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Educational (1902) Department.

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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on public Instruction

Reviewing the ~~for the year~~ for the quinquennium ending 1901-1902.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Government {1902} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1902. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 783, 784, 22nd December 1902.

DECEMBER.

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — for the quinquennium ending 1901–1902.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction for 1901–1902 and for the quinquennium 1897–98 to 1901–1902.

Order—No. 783, Educational, dated 22nd December 1902.

Although the Director's report is dated the 3rd of November, it reached the Government only on the 14th or nearly a month later than the due date. The letter press of the report extends over 63 pages against 40 pages prescribed by the Government of India. A few additional pages were no doubt necessary as the report deals with the progress of education during the quinquennium ending with 1901–1902. The report is however longer than is necessary and a great deal of it is occupied by lists of figures from which it is difficult to extract definite conclusions. In many cases the progress of the past year and that of the quinquennium are dealt with in the same paragraph without sufficient clearness of distinction. The almost complete absence of tables from the body of the report, though in accordance with the orders upon the subject, does not tend to make it easier of comprehension. The recent orders make it more than ever necessary that much personal care should be devoted to the preparation of the report.

The tables appended to the report are in the revised form recently prescribed by the Government of India, but the Director has made a few changes in the headings of some of them. There was no change of policy during the quinquennium. In the autumn of 1901, however, an educational conference met at Simla at which all branches of general education were closely discussed. This conference was followed by the institution of an enquiry into university and industrial education upon the results of which the orders of the Government of India are awaited. The results of the deliberations of the conference are likely to be far reaching and no time has been lost in giving effect to several of the proposals recommended. The improvements which may eventually be expected are enumerated in paragraph 2 of the Director's report. The other chief educational events of the quinquennium are mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4. The introduction of the fixed grant system and the abolition of individual merit grants will in time no doubt prove highly beneficial, and it may be hoped that during the next quinquennium these changes and the others set out in the Director's report, especially the payment of a larger portion of the results grants earned, will result in genuine progress and increased efficiency. The results of the past quinquennium were, however, disappointing. While collegiate education on the whole remained stationary there was, considering the increase in population, virtually a retrogression in primary education. This is matter for grave regret. In secondary education there was some real advance.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure rose during the quinquennium from 66·87 to 79·32 lakhs. Of the latter sum 21·24 lakhs was met from Provincial, 7·58 from Local and 2·52 from Municipal funds, 25·14 from fees and 22·84 from other sources. The increase during the five years is spread over all the items except the second, but occurs chiefly under the last two, and is, so far as fees are concerned, satisfactory. The decrease under Local funds of over a lakh of rupees which occurred almost entirely under the head "Primary and Secondary schools" was to be regretted. In reviewing the work of local boards during this year the consideration of the boards has been drawn to the necessity for increased attention to education. The funds

however at the command of the boards are limited and it will probably be well to still further discourage any extension of their expenditure on education above the primary grade. The amount which was saved to local boards by the Government having taken over Training schools has not all been spent on education by the boards as was intended.

The expenditure classed as direct rose from 54·11 lakhs to 58·68, while that connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects classed as indirect increased from 12·77 lakhs to 20·64. But for certain changes in classification effected during the quinquennium the increase in the direct expenditure would have been larger, and that in the indirect expenditure less. The percentage of expenditure met from fees slightly increased from 29·21 in 1896–97 to 30·60 in the year under report, while that met from Local funds decreased from 13·50 to 9·96. The average cost of education per head of the population was As. 3–3 and the cost to public funds As. 1–3. Of the total direct expenditure 47·46 per cent. was devoted to primary, 28·22 per cent. to secondary, 14·93 per cent. to collegiate (arts and professional) and 9·39 per cent. to special education.

3. *General statistics.*—During the quinquennium the total number of institutions fell from 26,872 to 26,491 or by 1·4 per cent. but their strength rose from 822,853 to 861,641 or by 4·7 per cent. Taking public and private institutions separately there was a fall of 4·2 per cent. in number with an increase of 3·1 per cent. in strength in the case of the former and an increase of 10·3 per cent. in number and 15·7 per cent. in strength in the case of the latter. The number of board schools declined by 569 with 13,348 pupils and that of unaided public institutions by 584 with 1,175 children. The variations are explained in paragraph 5 of the Director's letter. The consolidation and strengthening of existing schools is to some extent a matter for congratulation, but the advance made on the whole cannot be considered as satisfactory. The large decrease in the number of public lower primary boys' schools from 15,015 to 14,338 was accompanied by a decrease in scholars from 361,680 to 359,393. It seems clear that the institution of the primary examination, which, in 1893, led Government to hope for a very special impetus to primary education, has not had the effect looked for. The number of lower primary schools for boys is almost the same as it was in 1891–92, while the number of upper primary schools which increased rapidly from 1891–92 to 1896–97—from 3,781 to 4,977—has remained almost stationary since that year. It is hoped that the arrangements now made for the establishment of additional Government primary schools and for the payment of grants in full to those aided from Provincial and Local funds will effect improvement though the Director seems to think it probable that without a very large expenditure from public funds and perhaps some form of compulsory attendance there is not reason to expect that there will be much further progress. During 1901–1902 the grants paid to boys' schools ranged between As. 4–3 and As. 12–8 *per* rupee earned in the case of Provincial funds, As. 2 and Re. 1 in that of Local funds and As. 4 and As. 13–7 in that of Municipal funds. Only five districts were able to pay the full grants in any case.

Of the total number of pupils 731,209 were boys and 130,432 girls, forming respectively 25·6 and 4·4 per cent. of the population of school-going age as compared with 25·5 and 4·1 per cent. in 1896–97, calculated on a population 4·75 per cent. higher than that of 1891 in the case of males and 5·2 per cent. higher in the case of females. Of the total number as many as 86·1 per cent. were in the primary stage.

4. *Boys' education, primary.*—The total number of boys in the primary stage on the 31st March last was 662,040 against 647,596 at the end of the previous quinquennium, and of these 558,613 were in schools under public management as compared with 557,239 So far therefore as the numerical strength of boys in public primary schools was concerned there was no perceptible advance, while under board schools there was a marked falling off. In Kistna, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, South Canara and Tinnevelly the results were particularly unsatisfactory. In villages or groups of villages containing a population of 200 or more only half have schools of any kind and in smaller villages only 6 out of every 100 villages. The progress made in the provision of schools in rural parts in the past five years has been almost *nil.*

The expenditure on public primary schools rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 18,16,175 to Rs. 19,54,646, but that in the primary departments of secondary schools fell from Rs. 3,49,731 to Rs. 3,29,280. The average cost during the quinquennium of educating a pupil in primary schools was Rs. 3-4-0, of which Rs. 1-8-0 was met from public funds. The corresponding figures for the previous quinquennium were Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 1-10-0. Taking averages, the total average annual expenditure in the quinquennium ending in 1891-92 was 13·5 lakhs compared with nearly 18 lakhs in the quinquennium ending in 1896-97 and nearly 19 lakhs in the last quinquennium. The average expenditure from local funds however decreased in the quinquennium by over half a lakh. For the examination marking the close of the primary school course 25,466 candidates appeared, of whom 15,951 passed for complete certificates. The figures for 1896-97 were 31,567 and 13,817 respectively. The results may be an indication of improved teaching. It is satisfactory to notice the number of uncertificated teachers at the close of the quinquennium in primary schools was 18·1 per cent. of the whole number compared with 37·6 per cent. at the beginning of the quinquennium.

Secondary.—The advance in upper secondary education during the quinquennium was substantial except in the Ceded districts where the number of schools remained the same and the number of pupils actually receded from 1,407 to 1,297. During the quinquennium the number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of institutions under public management rose from 31,513 to 36,608 or by 16·2 per cent. and that in the upper secondary departments from 13,190 to 18,762 or by 42·2 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure in lower secondary departments from Rs. 6,57,671 to Rs. 7,44,604 and in the upper secondary departments from Rs. 5,36,488 to Rs. 6,82,189. The average cost per pupil during 1901-1902 was in the former case Rs. 21-8-0, of which Rs. 13-15-0 was met from fees and Rs. 3 from provincial, local and municipal funds, and in the latter, Rs. 40-3-0, of which fees met Rs. 28-4-0 and provincial, local and municipal funds Rs. 4-10-0. Local funds continued to contribute almost nothing towards upper secondary education while the amount paid from the same source towards lower secondary education continued to decrease and amounted to only Rs. 19,906. The expenditure from municipal funds on secondary education has varied very little for many years. For the lower secondary examination a total of 50,742 candidates appeared during the five years ending with 1901-1902 against 30,388 in the previous five years and of these 14,008 or 27·6 per cent. passed against 7,359 or 24·2 per cent., the number of candidates and the number that passed in 1901-1902 alone being respectively 11,184 and 3,429 or 30·7 per cent. For the upper secondary examination of 1901, 194 candidates appeared, of whom 27 passed but only seven completed the test during 1901-1902. The examination continued to be unpopular, but its supersession is now under consideration. For the matriculation examination 32,939 candidates presented themselves during the quinquennium against 20,847 in the previous five years and 8,638 or 26·2 per cent. passed against 5,546 or 26·6 per cent. Greater strictness is now shown in the selection of candidates for this examination and apparently as the result of it 2,427 candidates passed in 1901-1902 out of 7,658 who appeared, the percentage of success being thus raised to 31·7. There are many signs of increasing concentration in lower secondary schools, which means probably greater efficiency in teaching. Considering however the very low standard of education in the primary schools it is to be regretted that the facilities for obtaining such education as is obtainable in lower secondary schools are so small. The improvement in the qualification of the teachers, a very important matter, was steady. Much however remains to be done in this respect.

Collegiate.—The number of first-grade colleges remained the same as at the beginning of the quinquennium, viz., 11. The strength of the arts colleges rose during the quinquennium from 3,540 to 3,779 or by 6·7 per cent., and of these 2,581 were in the first-in-arts classes against 2,415. The number of pupils in the M.A. classes was 26 showing a fair increase on the number in the previous quinquennium. The Director notices that the figures seem to indicate a growing tendency in favour of the non-literary subjects in these colleges. There was a corresponding

increase in cost from Rs. 6,21,881 to Rs. 6,30,660. The average fee paid during the quinquennium by each student—in a Government, board and aided college was, respectively, Rs. 82, Rs. 72 and Rs. 56 against Rs. 70, Rs. 58 and Rs. 52 in the previous quinquennium—the cost to Government of educating each student being Rs. 237, Rs. 34 and Rs. 41 compared with Rs. 200, Rs. 38 and Rs. 40. For the first examination in arts of 1901-1902, 1,892 candidates appeared, and 730 or 38·6 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for the quinquennium being 9,849, 3,670 and 37·3 per cent. against 9,557, 3,243 and 33·9 per cent. during the previous five years. During the quinquennium 4,188, 3,060 and 3,926 candidates, respectively, presented themselves for the English, vernacular and science divisions of the bachelor of arts examination against 4,023, 3,584 and 4,009 in the previous five years; and of these 51·0, 80·7 and 54·4 per cent., respectively, qualified themselves for the degree against 59·6, 86·2 and 59·9 per cent. It is probable therefore that the examinations are becoming more stringent.

5. *Female education.*—The number of girls under instruction in institutions for general education under public management increased during the quinquennium from 106,570 to 117,034 or by 9·8 per cent. Of these, 106,855 were in the lower and 6,078 in the upper primary stage against 97,680 and 5,350, and of the remainder 3,575 were in the lower and 491 in the upper secondary stage and 35 in colleges. The total number of institutions for girls decreased from 1,122 in 1900-1901 to 1,070 in the year under report. The attendance, however, increased from 128,073 to 130,432. The greater concentration of girls' schools accompanied by increased strength is satisfactory. The gradual transfer of board schools for girls to departmental management, together with increased provincial grants and better inspection may, it is hoped, result in greater progress in the next quinquennium.

6. *Special education.*—There was a falling off from 6,269 to 5,867 during the quinquennium in the number of pupils receiving special education. This falling off was chiefly in the strength of the professional colleges (728 against 883) and of training schools (1,529 against 1,736). The number of scholars who passed the practical test for the L.T. degree during the last five years was 196, among whom no fewer than 134 were Brahmans. It is much to be regretted that there was no Muhammadan in the list. For the first time however in five years, there was one Muhammadan on the rolls of the Saidapet Teachers' College. The results of the training in training schools for teachers cannot be said to have been satisfactory. The general knowledge of the scholars when they enter is deficient and the period of training is not sufficiently long; the extension of the course of training in the primary training schools, which has been resolved upon, should have a good effect. The increase in the number of Panchama teachers under training is satisfactory. As regards training schools for mistresses the large number of students in the lower secondary schools is satisfactory; this increase was however accompanied by a noticeable decrease in the number of students in the primary department. The total expenditure on special institutions rose from Rs. 7,24,289 to Rs. 7,95,923, the rise in the cost of the colleges alone being from Rs. 2,30,784 to Rs. 2,45,188. There was a further increase in 1901-1902 in the number of candidates for the Government technical examinations and this is encouraging. The number of candidates that passed declined from 1,925 to 1888, and while the number of candidates as a whole increased, the number that appeared for the advanced technical examinations actually fell off from 101 to 88. Upon the whole it cannot be said that there was much advance. It may be hoped that the action that will be taken during the next quinquennium on the report of the committee on industrial education may lead to better results. The report of the committee is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

7. *European education.*—The number of European and East Indian children at school remained almost stationary, the figures for 1901-1902 being 4,019 boys and 3,617 girls as compared with 4,033 and 3,773 in 1896-97. The whole of the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population was however at school; but very few of the children seem to seek for higher education.

8. *Musulman education.*—The Musulman boys under instruction in public institutions increased during the quinquennium from 59,955 to 61,188 or by 2·1 per cent. The number of girl scholars decreased from 11,320 to 10,985. Considering the special privileges offered to the community in the matter of education this increase as regards male education alone was disappointing. The community has of late been taking measures to stimulate private effort, and there are signs of earnestness in the matter. It may be hoped that this will bear fruit during the next five years. In the case of girls the decrease is specially to be regretted. Of the total number of boys in schools on the 31st March 1902, 80 were in arts colleges, 558 in the upper secondary, and 1,766 in the lower secondary stage, 58,369 in the primary stage, and 415 in professional colleges and special schools. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 50, 372, 1,552, 57,504 and 477.

9. *Panchama education.*—The total number of Panchama boys under instruction rose from 35,848 in 1896–97 to 48,377 in 1901–1902 or by 34·9 per cent., and that of girls from 4,993 to 8,497 or by 70·2 per cent. The increase may, in part, be only apparent and due to a change in the classification of the castes. Of the total number, 44,150 boys and 8,328 girls were in institutions under public management as compared with 34,527 and 4,961, respectively, in 1896–97. The progress of education among this class is however still unsatisfactory. In Tinnevelly the education among the male population is most advanced and in Kistna among the girls the advance in both cases being no doubt due to the efforts of missionaries. In South Arcot where the Panchamas form a very large portion of the population, progress is lamentably slow. The attention of the District Board is drawn to the necessity for more effort. Only 6·8 per cent. of the boys and ·6 per cent. of the girls attend school in this district.

10. *Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—Unlike Panchama education, the education of these tribes made little or no progress since only 3,327 boys and 122 girls were under instruction in 1901–1902 against 3,299 and 74 in 1896–97. The reviews on the Agency reports have dealt with the progress of education in those tracts where most of the Hill tribes exist. Some efforts are made to attract the children of the Chenchus in Kurnool, and the Malasars in Coimbatore, into the schools but so far without much result.

11. *Education of the blind and deaf-mutes.*—The special schools for the blind and deaf in Tinnevelly—all due to missionary agency—continued to do good work. The Christian Association for the blind in Madras had sixteen pupils under instruction.

12. *Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—Hostels and boarding houses for boys increased from 67 with 4,430 boarders in 1896–97 to 95 with 6,600 boarders in 1901–1902 and those for girls from 71 with 3,650 members to 83 with 4,120 members. Over 71 per cent. of the total number of institutions were for Native Christians. Those for boys cost Rs. 2,83,124 and those for girls Rs. 1,80,662. If possible, information should be furnished in future as to how many of these are attached to colleges and how many to high schools. It may be hoped that considerable progress will be made in the matter during the next five years: putting aside the work done by Government and the missionaries the progress up to the present time has been very slight. The university regulations encourage the provision of proper lodgings for students belonging to affiliated institutions and it may be expected that more will be done in this direction in the near future.

13. *Qualifications of teachers.*—Of the general teachers excluding headmasters 1,703 or 61·8 per cent. of the total in secondary and 6,445 or 31·5 per cent. in primary schools for boys held teachers' certificates, trained or untrained, on the 31st March 1902 against 56·8 and 17·6 per cent., respectively, in 1896–97, but 28·4 per cent. of those employed in secondary and 58·8 per cent. of those in primary schools were unqualified under the educational rules against 22 and 41 per cent. in 1896–97. The progress made has not been satisfactory; the increase in unqualified teachers has almost kept pace with the increase in pupils. In girls' schools it is hardly possible yet to expect that qualified teachers will be found in sufficient numbers. The Government attach the greatest importance to the extension of the employment of

trained teachers and hope that the matter will receive continued special attention at the hands of the Director. It would appear that the rules are not strictly enforced in respect of a large number of schools. In the case of teachers in girls' schools, 36 per cent. were unqualified as against 30·6 per cent. in 1896–97.

14. *General.*—The Government concur generally in the remarks of the Director made in chapter XVI of his report. The very slight advance in primary instruction, which is the most important department under the Director's control, is disappointing and it is very difficult to assign in due proportion the causes of it. Bad seasons have no doubt had much to do in retarding progress. Local boards and municipalities have not been able to increase their grants as the school-going population increases and, without opening up fresh sources of taxation, it is difficult to see how much more can be done by local agency than has been done in the past. In local fund grants there has hardly been any increase since 1891–92, while the demands on local resources for sanitation and communications have been specially heavy and will continue to be so. Private efforts with all the assistance that can reasonably be expected from local boards cannot probably do much more, and the need for provincial assistance if any further large progress is to be made seems imperative. If the next five years prove favourable, it may possibly be that matters may improve. The additional provincial grants that are now being made will no doubt stimulate private effort; but as the standard of the teachers required and of the general equipment of schools becomes higher, and the cost of opening primary schools becomes consequently greater, private effort will no doubt do less. It is, however, to private efforts that the Director must continue to look principally and it is therefore on the importance of increasing the payments of grants-in-aid that the Government would chiefly insist. His Excellency in Council trusts that the regular and constant payment of these grants, whether from provincial or local funds, will be secured before the close of the quinquennium which has just commenced.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Local and Municipal department.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 784, Educational, dated 22nd December 1902.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

[E. / 4]

1,000—25-10-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Press
Please put this in
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two proofs with wide
margin

7/9
25-11-01

1906

READ ~~AGAIN~~ G.O., No. ....., dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 190 .

READ ~~ALSO~~ Report on Public Instruction for 1901-1902 &

C. No. ....., From the Director of Public Instruction, ~~Madras~~ ~~1897-1898~~ to 1901-1902 190

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " 190

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " 190

ORDER No ....., dated ..... 190 .

P.S.

Although the Director's report is dated the 3rd instant, it reached the Govt. only on the 14th or nearly a month later than the due date. The letter press of the report extends over 63 pages against 40 pages prescribed by the Govt. of India. A few additional pages were no doubt necessary as the report deals with the progress of Education during the quinquennium ending with 1901-02 but twenty three pages cannot but be regarded as excessive. The Governor in Council trusts that his instructions as regards the date of submission

and

26/11.

and size will in future be strictly observed.

The tables appended to the report are in the revised form recently prescribed by the Govt. of India but the Director has made a few changes in the headings of some of them. Pending the final orders of the Govt. of India in the matter the new form should have been adhered to.

An impetus was given to matters connected with Education by the Conference that sat at Simla during the autumn of 1901. The improvements which may eventually be expected as the result of the deliberations are enumerated in para. 2 of the Director's report. The other chief educational events of the quinquennium are mentioned in paragraphs 3 & 4. While collegiate Education on the whole remained stationary there was, considering the natural increase in population, a slight retrogression in primary education. This is matter for regret as it is this form of education

education which Govt would like to see largely extended. In secondary and higher technical and industrial education there was a real advance.

2. Expenditure. The total expenditure rose during the quinquennium from 66.87 to 79.32 lakhs. Of the latter sum 21.24 lakhs was met from Provincial, 7.58 from local & 2.52 from municipal funds, 25.14 from fees and 22.84 from other sources. The increase during the five years is spread over all the items except the second but occurs chiefly under the last two, and is so far as fees are concerned very satisfactory. The expenditure classed as direct rose from 54.11 lakhs to 58.68, while that connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects classed as indirect increased from 12.77 lakhs to 20.64. But for certain changes in classification effected during the quinquennium the increase in the direct expenditure would have been larger and that in the indirect expenditure less. The average cost of education per head of the population was three annas and three pies. an

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3. General statistics. During the quinquennium the total number of institutions fell from 26,872 to 26,491 or by 1.4 per cent but their strength rose from 822,853 to 861,641 or by 4.7 per cent. Taking public and private institutions separately there was a fall of 4.2 per cent in number with an increase of 3.1 per cent in strength in the case of the former and an increase of 10.3 per cent in number and 15.7 per cent in strength in the case of the latter. The number of Board schools declined by 569 with 13,348 pupils and that of unaided public institutions by 584 with 1175 children. The variations are explained in para: 5 of the Directors' letter. The consolidation and strengthening of existing schools is a matter for congratulation but the advance made on the whole cannot be con-

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382

sidered as altogether satisfactory. It is hoped that the arrangements now made for the establishment of additional Govt. primary schools and for the payment of grants in full to those aided from provincial and local funds will effect the necessary improvement. During 1901-2 the grants paid to boys schools ranged between four annas and three pies and twelve annas and eight pies ~~only~~ every rupee earned ~~from~~ ~~in the case of~~ provincial funds, two annas and ~~eleven annas and one pie~~ one rupee ~~that~~ minimum in the case of local funds and four annas and thirteen annas and seven pies in that of municipal funds.

Of the total number of pupils 731,209 were boys and 130432 girls forming respectively 25.6 and 4.6 per cent of the population of school going age as compared with 23.5 and ~~4.1~~ 4.1 per cent in 1896-97, calculated on a census population, 4.75 higher than that of 1891 in the case of males and 5.2 per cent higher in the case of females. Of the total number again as many as ~~86.1~~ 86.1 per cent were in the primary stage.

4. Boys Education Primary. The to-

num-

of boys in the primary stage on the 31st. march last was 662,040 against 647,596 at the end of the previous quinquennium and of these 558,613 were in schools under public management as compared with 557,239. So far therefore as the numerical strength of boys in public primary schools was concerned there was no perceptible advance while under Board schools there was a marked falling off. The expenditure on public primary schools rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 18,16,175 to Rs. 19,54,646 but that in the primary departts. of secondary schools fell from Rs. 3,49,731 to Rs. 3,29,280. The average cost during the quinquennium of educating a pupil in primary schools was Rs. 3-4 of which Rs 1-8 was met from public funds. The corresponding figures for the previous quinquennium were Rs. 3-4 & Rs 1-6. For the examination marking the close of the primary school course 12,408 pupil & 13,058 private candidates appeared of whom 6,827 & 9,124 respectively passed for complete certificates. The totals for 1896-97 were 3156 & 13817 respectively.

Secondary.

Secondary. During the quinquennium the number of pupils in the Lower Secondary departts of institutions under public management rose from 31,513 to 36,608 or by 16.2 percent. and that in the upper secondary departts. from 13,190 to 18,762 or by 42.2 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure in these departts. from Rs. 6,57,671 to Rs. 7,44,604 and from Rs. 5,36,488 to Rs. 6,82,189. The average cost per pupil during 1901-1902 was in the former case Rs. 21-8-- of which Rs. 13-15-- was met from fees and Rs. 3 from Provincial, Local and Mul: Funds and in the latter, Rs. 40-3-- of which fees met Rs. 28-4-- and Provincial, Local and Mul: funds Rs. 4-10-0. For the Lower secondary examination a total of 50,742 candidates appeared during the five years ending with 1901-1902 against 39,388 in the previous five years and of these 14,008 or 27.6 per cent passed against 7,359 or 24.2 per cent, the number of candidates and the number that passed in 1901-02 alone being respectively 11,184 and 3,429 or 30.7 per cent

per cent. For the upper secondary examination of 1901, 194 candidates appeared of whom 27 passed but only seven completed the test during 1901-02. The examination continued to be unpopular but its supersession is now under consideration. For the matriculation examination 32,939 candidates presented themselves during the quinquennium against 20,847 in the previous five years and 8638 or 26.2 per cent passed against 5546 or 26.6 per cent. Greater strictness is now shown in the selection of candidates for this examination and apparently as the result of it 2427 candidates passed in 1901-02 out of 7658 who appeared the percentage of success being thus raised to 31.7.

Collegiate. The strength of the arts colleges rose during the quinquennium from 3540 to 3779 or by 6.7 per cent and of these 2581 were in the first in arts classes against 2415. There was a corresponding increase in cost from Rs. 621881 to Rs. 630660. The average fee paid during the quinquennium by Each

Each student in a Govt. Board and aided College was respectively Rs. 82, Rs. 72 and Rs. 56 against Rs. 70, Rs. 56 and Rs. 52 in the previous quinquennium. The cost to Govt. of Educating him being Rs. 237, Rs. 34 and Rs. 41 against Rs. 200, Rs. 38 and Rs 40. For the first examination in arts of 1901-02 1892 candidates appeared and 730 or 38.6 per cent passed. The corresponding figures for the quinquennium being 9849, 3670 and 37.3 per cent against 9557, 3243 and 33.9 per cent during the previous five years. During the quinquennium 4184, 3060 and 3926 candidates respectively presented themselves for the English, Vernacular and science divisions of the Bachelor of arts examination against 4023, 3584 and 4009 in the previous five years and of these 51.0, 80.7 and 52.4 per cent respectively qualified themselves for the degree against 59.6, 86.2 and 59.9 per cent. On the whole therefore either the examinations are becoming more and more stringent or the students are grades by deteriorating.

5. Female Education. The number of girls under instruction in ~~schools~~ institutions for general Education under public management increased during the quinquennium from 106570 to 117034 or by 9·8 per cent. of these 106856 were in the ~~primary~~ lower and 6078 in the ~~secondary~~ upper primary stage against 97680 and 5350 and of the remainder 3575 were in the lower and 491 in the upper secondary stages and 35 in colleges. Female Education cannot as yet be said to have made any progress at all but as the subject is receiving considerable attention at present it may be hoped that the results of the quinquennium which has just commenced will be for better.

6. Special Education. There was a falling off from 6,269 to 5,867 during the quinquennium in the number of pupils receiving special education. This falling off was chiefly in the strength of the professional colleges (728 against 883) and of training schools (1,529 against 1,736) and must

must on the whole be regarded as regrettable. The total expenditure on special institutions however rose from Rs. 7,24,289 to Rs. 7,95,923, the rise in the cost of the colleges alone being from Rs. 2,30,784 to Rs. 2,43,188. There was a further increase in 1901-02 in the number of candidates for the Govt. Technical examinations and this is encouraging. The report of the Committee on Industrial Education is still under the consideration of the Govt. of India.

7. European Education. The number of European and East Indian children at school remained almost stationary, the figures for 1901-02 being 4,019 boys and 3,617 girls as compared with 4,033 and 3,773 in 1896-97. The whole of the population of school going age calculated at 15 per cent of the total population was however at school but very few of the children seem to seek for higher Education.

8.

8. Musalman Education. The Musalman boys under instruction increased during the quinquennium from 59,953 to 61,880 or by 2.1 per cent. Considering the special privileges offered to the Community in the matter of Education this increase was by no means what it should have been but the Governor in Council is glad to observe that the Community are now bestirring themselves in the matter. In the case of girls indeed there was even a falling off from 11,320 to 10,985 which is much to be regretted. Of the total number of boys in schools on the 31st March 1902, 80 were in arts colleges, 558 in the upper secondary and 1,766 in the lower secondary stage, 58,369 in the primary stage and 415 in professional colleges and special schools. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 50,372, 1,552, 57,504 and 477. Of the girls 10,912 were in the primary stage against 11,253.

9. Panchama Education. The total

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total number of Panchama boys under instruction rose from 35,848 in 1896-97 to 48,377 in 1901-1902 or by 34.9 per cent and that of girls from 6,993 to 8,497 or by 70.2 per cent. The increase is not due to any change in classification is highly satisfactory. Of the total number 46,150 boys and 8,328 girls were in institutions under public management as compared with 34,827 and 4,961 respectively in 1896-97.

10. Education of the Aboriginal and Hill tribes. Unlike Panchama Education, the Education of these tribes made little or no progress since only 3,327 boys and 122 girls of the class were under instruction in 1901-'02 against 3,299 + 74 in 1896-97. The Governor in Council however admits that there are special difficulties in the way.

11. Hostels and Boarding Houses. Hostels and boarding houses for boys increased from 69 with 4,630 boarders in 1896-97 to 9 with 6,600 boarders in 1901-19

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and those for girls from 71 with 3650 members to 83 with 4120 members. Over 71 per Cent of the ~~the~~ institutions ~~[illegible] members~~ total number were for native christians. The ~~institutions~~ for boys cost Rs. 283124 and those for girls Rs. 180662. If possible information should be furnished in future as to how many of these are attached to colleges and how many to high schools.

12. Qualifications of teachers.

Of the general teachers excluding headmasters 1703 or 61.8 per cent of the total in secondary and 6445 or 31.5 per cent in primary schools for boys held teachers certificates, trained or untrained, on the 31st. March 1902 against 56.8 and 17.6 per cent respectively in 1896-97, but 28.4 per cent of those employed in secondary and 58.8 per cent of those in primary schools were unqualified under the Educational rules against 22 & 41 per cent in 1896-97. These results are far from satisfactory

15th

satisfactory and the masters should receive special attention from the Director. It would appear that the rules are not strictly enforced in respect of a large number of schools. In the case of teachers in girls schools 36 per cent were unqualified as against 30.6 per cent in 1896-97.

13. On the whole His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to note that substantial progress has been made during the quinquennium but there is no doubt that much still remains to be done. The want of sufficient funds has hitherto partially retarded the progress which Education was otherwise bound to make but now that this want has been supplied, His Excellency in Council has no doubt that a vast deal would be accomplished before the close of the quinquennium which has just commenced.

27/11/2

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction for 1901–1902 and for the quinquennium 1897–98 to 1901–1902.

ORDER—No. , Educational, dated November 1902.

Although the Director's report is dated the 3rd instant, it reached the Government only on the 14th or nearly a month later than the due date. The letterpress of the report extends over 63 pages against 40 pages prescribed by the Government of India. A few additional pages were no doubt necessary as the report deals with the progress of education during the quinquennium ending with 1901–1902, but 23 pages cannot but be regarded as excessive. The Governor in Council trusts that his instructions as regards the date of submission and size will in future be strictly observed.

The tables appended to the report are in the revised form recently prescribed by the Government of India, but the Director has made a few changes in the headings of some of them. Pending the final orders of the Government of India in the matter, the new form should have been adhered to.

An impetus was given to matters connected with education by the conference that sat at Simla during the autumn of 1901. The improvements which may eventually be expected as the result of the deliberations are enumerated in paragraph 2 of the Director's report. The other chief educational events of the quinquennium are mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4. While collegiate education on the whole remained stationary there was, considering the natural increase in population, a slight retrogression in primary education. This is a matter for regret as it is this form of education which Government would like to see largely extended. In secondary and higher technical and industrial education there was a real advance.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure rose during the quinquennium from 66·87 to 79·32 lakhs. Of the latter sum 21·24 lakhs was met from Provincial, 7·58 from Local and 2·52 from Municipal funds, 25·14 from fees and 22·84 from other sources. The increase during the five years is spread over all the items except the second, but occurs chiefly under the last two, and is, so far as fees are concerned, very satisfactory. The expenditure classed as direct rose from 54·11 lakhs to 58·68, while that connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects classed as indirect increased from 12·77 lakhs to 20·64. But for certain changes in classification effected during the quinquennium the increase in the direct expenditure would have been larger, and that in the indirect expenditure less. The average cost of education per head of the population was As. 3–3 and the cost to public funds As. 1–3. Of the total direct expenditure 47·46 per cent. was devoted to primary, 28·22 per cent. to secondary, 14·93 per cent. to collegiate (arts and professional) and 9·39 per cent. to special education.

3. *General statistics.*—During the quinquennium the total number of institutions fell from 26,872 to 26,491 or by 1·4 per cent. but their strength rose from 822,853 to 861,641 or by 4·7 per cent. Taking public and private institutions separately there was a fall of 4·2 per cent. in number with an increase of 3·1 per cent. in strength in the case of the former and an increase of 10·3 per cent. in number and 15·7 per cent. in strength in the case of the latter. The number of board schools declined by 569 with 13,348 pupils and that of unaided public institutions by 584 with 1,175 children. The variations are explained in paragraph 5 of the Director's letter. The consolidation and strengthening of existing schools is a matter for congratulation, but the advance made on the whole cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory. It is hoped that the arrangements now made for the establishment of additional Government primary schools and for the payment of grants in full to those aided from provincial and local funds will effect the necessary improvement. During 1901–1902 the grants paid to boys' schools ranged between four annas and three pies and twelve annas and eight pies out of every rupee earned in the case of provincial funds, two annas and one rupee in that of local funds and four annas and thirteen annas and seven pies in that of municipal funds. Only four districts were able to pay in full grants in any case.

Of the total number of pupils 731,209 were boys and 130,432 girls, forming respectively 25·6 and 4·4 per cent. of the population of school-going age as compared with 25·5 and 4·1 per cent. in 1896–97, calculated on a census population, 4·75 higher than that of 1891 in the case of males and 5·2 per cent. higher in the case of females. Of the total number again as many as 86·1 per cent. were in the primary stage.

4. *Boys' education, primary.*—The total number of boys in the primary stage on the 31st March last was 662,040 against 647,596 at the end of the previous quinquennium, and of these 558,613 were in schools under public management as compared with 557,239. So far therefore as the numerical strength of boys in public primary schools was concerned there was no perceptible advance, while under board schools there was a marked falling off. The expenditure on public primary schools rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 18,16,175 to Rs. 19,54,646, but that in the primary departments of secondary schools fell from Rs. 3,49,731 to Rs. 3,29,280. The average cost during the quinquennium of educating a pupil in primary schools was Rs. 3–4–0, of which Rs. 1–8–0 was met from public funds. The corresponding figures for the previous quinquennium were Rs. 3–0 and Rs. 1–10–0. For the examination marking the close of the primary school course 12,408 pupil and 13,058 private candidates appeared, of whom 8,827 and 9,124 respectively passed for complete certificates. The totals for 1896–97 were 31,567 and 13,817 respectively.

Secondary.—During the quinquennium the number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of institutions under public management rose from 31,513 to 36,608 or by 16·2 per cent. and that in the upper secondary departments from 13,190 to 18,762 or by 42·2 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure in these departments from Rs. 6,57,671 to Rs. 7,44,604 and from Rs. 5,36,488 to Rs. 6,82,189. The average cost per pupil during 1901–1902 was in the former case Rs. 21–8–0, of which Rs. 13–15–0 was met from fees and Rs. 3 from provincial, local and municipal funds, and in the latter Rs. 40–3–0 of, which fees met Rupees 28–4–0 and provincial, local and municipal funds Rs. 4–10–0. For the lower secondary examination a total of 50,742 candidates appeared during the five years ending with 1901–1902 against 30,388 in the previous five years and of these 14,008 or 27·6 per cent. passed against 7,359 or 24·2 per cent., the number of candidates and the number that passed in 1901–1902 alone being respectively 11,184 and 3,429 or 30·7 per cent. For the upper secondary examination of 1901, 194 candidates appeared, of whom 27 passed but only seven completed the test during 1901–1902. The examination continued to be unpopular but its supersession is now under consideration. For the matriculation examination 32,939 candidates presented themselves during the quinquennium against 20,847 in the previous five years and 8,638 or 26·2 per cent. passed against 5,546 or 26·6 per cent. Greater strictness is now shown in the selection of candidates for this examination and apparently as the result of 7,658 who appeared, the percentage of success being thus raised to 31·7—a

The large decrease in the number of Public lower primary boys' schools from 15,015 to 14,330 was accompanied by a decrease in scholars from 361,680 to 357,393 It seems clear that the institution of the Primary School examination which in 1893 led Govt to hope for a very special impetus to primary education has not had the effect looked for. The number of lower primary schools for boys is almost the same as it was in 1891-92, [illegible] Contrary to the spirit of that year's resolution being the increase in number of schools chiefly in upper primary schools where instruction is of a higher standard.

while the number of upper primary schools which increased rapidly from 1891-92 to 1896-97 from 3791 to 4977 has remained almost stationary since that year.

The advance in upper secondary education during a quinquennium was not substantial except in the number of schools which increased by one and the number of pupils actually receiving from 1407 to 1297.

There are many signs of unnecessary concentration in Lower Secondary Schools, which mean probably greater efficiency in teaching. Considering however how very low the standard of Education in the primary schools is it is to be regretted that the facilities for obtaining such education in Main[illegible] in Lower Secondary Schools are so [illegible]

Local funds continues to contribute almost nothing towards upper secondary education while the amount paid from the same source towards lower secondary education continued to decrease and amounted to only Rs 19,906. The expenditure from municipal funds on secondary education has risen a little more

to some extent.

though in districts where it has to pay in full grants in any cases

The improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, a very important matter, was slow & steady. Much however remains to be done in this respect

The results may be an indication of improved teaching. The satisfactory reduction in the number of unqualified teachers at the close of the quinquennium from 37·6 to 18·1 per cent of the whole number employed in the beginning

V.V.

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I hope to develop scheme to think it possible that without any large expenditure from public funds & perhaps some form of Compulsory attendance here is with reason to expect that there can be made further progress.

Dr Vizagapatam Nellore N. and Coimbatore, Salem & Tinnevelly the results were particularly unsatisfactory. In villages or Groups of villages containing a population of 200 or more only half have schools of any kind & in smaller villages only 6 out of every 100 villages. The proportion of pupils in provincial schools in rural parts in the past five years has been almost nothing.

25466

Taking averages, the total average annual expenditure in the quinquennium ending with 1901-02 was Rs 13½ Lakhs Compared with nearly 10 Lakhs in the quinquennium ending in 1896-97 & nearly 19 Lakhs in the last quinquennium. The average Expenditure from Local funds however decreased in the quinquennium by one half a Lakh.

Collegiate.—The strength of the arts colleges rose during the quinquennium from 3,540 to 3,779 or by 6·7 per cent., and of these 2,581 were in the first-in-arts classes against 2,415. There was a corresponding increase in cost from Rupees 6,21,881 to Rs. 6,30,660. The average fee paid during the quinquennium by each student—in a Government, board and aided college was, respectively, Rs. 82, Rs. 72 and Rs. 56 against Rs. 70, Rs. 58 and Rs. 52 in the previous quinquennium—the cost to Government of educating him being Rs. 237, Rs. 34 and Rs. 41 against Rs. 200, Rs. 38 and Rs. 40. For the first examination in arts of 1901–1902, 1,892 candidates appeared, and 730 or 38·6 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for the quinquennium being 9,849, 3,670 and 37·3 per cent. against 9,557, 3,243 and 33·9 per cent. during the previous five years. During the quinquennium 4,188, 3,060 and 3,926 candidates, respectively, presented themselves for the English, vernacular and science divisions of the bachelor of arts examination against 4,023 3,584 and 4,009 in the previous five years; and of these 51·0, 80·7 and 54·4 per cent., respectively, qualified themselves for the degree against 59·6, 86·2 and 59·9 per cent. On the whole, therefore, either the examinations are becoming more and more stringent or the students are gradually deteriorating.

5. *Female education.*—The number of girls under instruction in institutions for general education under public management increased during the quinquennium from 106,570 to 117,034 or by 9·8 per cent. Of these, 106,855 were in the lower and 6,078 in the upper primary stage against 97,680 and 5,350, and of the remainder 3,575 were in the lower and 491 in the upper secondary stage and 35 in colleges. Female education cannot as yet be said to have made any progress at all, but as the subject is receiving considerable attention at present, it may be hoped that the results of the quinquennium which has just commenced will be far better.

6. *Special education.*—There was a falling off from 6,2[illegible]9 to 5,867 during the quinquennium in the number of pupils receiving special education. This falling off was chiefly in the strength of the professional colleges (728 against 883) and of training schools (1,529 against 1,730), and must, on the whole, be regarded as regrettable. The total expenditure on special institutions, however, rose from Rupees 7,24,289 to Rs. 7,95,923, the rise in the cost of the colleges alone being from Rs. 2,30,784 to Rs. 2,45,188. There was a further increase in 1901–1902 in the number of candidates for the Government technical examinations and this is encouraging. The report of the committee on industrial education is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

7. *European education.*—The number of European and East Indian children at school remained almost stationary, the figures for 1901–1902 being 4,019 boys and 3,617 girls as compared with 4,033 and 3773 in 1896–97. The whole of the population of school-going age calculated at 1 per cent. of the total population was however at school, but very few of the children seem to seek for higher education.

8. *Mussalman education.*—The Mussalman boys under instruction increased during the quinquennium from 59,955 to 61,138 or by 2·1 per cent. Considering the special privileges offered to the community in the matter of education this increase was by no means what it should have been, but the Governor in Council is glad to observe that the community are now bestirring themselves in the matter. In the case of girls there was indeed a falling off from 11,320 to 10,985 which is much to be regretted. Of the total number of boys in schools on the 31st March 1902, 80 were in arts colleges, 558 in the upper secondary, and 1,766 in the lower secondary stage, 58,369 in the primary stage and 415 in professional colleges and special schools. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 50,32, 1,552, 57,504 and 477. Of the girls 10,912 were in the primary stage against 11,253.

9. *Panchama education.*—The total number of Panchama boys under instruction rose from 35,848 in 1896–97 to 48,37[illegible] in 1901–1902 or by 34·9 per cent., and that of girls from 4,993 to 8,497 or by 70·2 per cent. The increase if not due to any change in classification is highly satisfactory. Of the total number 44,150 boys and 8,328 girls were in institutions under public management as compared with 34,527 and 4,961, respectively, in 1896–97.

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6. *Special education.*—There was a falling off from 6,269 to 5,967 during the quinquennium in the number of pupils receiving special education. This falling off was chiefly in the strength of the professional colleges (728 against 883) and of training schools (1,529 against 1,736), and must, on the whole, be regarded as regrettable. The total expenditure on special institutions, however, rose from Rupees 7,24,289 to Rs. 7,95,923, the rise in the cost of the colleges alone being from Rs. 2,30,784 to Rs. 2,45,188. There was a further increase in 1901–1902 in the number of candidates for the Government technical examinations and this is encouraging. The report of the committee on industrial education is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

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10. *Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—Unlike Panchama education, the education of these tribes made little or no progress since only 3,327 boys and 122 girls of the class were under instruction in 1901–1902 against 3,299 and 74 in 1896–97. The Governor in Council however admits that there are special difficulties in the way.

11. *Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—Hostels and boarding houses for boys increased from 67 with 4,430 boarders in 1896–97 to 95 with 6,600 boarders in in 1901–1902 and those for girls from 71 with 3,650 members to 83 with 4,120 members. Over 71 per cent. of the total number of the institutions were for Native Christians. Those for boys cost Rs. 2,83,124 and those for girls Rs. 1,80,662. If possible information should be furnished in future as to how many of these are attached to colleges and how many to high schools.

12. *Qualifications of teachers.*—Of the general teachers excluding headmasters 1,703 or 61·8 per cent. of the total in secondary and 6,445 or 31·5 per cent. in primary schools for boys held teachers' certificates, trained or untrained, on the 31st March 1902 against 56·8 and 17·6 per cent., respectively, in 1896–97, but 28·4 per cent. of those employed in secondary and 58·8 per cent. of those in primary schools were unqualified under the educational rules against 22 and 4·1 per cent. in 1896–97. These results are far from satisfactory and the matter should receive special attention from the Director. It would appear that the rules are not strictly enforced in respect of a large number of schools. In the case of teachers in girls' schools, 36 per cent. were unqualified as against 30·6 per cent. in 1896–97.

13. On the whole, His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to note that substantial progress has been made during the quinquennium, but there is no doubt that much still remains to be done. The want of sufficient funds has hitherto partially retarded the progress which education would otherwise bound to make, but now that this want has been supplied, His Excellency in Council has no doubt that a vast deal would be accomplished before the close of the quinquennium which has just commenced.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction for 1901–1902 and for the quinquennium 1897–98 to 1901–1902.

ORDER—No. 783, Educational, dated 2nd December 1902.

Although the Director's report is dated the 3rd instant, it reached the Government only on the 14th or nearly a month later than the due date. The letterpress of the report extends over 63 pages against 40 pages prescribed by the Government of India. A few additional pages were no doubt necessary as the report deals with the progress of education during the quinquennium ending with 1901–1902. The report is however longer than is necessary and a great deal of it is occupied by lists of figures from which it is difficult to extract definite conclusions. In many cases the progress of the past year and that of the quinquennium are dealt with in the same paragraph without sufficient clearness or distinction. The almost complete absence of tables from the body of the report, though in accordance with the orders upon the subject, does not tend to make it easier of comprehension. The recent orders make it more than ever necessary that much personal care should be devoted to the preparation of the report.

The tables appended to the report are in the revised form recently prescribed by the Government of India, but the Director has made a few changes in the headings of some of them. There was no change of policy during the quinquennium. In the autumn of 1901, however, an educational conference met at Simla at which all branches of general education were closely discussed. This conference was followed by the institution of an enquiry into university and industrial education upon the results of which the orders of the Government of India are awaited. The results of the deliberations of the conference at Simla are likely to be far reaching and no time has been lost in giving effect to several of the proposals recommended. The improvements which may eventually be expected are enumerated in paragraph 2 of the Director's report. The other chief educational events of the quinquennium are mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4. The introduction of the fixed grant system and the abolition of individual merit grants will in time no doubt prove highly beneficial, and it may be hoped that during the next quinquennium these changes and the others set out in the Director's report, especially the payment of a larger portion of the results grants earned, will result in genuine progress and increased efficiency. The results of the past quinquennium were, however, disappointing. While collegiate education on the whole remained stationary there was, considering the increase in population, a retrogression in primary education. This is matter for grave regret. In secondary education there was some real advance.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure rose during the quinquennium from 66·87 to 79·32 lakhs. Of the latter sum 21·24 lakhs was met from Provincial, 7·58 from Local and 2·52 from Municipal funds, 25·14 from fees and 22·84 from other sources. The increase during the five years is spread over all the items except the second, but occurs chiefly under the last two, and is, so far as fees are concerned, satisfactory. The decrease under Local funds of over a lakh of rupees which occurred almost entirely under the head "Primary and Secondary schools" was to be regretted. In reviewing the work of local boards during this year the attention of the boards has

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respectively 25·6 and 4·4 per cent. of the po
with 25·5 and 4·1 per cent. in 1896–97, calc
that of 1891 in the case of males and 5·2
Of the total number as many as 86·1 per cen

4. *Boys' education, primary.*—The total
the 31st March last was 662,040 against 64
quennium, and of these 558,613 were in schoo
with 557,239. So far therefore as the nume
schools was concerned there was no percepti
there was a marked falling off. In Vizagap
South Canara and Tinnevelly the results
villages or groups of villages containing a po
schools of any kind and in smaller village
progress made in provision of schools in ru
almost nothing.

ttention to education. The funds however
d it will be probably be well to still further
re on education above the primary grade.
rds by the Government having taken over
ducation by the boards as was intended.
54·11 lakhs to 58·68, while that connected
cholarships, buildings and similar objects
khs to 20·64. But for certain changes in
um the increase in the direct expenditure
direct expenditure less. The percentage
ed from 29·21 in 1896–97 to 30·60 in the
al funds decreased from 13·50 to 9·96.
he population was As. 3–3 and the cost to
xpenditure 47·46 per cent. was devoted to
93 per cent. to collegiate (arts and pro-
tion.

quennium the total number of institutions
t. but their strength rose from 822,853 to
and private institutions separately there
n increase of 3·1 per cent. in strength in
·3 per cent. in number and 15·7 per cent.
number of board schools declined by 569
c institutions by 584 with 1,175 children.
f the Director's letter. The consolidation
ome extent a matter for congratulation,
e considered as satisfactory. The large
ary boys' schools from 15,015 to 14,338
om 361,680 to 359,393. It seems clear
ion, which, in 1893 led Government to
cation has not had the effect looked for.
is almost the same as it was in 1891–92,
hich increased rapidly from 1891–92 to
lmost stationary since that year. It is
he establishment of additional Govern-
of grants in full to those aided from
ment though the Director seems to think
ure from public funds and perhaps some
ason to expect that there will be much
nts paid to boys' schools ranged between
arned in the case of provincial funds,
s. 4 and As. 13–7 in that of municipal
he full grants in any case.

were boys and 130,432 girls, forming
lation of school-going age as compared
lated on a population, 4·75 higher than
er cent. higher in the case of females.
. were in the primary stage.

umber of boys in the primary stage on
7,596 at the end of the previous quin-
s under public management as compared
ical strength of boys in public primary
le advance, while under board schools
am, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore,
were particularly unsatisfactory. In
ulation of 200 or more only half have
nly 6 out of every 100 villages. The
l parts in the past five years has been

The expenditure on public primary schools rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 18,16,175 to Rs. 19,54,646, but the number in the primary departments of secondary schools fell from Rs. 3,49,731 to Rs. 3,[4]9,280. The average cost during the quinquennium of educating a pupil in primary schools was Rs. 3–4–0, of which Rs. 1–8–0 was met from public funds. The corresponding figures for the previous quinquennium were Rs. 3–4–0 and Rs. 1–10–0. Taking averages, the total average annual expenditure in the quinquennium ending in 1[8]91–92 was 18½ lakhs compared with nearly 18 lakhs in the quinquennium ending in 1896–97 and nearly 19 lakhs in the last quinquennium. The average expenditure from local funds however decreased in the quinquennium by over half a lakh. For the examination marking the close of the primary school course 25,466 candidates appeared, of whom ~~15,591~~ passed for complete certificates. The figures for 1896–97 were 31,567 and 13,817 respectively. The results may be an indication of improved teaching. It is satisfactory to notice the number of uncertificated teachers at the close of the quinquennium in primary schools was 18·1 per cent. of the whole number compared with 37·6 per cent. at the beginning of the quinquennium.

Secondary.—The advance in upper secondary education during the quinquennium was substantial except in the Ceded districts where the number of schools ~~increased by one~~ remained the same and the number of pupils actually receded from 1,407 to 1,297. During the quinquennium the number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of institutions under public management rose from 31,513 to 36,608 or by 16·2 per cent. and that in the upper secondary departments from 13,190 to 18,762 or by 42·2 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure in lower secondary departments from Rs. 6,57,671 to Rs. 7,44,604 and in the upper secondary departments from Rs. 5,36,488 to Rs. 6,82,189. The average cost per pupil during 1901–1902 was in the former case Rs. 2[1]–8–0, of which Rs. 13–15–0 was met from fees and Rs. 3 from provincial, local and municipal funds, and in the latter, Rs. 40–3–0, of which fees met Rs. 28–4–0 and provincial, local and municipal funds Rs. 4–10–0. Local funds continued to contribute almost nothing towards upper secondary education while the amount paid from the same source toward lower secondary education continued to decrease and amounted to only Rs. 19,906. The expenditure from municipal funds on secondary education has varied very little for many years. For the lower secondary examination a total of 50,742 candidates appeared during the five years ending with 1901–1902 against 30,388 in the previous five years and of these 14,008 or 27·6 per cent. passed against 7,359 or 24·2 per cent., the number of candidates and the number that passed in 1901–1902 alone being respectively 11,184 and 3,429 or 30·7 per cent. For the upper secondary examination of 1901, 194 candidates appeared, of whom 27 passed but only seven completed the test during 1901–1902. The examination continued to be unpopular, but its supersession is now under consideration. For the matriculation examination 32,939 candidates presented themselves during the quinquennium against 20,847 in the previous five years and 8,638 or 26·2 per cent. passed against 5,[5]46 or 26·6 per cent. Greater strictness is now shown in the selection of candidates for this examination and apparently as the result of it 2,427 candidates passed in 1901–1902 out of 7,658 who appeared, the percentage of success being thus raised to 31·7. There are many signs of increasing concentration in lower secondary schools, which means probably greater efficiency in teaching. Considering however the very low standard of education in the primary schools it is to be regretted that the facilities for obtaining such education as is obtainable in lower secondary schools are so small. The improvement in the qualification of the teachers, a very important matter, was steady. Much however remains to be done in this respect.

Collegiate.—The number of first-grade colleges remained the same as at the beginning of the quinquennium, viz., 1[4]. The strength of the arts colleges rose during the quinquennium from 3,540 to 3,779 or by 6·7 per cent., and of these 2,581 were in the first-in-arts classes against 2,415. The number of pupils in the M.A. classes was 26 showing a fair increase on the number in the previous quinquennium. The Director notices that the figures seem to indicate a growing tendency in favour of the non-literary subjects in these colleges. There was a corresponding

increase in cost from Rs. 6,21,881 to Rs. ,30,660. The average fee paid during the quinquennium by each student—in overnment, board and aided college was, respectively, Rs. 82, Rs. 72 and Rs. 56 ainst Rs. 70, Rs. 58 and Rs. 52 in the previous quinquennium—the cost to Gove ment of educating each student being Rs. 237, Rs. 34 and Rs. 41 compared with s. 200, Rs. 38 and Rs. 40. For the first examination in arts of 1901–1902, 1,892 ndidates appeared, and 730 or 38·6 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for e quinquennium being 9,849, 3,670 and 37·3 per cent. against 9,557, 3,243 and 33 per cent. during the previous five years. During the quinquennium 4,188, 3,060 an 3,926 candidates, respectively, presented themselves for the English, vernacular an science divisions of the bachelor of arts examination against 4,023, 3,584 and 4,00 in the previous five years; and of these 51·0, 80·7 and 54·4 per cent., respectiv y, qualified themselves for the degree against 59·6, 86·2 and 59·9 per cent. It i probable therefore that the examinations are becoming more stringent.

5. *Female education.*—The number o girls under instruction in institutions for general education under public manageme increased during the quinquennium from 106,570 to 117,034 or by 9·8 per cent. these, 106,855 were in the lower and 6,078 in the upper primary stage against ,680 and 5,350, and of the remainder 3,575 were in the lower and 491 in the per secondary stage and 35 in colleges. The total number of institutions for girls de ased from 1,122 in 1900–1901 to 1,070 in the year under report. The attendance, h ever, increased from 128,073 to 130,432. The greater concentration of girls school accompanied by increased strength is satisfactory. The gradual transfer of l ard schools for girls to departmental management, together with increased provin ial grants and better inspection may, it is hoped, result in greater progress in the nex quinquennium.

6. *Special education.*—There was a fa ing off from 6,269 to 5,867 during the quinquennium in the number of pupils recei ing special education. This falling off was chiefly in the strength of the profes onal colleges (728 against 883) and of training schools (1,529 against 1,736). The number of scholars who passed the practical test for the L.T. degree during the last five years was 196, among whom no fewer than 134 were Brahmans. It is m ch to be regretted that there was no Muhammadan in the list. For the first t ne however in five years, there was one Muhammadan on the rolls of the Saidapet Tea hers' College. The results of the training in training schools for teachers cannot be sai to have been satisfactory. The general knowledge of the scholars when they enter deficient and the period of training is not sufficiently long; the extension of the co rse of training in the primary training schools, which has been resolved upon, shou l have a good effect. The increase in the number of Panchama teachers under trai ing is satisfactory. As regards training schools for mistresses the large number of s udents in the lower secondary schools is satisfactory; this increase was however acc panied by a noticeable decrease in the number of students in the primary departm ent. The total expenditure on special institutions rose from Rs. 7,24,289 to Rs 7,95,923, the rise in the cost of the colleges alone being from Rs. 2,30,784 to Rs. 2,45,188. There was a further increase in 1901–1902 in the number of candidates for the Government technical examinations and this is encouraging. The number of candidates that passed declined from 1,925 to 1888, and while the number of cand dates as a whole increased, the number who appeared for the advanced technical exan nations actually fell off from 101 to 88. Upon the whole it cannot be said that there was much advance. It may be hoped that the action that will be taken during the ext quinquennium on the report of the ~~industrial schools~~ committee may lead to bet r results. The report of the committee is still under the consideration of the Gover ent of India.

7. *European education.*—The number o European and East Indian children at school remained almost stationary, the figu for 1901–1902 being 4,019 boys and 3,617 girls as compared with 4,033 and 377 n 1896–97. The whole of the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per nt. of the total population was however at school; but very few of the children seem to seek for higher education.

8. *Mussalman education.*—The Muss
tutions increased during the quinquenniu
The number of girl scholars decreased
special privileges offered to the communit
as regards male education alone was d
been taking measures to stimulate private
the matter. It may be hoped that this wi
the case of girls the decrease is specially to
in schools on the 31st March 1902, 80 were
and 1,766 in the lower secondary stage, 58
fessional colleges and special schools. The
1,552, 57,504 and 477.

9. *Panchama education.*—The total n
rose from 35,848 in 1896–97 to 48,377 in
of girls from 4,993 to 8,497 or by 70·2 per c
and be due to a change in the classification
boys and 8,328 girls were in institutions u
34,527 and 4,961, respectively, in 1896–9
class is however still unsatisfactory. In Ti
lation is most advanced and in Kistna amo
no doubt due to the efforts of missionari
population forms a very large portion of t
The attention of the District Board is dra
6·8 per cent. of the boys and ·6 per cent.

10. *Education of the Aboriginal and*
the education of these tribes made little
122 girls were under instruction in 1901
The reviews on the Agency reports ha
those tracts where most of the Hill tribes
children of the Chenchus in Kurnool, a
schools but so far without much result.

Education of the blind and deaf mutes.

11. The special schools for the blind an
agency continued to do good work. T
Madras had sixteen pupils under instructio

12. *Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—
increased from 67 with 4,430 boarders
1901–1902 and those for girls from 71
members. Over 71 per cent. of the tota
Christians. Those for boys cost Rs. 2,83
possible, information should be furnished
attached to colleges and how many to high
progress will be made in the matter duri
work done by Government and the mission
been very slight. The university regulati
ings for students belonging to affiliated ins
will be done in this direction in the near f

13. *Qualifications of teachers.*—Of th
1,703 or 61·8 per cent. of the total in
primary schools for boys held teachers' ce
March 1902 against 56·8 and 17·6 per cen
cent. of those employed in secondary and
were unqualified under the educational ru
The progress made has not been satisfacto
almost kept pace with the increase in pu
yet to expect that qualified teachers will
ernment attach the greatest importanc

an boys under instruction in public insti-
from 59,955 to 61,188 or by 2·1 per cent.
rom 11,320 to 10,985. Considering the
in the matter of education this increase
appointing. The community has of late
ffort, and there are signs of earnestness in
bear fruit during the next five years. In
e regretted. Of the total number of boys
arts colleges, 558 in the upper secondary,
369 in the primary stage, and 415 in pro-
orresponding figures for 1897 were 50,372,

mber of Panchama boys under instruction
1901–1902 or by 34·9 per cent., and that
nt. The increase may, in part, be apparent
of the castes. Of the total number, 44,150
der public management as compared with
. The progress of education among this
nevelly the education among the male popu-
g the girls the advance in both cases being
s. In South Arcot where the Panchama
e population, progress is lamentably slow.
rn to the necessity for more effort. Only
the girls attend school in this district.

Hill Tribes.—Unlike Panchama education,
r no progress since only 3,327 boys and
-1902 against 3,299 and 74 in 1896–97.
dealt with the progress of education in
xist. Some efforts are made to attach the
d the Malasars in Coimbatore, into the

deaf in Tinnevelly—all due to missionary
e Christian Association for the blind in
.

Hostels and boarding houses for boys
1896–97 to 95 with 6,600 boarders in
with 3,650 members to 83 with 4,120
number of institutions were for Native
124 and those for girls Rs. 1,80,662. If
in future as to how many of these are
hools. It may be hoped that considerable
g the next five years putting aside the
es the progress up to the present time has
s encourage the provision of proper lodg-
tutions and it may be expected that more
ure.

general teachers excluding headmasters
condary and 6,445 or 31·5 per cent. in
ificates, trained or untrained, on the 31st
respectively, in 1896–97, but 28·4 per
3·8 per cent. of those in primary schools
against 22 and per cent. in 1896–97.
; the increase in unqualified teachers has
. In girl's schools it is hardly possible
found in sufficient numbers. The Gov-
the extension of the employment of

trained teachers and hope that the matte
hands of the Director. It would appe
respect of a large number of schools. I
cent. were unqualified as against 30·6 pe

14. The Government concur gene
paragraphs 183—196 of his report. Th
which is the most important department
and it is very difficult to assign in due
have no doubt had much to do in retardi
boards and municipalities have not been a
population increases and without opening
to see how much more can be done by lo
In local fund grants there has hardly
the demands on local resources for sanita
heavy and will continue to be so.
reasonably be expected from local boar
need for provincial assistance if any
imperative. If the next five years prove
may improve. The additional provinci
doubt stimulate private effort; but as th
general equipment of schools becomes hig
becomes greater, private effort will no
efforts that the Director must continue to
importance of increasing the payments
chiefly insist. His Excellency in Cou
payment of these grants, whether from pr
the close of the quinquennium which has

will receive continued special attention at the
that the rules are not strictly enforced in
the case of teachers in girls' schools, 36 per
cent. in 1896–97.

ally with the remarks of the Director in
very slight advance in primary instruction,
nder the Director's control, is disappointing
proportion the causes of it. Bad seasons
g the advance of primary education. Local
le to increase the grants as the school-going
up fresh sources of taxation, it is difficult
al agency than has been done in the past.
been any increase since 1891–92. While
ion and communication have been specially
te efforts with all the assistance that can
cannot probably do much more, and the
the large progress is to be made seems
avourable, it may possibly be that matters
grants that are now being made will no
standard of the teachers required and of the
er, and the cost of opening primary schools
oubt do less. It is, however, to private
look principally and it is therefore on the
grants-in-aid that the Government would
il trusts that the regular and constant
ncial or local funds, will be secured before
ust commenced.

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ture.

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