

Educational (~~189~~
1900) Department.

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G.O., No. 7-8

DATED 12-1-1900

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Public Instruction

Reviewing the report on ———
the Madras Presidency for the year
1898-99.

3 ✓
Government {1900} of Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

} 1900.

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 7, 8, 12th January 1900.

JANUARY.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1898-99.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1898-99.

ORDER—No. 7, Educational, dated 12th January 1900.

The Government proceeds to take into consideration the Director's Report on Public Instruction for 1898-99.

2. *Expenditure* rose from nearly 60 to over 71 lakhs, of which, as in the previous year, public funds (State or Local Taxation) contributed not quite 30. Fee income rose from 20.85 lakhs to 21.32, and private funds (subscriptions, endowments, &c.) from 18.10 to 20.20.

Under the head of Indirect Expenditure, 14 lakhs were absorbed in administration, scholarships, building grants, &c., leaving nearly 57 lakhs for Direct Expenditure. Of this 48.13 per cent. was spent on primary, 27.72 on secondary, 15.38 on collegiate, and 8.77 on special education.

3. Considering first the education of boys, the number under instruction rose from 708,000 to 716,000, the latter figure representing 27 per cent. of the school-going population. Of these, public institutions claimed 614,000.

In the previous year, the attendance in public *Primary* schools had shrunk by 5,000, owing chiefly to famine. In the year under consideration this loss was made good, attendance again rising to 557,000. Each boy paid an average fee of Rs. 15, and cost public funds Rs. 1-9-0. The examination which marks the end of the primary stage was attempted by 26,000, of whom over 47 per cent. passed. These are the largest numbers and the best results that have yet been attained.

The decrease of Local Fund expenditure on primary schools for boys, noted in paragraph 19 of the report, is a matter for regret.

4. In the *Lower Secondary* stage there were 33,000 boys (against 32,000 in the previous year) each paying Rs. 9-9-0 or Rs. 6-8-0, according as the school was Board or Aided, and costing public funds nearly Rs. 4. The examination terminating this stage is almost entirely optional, and its growing popularity is remarkable. Upwards of 10,000 boys appeared for it, of whom nearly 23 per cent. obtained complete certificates.

5. The *Upper Secondary* classes, as in 1897-98, were attended by 14,000 boys, each of whom paid on an average Rs. 28-4-0, and cost Government Rs. 7-6-0. The departmental examination was, as usual, very sparingly attended, less than 200 candidates presenting themselves. Any boy who contemplates proceeding to the F.A., naturally prefers the University Matriculation Examination qualifying for it and equally marking the close of a school career. For this nearly 6,000 students appeared, of whom over 1,900 or 32 per cent. were successful.

6. *Collegiate Education*.—Students in the Arts Colleges rose from 3,300 to 3,500, each on an average paying a fee of Rs. 55 and costing the State Rs. 320 in a Government, or Rs. 100 in an Aided, College.

Of these, 1,900 appeared for the F.A., and nearly 740 or 38 per cent. passed.

253

Some 700 appeared for different divisions of the B.A. The second language as usual presented no difficulty, but in English only 368 or 53 per cent. passed, and in Science only 397 or 54 per cent.

From the B.A., only 9 passed on to the M.A., but as many as 94 took their further degree in Law—by far the highest number on record.

7. *Special Education*.—The figures given by the Director show that the training of teachers continues to be attended to with care.

In technical education there appears to be rather a start of progress, though much excellent work was done. One or more arts or industries were studied by over 3,300 pupils, of whom 1,143 passed the Government Technical examination in the elementary grade, 510 in the intermediate and 28 in the advanced. These figures include commercial instruction, in which new classes were opened at Bimlipatam and Madura, while the Calicut School of Commerce opened a large vernacular class for Mappillas.

It is observed with regret that there was a considerable fall in the attendance at higher class technical schools; but this was confined mostly to the Madras Anjuman and to another institution whose grant has been stopped.

8. *Female Education*.—The number under instruction rose from 121,000 to 124,000, which is 4.6 per cent. of the school-going population. As many as 113,000 were in public schools.

All but 10,000 of these were reading in the lower primary stage, and more than half the remainder in the upper primary. The lower secondary was reached by only 3,500, the upper secondary by 400 and collegiate by 25.

These figures are even more discouraging if analysed according to classes of the community. The well-to-do seem to manifest a growing indifference to the education of their girls, Native Christians and Europeans standing almost alone in desiring any instruction above elementary. The lower secondary stage was reached by only 709 Hindu and 28 Muhammadan girls; the upper secondary by 16 Hindus; the collegiate by 1 Hindu. On the other hand, the excellence of the teaching in high schools for girls is observed with satisfaction.

In paragraph 131 of his report the Director has recorded his opinion that female education made only slow progress during the year. Perhaps little could be expected when managers received only 30 or 40 per cent. of their nominal results earnings; this subject will be reverted to below.

9. *Muhammadan Education*.—The strength of the private schools, so marked a characteristic of this community, increased from 28,000 to 30,000; but that of the public schools, where alone secular instruction is imparted, fell by 1,300 to 47,700.

In all stages above the primary there was much apathy, and the University results were perhaps poorer than usual.

Panchama Education again made a substantial advance, but retrograded in the following districts: Trichinopoly, Malabar, Salem, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and South Canara. The Local and Municipal Department will be requested to urge upon these District Boards continuous attention to their duty in the matter.

10. In future reports, the Director should devote a paragraph to enumerating concisely the changes made during the year. The following have been picked out from the report under review:—

(a) One of the faults of the result grant system was that a manager never knew from year to year what he would earn, the uncertainty militating against efficiency. This has been remedied by making a fixed period grant, undisturbed for three years (page 2).

(b) Formerly grants were estimated and practically fixed for each school before the grant examination. The assignment is now made after the examination and in proportion to the actual earnings of the school (paragraph 25).

(c) Hostels and boarding houses attached to colleges or schools were for the first time made eligible for building grants (page 2).

(d) The course of study for chemists and druggists was systematized and brought under the scope of the Technical Examination scheme (paragraphs 90 and 91).

(e) A register of persons holding teachers' certificates was completed (paragraph 105).

11. In several passages of the report Dr. Duncan has taken occasion to record his opinion on various important points of policy. Some of these will be shortly touched upon:

(i) At present there is great disparity between the promises of the Code and the actual grants permitted by financial exigencies (page 2). This leads to irritation and disappointment, and it would seem wiser to make the provisions of the Code conform to the facts. The Director will consider and report on this suggestion.

(ii) In paragraphs 2 and 69 the Lower Secondary examination and in paragraph 21 the School-fee Notification of 1891 are discussed; but these will be dealt with in connection with the Resolution of the Government of India on Mr. Cotton's Quinquennial Report.

(iii) In paragraph 50 it is remarked that of the 3,511 students in Arts Colleges, as many as 921 are returned as of the poorer classes, too poor according to the returns to pay the standard fees, and therefore presumably admitted free or maintained from a fee fund. The fee income of a college, on which the grant depends, is calculated on the supposition that all such poor students pay fees; and the question is raised whether this is fair. As Dr. Duncan observes, this depends on the further question whether University education should be held out to youths of the poorer classes irrespectively of talent. The Government has no hesitation in replying that it is only young men of superior ability among these classes to whom it may be desirable to give, at some expense to the State, special facilities of University education through scholarships or otherwise, and that the rest "whose only claim to free education is their poverty" may be left to find other levels in the spheres of manual labour and industry.

(iv) In paragraph 21 the Director observes that many managers, especially in colleges, show a tendency to admit students at reduced rates of fees. This has been dealt with hitherto by refusing applications for new and increased grants in such cases. Managers have also been warned that a continuance of this practice would lead to reduction of grant and Government notes with satisfaction that the Director is about to intimate to the offending managers that if they do not show substantial improvement in this respect within six months, their grants will be reduced by a specified amount.

(v) In paragraph 63 the evil of injudicious promotions is discussed. The Government is glad to observe that managers guilty of this malpractice have been threatened with loss of recognition. The Director should consider whether it would be well to prescribe a minimum proportion of a class to be sent up for examination.

12. *General.*—The Government watches with interest Miss Askwith's valuable work among the blind and the deaf-mutes of Tinnevely. Some forty of each class were under instruction.

Three lakhs were spent on hostels for boys and over a lakh and-a-half in boarding-houses for girls. These accommodated nearly 5,000 boys and nearly 4,000 girls; but a large proportion must appertain to Mission establishments. In future reports the Director should indicate the progress of the hostels for Hindu and Muhammadan students.

The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs 80,000, of which a little more than half was paid from Provincial funds. Arts Colleges received about 31 per cent. and schools for general education about 35 per cent., while the remainder went to schools for special education.

There was an increase of over 10 per cent. in the number of certificated teachers in the case of Secondary and Primary schools alike.

13. *Conclusion.*—Some of the adverse conditions of the previous year, namely, famine and scarcity, had passed away by 1898-99, but these had left behind them influences which still affected education, especially in the impoverishment of Local Boards. The finances both of these bodies and of the municipalities were now to feel the strain of a preventive campaign against plague. In the face of these difficulties, it appears to the Government that the progress recorded above, moderate though it be, is matter for congratulation.

Dr. Duncan, who retired from the public service on the 22nd November, had held the office of Director of Public Instruction since 1892, and in closing this seventh annual review of his work, His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in referring to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 21st idem in which was placed on record his recognition of the ability, judgment and discretion which had distinguished Dr. Duncan's career.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.

Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 8, Educational, dated 12th January 1900.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

C 9/12/89

Educational
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

SUBJECT.

Review on the Report on Public
Instruction for 1898-99FOR ORDERS.

H. M. & Circ.

In obedience to the wishes
of the C. I. & I. ^{it is} believed
of this for that Reviews ^{should}
be kept within reasonable
limits of length, an attempt
has been made to omit a
great deal of immaterial
matter, dear only to the licensed
statistician, from the accom-
panying Review of the Edu-
cational report.

Last year ^{the Review} it extended to nearly
12½ pages of print: the Bombay
C. I. & I. review, put up below,

was 1¾ pages. It is hoped
that three pages may be thought
sufficient.

H. T.

9.12.99.

Heard with.
It takes a long
time to get the
report.

Rs 5.1.00

ESW

Local & Municipal Department.



FORT ST. GEORGE

8.1.00 789

My Dear Arundel

May I draw your
attention to the draft
ESW. Review? Indico
asked for it last month,
& was told it would probably
be sent abt. 20th Dec.

Yours sincerely
H. Tremblay

The following points
should be referred to
briefly in the E.O.

Page 2. The Director should
report further on what he
for considers should be done
re disparity between pro-
mises of aid & available
grants.

P. 6. Reorganizing of dept.

Note that the question
was disposed of in E.O.

No. 10887 22-2-99

P. 17. Express regret of

24 Govt. at decrease

in difference of well to do

classes as to educn of

their girls, and at the

decrease in the number of

primary schools for boys.

This should be considered in

afterwards

Lt M.

p. 17. 28. 29. Comment

on passages marked &

express approval of course

proposed on p. 29 by D.P.S.

Director says "The Govt. should
do more to sanction the re-organizing
of the Sub. Ed. Service. It is the
most forward form. This is especially
disputed. Perhaps this may be
dropped. H.T.

At
Done in para 8. H.T.

Inserted para 3, as ordered. But the
policy of larger expenditure on road
even at the cost of Education, was deliber-
ately adopted (Flag B). And though 178 Board
schools with 4569 pupils were abolished,
yet there was an increase of 87581 pupils
in Aided Schools (p. 65 of the reports)
Done in 11/10. It had been thought
better to deal with this later, with
the Fee Notificn. And perhaps that
would be the better course. H.T. p. 20

I have had another long communication from Dr. Miller urging the revival of the Free Note but that must be dealt with separately.

P. 40. The question of the status of inspecting school teachers will be separately dealt with.

P. 78. Express approval of the issue of the lists of qualified teachers.

P. 79. Note with regret heavy fall in number of pupils in technical schools.

P. 85. Please answer my pencil query in margin. — after issue of 80.

P. 85. Note excellence of teaching in high schools for girls.

P. 95. 96. Note ^{with regret} the diminution in number of public schools (chiefly primary) for Mahom' boys, & indifference

The addition had been made. I think. The revival of the Free Note is anything but ~~regarded~~ a simple matter. The Jesuit Coll. at Trichy. Sq. is dead against it, and ~~insure~~ ^{will} probably show that Dr. Miller's views are by no means generally accepted. Meanwhile the B. P. is quite right to enforce the rule. ~~HA~~ ^{HA} 10.1.00.

Or mention it in para 10

Arrest of progress notes. New passage inserted. para 7. ~~HA~~ ^{HA}

Ass. Sec. Please ascertain ~~HA~~ ^{HA}

Inserted in para 8 ~~HA~~ ^{HA}

Para 9.

10.1.00

to education of girls. & poor results (p. 97) at Matric. & Lower Sec. Exams.

Touched on para 8.

To para 9.

HA 8.1.00

HA 8.1.00

Let H.E. see before issue.

HA

10.1.00

HA

11.1.00

257.1.00
Rs 261.00.

17 ✓

Note for the Asst Secretary

Please see Hm's note at
Flag O in S.O. no 7th ed 8th 12th Jany 1900

At page 85 of the Public
Instruction Report for 1898-99
Hm. asks —

Can the map be correct as
regards the uplands of Vijayapatnam
and Ganjam?

The map is not correct if
Vijayapatnam and Ganjam be
taken separately, the percentages
there being 2.2 and 1.6 respectively
for the whole district and .2 and .6
for the agency tracts. The map
refers to the Northern Circars as a
whole comprising the four districts
of Ganjam, Vijayapatnam, Godavari
and Kistna.

* Calculated from the figures
given on page 13 of the report on
Public Instruction for 1898-99
thus —

	Girls under instruction in public schools	Female population of school going age	Percentage
Vijayapatnam	4625.	210,362	2.2.
Ganjam	2335.	146,032	1.6.

* Calculated from the figures
given on page 28 of S.O. no 1447 Jy 11th
Sept 1898 page 26
S.O. no 1099 Jy 11th July 1899
page 2 of the Census report for 1898
Vol. XIV. thus

	Girls under instruction in the Agency tracts. (Govt. & aided schools)	Female population of school going age at 15 percent.	Percentage
Vijayapatnam	109.	62,943	.2
Ganjam	138.	22,273	.6

78
23.1.00
78
231.00

29.
24-1-00

78
78
23.1.00
78
231.00

what a student in a Govern-
ment College costs them.

Yours very truly

William Miller

Kelpank

13th Feb. 1900

To Secy. Educat. Dept.

Please look into this.

D. Miller seems right.

The E.O. seems to have quoted
from p. 46 of the Report the
total cost of each student
(including fees I suppose) instead
of the actual cost to Govt. &c.
Rs 14.2.00.

My Dear Mr. Arundel

I am unwilling to be always
troubling you about educational
affairs, but with the discussions
that are going on would it not
be desirable to correct this great
mistake that has somehow
been made in para. 6 of the
G. O. on the last Reports and
Public Instructions. It is said

that paragraph that each student
in an Arts College costs the State
Rs 339 in a Government and
Rs 162 in an Aided College. The
true figures — see p. 46 of the
Report itself — are Rs 253 and
Rs 41. In other words each
student in an Aided college
costs public funds not about
one-half, but considerably
less than one-sixth of

[G.]
25

250-30-2-90.

C 19/2/00

Rs 20/2/00.

C. No.

Educational
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

21

SUBJECT.

FOR ORDERS.

A. M.

I very much regret to
say that Dr. Miller is
right. The total cost &
the cost to Govt are given
in two consecutive lines
on p. 45, & the two got
confused.

May the following come
in now issue?

Yes.

MT

19.4.00

I have sent a line
to Dr. M. in reply

In lines 2 & 3 of para 6
of L. O. n. 7. Ed. dated
12 Jan. 1900
for Rs 339 & Rs 162
read Rs. 253 & Rs. 41

MT

17.2.00

C 10/1/00
R 12/1/00

23

23

12

2 No. , EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1899. *Jan 1900*

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AT 10.1.00

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AT The last

AT 1.00

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Do.

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ML

27
C 3
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M.A. H.T.

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ue Extra

Secretary to Government.

27
4 14
Substitute
It may be desirable to give at some
M.A.

Substitute
The Director should consider whether it would be well

cap

Issue
H.T. 1.00
12