manager.

The subordinate inspecting staff was strengthened with a view to cope with the increase in the number of schools; but the work of inspection in some ranges still continues to be heavy.

7. *Special education.*—As already noted the training schools in the Presidency were re-organized and strengthened at the beginning of the quinquennium. The system of training has been improved to fit teachers more directly for their work. Since the close of the quinquennium, the final examination for the grant of teachers' certificates has been abolished. With a view to attract qualified men to undergo training, the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants were raised. Nearly all the training institutions for masters are now provided with hostels. To meet the growing demand for trained teachers, new institutions were opened in some places and provision was also made to train extra batches of teachers in existing institutions. Notwithstanding the additional facilities thus provided, the supply of trained teachers still continues lamentably insufficient. There was a considerable increase in the strength of the medical schools in the Presidency.

8. *Female education.*—The number of public schools for girls increased by 534, schools under public management mostly contributing to the increase. The strength in all the schools (public and private) rose by 44 per cent. The expenditure on the schools for girls rose by 72 per cent, the portion contributed by public funds amounting to 62 per cent of the total expenditure as against 48 per cent in the previous

quinquennium. In addition to the two new Arts colleges opened for women, there was also an accession of four to the number of secondary schools. The number of scholars in secondary schools rose from 5,495 to 8,121, and the number of caste Hindu girls therein also showed an appreciable increase. There was an increase in the number of trained teachers of the collegiate grade employed in secondary schools; but in elementary schools the percentage of trained teachers decreased at the end of the quinquennium. In many girls' schools, male teachers continued to be employed and to this circumstance is attributable in a measure the lack of improvement in the average duration of the school life of girls. The Director has made various suggestions to secure the desired improvement. The principal recommendations are (1) the opening of additional secondary schools and widows' homes, (2) the provision of additional scholarships, (3) the opening of more training institutions with proper hostel accommodation, (4) an increase in the rates of stipends of students under training, and (5) the improvement of the pay of teachers in girls' schools. These proposals which involve heavy outlay from public funds will receive due consideration as funds become available.

The views of this Government on various proposals relating to female education were communicated to the Government of India at the beginning of 1917 and the orders of that Government are awaited.

9. *European education.*—There was a striking increase in the number of pupils reading in high standards and receiving collegiate education. The total strength of the schools rose from 7,189 to 8,415, the percentage of increase in the high school departments being 31.2. Heavy outlay was incurred all over the Presidency in improving the accommodation and equipment of all types of schools. The opening of St. George's Homes at Kodaikanal and the establishment of a training centre in Madras to afford specialized instruction in domestic economy, manual training, physical training and singing call for special notice.

There was considerable improvement in the number of qualified teachers employed in schools. Since the close of the quinquennium, the Government of India have sanctioned a special grant towards the establishment of a training college for the members of the domiciled community near Ootacamund.

10. *Muhammadian education.*—There was a noteworthy increase both in the number of Muhammadian schools and scholars. The number of schools increased by 16 per cent and their strength by 31 per cent. The number of students in Arts colleges and secondary schools also rose from 96 and 5,507 to 182 and 7,038 respectively. The expenditure on institutions intended for Muhammadans rose from Rs. 4-84 to Rs. 8-20 lakhs and of the latter amount 68 per cent was met from public funds.

Considerable improvements were effected with the aid of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned during the quinquennium. The inspecting agency was improved by the employment of five additional sub-assistant inspectors in place of 14 supervisors of schools: two new secondary schools were opened and extra scholarships were provided for Muhammadian students in colleges, secondary and elementary schools; Urdu munshis were appointed in a number of secondary schools and the number of training schools for Muhammadian masters increased from two to four.

The number of schools for girls increased by 23 and their strength by about 3,600. Since the close of the quinquennium, the model school attached to the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, has been raised to the secondary grade as an experimental measure; and further proposals for the provision of additional facilities for the collegiate and secondary education of Muhammadian pupils are under the consideration of Government.

11. *Education of backward and other special classes.*—The institutions intended for Panchamas increased by 50 per cent and their strength by 57 per cent. The total number of Panchama pupils in all institutions however increased by 67 per cent. The number of pupils in secondary schools rose from 280 to 713. The expenditure on special schools increased by 2-66 lakhs, and the amount met from the public funds was 55 per cent of the total expenditure.

In the Agency tracts, new training and sessional schools were opened for the training of pupils belonging to the hill tribes and the number of scholarships awarded in the Agency schools was also largely increased.

Since the close of the quinquennium, the Government have approved the proposals of the Director for the provision of additional facilities for the training of defective children in the schools at Palamcottah.

12. *Future developments.*—Among the several schemes for further development of education that are under active consideration, the re-organization of the inspecting agency, the further improvement of the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools and an increase in the output of trained teachers stand out prominent. But the chief problem that is engaging the anxious attention of the Government is the adequate provision of elementary education to the masses.

13. The progress made in education during the period under review has been steady and gratifying; and the Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the officers under him on the successful administration of the department.

N.K.—14-12-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-12-17.

Notwithstanding the remarks in the Notes to G.O. No. 129, dated 12th February 1913, I have attempted to draft a review giving prominence to the salient features of progress in the quinquennium. The period synchronizes more or less with His Excellency's tenure of office and the several paragraphs in the draft will afford an opportunity for His Excellency to note how far the progress hitherto has been sound in quantity and quality, and to indicate what the future lines of progress should be. The draft as thus amplified will be a valuable record.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-1-18.

While agreeing that there is something to be said for a review on the more elaborate scale which the Secretary contemplates and grateful to him for the trouble he has taken to marshal the material for this purpose, His Excellency thinks that it would be a mistake to depart from the precedent of 1913. In the first place no such review could take the place of the quinquennial report itself or of the general summary which it contains, and it is not unreasonable to expect those who desire to criticize past results to go to the quinquennial review itself in which they are fully recorded. In the second place it is unnecessary in connexion with this review which is designed for certain specific purposes to give assurances that we hope for further progress and are taking measures to that end or to forecast developments which will in their turn come under review five years hence. A review which dealt with them adequately would be both unwieldy and inappropriate.

His Excellency would therefore prefer a brief review on the lines of the previous one. He would also add a word of thanks to the compiler of the review for the careful manner in which he has executed his task.

(By order)

Redraft.

Draft submitted.

N.K.—8-1-18.

Issue.

T. E. MOIR—5-1-18.

R.R.—7-1-18.

C.R.—8-1-18.

R.R.—9-1-18.

P[ENTLAND]—10-1-18.

R.R.—11-1-18.

[G.O. Nos. 31, 32, Home (Education), dated 11th January 1918.]

Report on Public Instruction

Reviewing the ——— for the quinquennium ending with the 31.03 March 1917

Read again G.O. No.

dated

Read also:-

C.No.1343.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.8920 dated the 23rd October 1917.

ORDER. No. 31 dated

11/1/18

Press.

The D.P.I. submits his report on the state and progress of education in the Madras Presidency during the quinquennium which ended with the 31st March 1917.

2. The report is very interesting and contains a record of steady and substantial progress in almost every direction. The chief features are clearly summarised in the opening part of the report. The Government have read with special interest the chapter relating to female education; and the opening of two new colleges for women in Madras will, it is hoped, bring about a steady increase in the supply of qualified female teachers for employment in girls' schools. The progress made in the education of ---

Muhammadans and of the depressed classes was also very gratifying.

3. The Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the officers under him on the successful administration of the department. The thanks of the Government are also due to Mr. R. G. Greave for the careful manner in which he has compiled the quinquennial report.

Endorsement No. 32 dated 11-1-18

Copy to the Government of India,
Department of Education.

To the D. P. I. :
 " " Surgeon-General.
 " " Accountant-General.
 " " Registrar, University
 " " of Madras.
 " " Officer in charge of the
 " " Dept. of Industries.
 " " L & M Department.
 " " Revenue Dept.

Editors Table.

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT

Scott. II-10 (b)-12-1-15

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1343, From the D.P.I. C. No. 8920, dated 23rd October 1917.

” ” ” ” , ? ” 191

191

No. _____, dated _____ 191

Draft ORDER
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the fee income foregone by them in the case of such pupils admitted into secondary schools and colleges. New institutions for the training of teachers were opened and the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants were raised. One additional post of Inspector in the Indian Educational Service to be in charge of South Kanara, Bangalore and Coorg was created and temporary additions were made to the subordinate inspecting staff. The rules as regards building grants were made more liberal. Considerable improvement was effected in the accommodation and equipment of schools and a number of new hostels were constructed with the aid of the special grants made by Government. New play grounds were provided both in Madras City and in the mufassal. In the progress of female education the opening of two new arts colleges for women and the establishment of hostels for caste widows in Triplicane and Vizagapatam constitute the principal landmarks. The other important features of the quinquennium are noticed in the following paragraphs.

2. General statistics of progress.

There was a satisfactory increase in the number and strength of public institutions; the figures for private institutions however showed a decrease. Taking public and private institutions together, the number of

institutions rose by 16 per cent and their strength by 29.7 per cent as against an increase of 27.1 per cent in the case of the latter in the previous quinquennium. The percentage of male scholars to male population increased from 5.1 1911-12 to 6.5 in 1916-17 and that of female scholars to female population from 1.0 to 1.5. The number of scholars studying English rose by 44 per cent over those for 1912. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammedan and Panchama pupils under instruction, the percentages of increase being 25 and 67 respectively.

3. Expenditure.

The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on education excluding the expenditure on special institutions rose by 74 lakhs or 55 per cent. The amount of grants-in-aid paid to institutions under private management rose by 13 lakhs, while the grant paid for elementary schools alone increased by 6.2 lakhs or by 51 per cent. Non-recurring grants amounting to 32 lakhs were paid during the quinquennium.

4. University and Collegiate Education.

With the help of special grants, the University was able to enlarge its functions. Three new professorships in Indian Economics, Indian History and Archaeology and Comparative Philology were created and temporary readers in Dravidian philology were also appointed. There was considerable activity in the Senate and several proposals were discussed.

Arts Colleges.

Four new colleges - two for men and

two for women were opened during the quinquennium. The total number of students in all institutions rose from 4939 to 7724 and the number of women students from 46 to 184. A list of holders of secondary school leaving certificates eligible for admission into colleges is now annually published under the direction of the Syndicate of the University.

Professional Colleges.

An Electrical Engineering Department was opened in the College of Engineering and an officer in the Indian Educational Service was appointed to be in charge of it. With a view to meet the growing demand for teachers of the Collegiate grade, the training college at Rejahmundry was re-opened in July 1911 and provision has also been made as a temporary measure to train a certain number of L.T. students in the St. Joseph's College at Trichinopoly.

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improved; and grants are now paid in respect of contributions made by the managers of aided institutions to provident funds established for the benefit of teachers in their schools.

The scheme for the grant of secondary school-leaving certificates worked on the whole successfully. The Board was reconstituted to secure the representation of the University thereon. A system of moderation of marks has been introduced. The syllabus of studies has been lightened to enable students to devote more attention to the study of the vernaculars and classical languages. The Government regret that insufficient attention is paid in schools to the study of the subjects included in the 'B' group and they hope that the warning administered by the Director to the headmasters of institutions will have a salutary effect.

The supply of qualified teachers is insufficient to meet the demands. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number employed in secondary schools for boys fell from 67 to 63. Recently, with the aid of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs allotted by the Government of India, the Government have sanctioned the provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers of the collegiate and secondary grades, but further facilities are admittedly needed.

Provision for instruction in manual training of select teachers has been made in the Teachers' College, Saidpet and, since the close of the quinquennium, the Government have sanctioned the opening of manual training centres in the two Government Muhammeden secondary schools in Madras. Proposals for the

opening of manual training classes in select training institutions are also under consideration.

Physical culture in schools is being improved and organised under the guidance of Mr. Noehren, Physical Adviser to Government. The Government recently approved the deputation of select gymnastic instructors for training in Madras. The question of opening a students' club at Madras is also under consideration. In view of the heavy expenditure involved, the medical inspection of schools on a thorough scale has been deferred till normal financial conditions are restored.

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6. Elementary education.

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and of teacher-managers. The strength in all the schools rose by 29 per cent. There is however considerable room for further expansion as stated in the report, 9 per cent of villages having a population of over 2000 and 19 per cent of villages with population between 1000 and 2000 are still unprovided with schools.

The expenditure on the schools increased by about Rs 21 lakhs, the major portion of which was incurred on Board schools. The amount met from public funds was 72 per cent of the total as against 61 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs 4-1-10 to Rs 4-13-0. Special measures are necessary to secure enough funds for the adequate spread of elementary education and are under consideration.

Notwithstanding an increase in the number of schools having standards above the fourth, the average duration of school life slightly fell during the quinquennium. Various recommendations are detailed in the report which are calculated to improve the existing state of affairs and to secure an increase in the number of pupils in the higher standards viz the abolition of the restriction in para.99 of the Madras Educational Rules in regard to the admission into secondary schools of pupils from elementary schools; the appropriation of fees by headmasters in the fourth standards of schools under public management and graduation of capitation grants for aided schools. The above recommendations are under consideration.

The proportion of trained to untrained teachers remained at 33 per cent as in the previous quinquennium. Greater facilities for

training are therefore needed. The Government have sanctioned the opening of some additional schools for the training of elementary grade teachers with the aid of the Imperial grant of four lakhs.

Special grants to the extent of 25 lakhs were made to local bodies for the construction of school buildings and during the last three years 1892 new buildings came into existence. The number of schools that were provided with buildings of their own was however only 41 per cent, as many as 27 per cent of the schools being held in chavadies and in the private dwelling houses of the teacher or the manager.

The subordinate inspecting staff was strengthened with a view to cope with the increase in the number of schools; but the work of inspection in some ranges still continues to be heavy.

7. Special Education.

As already noted the training schools in the Presidency were re-organised and strengthened at the beginning of the quinquennium. The system of training has been improved to fit teachers more directly for their work. Since the close of the quinquennium, the final examination for the grant of teachers' certificates has been abolished. With a view to attract qualified men to undergo training, the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants were raised. Nearly all the training institutions for masters are now provided with hostels. To meet the growing demand for trained teachers, new institutions were opened in some places and provision was also made to train extra batches of teachers in existing institutions. Notwithstanding the additional facilities

thus provided, the supply of trained teachers still continues lamentably insufficient. There was a considerable increase in the strength of the medical schools in the Presidency.

8. Female Education.

The number of public schools for girls increased by 534, schools under public management mostly contributing to the increase. The strength in all the schools (public and private) rose by 44 per cent. The expenditure on the schools for girls rose by 72 per cent, the portion contributed by public funds amounting to 62 per cent of the total expenditure as against 48 per cent in the previous quinquennium. In addition to the two new arts colleges opened for women, there was also an accession of four to the number of secondary schools. The number of scholars in secondary schools rose from 5495 to 8121, and the number of caste Hindu girls therein also showed an appreciable increase. There was an increase in the number of trained teachers of the collegiate grade employed in secondary schools; but in elementary schools the percentage of trained teachers decreased at the end of the quinquennium. In many girls' schools, male teachers continued to be employed and to this circumstance is attributable in a measure the lack of improvement in the average duration of the school life of girls. The Director has made various suggestions to secure the desired improvement. The principal recommendations are (1) the opening of additional secondary schools and widows' homes, (2) the provision of additional scholarships, (3) the opening of more training institutions with

proper hostel accommodation, (4) an increase in the rates of stipends of students under training and (5) the improvement of the pay of teachers in girls' schools. These proposals which involve heavy outlay from public funds will receive due consideration as funds become available.

The views of this Government on various proposals relating to female education were communicated to the Government of India at the beginning of ¹⁹¹⁷ ~~this year~~ and orders of that Government are awaited.

9. European Education.

There was a striking increase in the number of pupils reading in high standards and receiving collegiate education. The total strength of the schools rose from 7189 to 8415, the percentage of increase in the high school departments being 31.2. Heavy outlay was incurred all over the Presidency in improving the accommodation and equipment of all types of schools. The opening of St. George's Homes at Kodaikanal and the establishment of a training centre in Madras to afford specialised instruction in domestic economy, manual training, physical training and singing call for special notice.

There was considerable improvement in the number of qualified teachers employed in schools. Since the close of the quinquennium, the Government of India have sanctioned a special grant towards the establishment of a training college for the members of the domiciled community near Ootacamund.

10. Muhammadian Education.

There was a noteworthy increase both in the number of Muhammadian schools and scholars. The number of schools increased by 16 per cent and their strength by 31 per cent. The number of students in arts colleges and secondary schools also rose from 96 and 5507 to 182 and 7088 respectively. The expenditure on institutions intended for Muhammedans rose from Rs 4.84 to Rs 8.20 lakhs and of the latter amount 68 per cent was met from public funds.

Considerable improvements were effected with the aid of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs 30,000 sanctioned during the quinquennium. The inspecting agency was improved by the employment of five additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors in place of 14 supervisors of schools; two new secondary schools were opened and extra scholarships were provided for Muhammadian students in colleges, secondary and elementary schools; Urdu munshis were appointed in a number of secondary schools and the number of training schools for Muhammadian masters increased from 2 to 4.

The number of schools for girls increased by 23 and their strength by about 3600. Since the close of the quinquennium, the model school attached to the Government Hobart Training School for mistresses, Madras, has been raised to the secondary grade as an experimental measure; and further proposals for the provision of additional facilities for the collegiate and secondary education of Muhammadian pupils are under the consideration of Government.

11. Education of backward and other special classes.

The institutions intended for Panchamas increased by 50 per cent and their strength by 57 per cent. The total number of Panchama pupils in all institutions however increased by 67 per cent. The number of pupils in secondary schools rose from 280 to 718. The expenditure on special schools increased by 2.66 lakhs, and the amount met from the public funds was 55 per cent of the total expenditure.

In the Agency tracts, new training and sessional schools were opened for the training of pupils belonging to the hill tribes and the number of scholarships awarded in the Agency schools was also largely increased.

Since the close of the quinquennium, the Government have approved the proposals of the Director for the provision of additional facilities for the training of defective children in the schools, at Palamcottah.

12. Future developments.

Among the several schemes for further development of education that are under active consideration, the re-organization of the inspecting agency, the further improvement of the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools and an increase in the output of trained teachers stand out prominent. But the chief problem that is engaging the anxious attention of the Government is the adequate provision of elementary education to the masses.

13. The progress made in education during the period under review has been steady and gratifying; and the Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the officers under him on the successful administration of the department.

N.K.
14-12-17

C.R.
24-12-17

To the D.P.I.
.. .. Surgeon General.
.. .. A.G.
.. .. Registrar, Madras University.
.. .. Officer in ch. of the Dept. of Industries
.. .. L & M Dept.
.. .. Revenue Dept.

E.T.

Endorsement

P.T.O.

Endorsement.No.

dated

Copy to the Government of India, Dept. of Education.

Procyon
29-1-18

For approval

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30/11/18

Peers

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Please write

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 31, 32, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 11TH JANUARY 1918

[SUBJECT.—*Report on Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending with 31st March 1917.*]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A copy of the quinquennial report on public instruction in this Presidency together with the connected tables and statistics is submitted to the Secretary for perusal. A note will be prepared and submitted as early as possible.

S.A.—6-11-17.

N.K.—6-11-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR-7-11-17.

Please let me have the Government order on the previous report.

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO-8-11-17.

Please see G.O. No. 129, dated 12th February 1913.

S.A.—8-11-17.

N.K.—8-11-17.

Office needs orders as to what procedure should be adopted with regard to the review of the present report.

The review of the report for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1907 will be found in G.O. No. 68, Educational, dated 26th January 1908. A similar review was prepared by the office in connexion with the report for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1912; but the then Secretary considered such a review was unnecessary and obtained His Excellency's approval to his proposal to dispense with the routine review. His reasons were given in the notes with G.O. No. 129, Educational, dated 12th February 1913.

For a sample of the annual review on the public instruction report, please see G.O. No. 115, Home (Education), dated 27th January 1917. The *quinquennial* report is more needed by the Government of India for the preparation of the elaborate compilation for an all-India quinquennial report on education.

C.R.—9-11-17.

Do not trouble to prepare a detailed review.

First examine the figures and point out any inaccuracies to the Director's office and get them corrected.

Then mark the salient features of the quinquennium and let me have a draft as on the previous ones.

I should like to see noticed important features of progress noted.

R.B.—10-11-17.

Demi-official—from T. E. MOIR, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 13th November 1917.

His Excellency understands that the Director of Public Instruction's quinquennial report on public instruction has recently been submitted to Government and I am to ask that the report may be dealt with promptly and the Government review issued with as little delay as possible.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Urgent. I have already ordered that no detailed review is necessary.

B.B.—14-11-17.

A draft review is submitted for approval.

2. On page 33 of the report there is rather a strong condemnation of the management of secondary schools by local bodies. The statement that provident funds are rare is not accurate—please see paragraph 4 of letter to India, No. 1163, dated 10th September 1917.

3. The description of the development of the Madura Technical Institute on page 52 of the report is taken from G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912 but is mostly out of date. The lines on which the various sections in the institute should be developed have not yet been settled—vide paragraph 3 of Mr. Innes' letter in G.O. No. 1847, dated 29th October 1917.

N.K.—14-12-17.

Draft for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARITAN—24-12-17.

Please let me have a clean draft as early as possible to-morrow in office.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—2-1-18.

Typed and submitted.

N.K.—3-1-18.

C.R.—3-1-18.

Draft Order.

The Director of Public Instruction submits his report on the state and progress of education in the Madras Presidency during the quinquennium which ended with the 31st March 1917. The report is very interesting and contains a record of substantial progress in all branches. The chief features have been clearly summarized in the opening part of the report. The minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools under public management was raised and increased rates of teaching grants were sanctioned on behalf of trained teachers in aided elementary schools. The list of backward classes eligible for fee concessions was enlarged, and compensation was given to managers of private institutions in respect of the fee income foregone by them in the case of such pupils admitted into secondary schools and colleges. New institutions for the training of teachers were opened and the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants were raised. One additional post of Inspector in the Indian Educational Service was created and temporary additions were made to the subordinate inspecting staff. The rules as regards building grants were made more liberal. Considerable improvement was effected in the accommodation and equipment of schools and a number of new hostels were constructed with the aid of the special grants made by Government. New play grounds were provided both in Madras City and in the mufassal. In the progress of female education the opening of two new arts colleges for women and the establishment of hostels for caste widows in Triplicane and Vizagapatam constitute the principal landmarks. The other important features of the quinquennium are noticed in the following paragraphs.

2. *General statistics of progress.*—There was a satisfactory increase in the number and strength of public institutions; the figures for private institutions however showed a decrease. Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions rose by 16 per cent and their strength by 29.7 per cent as against an increase of 27.1 per cent in the case of the latter in the previous quinquennium. The percentage of male scholars to male population increased from 5.1 in 1911-12, to 6.0 in 1916-17, and that of female scholars to female population from 1.0 to 1.5. The number of scholars studying English rose by 44 per cent over those for 1912. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama pupils under instruction, the percentages of increase being 25 and 67 respectively.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on education excluding the expenditure on special institutions rose by 74 lakhs or 55 per cent. The amount of grants-in-aid paid to institutions under private management rose by 13 lakhs, while the grant paid for elementary schools alone increased by 6.2 lakhs or by 51 per cent. Non-recurring grants amounting to 32 lakhs were paid during the quinquennium.

4. *University and collegiate education.*—With the help of special grants, the University was able to enlarge its functions. Three new professorships in Indian Economics, Indian History and Archaeology and Comparative Philology were created and temporary readers in Dravidian Philology were also appointed. There was considerable activity in the Senate and several proposals were discussed.

Arts colleges.—Four new colleges (two for men and two for women) were opened during the quinquennium. The total number of students in all institutions rose from 4,939 to 7,724 and the number of women students from 46 to 184. A list of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates eligible for admission into colleges is now annually published under the direction of the Syndicate of the University.

Professional colleges.—An Electrical Engineering department was opened in the College of Engineering and an officer in the Indian Educational Service was appointed to be in charge of it. With a view to meet the growing demand for teachers of the collegiate grade, the training college at Rajahmundry was re-opened in July last and provision has also been made as a temporary measure to train a certain number of L.T. Students in the St. Joseph's College at Trichinopoly.

5. *Secondary education.*—There was no appreciable rise in the total number of secondary schools for boys but the number of complete secondary schools having all the six forms increased by 18. The strength of the schools increased by 36,473 or by over 36 per cent and it is reported that schools in some centres are overcrowded. The direct expenditure increased by 13½ lakhs. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 28-1-4 as against Rs. 25-1-3 in the previous quinquennium and the average fee paid by each pupil rose from Rs. 17-18-11 to Rs. 20-12-0. There was a marked improvement in the accommodation and equipment of the schools. New hostels and play grounds were also provided with the help received from Government. The pay of teachers and pandits was improved; and grants are now paid in respect of contributions made by the managers of aided institutions to provident funds established for the benefit of teachers in their schools.

The scheme for the grant of secondary school-leaving certificates worked on the whole successfully. The Board was re-constituted to secure the representation of the University thereon. A system of moderation of marks has been introduced. The syllabus of studies has been lightened to enable students to devote more attention to the study of the vernaculars and classical languages. The Government regret to note that insufficient attention is paid in schools to the study of the subjects included in the 'B' group and they hope that the warning administered by the Director to the headmasters of institutions will have a salutary effect.

The supply of qualified teachers is insufficient to meet the demands. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number employed in secondary schools for boys fell from 67 to 63. Recently, with the aid of the Imperial recurring grant of four lakhs allotted by the Government of India, the Government have sanctioned the provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers of the collegiate and secondary grades, but further facilities are admittedly needed.

Provision for instruction in manual training of select teachers has been made in Teachers' College, Saidapet, and, since the close of the quinquennium, the Government have sanctioned the opening of manual training centres in the two Government Muhammadan secondary schools in Madras. Proposals for the opening of manual training classes in select training institutions are also under consideration.

Physical culture in schools is being improved and organized under the guidance of Mr. Noehren, Physical Advisor to Government. The Government recently approved the deputation of select gymnastic instructors for training in Madras. The question of opening a students' club at Madras is also under consideration. In view of the heavy expenditure involved, the medical inspection of schools on a thorough scale has been deferred till normal financial conditions are restored.

The Government have recently approved proposals for giving moral instruction in four select Government secondary schools according to an approved syllabus as an experimental measure. If the experiment succeeds the question of extending the system to other schools will be considered.

Notwithstanding marked progress the demand for seats in secondary schools exceeds the available accommodation and with a view to relieve congestion the Government propose to open new schools. The bulk of the expenditure on the maintenance of secondary schools is met from fees and, with the increasing demands on Government on elementary education, it may be more and more difficult to devote an increasing amount of public funds on secondary education.

6. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys rose by 4,833, the increase being marked in those under the management of local bodies and of teacher-managers. The strength in all the schools rose by 29 per cent. There is however considerable room for further expansion. As stated in the report, 9 per cent of villages having a population of over 2,000 and 19 per cent of villages with population between 1,000 and 2,000 are still unprovided with schools.

The expenditure on the schools increased by about Rs. 21 lakhs, the major portion of which was incurred on Board schools. The amount met from public funds was 72 per cent of the total as against 61 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 4-1-10 to Rs. 4-13-0. Special measures are necessary to secure enough funds for the adequate spread of elementary education and are under consideration.

Notwithstanding an increase in the number of schools having standards above the fourth, the average duration of school life slightly fell during the quinquennium. Various recommendations are detailed in the report which are calculated to improve the existing state of affairs and to secure an increase in the number of pupils in the higher standards, viz., the abolition of the restriction in paragraph 99 of the Madras Educational Rules in regard to the admission into secondary schools of pupils from elementary schools; the appropriation of fees by headmasters in the fourth standards of schools under public management and graduation of capitation grants for aided schools. The above recommendations are under consideration.

The proportion of trained to untrained teachers remained at 33 per cent as in the previous quinquennium. Greater facilities for training are therefore needed. The Government have sanctioned the opening of some additional schools for the training of elementary grade teachers with the aid of the Imperial grant of four lakhs (G.O. No. 1438, dated 15th November 1917).

Special grants to the extent of 25 lakhs were made to local bodies for the construction of school buildings and during the last three years 1,892 new buildings came into existence. The number of schools that were provided with buildings of their own was however only 41 per cent, as many as 27 per cent of the schools being held in chavadis and in the private dwelling houses of the teacher or the manager.

The subordinate inspecting staff was strengthened with a view to cope with the increase in the number of schools; but the work of inspection in some ranges still continues to be heavy.

7. *Special education.*—As already noted the training schools in the Presidency were re-organized and strengthened at the beginning of the quinquennium. The system of training has been improved to fit teachers more directly for their work. Since the close of the quinquennium, the final examination for the grant of teachers' certificates has been abolished (G.O. No. 1215, dated 24th September 1917). With a view to attract qualified men to undergo training, the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants were raised. Nearly all the training institutions for masters are now provided with hostels. To meet the growing demand for trained teachers, new institutions were opened in some places and provision was also made to train extra batches of teachers in existing institutions. Notwithstanding the additional facilities thus provided, the supply of trained teachers still continues lamentably insufficient. There was a considerable increase in the strength of the medical schools in the Presidency.

8. *Female education.*—The number of public schools for girls increased by 534, schools under public management mostly contributing to the increase. The strength in all the schools (public and private) rose by 44 per cent. The expenditure on the schools for girls rose by 72 per cent, the portion contributed by public funds amounting to 62 per cent of the total expenditure as against 48 per cent in the previous

quinquennium. In addition to the two new Arts colleges opened for women, there was also an accession of four to the number of secondary schools. The number of scholars in secondary schools rose from 5,495 to 8,121, and the number of caste Hindu girls therein also showed an appreciable increase. There was an increase in the number of trained teachers of the collegiate grade employed in secondary schools; but in elementary schools the percentage of trained teachers decreased at the end of the quinquennium. In many girls' schools, male teachers continued to be employed and to this circumstance is attributable in a measure the lack of improvement in the average duration of the school life of girls. The Director has made various suggestions to secure the desired improvement. The principal recommendations are (1) the opening of additional secondary schools and widows' homes, (2) the provision of additional scholarships, (3) the opening of more training institutions with proper hostel accommodation, (4) an increase in the rates of stipends of students under training, and (5) the improvement of the pay of teachers in girls' schools. These proposals which involve heavy outlay from public funds will receive due consideration as funds become available.

The views of this Government on various proposals relating to female education were communicated to the Government of India at the beginning of 1917 and the orders of that Government are awaited (G.O. No. 199, dated 17th December 1917).

9. *European education.*—There was a striking increase in the number of pupils reading in high standards and receiving collegiate education. The total strength of the schools rose from 7,189 to 8,415; the percentage of increase in the high school departments being 31-2. Heavy outlay was incurred all over the Presidency in improving the accommodation and equipment of all types of schools. The opening of St. George's Homes at Kodaikanal and the establishment of a training centre in Madras to afford specialized instruction in domestic economy, manual training, physical training and singing call for special notice.

There was considerable improvement in the number of qualified teachers employed in schools. Since the close of the quinquennium, the Government of India have sanctioned a special grant towards the establishment of a training college for the members of the domiciled community near Ootacamund.

10. *Muhammadian education.*—There was a noteworthy increase both in the number of Muhammadian schools and scholars. The number of schools increased by 16 per cent and their strength by 31 per cent. The number of students in Arts colleges and secondary schools also rose from 36 and 5,507 to 182 and 7,087 respectively. The expenditure on institutions intended for Muhammadans rose from Rs. 4-84 to Rs. 8-20 lakhs and of the latter amount 68 per cent was met from public funds.

Considerable improvements were effected with the aid of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned during the quinquennium. The inspecting agency was improved by the employment of five additional sub-assistant inspectors in place of 14 supervisors of schools: two new secondary schools were opened and extra scholarships were provided for Muhammadian students in colleges, secondary and elementary schools; Urdu munshis were appointed in a number of secondary schools and the number of training schools for Muhammadian masters increased from two to four.

The number of schools for girls increased by 23 and their strength by about 3,600. Since the close of the quinquennium, the model school attached to the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, has been raised to the secondary grade as an experimental measure; and further proposals for the provision of additional facilities for the collegiate and secondary education of Muhammadian pupils are under the consideration of Government (G.O. No. 660, dated 19th May 1917).

11. *Education of backward and other special classes.*—The institutions intended for Panchamas increased by 50 per cent and their strength by 57 per cent. The total number of Panchama pupils in all institutions however increased by 67 per cent. The number of pupils in secondary schools rose from 280 to 716. The expenditure on special schools increased by 2-66 lakhs, and the amount met from the public funds was 55 per cent of the total expenditure.

6 NOTES to G.O. Nos. 31, 32, Home (Education), 11th JANUARY 1918

In the Agency tracts, new training and sessional schools were opened for the training of pupils belonging to the hill tribes and the number of scholarships awarded in the Agency schools was also largely increased.

Since the close of the quinquennium, the Government have approved the proposals of the Director for the provision of additional facilities for the training of defective children in the schools at Palamcottah (G.O. No. 201, dated 17th February 1917).

12. *Future developments.*—Among the several schemes for further development of education that are under active consideration, the re-organization of the inspecting agency, the further improvement of the pay of teachers in secondary and elementary schools and an increase in the output of trained teachers stand out prominent. But the chief problem that is engaging the anxious attention of the Government is the adequate provision of elementary education to the masses.

13. The progress made in education during the period under review has been steady and gratifying; and the Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the officers under him on the successful administration of the department.

N.K.—14-12-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-12-17.

Notwithstanding the remarks in the Notes to G.O. No. 129, dated 12th February 1918, I have attempted to draft a review giving prominence to the salient features of progress in the quinquennium. The period synchronizes more or less with His Excellency's tenure of office and the several paragraphs in the draft will afford an opportunity for His Excellency to note how far the progress hitherto has been sound in quantity and quality, and to indicate what the future lines of progress should be. The draft as thus amplified will be a valuable record.

R.R.—3-1-18.

While agreeing that there is something to be said for a review on the more elaborate scale which the Secretary contemplates and grateful to him for the trouble he has taken to marshal the material for this purpose, His Excellency thinks that it would be a mistake to depart from the precedent of 1/18. In the first place no such review could take the place of the quinquennial report itself or of the general summary which it contains, and it is not unreasonable to expect those who desire to criticize past results to go to the quinquennial review itself in which they are fully recorded. In the second place it is unnecessary in connexion with this review which is designed for certain specific purposes to give assurances that we hope for further progress and are taking measures to that end or to forecast developments which will in their turn come under review five years hence. A review which dealt with them adequately would be both unwieldy and inappropriate.

His Excellency would therefore prefer a brief review on the lines of the previous one. He would also add a word of thanks to the compiler of the review for the careful manner in which he has executed his task.

(By order)

Redraft.

Draft submitted.

N.K.—8-1-18.

Issue.

T. E. MOIR—5-1-18.

R.R.—7-1-18.

C.R.—8-1-18.

R.R.—9-1-18.

P[ENTLAND]—10-1-18.

R.R.—11-1-18.

[G.O. Nos. 31, 32, Home (Education), dated 11th January 1918.]

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