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Educational (1903) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 614-615

DATED 10. 12. 03

INDEXED.

22

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — for the year 1902-1903

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1903} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1903. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 614, 615, 10th December 1903.

DECEMBER.

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — for the year 1902–1903.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction in Madras for 1902-1903.

Order—No. 614, Educational, dated 10th December 1903.

The report on Public Instruction during the year 1902-1903 was submitted by the late Director, Mr. G. H. Stuart, shortly before his illness and death. By that event, of which His Excellency the Governor in Council heard with great regret, the Educational department has lost an officer of marked ability and sound judgment, who, if he had lived, would have been able to do much to further the cause of education in this Presidency.

2. The principal educational events of the year are summarized in paragraphs 2—5 of the report. These paragraphs show that the action taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Simla Conference was for the most part not completed within 1902–1903, and unquestionably the most important event of the year was the payment to aided schools of the full grants earned by them under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Owing to lack of funds, these grants had for many years been paid at reduced rates to the great hindrance of educational progress, but in the year under report the Governor in Council was enabled by a special assignment made by the Government of India to pay all result grants earned from Provincial funds at full rates, and local boards and municipal councils were similarly enabled by a subsidy from Provincial funds to pay their grants in full. It is not to be expected that the results of this improvement will be at once wholly visible, but there is every ground to hope that it will have an important effect in stimulating primary education, which, to the regret of the Government, has made comparatively little progress in recent years.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to 87·74 lakhs against 79·32 lakhs in 1901–1902. Of the former amount 26·19 lakhs was met from Provincial, 8·87 from Local and 2·53 from Municipal funds, 26·96 from fees and 23·19 from other sources. There was an increase under all these heads, but it was marked only in the case of Provincial and Local funds and fees. If, however, the portion of the expenditure by local and municipal bodies which was met out of the subsidy paid by Government were left out of account, there would have been a decrease in the expenditure on education incurred by those bodies. This decrease is due to the less sum which was recovered from local bodies during the year in respect of the training of medical students, and now that Local and Municipal funds have obtained this relief, the local bodies concerned should consider how far it is practicable to enhance their allotments on other educational objects. The expenditure classed as direct amounted to 63·65 lakhs against 58·68 lakhs in the previous year, while that classed as indirect and incurred on the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects, aggregated 24·09 lakhs against 20·64 lakhs. There was an increase of about 3·3 in the percentage of expenditure met from Provincial funds and a corresponding decrease in that met from miscellaneous sources. The average cost of education per head of the population rose from As. 3–3 to As. 3–8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1–3 to As. 1–7. Of the total direct expenditure 48·40 per cent. was incurred on primary, 27·95 per cent. on secondary, 14·60 per cent. on collegiate (Arts and Professional) and 9·05 per cent. on special education, as compared with 47·46, 28·22, 14·93 and 9·39 per cent., respectively, in 1901–1902.

4. *General Statistics.*—The number of public institutions fell from 20,792 to 20,337, but the strength rose from 740,628 to 754,513. In the case of private institutions there was an advance both in number and strength from 5,699 and 121,013 to 5,997 and 130,874, respectively. Of the total number of pupils 752,199 were boys and 133,188 girls and they respectively formed 26·6 and 4·6 per cent. of the population of school-going age, the corresponding percentages in 1901–1902 having been 25·9 and 4·5. In the following table the number of pupils under instruction in each stage in institutions classed as public is shown both for 1901–1902 and 1902–1903, and is compared with the corresponding figures of 1892–93 :—

—	1892-93.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Arts colleges	3,537	3,779	4,338
Professional colleges	759	728	750
Secondary schools for boys—			
Upper Secondary—English	10,071	18,779	20,129
Lower Secondary { English	19,824	33,993	36,822
Lower Secondary { Vernacular	3,682	2,783	2,969
Secondary schools for girls—			
Upper Secondary—English	271	464	548
Lower Secondary—English	956	1,760	1,919
Upper Secondary—Vernacular	7	10	7
Lower Secondary—Vernacular	1,678	1,647	1,739
Primary schools—			
For Boys { Upper Primary	36,663	46,785	48,773
For Boys { Lower Primary	538,005	511,828	516,444
For Girls { Upper Primary	3,233	6,078	6,405
For Girls { Lower Primary	45,468	106,855	108,347
Training schools for masters	1,416	1,180	1,309
Do. for mistresses	342	349	352
Other special schools for boys	2,176	3,054	3,054
Do. do. for girls	422	556	608
Total ..	668,510	740,628	754,513

5. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction 677,263 or 90 per cent. were in the primary stage as compared with 662,040 or 90·5 per cent. in 1901–1902, and of these 565,217 were in institutions under public management against 558,613. The increase in the latter case though not large occurred in spite of a fall in the number of schools and is noted with satisfaction, but primary education among boys has still much lee-way to make up. In the Lower-primary stage there were actually 21,561 fewer male pupils under instruction in public institutions in 1902–1903 than there were ten years before—a falling off equal to 4 per cent. in spite of the growth in population. The state of primary education is far from satisfactory in Vizagapatam, Salem, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore, South Arcot and South Canara, and throughout the Presidency its advancement must be the first object kept in view by the Educational department.

6. The expenditure on public primary schools rose from Rs. 19,54,646 to Rs. 22,58,410; but there was a further fall in the cost of the primary departments of secondary schools from Rs. 3,29,280 to Rs. 3,17,256. The average cost of educating a pupil in primary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools was Rs. 3–15–0 and Rs. 11–6–0, respectively, against Rs. 3–7–0 and Rs. 12–4–0 in the previous year. Of the average cost in primary schools Re. 1 was met from fees and Rs. 2 was paid from public funds, the corresponding figures for primary departments of secondary schools being Rs. 4–4–0 and Rs. 3–3–0.

7. For the primary examination 28,233 candidates appeared and 17,868 passed for complete certificates against 25,466 and 15,951 in 1901–1902. Of those who appeared in the year under review about one-half or 14,318 were pupil-candidates and of those who passed 8,203 belonged to this class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12,408 and 6,827. Of the total number of teachers excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers 11,609 or 56·4 per cent. were persons not qualified under the rules against 58·6 per cent. in 1901–1902. This high percentage

is most unsatisfactory. Although the number of pupils and schools served by such teachers may swell the returns, the quality of the instruction imparted must be largely of an inferior and unprofitable character; and the localities so served have just ground of complaint. Until local bodies deal with this matter more earnestly and effectively than they have done the progress of sound education will be seriously retarded.

8. *Boys' Education—Secondary.*—The number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction increased from 55,370 to 59,920, of whom 20,129 were in the upper and 39,791 in the lower secondary stage. As the figures in the table printed in paragraph 4 prove, secondary education, unlike primary education, has made a considerable advance both during the year under report and in the last decade. Thus while the spread of elementary instruction among the masses of the population has been checked and the higher education has progressed but little, there has been a great growth of that intermediate stage the goal of which is not the B.A. degree, but the Matriculation examination. The Government cannot, however, regard as satisfactory the advance of secondary education at the public expense if the interests of primary education have been thereby sacrificed, even indirectly.

9. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was Rs. 7,84,005 and on the upper secondary departments, Rs. 7,68,107 against Rs. 7,44,604 and Rs. 6,82,189, respectively, in 1901–1902. The average cost of educating a pupil in the lower secondary departments was Rs. 21–4–0, of which Rs. 13–14–0 was met from fees and Rs. 3–10–0 from public funds. The corresponding figures for the upper secondary departments were Rs. 42–2–0, Rs. 29–11–0, and Rs. 5–8–0. The maintenance of secondary forms in municipal institutions resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,676, while those departments in local fund institutions were worked at a profit of Rs. 176.

10. The Director remarks that the lower secondary examination appears to be waning in popularity as a school examination, the number of male pupil candidates during the past three years having been 6,945, 6,459 and 6,264. But this apparent loss of popularity appears to be due rather to the concession made in 1897 than to any dislike of the examination. By that concession pupils of the fourth or higher form are allowed to appear for the examination as private candidates. Accordingly the number of private candidates has nearly doubled in the last three years, the figures being 2,996, 4,003 and 5,219, and the total number of examinees has grown from 9,941 in 1900–1901 to 11,483 in 1902–1903. The final orders of the Government of India relating to this examination have not yet been received, but if they are such as to permit pupils, who propose to continue their education in the upper secondary stage, to appear for the lower secondary examination, the policy of allowing the present growth of private candidates will demand consideration. The standard of success among the candidates seems to be falling. Of the pupils who appeared for it in the year under review, only 641 or about a tenth passed for complete certificates. The upper secondary examination shows a slight increase in its number of candidates 309 having appeared for it against 194 in 1901–1902; and 15 candidates completed the test by passing in all subjects as compared with seven in the previous year. For the Matriculation examination a slightly larger number of candidates appeared and passed than in the previous year, but the percentage of success (31·7) remained the same.

11. Of the general teachers in secondary schools 812 or 28 per cent. were persons not qualified under the Educational rules against 28·4 per cent. in 1901–1902. The progress was very slow.

12. *Collegiate Education.*—The strength of the arts colleges rose from 3,779 to 4,338, of whom 3,141 were in the F.A. classes against 2,581 in the previous year. The increase in these classes is due to the somewhat larger proportion of candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1901 and 1902 as compared with the preceding years. Of the 2,509 students who matriculated in December 1902, there were 1,542 in the Junior F.A. class on 31st March 1903. There were 34 students in the M.A. classes against 26 in the previous year. The total expenditure on arts colleges increased from Rs. 6,30,660 to Rs. 6,63,714, but the average cost of educating a student fell from Rs. 195 to Rs. 171, of which a sum of Rs. 67 was met from fees.

The average cost in Government, Board and aided colleges was Rs. 293, Rs. 89 and Rs. 144, respectively, and the average fee collected Rs. 85, Rs. 75 and Rs. 63. For the First Examination in Arts 1,878 candidates appeared and 704 passed as compared with 1,892 and 730, respectively, in 1901–1902. For the English, second language and science divisions of the B.A. degree examination 980, 749 and 915 candidates appeared against 917, 626 and 819 and 597, 620 and 470, respectively, passed against 488, 516 and 449.

13. *Female Education.*—Of the total number of girls under instruction, 119,006 as compared with 117,034 were in schools for general education classed as public, and 56 per cent. of these were in institutions intended primarily for boys. This fact shows to what a large extent female education in this Presidency is confined to the most elementary stage, and indeed of the total number of girls under instruction 114,752 were in the primary stage, the lower secondary having been reached by 3,658, the upper secondary by 555 and the collegiate by 41. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond the lowest stage was thus 4,254 in a population of 38 millions. Even this figure represents an advance on what was the case ten years ago, when only 2,993 girls had advanced beyond the primary stage. The progress made is lamentably slow and in spite of the many professions of desire for female education, the people generally, owing to social and other causes, continue to hold almost entirely aloof from any attempt to carry the education of girls beyond the most elementary stage. As usual the whole of the pupils in the collegiate stage and almost the whole in the upper secondary stage belonged to the European and the Native Christian communities.

14. *Special Education.*—The number of pupils under instruction in institutions for special education, including professional colleges, rose from 5,867 to 6,073, but the latter figure was still below the number at the close of 1896–97. Training institutions on the whole improved slightly in strength but produced slightly worse results than in the previous year, and a smaller number of persons qualified for teachers' certificates. It is to be regretted that there were only two Muhammadan and two European (both females) students in the training colleges and only one of the latter class in training schools. The supply of trained European teachers of both sexes is entirely inadequate and the deficiency is a matter of serious concern. Separate scholarships for European students in the Teachers' College were sanctioned during the year and this may have some effect. The subject of improving training schools and extending the course in them is also under consideration.

15. The number of technical and industrial schools rose from 57 to 60, but their strength fell from 3,203 to 3,215. The growing popularity of the school of commerce at Calicut is noted with satisfaction. The number of candidates who appeared for the Government technical examinations showed a steady advance and the results were considerably better than in 1901–1902, 2,271 candidates having passed out of 5,609 who appeared against 1,888 out of 5,130 in 1901–1902.

16. The total expenditure on colleges for special education rose from Rupees 2,45,188 to Rs. 2,65,578 and that on schools for such education from Rs. 5,50,735 to Rs. 5,75,854.

17. *European Education.*—The number of schools for Europeans remained at 103, but there was a slight increase in their strength. Of the 8,510 pupils in these schools 18 per cent. belonged to other communities. There were 683 pupils, equal to nearly 9 per cent. of the total number of European pupils, in stages higher than the lower secondary, a proportion, which, though it is higher than that prevailing among non-European pupils, can hardly be considered sufficient for the European community. The number of European boys whose education is continued beyond the secondary stage rose owing to better results achieved at the Matriculation examination, but the urgent need for improvement in the education of Europeans is very clear from the statistics shown in this and previous reports. It is to be hoped that under the separate code for the education of Europeans which is now under consideration there will be a considerable advance.

18. *Muhammadan Education.*—There was a slight increase in the number of male Muhammadan students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction from 87 to 89 in the former case and from 2,324 to 2,795 in the latter, but the total number

of pupils under instruction in schools classed as public fell from 61,188 boys and 10,985 girls to 61,123 and 10,159, respectively, and the results of the University and Lower Secondary examinations were poorer than in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in the results of the Primary examination. Including pupils in private schools, about 50 per cent. of the boys and 10 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were under instruction.

19. *Panchama Education.*—The number of Panchama boys under instruction fell from 48,377 to 45,749 and of Panchama girls from 8,497 to 8,074. Only 15 per cent. of the male and 2·5 per cent. of the female Panchama population of school-going age were at school. The South Canara, Malabar, Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Nellore, Salem and Cuddapah districts were particularly backward. The attention of the district boards concerned will be drawn to the matter, while the Director may consider the advisability of establishing schools in places which cannot be reached by these bodies or by private effort.

20. *Education of Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—There was an increase in expenditure under this head from Rs. 46,289 to Rs. 54,761, accompanied by a decrease from 3,327 to 2,919 in the number of boys and from 122 to 105 in that of girls under instruction. The total strength of schools specially maintained for these tribes was 9,864, but the majority of the pupils belonged to other classes. The Director has recently been asked to report whether anything can be done to improve the condition of education among the Aboriginal tribes in the Vizagapatam agency tracts. The enquiry will be extended to other districts.

21. *Education of the Blind and of Deaf mutes.*—As in the previous year there were in all four schools for the blind and one for deaf mutes. All these admirable institutions, except one for the blind in Madras, are established in the Tinnevelly district. The strength of the blind schools rose from 54 to 59. The strength of the deaf mute school at Palamcottah, the Governor in Council regrets to observe, fell from 68 to 31. This decline has not been explained. All the schools are doing excellent work especially those in the Tinnevelly district, which sent up seven pupils for the primary examination and passed six with four in the first class.

22. *Hostels and Boarding houses.*—On the 31st March last there were 115 hostels and boarding houses for boys with 7,736 boarders and 94 for girls with 4,763 members as compared with 95 with 6,600 boarders and 83 with 4,120 members, respectively, on the corresponding date of 1902. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 3,27,657 and Rs. 1,87,464 against Rs. 2,83,124 and Rs. 1,80,662, respectively. As might be expected the majority of these institutions were for Native Christians.

23. *General.*—The Government agrees with the Director that the fall in the number of schools which occurred during the year does not materially detract from the progress made, which was substantial though not very great. With the payments of grants in aid in full, and the completion of other reforms now under contemplation, the Governor in Council hopes that a fresh period of progress in education in this Presidency will be inaugurated.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

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Endorsement—No. 615, Educational, dated 10th December 1903.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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Ag. Secretary to Government.

Dfd. 4.12.03

Despd 17/12/3

No 615 Edl. dated 10th Dec. 1903

Copy to the Govt. of I., Home Dept.

Despd 11/12/3

Copy to Govt.

[E. 2]

1,500—7-10-03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. From the No. , dated 190 .

SUBJECT.

Report on Public Instruction
~~during~~ for the year 1902-03.

A draft order on this report is submitted for approval. It is due with the Govt. of India by the 15th proximo.

PH
21/11/3 Secretary 21.11.03

HM AGI 29.11.03.

Kindly submit in galley
Proof PH 1/12

Proof - please soon.
AGI 1.12.03

submitted

PH
3/12/3 HM. AGI 4.12.03

His review went to Hon by a special messenger at about noon yesterday & returned at 11 am today. It has not however been initialled by Hon. May he be asked by telephone whether he approves the draft?

The draft generally goes to HE also but His Excellency is now on tour and may see the file after

after the order issues.

PJJ
5/12/3

Telephone to H.M.

The draft review of the report of the D.P.I. was submitted in proof by a special messenger yesterday & has returned today without initials. It had previously been submitted in manuscript. Please say whether draft is approved & may issue. It was due with India on 1st inst.

BJ/5/12/03

The Hon. Mr. Forbes says that he has not seen the file re Public Instruction report & that the peon must have removed it by mistake. He wants the file to be sent back.

JR
5-12-03

Resubmit
BJ/5/12

Passed
JJ
7/12

Rec'd 2 pm 8th
Issue Charge
BJ/8.12.03

L. & M.
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4,000—23-10-02.

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Edl

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. , dated 190 .

Again G.O., No. , dated 190 .

Current No. , From the ; No. , dated 190 .

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V.E

Press
Please print in type very sharp & send three proofs.

2/12 PJJ 7/12/3

SUBJECT.

Read. Report on Public Instn in Madras for 1902-1903

ORDER. No. , dated 190 .

The report on Public Instruction during the year 1902-03 was submitted by the late Director, Mr. G. H. Stuart, shortly before his illness & death. By that event, for which His Excellency the Govr in Council has heard with great regret, the Educational Department has lost an officer of marked ability & sound judgment, who would, if he had lived, been able to do much to further the cause

of education in this Presidency.

2. The principal educational events of the year are summarized in paragraphs 2–5 of the report. These paragraphs show that the action taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Simla Conference was for the most part not completed within 1902-03, and unquestionably its most important event was the ~~[illegible]~~ payment to aided schools of the full grants earned by them under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Owing to lack of funds, these grants had for many years been paid at reduced rates, to the great hindrance of educational progress, but in the year under report the Governor in Council was enabled by a special assignment made by the Government of India to pay all grants earned from Provincial Funds at full rates, and Local Boards & Municipal Councils were similarly enabled

* G.O. No 3251 dt 29-5-02 - XII.

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3. Expenditure.--The total expenditure on education during the year under review amounted to 87.74 lakhs against 79.32 lakhs in 1901-02. Of the former amount 26.19 lakhs was met from Provincial, 8.87 from local and 2.53 from municipal funds, 26.96 from fees and 23.19 from other sources. There was an increase under all these heads but it was marked only in the case of Provincial and Local Funds and fees. If, however, the portion of the expenditure by Local and Municipal bodies which was met out of the subsidy paid by Government were left out of account, there would have been a decrease in the expenditure on Education incurred by those bodies

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This decrease is due to the less sum which was recovered from local bodies during the year on account of the training of Medical students, & now that local & municipal funds have obtained this relief, the local bodies concerned should enhance their allotments on other educational objects. The proportion of their revenues devoted to education by local bodies in this Presidency is already low, and no reduction therein should be allowed. The expenditure classed as direct amounted to 63.65 lakhs against 58.68 lakhs in the previous year while that

Page 67, Vol: II.

Page 63 Note.

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Para 22.

Of the total direct expenditure 48.40 per cent. was incurred on primary, 27.95 per cent. on secondary, 14.60 per cent. on collegiate (Arts and Professional) and 9.05 per cent. on special education, as compared with 47.46, 28.22, 14.93, & 9.39 p.c. respectively in 1901-02.

Para b.

4. General statistics.--The number of public institutions fell from 20,792 to 20,337 but their strength rose from 740,628 to 754,513. In the case of private institutions there was an advance both in number and strength from 5,699 and 121,013 to 5,997 and 130,874, respectively. Of the total number of pupils 752,199 were boys and 133,188 girls and they respectively formed 26.6 and 4.6 per cent. of the population of school-going age, the corresponding percentages in 1901-02 having been 25.9 and 4.5. In the following table the number of pupils under instruction in each stage in institutions classed as public is shown for both 1901-02 and 1902-03, and is compared with the corresponding figures of 1892-93:-

Para 9 Resolution II.

	1892-93	1901-02	1902-03
Arts Colleges	3,537	3,779	4,338
Professional Colleges	759	728	750
Secondary Schools for boys			
Upper Secondary - English	10,071	18,779	20,129
Lower Secondary - English	19,824	33,993	36,822
Vernacular	3,682	2,783	2,969
Secondary Schools for Girls			
Upper Secondary - English	271	464	548
Lower Secondary - English	956	1,760	1,919
Upper Secondary - Vernacular	7	10	7
Lower Secondary - Vernacular	1,678	1,647	1,739
Primary Schools			
For boys - Upper Primary	36,663	46,785	48,773
Lower Primary	538,005	511,828	516,444
For Girls - Upper Primary	3,233	6,078	6,405
Lower Primary	45,468	106,855	108,347
Training Schools for Masters	1,416	1,180	1,309
do for Mistresses	342	349	352
Other Special Schools for boys	2,176	3,054	3,054
do for girls	422	556	608
Total	668,510	740,628	754,513

5. Boys Education - Primary.--Of the total number of boys under instruction 677,263 or 90 per cent. were in the primary stage as compared with 662,040 or 90.5 per cent. in 1901-02 and of these 565,217 were in institutions under public management against 558,613. The increase in the latter case though not large occurred in spite of a fall in the number of schools and is noted with satisfaction, but primary education among boys has still much lee-way to make up. In the Lower-Primary stage there were actually 21561 fewer male pupils under instruction in public institutions in 1902-03 than there were ten years before, a falling off equal to four per cent. in spite of the growth in population. The state of primary education is far from satisfactory in Vizagapatam, Salem, Nellore, Cuddapah, N. Arcot, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore, S. Arcot and S. Canara, and throughout the Presidency its advancement must be the first object kept in view by the Educl Department

~~nevertheless better than in any of the other districts named~~.

b. The expenditure on public primary schools rose from ₹.19,54,646 to Rupees 22,58,410; ~~while~~ but there was a further fall in the cost of the primary departments of secondary schools from ₹.3,29,280 to ₹.3,17,256. The average cost of educating a pupil in primary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools was ₹.3-15-0 and ₹.11-6-0, respectively, against ₹.3-7-0 and ₹.12-4-0 in the previous year. Of the average cost in primary schools Re.1 was met from fees and ₹.2 was paid from public funds, the corresponding figures for primary departments of secondary schools being ₹.4-4-0 and ₹.3-3-0.

Page 8b vol II.

7. For the primary examination 28,233 candidates appeared and 17,868 passed for complete certificates against 25,466 and 15,951 in 1901-02. Of those who appeared in the year under review about one-half or 14,318 were pupil candidates and of those who passed 8,203 belonged to this class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12,408 and 6,827. Of the total number of teachers excluding headmasters, pandits and special teache 11,609 or 56.4 were ~~unqualified~~ persons not qualified under the rules against 58.6 per cent. in 1901-02, ~~an~~ ~~improvement~~ which hardly can be regarded as sufficient.

p. 84

8. Boys Education - Secondary.--The number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction increased from 55,370 to 59,920 of whom 20,129 were in the upper and 39,791 in the lower secondary stage. [illegible] schools a vast majority continued to stop their education at the primary stage and there was a similar filtration, though it was not so marked, to a less extent, in the advance from the lower to the upper secondary stage. This is not perhaps a matter for regret as primary education is intended mostly for the masses who belong to the poorer classes and higher education chiefly for those who have the means to pursue it. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was Rs.7,84,005 and on the upper secondary departments, Rupees 7,68,107 against Rs.7,44,604 and Rupees 6,82,189, respectively, in 1901-02. The average cost of educating a pupil in the lower secondary departments was Rs.21-4-0 of which Rs.13-14-0 was met from fees and Rs.3-10-0 from public funds. The corresponding figures for the upper secondary departments were Rs.42-2-0, Rs.29-11-0 and Rs.5-8-0. The maintenance of secondary forms in Municipal institutions resulted in a net profit of Rs.8,676 while those departments in Local fund institutions were worked at a profit of Rs.176.

As

Omit? We need not waste space on platitudes

As the figures in the table printed in paragraph 4 prove, Secondary Education, unlike Primary Education, has made a considerable advance both during the year under report & in the last decade.

~~The Lower Secondary Exam~~ was intended by Government when they removed algebra and geometry from the list of optional subjects for the Lower Secondary examination, this examination is becoming less popular with pupil candidates. Of the pupils who appeared for it in the year under review, only 641 or about a tenth passed for complete certificates. The upper secondary examination shows a slight increase in its number of candidates having appeared for it against 194 in 1901-02, but only 15 candidates completed the tests by passing in all subjects as compared with 29 in the previous year. For the Matriculation examination a slightly larger number of candidates appeared and passed than in the previous year but the percentage of success (31.7) remained the same.

11.- Of the general teachers in secondary schools 812 or 28 per cent. were unqualified persons not under the Educational Rules against 28.4 per cent. in 1901-02. The progress was very slow.

12. Collegiate Education.--The strength of the arts colleges rose from 3,779 to 4,338 of whom 3,141 were in the F.A.classes against 2,509 students who matriculated in December 1902, there were 1,542 in the Junior F.A.class on 31st March 1903. There were 34 students in the M.A.classes against 26 in the previous year. The total expenditure on arts colleges increased from

Rs.6,30,660

10. The Director's report remarks that the Lower Secondary Exam~~n~~ ~~has~~ appears to be waning in popularity as a school examination, the number of male pupil candidates during the past three years having been 6945, 6459 & 6264. But this apparent loss of popularity among pupils appears to be due rather to the concession made in 1897 than to any dislike of the examination. By that concession pupils of the fourth or higher form are allowed to appear for the exam~~n~~ as private candidates. Accordingly the number of private candidates has nearly doubled in the last three years, the figures being 2996, 4003, 5219, and the total number of examinees has grown from 9941 in 1900-01 to 11,483 in 1902-03. The Govern~~t~~ of India's final orders relating to this Exam~~n~~ have not yet been received, but if they are such as to permit pupils, who propose to continue their education in the upper secondary stage, to appear for the Lower Secondary Exam~~n~~, the policy of allowing the present growth of private candidates will demand consideration. The standard of success among candidates seems to be falling.

Page 77 vol. II.

The increase in these classes is due to the somewhat large proportion of candidates who passed the Matriculation Exam~~n~~ of 1901 & 1902 as compared with the preceding years. Of the

₹6,30,660 to ₹6,63,714, but the average cost of educating a student fell from ₹195 to ₹171, a sum of which ₹67 was met from fees. The average cost in Government, Board and aided colleges was ₹293, ₹89 and ₹144, respectively, and the average fee collected ₹85, ₹75 and ₹63. For the First Examination in Arts 1,878 candidates appeared and 704 passed as compared with 1,892 and 730 respectively in 1901-02. For the English, second language and science divisions of the B.A. degree examination 980, 749 and 915 candidates appeared against 917, 626 and 819 and 597, 620 and 470, respectively, passed against 488, 516 and 449.

13. Female Education.--Of the total number of girls under instruction, 119,006 as compared with 117,034 were in schools for general education classed as public, and 56 per cent. of these were primarily in institutions intended for boys. ~~Of the total number again as many as~~ 114,752 were in the primary stage, the lower secondary having been reached by 3,658, the upper secondary by 555 and the collegiate by 41. As usual the whole of the pupils in the collegiate stage and almost the whole in the upper secondary stage belonged to the European and the native christian communities. ~~Female education (as in all the other) continued to be very backward, but its~~ is

This fact shows to what a large extent female education in this Presidency is confined to the most elementary stage and indeed of the total number of girls under instruction

The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond the lowest stage was thus 4254 in a population of 38 millions. Even this figure represents an advance on what was the case ten years ago, when only 2912 girls had advanced beyond the primary stage, but it must be admitted that the progress made is lamentably slow and that in spite of the many professions of desire for female Education the educated classes in this country, owing to social or other causes continue to hold almost entirely aloof from any attempt to carry the educate of girls beyond the most elementary

12

~~It is hoped that the new scheme of~~ scholarships sanctioned during the year for the special benefit of Hindu and Muhammadan widows will result in making it more popular ~~[illegible] by the opportunities it would~~ give the widows to qualify themselves as teachers and to attract pupils to the schools in larger numbers than hitherto.) The schools under Government management have also been or are being reorganised with a view to provide a ~~better class of teachers~~.

14. Special Education.--The number of pupils under instruction in institutions for special education, including professional colleges, rose from 5,867 to 6,073 but the latter figure was still below the number at the close of 1896-97. Training institutions on the whole improved slightly in strength but produced slightly worse results and a smaller number of persons than in the previous year qualified for teachers' certificates. The subject of improving training schools and extending the course there is also under consideration. It is to be regretted that there were only 2 muhammadan and 2 European (both females) students in the training colleges and only one of the latter class in training schools.

15. The number of technical and industrial schools rose from 57 to 60

but

Omit? It would scarcely be safe to say that schools taught by the well-connected widow would attract pupils in larger numbers than hitherto.

The supply of trained European teachers of both sexes is entirely inadequate the deficiency is a matter of serious concern, as if unremedied it must ead in the teaching of European schools falling into the hands of natives. Separate Scholarships for European students in the Teachers' College were sanctioned during the year and this may have some effect.

but their strength fell from 3,203 to 3,215. The growing popularity of the school of commerce at Calicut is noted with satisfaction. The number of candidates who appeared for the Government technical examinations showed a steady advance and the results were considerably better than in 1901-02, 2,271 candidates having passed out of 5,609 who appeared against 1,888 out of 5,130 in 1901-02.

16. The total expenditure on colleges for special education rose from Rupees 2,45,188 to ₹s.2,65,578 and that on schools for such education from ₹s.5,50,735 to ₹s.5,75,854.

17. European Education.--The number of schools for Europeans remained at 103 but there was a slight increase in their strength. Of the 8,510 pupils in these schools 18 per cent. belonged to other communities, were in stages higher than the lower secondary, that for non-European pupils, but it that under the separate code for the education of Europeans which is now under consideration there will be a considerable improvement.

Six hundred & eighty three pupils, Equal to nearly 9 per cent. of the total number of European pupils

a proportion, which, though it is higher than that prevailing among non-European pupils, can hardly be considered suffi- for the European community. The number of European boys whose education is continued beyond the Secondary stage rose, owing to better results achieved at the Matriculation Exam, but the urgent need for improvement in the education of Europeans is very clear from the statistics shown in this and previous reports. It is to be hoped

18. Muhammadan Education.--There was a slight increase in the number of male Muhammadan students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction from 87 to 89 in the former case and from 2,324 to 2,795 in the latter, but the total number of pupils under instruction in schools classed as public fell from 61,188 boys and 10,985 girls to 61,123 and 10,159, respectively and the results of the University and Lower Secondary examinations were poorer than in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in the results of the primary examination. Including pupils in private schools, about 50 per cent. of the boys and 10 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were under instruction. ~~(This proportion was not bad.)~~

19. Panchama Education.--The number of panchama boys under instruction fell from 48,377 to 45,749 and of panchama girls from 8,497 to 8,074. ~~On the whole~~ Only 15 per cent. of the male, and 2.5 per cent. of the female panchama population of school-going age were at school. ~~This who far from satisfactory; much remains to be done in this direction in~~ The South Canara, Malabar, Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Nellore, Salem, and Cuddapah districts were particularly backward. The attention of the District Boards concerned will be drawn to the matter, while the

Director

Director may consider the advisability of establishing schools in places which cannot be reached by these bodies or by private effort.

20. Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.--~~The chief feature of the year in the education of the aboriginal and hill tribes~~ There was an increase in expenditure under this head from Rs.46,289 to Rs.54,761, accompanied ~~followed~~ by a decrease from 3,327 to 2,919 in the number of boys and from 122 to 105 in that of girls under instruction. The total strength of schools specially maintained for these tribes was 9,864 but the majority of the pupils belonged to other classes. Endorsement no 643 dt 16-11-03. The Director has recently been asked to report whether anything can be done to improve the condition of education among the aboriginal tribes in the Vizagapatam agency tracts. ~~It would be well to extend~~ The enquiry will be extended to other districts.

21. Education of the Blind and Deaf Mutes.--As in the previous year there were in all 4 schools for the blind and one for ~~the~~ deaf mutes. The strength of the former rose from 54 to 59, while that of the latter fell from 68 to 31. The large fall in the latter case should have been explained. All the schools are doing excellent work especially those in the Tinnevelly district which sent up 7 pupils for the primary

examination

Para: 179.

examination and passed 6 with 4 in the first class.

22. Hostels and Boarding Houses.--On the 31st March last there were 115 hostels and boarding houses for boys with 7,736 boarders and 94 for girls with 4,7~~33~~ members as compared with 95 with 6,600 boarders and 83 with 4,120 members respectively on the corresponding date of 1902. The cost of these institutions was ₹3,27,657 and ₹1,87,464 against ₹2,83,124 and ₹1,80,662, respectively. As might be expected the majority of these institutions were for native christians; ~~but the advance so far is satisfactory and there is every reason to believe that the system is rapidly developing.~~

23 General.--The Government agrees with the Director that ~~the year under review was one of satisfactory progress.~~ (When all the reforms recommended by the Simla Conference of 1901 are effected, there will no doubt be still greater progress and consolidation.)

the fall in the number of Schools which occurred during the year does not detract from the progress made, which was substantial though not very great. With the payments of grants in aid in full, and the completion of other reforms now under contemplation the Governor in Council hopes that a fresh period of progress in education in this Presidency has been inaugurated.

AG 29.11.03

Omit?

AG 21/11/3

AG 23.11.3

KM

No. , EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in Madras for 1902–1903.

ORDER—No. 614, Educational, dated 10th December 1903.

The report on Public Instruction during the year 1902-1903 was submitted by the late Director, Mr. G. H. Stuart, shortly before his illness and death. By that event, of which His Excellency the Governor in Council has heard with great regret, the Educational department has lost an officer of marked ability and sound judgment, who would, if he had lived, been able to do much to further the cause of education in this Presidency.

2. The principal educational events of the year are summarized in paragraphs 2—5 of the report. These paragraphs show that the action taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Simla Conference was for the most part not completed within 1902–1903, and unquestionably its most important event was the payment to aided schools of the full grants earned by them under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Owing to lack of funds, these grants had for many years been paid at reduced rates to the great hindrance of educational progress, but in the year under report the Governor in Council was enabled by a special assignment made by the Government of India to pay all result grants earned from Provincial funds at full rates, and local boards and municipal councils were similarly enabled by a subsidy from Provincial funds to pay their grants in full. It is not to be expected that the results of this improvement will be at once wholly visible, but there is every ground to hope that it will have an important effect in stimulating primary education, which, as noticed below, has made comparatively little progress in recent years.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education during the year under review amounted to 87·74 lakhs against 79·32 lakhs in 1901–1902. Of the former amount 26·19 lakhs was met from Provincial, 8·87 from Local and 2·53 from Municipal funds, 26·96 from fees, and 23·19 from other sources. There was an increase under all these heads, but it was marked only in the case of Provincial and Local funds and fees. If, however, the portion of the expenditure by local and municipal bodies which was met out of the subsidy paid by Government were left out of account, there would have been a decrease in the expenditure on education incurred by those bodies. This decrease is due to the less sum which was recovered from local bodies during the year on account of the training of medical students, and now that Local and Municipal funds have obtained this relief, the local bodies concerned should enhance their allotments on other educational objects. The proportion of their revenues devoted to education by local bodies in this Presidency is already low, and no reduction therein should be allowed. The expenditure classed as direct amounted to 63·65 lakhs against 58·68 lakhs in the previous year, while that classed as indirect and incurred on the University, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects, aggregated 24·09 lakhs against 20·64 lakhs. There was an increase of about 3·3 in the percentage of expenditure met from Provincial funds and a corresponding decrease in that met from miscellaneous sources. The average cost of education per head of the population rose from As. 3–3 to As. 3–8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1–3 to As. 1–7. Of the total direct expenditure 48·40 per cent. was incurred on primary, 27·95 per cent. on secondary, 14·60 per cent. on collegiate (Arts and Professional) and 9·05 per cent. on special education, as compared with 47·46, 28·22, 14·93 and 9·39 per cent., respectively, in 1901–1902.

4. *General Statistics.*—The number of pu lic institutions fell from 20,792 to 20,337, but their strength rose from 740,628 to 75 ,513. In the case of private institutions there was an advance both in number and strength from 5,699 and 121,013 to 5,997 and 130,874, respectively. Of the total number of pupils 752,199 were boys and 133,188 girls and they respectively formed 26·6 and 4·6 per cent. of the population of school-going age, the corresponding percentages in 1901–1902 having been 25·9 and 4·5. In the following table the number of pupils under instruction in each stage in institutions classed as public is shown both for 1901–1902 and 1902–1903, and is compared with the corresponding figures of 1892–93 :—

—	1892–93.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Arts colleges	3,537	3,779	4,338
Professional colleges	759	728	750
Secondary schools for boys—			
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Lower Secondary—English	19,824	33,993	36,822
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5. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction 677,263 or 90 per cent. were in the primary stage as compared with 662,040 or 90·5 per cent. in 1901–1902, and of these 565,217 were in institutions under public management against 558,613. The increase in the latter case though not large occurred in spite of a fall in the number of schools and is noted with satisfaction, but primary education among boys has still much be-way to make up. In the Lower-primary stage there were actually 21,561 fewer male pupils under instruction in public institutions in 1902–1903 than there were ten years before—a falling off equal to 4 per cent. in spite of the growth in population. The state of primary education is far from satisfactory in Vizagapatam, Salem, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore, South Arcot and South Canara, and throughout the Presidency its advancement must be the first object kept in view by the Educational department.

6. The expenditure on public primary schools rose from Rs. 19,54,646 to Rs. 22,58,410; but there was a further fall in the cost of the primary departments of secondary schools from Rs. 3,29,280 to Rs. 3,17,256. The average cost of educating a pupil in primary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools was Rs. 3–15–0 and Rs. 11–6–0, respectively, against Rs. 3–7–0 and Rs. 12–4–0 in the previous year. Of the average cost in primary schools Re. 1 was met from fees and Rs. 2 was paid from public funds, the corresponding figures for primary departments of secondary schools being Rs. 4–4–0 and Rs. 3–3–0.

7. For the primary examination 28,233 candidates appeared and 17,868 passed for complete certificates against 25,466 and 15,951 in 1901–1902. Of those who appeared in the year under review about one-half or 14,318 were pupil-candidates and of those who passed 8,203 belonged to this class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12,408 and 6,827. Of the total number of teachers excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers 11,609 or 56·4 per cent were persons not qualified under the rules against 58·6 per cent. in 1901–1902.

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To The D.P.I.
-- Local dept.
-- Surgeon
-- A.G.
-- Registrar, University of Madras
Editor's table.

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