

Educational (1900) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., Nos 638 & 639

DATED 11th December 1900

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Public Instruction

concerning the report on — in the
Madras presidency for the year 1899-1900.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government {1900} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1900.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 638, 639, 11th December 1900.

DECEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — for the year 1899-1900.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Report on public instruction in the Madras presidency for 1899-1900.

ORDER—No. 638, Educational, dated 11th December 1900.

The Director's report is as usual full and interesting and there is evidence that the administration of the department was efficient and thorough in every respect.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education rose from 71.27 to 71.63 lakhs, of which provincial funds contributed 19.68, local taxation 10.06, fees 21.83 and private funds 20.06. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of .38 and .51 respectively under the first and third of these heads, while the second and fourth showed a decrease of .39 and .14. Expenditure classed as direct absorbed 59 lakhs and the sum of 12.63 lakhs was spent on direction and inspection, building and special grants, and similar objects. The percentages of outlay of the former kind on primary, secondary, collegiate and special education were severally 47.32, 28.33, 15.23 and 9.12.

3. *General Statistics.*—Institutions of all grades and classes rose from 27,263 to 27,450 or by .7 per cent. and pupils from 840,047 to 862,991 or by 2.7 per cent. Of the total number of pupils, who are conjectured to have formed 16.1 per cent. of the population of school-going-age, 733,923 were males and 129,068 females.

4. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—669,709 of the total number of boys, or 91.2 per cent. were in the primary stage, and of these, public institutions claimed 569,479 or 12,000 more than in 1898-99. Each boy paid an average fee of fifteen annas as in that year, and cost public funds Rs. 1-7-0 or two annas less. More than 23,000 appeared for the primary examination and half of them passed: the percentage in the previous year, which till then was the highest on record, was 47. Owing to a change in the scheme of the examination there was a perceptible fall in the number of candidates.

Secondary.—In the secondary stage there were 50,871, of whom 34,915 were in the lower and 15,956 in the upper secondary forms. Each boy in the lower forms on an average paid Rs. 13-7-2 in fees and cost public funds Rs. 3-10-11, while each in the upper paid Rs. 28 in fees and cost Rs. 6. The examination terminating the earlier stage was attempted by 9,835 boys, of whom 3,028 obtained certificates of having passed in all subjects. In this case also, owing to changes introduced in the regulations under which the test is conducted, there was a slight fall in the numbers; the result is satisfactory. The upper secondary examination continued to be most unpopular: 74 appeared for it against 190 in 1898-99, while for the matriculation examination, which forms the alternative test for marking the close of school career, candidates rose by 532 and numbered 6,494. There is some indication that promotions into the sixth form were made more carefully than in the previous year, but owing to a rise in the standard fixed by the examiners for science and other causes the percentage of failure at the matriculation examination rose considerably.

Collegiate.—The attendance in the Arts colleges fell from 3,526 to 2,817, but the decrease was only nominal, an accidental circumstance having delayed the formation of the F.A. classes before the close of the year. The average number on the rolls during 1899-1900 (3,334) was slightly better than before. The average fee collected in Government colleges fell from Rs. 82-5-0 to Rs. 79-10-0, but was 59 per cent. above that in aided colleges and the cost to Government was Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40 respectively according as the student was in a government, board or aided college. For the first examination in Arts 2,045 candidates appeared and 674 or 33 per cent. passed against 38 in 1898-99. For the English, vernacular, and science, divisions of the Bachelor of Arts examination 779, 623 and 807 students respectively entered and the percentages of success were 43.8, 77.0 and 56.6 against 52.6, 82.9 and 54.1 in the previous year.

5. *Female Education.*—Of the girls under instruction, public institutions claimed 117,528 or 91 per cent., as many as 106,817 being in the lower primary and about half the remainder in the upper primary stage. The lower secondary was reached by only 3,696, the upper secondary by 425, the collegiate by 20. As usual, however, almost the whole of the pupils in the secondary forms and in the college classes belonged to the Native Christian and the European and East Indian communities. The slight improvement in progress compared with the results of 1898-99 is welcome, but female education remains in an extremely backward condition throughout the presidency. The Governor in Council is inclined to think that it would be well to encourage the preparation of special vernacular readers for girls' schools, and will be glad to receive definite suggestions on the matter from the Director. The number of Brahman and non-Brahman caste Hindu students in the training schools for mistresses decreased and the figures for the past five years show that there is little growth of native public opinion in favour of female education.

6. *Special Education.*—Careful attention was given to the training of teachers but the variations in the results as compared with those of 1898-99 do not call for remark. In technical education some improvement is again visible, the number of institutions having advanced from 46 to 52 and that of individual pupils from 3,307 to 3,384. The number of candidates at the Government technical examinations continued to show an increase.

7. *Musalman Education.*—Although there was a slight fall in the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Musalmans, the total number of pupils under instruction (105,851) was higher. Of these 70 were in the collegiate and 2,193 in the secondary stage. The university results were even less creditable to the community than in the previous year.

8. *Panchama Education.*—Steady progress was made on the whole in the education of such classes of the community as Panchamas but much yet remains to be done in South Arcot, Salem, Vizagapatam, on the West Coast and in part of the Ceded districts.

9. The Director has added some paragraphs at the end of the chapters of the report to show how far the recommendations of the Education Commission have been carried out in this presidency. The following observations may be made in this connection :—

(i) The inspecting agency has been reorganized and strengthened, but with the expansion of work the want of additional staff is now felt and steps are being taken to supply it.

(ii) The abolition eight years ago of a compulsory rate of fees has been the subject of much criticism, both hostile and favourable. The matter will before long again come up for consideration and will receive the attention which its importance deserves.

(iii) By the institution of the upper secondary examination and the introduction of a scheme of technical examinations, sufficient provision has been made for the bifurcation of studies which was recommended by the Education Commission; but while technical education is advancing, the upper secondary test has not hitherto proved, and,

so long as the matriculation examination is recognized as qualifying for entrance to Government service will not prove a success. The matter has recently been discussed in connection with certain reports called for by the Government of India.

(iv) Primary education is making progress, but no expansion in respect either of it or of secondary education, commensurate with the requirements of the country, and no improvement in the condition and prospects of the staff, are possible without a very large increase in the funds at disposal. Means however are being devised for removing the discontent among managers of aided schools caused by the marked difference between the amount of grants earned by the institutions and those paid by the Educational department. The more rapid improvement in the qualifications of teachers in primary schools is earnestly to be desired, and the Governor in Council agrees with the views expressed by the Director in paragraph 95 of the report on this subject.

(v) The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to .96 lakh, of which the sum of .62 or 65 per cent. was paid from provincial funds. The percentages spent on account of collegiate, secondary and primary education from the source just named were respectively 20, 32.1 and 1.7, the balance being devoted to special education. Under the latest notification on the subject secondary and primary schools will in future receive a larger proportionate share.

10. The number of hostels and boarding houses for boys rose from 79 to 92 and their strength from 4,981 to 5,728, while the cost of them decreased from Rs. 3,00,452 to Rs. 2,94,917. In the case of the boarding houses for girls there was an increase of 4 in number, 216 in strength and Rs. 4,865 in cost. Statements 8 (a) and 8 (b) would be more useful if a distinction were made between regular hostels and mere boarding houses such as those maintained in connection with mission schools.

11. About 94 per cent. of the teachers employed in secondary schools, and 80 per cent. of those employed in primary schools for boys, held certificates. The remarkable increase in the latter case in comparison with the returns of the previous year is in great measure due to the issue of certificates for approved service. These, however, are evidence of very little, and there is still a great deal to be done in this matter.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 639, Educational, dated 11th December 1900.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.



28th Nov. 1900.

My dear Stuart,

On p. 57 of your

Report on Education you

say that the rule which

requires that promotion

in schools should be left

entirely to the discretion

of the school authorities

is strictly observed.

How do you reconcile this
with the statement on p. 40
that intimation was given
to managers that the
privilege of recognition would
be withdrawn if the practice
of promoting pupils to
classes & forms for which
they were unfit were not
discontinued. Please reply
on next page & return.

Yours sincerely
A. Arnold.

Page 51. The statement
means that the process
of promotion is left entirely
to heads of institutions: we
do not prescribe a promotion Ex²
or anything of that kind, as
was formerly done. Heads may
use the public Ex²s for purposes
of promotion, or hold ex²s of
their own, or do without Ex²s.

If however the results
show that promotions have
been improperly made we
reserve the right to inter-
fere & to withdraw recog-
nition, just as for any
other defect. Even then we
don't say that promotions sh^d
be made in any particular
way, or how ~~man~~ heads are
to distinguish the fit from
the unfit. But they must
not promote the unfit. I

4

don't think there is any real
inconsistency. The rule of re-
commendation of the Ed. Com.
referred entirely to the process
by which promotions are made -
it was intended to exclude
promotions by a public Examⁿ.

J. H. S.

29-11-90

No. 7, EDUCATION.

NOVEMBER 1900.

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Revised copy
recd today
put up
13/11

It would be convenient
in future if there were
marginal references for each
para. to the paras. in the
report which are referred to.

MA
29.11.00.
J.M. & H.R.
F.R.H.
3.12.00

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2

Collegiate.—The attendance in the arts colleges fell from 3,526 to 2,817, but the decrease was only nominal, an accidental circumstance having delayed the formation of the F.A. classes before the close of the year. The average number on the rolls during 1899-1900 (3,334) was slightly better than before. The average fee collected in Government colleges fell from Rs. 14-5-0 to Rs. 79-10-0, but was 59 per cent. above that in aided colleges and the fee to Government was Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40 respectively according as the student was in a government, board or aided college. For the first examination in arts 2,045 candidates appeared and 674 or 33 per cent. passed against 38 per cent. in 1898-99. For the English, vernacular and science divisions of the Bachelor of Arts examination 779, 623 and 807 students respectively entered and the percentages of success were 43.8, 77.0 and 56.6 against 52.6, 82.9 and 54.1 in the previous year.

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9. The Director has added some paragraphs at the end of the chapters of the report to show how far the recommendations of the education commission have been carried out in this presidency. [The Governor in Council is satisfied that every possible effort has been made to conform to them.] The following observations may be made in this connection:—

(i) The inspecting agency has been reorganized and strengthened but with the expansion of work the want of additional staff is now felt and steps are being taken to supply it.

(ii) The abolition eight years ago of a compulsory rate of fees has been the subject of much criticism both hostile and favourable. The matter will before long again come up for consideration and will receive the attention which its importance deserves. [It may, however, be stated here that it has been and always will be the policy of this Government not to enter into competition with private enterprise.]

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favour

15

54

[] I think this sentence had better be omitted. It is too sweeping, & is therefore likely to excite hostile criticism. *MA A.G.H.*

[] Omit this sentence—which invites hostile comment. Dr. Miller at once says "Why not then abolish the Presy College which competes with the X'tian Coll?" *MA A.G.H.*

E C (caps)

E C caps.

and will not prove *MA A.G.H.*

From MA

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I cannot check these figures or the statement in the second sentence with ref. to the report, but have no objection to them if correct.

MS 29.11.00.

They are correct. Every figure in the draft was checked before 30.11.00.

(Revised proof)

MS 23.11.00

To The D.P.I.
C. G. E.
Lt. M. Dept.
Surgeon-General
A. G.
Registrar Madras University
E. J.

MS 14/12

MS 23.11.00

Encl. no 639 of 11th Dec 1900.
copy to the Govt of I. Home Dept.

MS 12/12
MS 22.8.1900
MS 19/12

I have not added anything to the R.O. as the Report speaks for itself & a formal review of the annual report is not a good place for general reflections.

MS 29.11.00.
MS 3.12.00

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.

1

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DUTY.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING WANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

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REQUIRED.

Order complete. 60
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

*Show proof
in his form
JH
4-11-10*