Educational (190/) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

(9)

G.O., No. 686-687

DATED 26-11-01

INDEXED.

ORIC AL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Public Instruction

Forwarding the report on — for the year 1900-1901. Copy to the Govt of India.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

2

Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Read. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 686, 687, 26th November 1901.

NOVEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — for the year 1900-1901.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1900–1901.

Order—No. 686, Educational, dated 26th November 1901.

The Director's report is drawn up on the lines suggested by the Government of India but further compression was possible: in future this annual report should be confined to forty pages. The year under review was not characterised by any events of importance. Primary education, owing to distress and other causes, received a temporary check. In all other stages of education the statistics indicate improvement. The minor changes are enumerated in paragraph 2.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure amounted to 74·37 lakhs against 71·63 in the previous year. Towards this sum provincial funds contributed 18·80 against 19·68, local and municipal funds 10·25 against 10·06, fees 23·90 against 21·83 and private funds 21·42 against 20·06. The expenditure classed as direct came to 56·96 lakhs or 2·04 less than in 1899–1900, while on *direction* and *inspection*, on *building* and *special* purposes, and on similar objects classed as indirect, 17·41 lakhs or 4·78 more than in 1899–1900 were spent. These variations are to a great extent nominal: hostel charges, for instance, which used to be entered partly under direct and partly under indirect expenditure, are now wholly debited to the latter head. Of the total direct expenditure as much as 47·17 per cent. was devoted to primary, 28·17 to secondary, 15·67 to collegiate (arts and professional), and 8·99 to special education.

3. *General Statistics.*—On the 31st March 1901 there were 26,926 institutions of all grades and classes attended by 850,224 pupils, as compared with 27,450 with 862,991 on the corresponding date in 1900. The fall is attributed partly to the prevalence of distress and epidemics and partly to the inadequate payment of results grants; as however private unaided institutions showed an increase both in number and strength, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that the second of these causes must have been the most important factor in bringing about the result noticed. Of the pupils 722,151 were boys and 128,073 girls, forming respectively 25·3 and 4·3 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 25·7 and 4·4 per cent. in 1899–1900, the census figures of 1901 being employed in both cases.

4. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction, 655,750 or about 91 per cent. were in the primary stage and of these 553,921 were in institutions under public management, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 669,709 and 569,479. Taking schools under public management by themselves, the expenditure on such of them as imparted primary education alone was 18·83 lakhs and that on the primary departments of such as were intended for secondary education also 3·15 lakhs. Each pupil on an average paid a fee of 15 annas and 9 pies and cost the State and local boards together Rs. 1–8–0. The number of candidates for the Primary examination fell from 24,949 to 24,278, but the passes for complete certificates rose from 12,677 to 14,187. Only 11,978 appeared as pupil candidates against 13,213 in the previous year.

Secondary.—In institutions under public management there were 35,368 boys in the lower and 17,408 in the upper secondary stage as compared with 34,915 and 15,956 in 1899–1900. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was 7·36 and on the upper secondary departments 6·43 lakhs. The average fee paid by a pupil in a lower secondary school was Rs. 7–8–0 and the average cost to the State and local boards together on his account Rs. 3–9–0. The corresponding averages in upper secondary schools were Rs. 18–2–0 and Rs. 4–5–0. In future reports the average expenditure on a pupil in each stage should be given. For the lower secondary examination 9,941 candidates, amongst whom private candidates represented more than 30 per cent., appeared, and of these 2,918 passed for complete certificates. One hundred and thirty-two candidates presented themselves for the upper secondary examination and 17 passed against 74 and 9 respectively in the previous year, but the examination was not less unpopular than before. For the matriculation examination there was a further rise, from 6,494 to 7,313, in the number of candidates, but the percentage of success fell to 19·5—the lowest percentage during the past quinquennium.

Collegiate.—The strength of the Arts colleges rose from 2,817 to 3,279. Each student in a Government, board and aided college paid on an average a fee of Rs. 85, Rs. 71-13-0 and Rs. 65–5–0 respectively, as against Rs. 79–10–0, Rs. 73–14–0 and Rs. 50–3–0 in 1899–1900, and cost Government Rs. 242, Rs. 31 and Rs. 43, against Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40. The number of candidates (2,089) for the first examination in Arts remained almost the same as in the previous year, but the qualifications of the examinees were apparently superior as 868 passed against 674. In the English, vernacular and science divisions of the bachelor of Arts examination the percentages of success were 41·4, 80·6 and 51·5 respectively, against 43·8, 77 and 56·6. The rise in the second of these divisions is satisfactory.

5. *Female Education.*—Of the total number of girls under instruction, 116,258 were in institutions under public management, and of these 105,038 were in the lower and 5,866 in the upper primary stage. The lower secondary stage was reached by 3,711 against 3,696 in 1899–1900, the upper secondary by 441 against 425 and the collegiate by 32 against 20. The majority of the pupils in these stages were, as usual, either Europeans, East Indians, or Native Christians.

6. *Special Education.*—The strength on the 31st March 1901 of the colleges and schools for special education was 6,175, and of this number 1,678 were in training institutions and 3,530 in technical, industrial or art schools. The latter figure compares with 3,384 in 1899–1900. There was an increase in the number of candidates at the Government technical examinations.

7. *Musulman Education.*—The total number of Musulmans under instruction declined from 105,851 to 101,537, but there were 73 in the collegiate stage against 70 in the previous year and 2,397 in the secondary stage against 2,193. Except in the language division of the bachelor of Arts examination the university results showed an improvement.

8. *Panchama Education.*—The Panchama pupils under instruction decreased from 52,097 to 51,198: all but 343 of them were in the primary stage. Very little has been done as yet in Salem, Vizagapatam, Madura, in the west coast districts and in a great part of the ceded districts, to improve this branch of education.

9. *Education of the Blind and Deaf Mutes.*—The three schools for the education of the blind and the two for deaf mutes in the Tinnevelly district continued to do excellent work. The school established by the Christian Association for the education of the blind has been brought under inspection.

10. *Hostels and Boarding-houses.*—The hostels and boarding-houses for boys increased from 92 to 95 in number, but are said to have lost considerably in strength; no explanation of this circumstance is offered. The total expenditure upon them was 1·93 lakh as against 2·95 lakhs in the previous year, but the former figure excludes the cost of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund for which no particulars were furnished by the principal. The hostels for girls fell from 91 to 86 in number, but gained slightly in strength; the expenditure on them rose from 1·70 to 1·81 lakh.

11. *Qualifications of Teachers.*—The training of teachers continued to receive careful attention, but if headmasters are excluded, one in four of the general teachers, employed in secondary, and over 56 per cent. of those in primary boys' schools, were still entirely unqualified under the educational rules. The percentage of similarly unqualified teachers in girls' schools was about 37.

12. The unsatisfactory feature in the record of the twelvemonth is the large decrease in the attendance of pupils at primary schools. The causes of this decrease have been indicated in paragraph 3 *supra* and responsibility for the lapse cannot be ascribed to the Educational department. Except in the above respect the results are generally satisfactory and substantial progress has been made in not a few directions.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
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. 687, dated 26th November 1901.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. A. Trivett.

Secondary.—In institutions under p
in the lower and 17,408 in the upper seco
15,956 in 1899–1900. The total expend
was 7·36 and on the upper secondary depar
by a pupil in a lower secondary school w
State and local boards together on his accou
in upper secondary schools were Rs. 18–2
average expenditure on a pupil in each
secondary examination 9,941 candidates, an
more than 30 per cent., appeared, and of t
132 candidates went in for the upper secon
and 9 respectively in the previous year, bu
than before. As regards the matriculati
from 6,494 to 7,313, in the number of can
to 19·5— the lowest percentage during the

Collegiate.—The strength of the Ar
student in a Government, board and aided
Rs. 71–13–0 and Rs. 65–5–0 respectively,
Rs. 50–3–0 in 1899–1900, and cost Govern
Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40. The number
tion in Arts remained almost the same as it
examinees was apparently superior as 86
vernacular and science divisions of the ba
of success were 41·4, 80·6 and 51·5 respe
rise in the second of these divisions is satis

5. *Female Education.*—Of the total nu
were in institutions under public manage
lower and 5,866 in the upper primary stage.
by 3,711 against 3,696 in 1899–1900, th
the collegiate by 32 against 20, but of the
as usual, either Europeans, East Indians, or
was hardly encouraging.

6. *Special Education.*—The strength o
schools for special education was 6,175 and
institutions and 3,530 as compared with 3
art schools. The number of candidates at

7. *Musulman Education.*—The total n
declined from 105,851 to 101,537, but there
in the previous year and 2,397 in the secon
language division of the bachelor of Arts
better showed an improvem

8. *Panchama Education.*—The Panchm
52,097 to 51,198: all but 343 of them ve
been done as yet in Salem, Vizagapatam,
great part of the ceded districts, to improve

9. *Education of the Blind and Deaf Mut*
the blind and the two for deaf mutes h
excellent work. The school established by
of the blind has been brought under inspe

10. *Hostels and Boarding-houses.*—Th
increased from 92 to 95 in number, but a
no explanation of this circumstance is offe
that the variations may have been due to i
expenditure is shown as having fallen fr
excludes the cost of the Lawrence Asylu
were furnished by the principal. The hos
but gained slightly in strength; the expe

management there were 35,368 boys
y stage as compared with 34,915 and
e on the lower secondary departments
nts 6·43 lakhs. The average fee paid
s. 7–8–0 and the average cost to the
s. 3–9–0. The corresponding averages
nd Rs. 4–5–0. In future reports the
ge should be given. For the lower
st whom private candidates represented
2,918 passed for complete certificates.
examination and 17 passed against 74
he examination was not less unpopular
examination there was a further rise,
ates, but the percentage of success fell
t quinquennium.

lleges rose from 2,817 to 3,279. Each
ge paid on an average a fee of Rs. 85,
gainst Rs. 79–10–0, Rs. 73–14–0 and
t Rs. 242, Rs. 31 and Rs. 43, against
ndidates (2,089) for the first examina-
previous year, but the quality of the
ssed against 674. In the English,
r of Arts examination the percentages
ely, against 43·8, 77 and 56·6. The
ory.

er of girls under instruction, 116,258
nt, and of these 105,038 were in the
The lower secondary stage was reached
per secondary by 441 against 425 and
rity of the pupils in these stages were,
ative Christians the record of the year

e 31st March 1901 of the colleges and
this number 1,678 were in training
in 1899–1900 in technical, industrial or
overnment technical examinations rose.
ber of Musulmans under instruction
ere 73 in the collegiate stage against 70
y stage against 2,193. Except in the
amination the university results were

pupils under instruction decreased from
in the primary stage. Very little has
adura, in the west coast districts and in
is branch of education.

—The three schools for the education of
e Tinnevelly district, continued to do
e Christian Association for the education
n.

hostels and boarding-houses for boys
id to have lost considerably in strength;
and the Governor in Council suspects
erfect and incorrect returns. The total
95 lakhs to 1·93, but the latter figure
Ootacamund for which no particulars
s for girls fell from 91 to 86 in number,
re on them rose from 1·70 lakh to 1·81

No. , Educational, November 1901.

GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction in the dras Presidency for 1900–1901.

ORDER—No. , Educational, dated ovember 1901.

The Director's report is drawn up on lines suggested by the Government of India but further compression was possibl in future this annual report should be confined to forty pages. The year under rev was not characterised by any events of importance ~~but some progress was made in~~ ~~stages of education above the primary~~ : this ~~stage~~, owing to distress and other ses, received a temporary check. The minor changes are enumerated in paragraph

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure amounted to 74·37 lakhs against 71·63 in the previous year. Towards this sum pr incial funds contributed 18·80 against 19·68, local and municipal funds 10·25 aga st 10·06, fees 23·90 against 21·83 and private funds 21·42 against 20·06. The ex nditure classed as direct came to 56·96 lakhs or 2·04 less than in 1899–1900, whi n *direction* and *inspection*, on *building* and *special* purposes, and on similar objects classed as indirect, 17·41 lakhs or 4·78 more than in 1899–1900 were spent. The riations are to a great extent nominal : hostel charges, for instance, which used to entered partly under direct and partly under indirect expenditure, are now wholly ebited to the latter head. Of the total direct expenditure 47·17 per cent. was de d to primary, 28·17 to secondary, 15·67 to collegiate (arts and professional), and 89 o special education.

3. *General Statistics.*—On the 31st Ma 1901 there were 26,926 institutions of all grades and classes attended by 850,2 pupils, as compared with 27,450 with 862,991 on the corresponding date in 190 The fall is attributed partly to the prevalence of distress and epidemics and pa y to the inadequate payment of results grants ; as however private institutions s wed an increase both in number and strength, the Governor in Council is dispose to think that the second of these causes must have played by far the greater part in he matter. 722,151 of the pupils were boys and 128,073 girls, forming respectiv ly 25·3 and 4·3 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 25·7 and 4·4 pe cent. in 1899–1900—the census figures of 1901 being employed in both cases.

4. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of he otal number of boys under instruction, 655,750 or about 91 per cent. were in th mary stage and of these 553,921 were in institutions under public management t corresponding figures for the previous year being 609,709 and 569,479. Taking ~~blic~~ schools by themselves, the expend- iture on such of them as imparted primary ucation alone was 18·83 lakhs and that on the primary departments of such as ye intended for secondary education also 3·15 lakhs, ~~In public primary schools~~ pupil on an average paid a fee of 15 annas and 9 pies and cost the State and local fo ds together Rs. 1–8–0. The number of candidates for the Primary examination fl om 24,949 to 24,278, but the passes for complete certificates rose from 12,677 to 87. As pupil candidates only 11,978 appeared against 13,213 in the previous ye

H. M.

H. E. the Governor.

A 21/11

To be known me after

Note for office

Return from H. M. before going to H. E.

G. O. 21/11

Primary Education

Note.

This ~~report~~ review has to be posted to the G. of I. on the 28th instant.

15. 11

as much as

unaided.

Show Statement

beau the most important factors in bringing about the result noticed.

Fresh proofs thereof Send to H. M. with reference this Govt. letter

22 11

A clean proof is placed below.

23/11/1

Why Statistics?

Since are budget heads and as such ~~are~~ printed in italics.

H. M.

Latest statement the Dept ought to check before issuing comments

H. M. Why 3 sets of proforders the Statistics of these unaided Schools are probably not very reliable & arguments based thereon may be fallacious

under Public Management

5

4

4 2

1

5

6

11. *Qualifications of Teachers.*—The t
attention, but if headmasters are exclu
employed in secondary, and over 56 per
still entirely unqualified under the edu
unqualified teachers in girls' schools was

12. It is impossible for the Governor in
results of the year as a whole; from wha
cannot be regarded as very bright. Still
made in not a few directions, and it was
nate staff of the department that advanc
the Government had been able to assign l
slack in progress on the west coast and
been prevented.

ng of teachers continued to receive careful
one in four of the general teachers,
of those in primary boys' schools, were
nal rules. The percentage of similarly
t 37.

ncil to congratulate the Director on the
r causes, the record of the twelvemonth
rever, substantial progress was no doubt
he fault of Mr. Stuart or of the subordi-
along the line was not perceptible. If
r grants it is probable that the temporary
arts of the northern circars would have

A.J.R.
18.11.

3 T

You are making things look very good in the report as compared with para 11 of last year's report. What are certificates for unapproved service?

Last year we spoke of teachers who held certificates of one kind or other but all these teachers were not qualified under the Educational rules. Please see paragraphs 82 & 94 of the report for 1899-190 The remark in the present ~~report~~ reviews shows the position better although it goes against us.
Certificates for unapproved service are for such services for certain specified years, generally five, in a recognised schools - please see last para: of rule 26(i), first para: of rule 26(ii) and second para: of rule 46(i) of the Educational rules - H.G. Also para: 3 of Dr. Duncan's letter on page 3 of G.O. No 708 Edl dy 25th October 1899.

PH
21/11/1

Note for A.J.R.

As regards the last para of the answer. Secy's draft. ✓
Chn Govt had hardly to be so depressed as view of the general work. The only unsatisfactory feature was the large decline in the no. of pupils attending primary schools. It is true that there is a serious matter when causes which brought it about still more serious. viz. Scarcity: plague, cholera & want of money. (Provincial & Local) to pay the grants. Exemptions of these in the Educ. Depart responsible.
✓ think the last para of draft needs some what as follows.

13. The unsatisfactory features in the Educational record of the twelvemonth is the large decrease in the attendances of pupils at primary schools. The causes which ~~brought~~ of this decrease have been indicated in paras 3 supra. The responsibility for the result cannot attach itself to the Educational Depart. Except the above in respect the results are generally satisfactory & substantial progress has been made in not a few directions

PH
18/11/1

XII

approved. In view of what I wrote for the future to the liberal criticism already expended on as we need hardly trouble to offer any general observations.

21/11

A

21/11

BPC
19.11.01

No. 686, 687, Educational, 26th November 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1900–1901.

Order—No. 686, Educational, dated 26th November 1901.

The Director's report is drawn up on the lines suggested by the Government of India but further compression was possible: in future this annual report should be confined to forty pages. The year under review was not characterised by any events of importance. Primary education, owing to distress and other causes, received a temporary check. In all other stages of education the statistics indicate improvement. The minor changes are enumerated in paragraph 2.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure amounted to 74·37 lakhs against 71·63 in the previous year. Towards this sum provincial funds contributed 18·80 against 19·68, local and municipal funds 10·25 against 10·06, fees 23·90 against 21·83 and private funds 21·42 against 20·06. The expenditure classed as direct came to 56·96 lakhs or 2·04 less than in 1899–1900, while on *direction* and *inspection*, on *building* and *special* purposes, and on similar objects classed as indirect, 17·41 lakhs or 4·78 more than in 1899–1900 were spent. These variations are to a great extent nominal: hostel charges, for instance, which used to be entered partly under direct and partly under indirect expenditure, are now wholly debited to the latter head. Of the total direct expenditure as much as 47·17 per cent. was devoted to primary, 28·17 to secondary, 15·67 to collegiate (arts and professional), and 8·99 to special education.

3. *General Statistics.*—On the 31st March 1901 there were 26,926 institutions of all grades and classes attended by 850,224 pupils, as compared with 27,450 with 862,991 on the corresponding date in 1900. The fall is attributed partly to the prevalence of distress and epidemics and partly to the inadequate payment of results grants; as however private unaided institutions showed an increase both in number and strength, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that the second of these causes must have been the most important factor in bringing about the result noticed. Of the pupils 722,151 were boys and 128,073 girls, forming respectively 25·3 and 4·3 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 25·7 and 4·4 per cent. in 1899–1900, the census figures of 1901 being employed in both cases.

4. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction, 655,750 or about 91 per cent. were in the primary stage and of these 553,921 were in institutions under public management, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 669,709 and 569,479. Taking schools under public management by themselves, the expenditure on such of them as imparted primary education alone was 18·83 lakhs and that on the primary departments of such as were intended for secondary education also 3·15 lakhs. Each pupil on an average paid a fee of 15 annas and 9 pies and cost the State and local boards together Rs. 1–8–0. The number of candidates for the Primary examination fell from 24,949 to 24,278, but the passes for complete certificates rose from 12,677 to 14,187. Only 11,978 appeared as pupil candidates against 13,213 in the previous year.

Secondary.—In institutions under public management there were 35,368 boys in the lower and 17,408 in the upper secondary stage as compared with 34,915 and 15,956 in 1899–1900. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was 7·36 and on the upper secondary departments 6·43 lakhs. The average fee paid by a pupil in a lower secondary school was Rs. 7–8–0 and the average cost to the State and local boards together on his account Rs. 3–9–0. The corresponding averages in upper secondary schools were Rs. 18–2–0 and Rs. 4–5–0. In future reports the average expenditure on a pupil in each stage should be given. For the lower secondary examination 9,941 candidates, amongst whom private candidates represented more than 30 per cent., appeared, and of these 2,918 passed for complete certificates. One hundred and thirty-two candidates presented themselves for the upper secondary examination and 17 passed against 74 and 9 respectively in the previous year, but the examination was not less unpopular than before. For the matriculation examination there was a further rise, from 6,494 to 7,313, in the number of candidates, but the percentage of success fell to 19·5—the lowest percentage during the past quinquennium.

Collegiate.—The strength of the Arts colleges rose from 2,817 to 3,279. Each student in a Government, board and aided college paid on an average a fee of Rs. 85, Rs. 71–13–0 and Rs. 65–5–0 respectively, as against Rs. 79–10–0, Rs. 73–14–0 and Rs. 50–3–0 in 1899–1900, and cost Government Rs. 242, Rs. 31 and Rs. 43, against Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40. The number of candidates (2,089) for the first examination in Arts remained almost the same as in the previous year, but the qualifications of the examinees were apparently superior as 868 passed against 674. In the English, vernacular and science divisions of the bachelor of Arts examination the percentages of success were 41·4, 80·6 and 51·5 respectively, against 43·8, 77 and 56·6. The rise in the second of these divisions is satisfactory.

5. *Female Education.*—Of the total number of girls under instruction, 116,258 were in institutions under public management, and of these 105,038 were in the lower and 5,866 in the upper primary stage. The lower secondary stage was reached by 3,711 against 3,696 in 1899–1900, the upper secondary by 441 against 425 and the collegiate by 32 against 20. The majority of the pupils in these stages were, as usual, either Europeans, East Indians, or Native Christians.

6. *Special Education.*—The strength on the 31st March 1901 of the colleges and schools for special education was 6,175, and of this number 1,678 were in training institutions and 3,530 in technical, industrial or art schools. The latter figure compares with 3,384 in 1899–1900. There was an increase in the number of candidates at the Government technical examinations.

7. *Musulman Education.*—The total number of Musulmans under instruction declined from 105,851 to 101,537, but there were 73 in the collegiate stage against 70 in the previous year and 2,397 in the secondary stage against 2,193. Except in the language division of the bachelor of Arts examination the university results showed an improvement.

8. *Panchama Education.*—The Panchama pupils under instruction decreased from 52,097 to 51,198: all but 343 of them were in the primary stage. Very little has been done as yet in Salem, Vizagapatam, Madura, in the west coast districts and in a great part of the ceded districts, to improve this branch of education.

9. *Education of the Blind and Deaf Mutes.*—The three schools for the education of the blind and the two for deaf mutes in the Tinnevelly district continued to do excellent work. The school established by the Christian Association for the education of the blind has been brought under inspection.

10. *Hostels and Boarding-houses.*—The hostels and boarding-houses for boys increased from 92 to 95 in number, but are said to have lost considerably in strength; no explanation of this circumstance is offered. The total expenditure upon them was 1·93 lakh as against 2·95 lakhs in the previous year, but the former figure excludes the cost of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund for which no particulars were furnished by the principal. The hostels for girls fell from 91 to 86 in number, but gained slightly in strength; the expenditure on them rose from 1·70 to 1·81 lakh.

11. *Qualifications of Teachers.*—The training of teachers continued to receive careful attention, but if headmasters are excepted, one in four of the general teachers, employed in secondary, and over 56 per cent. of those in primary boys' schools, were still entirely unqualified under the educational rules. The percentage of similarly unqualified teachers in girls' schools was about 37.

12. The unsatisfactory feature in the ~~educational~~ record of the twelvemonth is the large decrease in the attendance of pupils at primary schools. The causes of this decrease have been indicated in paragraph 3 *supra* and responsibility for the ~~result~~ cannot ~~attach itself~~ to the Educational department. Except in the above respect the results are generally satisfactory and substantial progress has been made in not a few directions.

(True Extract)

23 11 01

(sgd) C. J. Weir
ag. Secretary to Govt

To The S.P.I.
" Ltw dept
" Surgeon-genl
" Accountant-genl
" Registrar, ~~Madras~~ Universities
Editors' Table.

Endorsement — No. 687 dated 26th Nov. 1901.
Copy to the Govt of India, Home dept.
(sgd) C. J. Weir
ag. Secretary to Govt.

opy sent to Press.

turned for signature.

spatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. 70
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

4

AD AGAIN G.O., No. 190 .

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C.No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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