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Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No(s.) 721 & 722

DATED 19-12-04

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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Public Instruction

Reviewing the —— for the year 1903-04

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 {1904} of Madras

EDUCATIONAL.

2

Read. } 1904. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 721, 722, 10th December 1904.

N. P.

DECEMBER.

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — for the year 1903–1904.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction for the year 1903–1904.

Order—No. 721, Educational, dated 10th December 1904.

The report is submitted by the newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction who was in charge of the office only for the last four months of the administrative year. It is full and clear, and it is unnecessary for Government to recapitulate in detail the statistics and results of the year's working. It will be sufficient to make a few general observations on the salient features of the educational administration.

2. *The programme of reforms.*—In 1903–1904, as in the preceding year, much thought and labour was devoted to the problem of laying out to the best advantage the additional funds provided for the reorganization of the department and the expansion of education. The objects to be aimed at had been selected and it was possible to give effect at once to several of the reforms which had been decided upon. The attainment of others of these objects required elaboration by the Director and careful consideration by the Government of detailed schemes or the gradual introduction of changes and additions to *personnel*.

3. The following are among the main items on the programme which were carried out during the year. (1) The appointment of a Deputy Director to assist the Director, who had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature, which left him little time to devote to the consideration of important educational questions, while ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. (2) The inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors. (3) A scheme for the improvement of the girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the Department was elaborated and approved, and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

Among the items on the programme in connection with which progress was made during the year are—(1) the scheme for advancing primary education and rendering it possible to hold the Primary examination *in situ* by reinforcing the inferior inspectorate, and (2) the scheme for improving the training of teachers. The first of these schemes, which involved the creation of 62 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectorates, received the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was intended that the scheme should be brought into force gradually; the selection of men for the new appointments had still to be undertaken and ways and means had still to be considered. The second of these schemes had advanced but little beyond the stage of discussion. A report was submitted by the newly-appointed

Inspector of Training Schools, and the subject was considered in all its bearings at a conference held in July 1903. The Director's report on the subject had not been submitted to Government at the end of the year; but meantime a special course for primary grade teachers was established in the Teachers' College and also a lady Superintendent appointed to it to supervise the kindergarten and primary practising departments. A few experimental training schools were also opened. The construction of several new buildings for girls' and training schools was also decided upon in connection with these schemes.

4. *Finance.*—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903-1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government.

5. The statement in paragraph 20 of the report that "the expenditure on education from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829" is somewhat misleading as the figures include the subsidy paid from Provincial revenues. Deducting the subsidy, there was an actual fall in the expenditure of municipalities on education. The subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. It is also observed that the statement in paragraph 26 of the Director's report that Rs. 4,34,172 were paid to Local Board and Municipal schools is not quite accurate. Local Board schools and municipal schools do not receive so great a share of the grants-in-aid from Provincial funds. The figures include the relatively large sum of about two lakhs which local bodies received only as agencies for their distribution to aided schools not under their management.

7. *Evidence of Progress.*—The statistics furnished in the report are evidence of some progress, especially in primary education: 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school-age attended school against 26·6 and 4·6 in the preceding year. Only eight of the twenty-two districts had less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-age in primary schools against ten in 1902–1903. Although the number of recognized lower primary schools showed a regrettable decrease of 237 which has not been fully explained, there were 547,034 boys and 114,471 girls in the lower primary stage of education against 516,444 and 108,347 in the preceding year. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 5,888 to 6,252, which however is only 25 per cent. of the total number of teachers employed in them—a result still very far from satisfactory. The Primary examination was passed by 19,323 students against 17,868 in 1902–1903, the Lower Secondary examination by 2,243 against 1,629. The progress in primary education to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed in some measure to the chief item of the programme carried out in 1902–1903, the payment of results grants at more favourable rates. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the increase in the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate and the reforms to be carried out shortly in the training of primary teachers will have far-reaching effects and will enable the Director to place the reorganization of primary schools on a sounder footing than it is at present. The Governor in Council concurs with the Director in considering it a matter of great regret that so many private agencies which are spending large sums on higher education are doing little or nothing towards the training of primary schoolmasters.

The steady advance in female education is gratifying. The number of girls under instruction in the year reviewed being in secondary schools over 4,400 as against 3,000 in 1892–93, and in primary schools, 121,100 as against 48,700 in the same year of comparison.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued increase in the number of subject students in the technical and industrial schools: it is especially gratifying that the increase is recorded under engineering, drawing, wood and metal work and textile industries. The number attending these schools is still however regrettably small.

The number of candidates for the University examinations continues to increase. Over 8,000 candidates appeared for Matriculation and over 2,000 for the First Examination in Arts.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 722, Educational, dated 10th December 1904.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. R. Colandasawmy.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 721, 722, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 10th DECEMBER 1904.

[Subject.—*Report on Public Instruction in Madras for* 1903-1904.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 21*st October* 1904, *No.* 8975.

An advance copy of this report has already been forwarded to the Government of India. The review is due with them by the 1st December.

A draft is placed below for approval. It may be submitted in type to the Honourable Member.

V. Krishnaswami—22-11-04.

This report comes in just at the time of the move from Ootacamund and a month before the review is due at Calcutta. Office then keep it three weeks and write out an abridgement of it under fifteen or twenty mamul heads. It then goes to the Secretary who makes what he can of the abridgement, corrects the clerk's English and puts in a few remarks meant for the Director's guidance. At the last minute it is sent to Honourable Member in a very urgent case and he is asked to be so good as to affix his initial. I submit that this is the bad old system of mechanical report-writing which the Government of India tried to put a stop to three years ago; and that, as far as I understand the Government of India's instructions, the review should not be a clerk's or even a Secretary's précis of the report, but should be the expression of the mind and the policy of the Government. We should, I submit, send the report up with brief notes pointing out what strikes us, rightly or wrongly, as important, Honourable Member and His Excellency should then speak their mind and we should draft for approval on their notes; and this may be done now even if it makes the review a few days late. I cannot see what necessity there is for dishing up the Director's facts and statistics once more in the review. What seems to me the right thing to be done on this report is (1) to explain how much of the programme of reform and expansion undertaken two years ago has been carried out, (2) to account for the delay which has undoubtedly occurred in getting some of the items of the programme through, (3) to explain the lapses in the educational budget which certainly seem to require some explanation, and (4) to touch briefly on the statistics which are evidence of progress, especially those relating to primary education, in which the Government of India are specially interested.

But the Secretary is supposed to know the mind and policy of Government. That is his main function.

G. S. F[orbes].

H. D. Taylor.

They should be examined and if correct only commented on in respect of striking variations caused by a change in policy or by special circumstances.

H. D. Taylor.

2. *Reform and expansion.*—In 1903-1904, as in the preceding year, much thought and labour was devoted to the problem of laying out to the best advantage the additional funds provided for the reorganization of the Department and the expansion

of education. The objects to be aimed at had been selected and it was possible to give effect at once to more of the reforms which had been decided upon. The attainment of others of these objects required the elaboration by the Director and careful consideration by the Government of detailed schemes or the slow and gradual introduction of changes and additions to *personnel*.

Among the items on the programme which were carried out during the year are the following :—

(1) The Director had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature. While he had little time to devote to the solution of important educational problems, ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. A Deputy Director was appointed during the year to assist him with satisfactory results.

Page 9 of the report.

(2) The Inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors.

Report page 1 and page 9, paragraph 32.

(3) A scheme for the improvement of the considerable number of girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the Department was elaborated and approved and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

Among the items on the programme in connection with which progress was made during the year are (1) the scheme for advancing primary education and rendering it possible to hold the primary examination *in situ* by reinforcing the inferior Inspectorate [the creation of 62 new Sub-Assistant Inspectorates and the selection of men for these posts was dealt with], (2) the scheme for improving the training of teachers [suggestions made by the Department and by members of the Department and outsiders at a conference were discussed at length and worked out in detail; but no final decision had been arrived at by the end of the year except with regard to some points of minor importance].

Report, page 6.

The construction of several new buildings for girls' and training schools was decided upon in connection with the schemes for the reorganisation of Government girls' schools and for the improvement of the training of teachers.

Page 2, paragraph 2 (viii).

A new medical institution was opened at Rayapuram.

Report, page 24, paragraph 108.

3. *Financial.*—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903–1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government and it would be superfluous to instruct the Director to utilize in future the full sum placed at his disposal though we might mention for the benefit of India that it would be superfluous and why. There was a decrease in the expenditure on education by Municipalities. It may perhaps be said in the review that the subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

Report, page 6, paragraph 18.

Rs. 1,68,900 resumed by Government.

A separate report has been called for by India on the subject of utilization of this recurring grant.

H. D. Taylor.

Report paragraph 20, page 7. The report says the expenditure *rose*. This is hardly correct as the report's figure includes Provincial subsidy—

		Rs.
1902–1903.	Municipal funds.	2,39,224
	Subsidy ..	25,230
1903–1904.	Municipal funds.	2,36,903
	Subsidy ..	32,926

A. Galletti.

4. *Evidence of progress.*—The statistics furnished in the report are evidence of some progress, especially in primary education. 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school age attended school against 26·6 and 4·6 in the preceding year. Only eight of the twenty-two districts had less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school age in primary schools against ten in 1902–1903. There were 547,034 boys and 114,471 girls in the lower primary stage of education against 516,444 and 108,347 in the preceding year. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 5,888 to 6,252. The primary examination was passed by 19,333 students against 17,868 in 1902–1903, the lower secondary examination by 2,243 against 1,629. It might be said in the review that the progress in primary education to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed to the chief item of the programme carried out in 1902–1903, the payment of results grants at maximum rates; and a hope might be expressed that the increase in the Sub-Inspectorate and the reforms to be carried out shortly in the training of primary teachers will have far-reaching effects.

Report, page 4.

Volume II, page 87.

Diagram opposite page 37.

See last year's review, paragraph 5, where fall in numbers of *lower* primary pupils is noticed.

A. Galletti.

Report page 21, paragraph 88.

Report, page 19, paragraph 79 and page 58.

Report, page 17, paragraph 70 and page 58.

Report, page 5 and page 58.

Office :

Surely the statement in paragraph 26 of the Director's report that Rs. 3,69,104 was paid to Local Board schools and Rs. 65,068 to Municipal schools is entirely incorrect. See table, volume II, page 71. The figures include subsidy which goes chiefly to aided schools. Presumably the Director means that the money is paid to Boards and Municipalities *for schools*, whether their own or other ?

A. Galletti.

Yes. The Director's wording is not quite correct.

V. Krishnaswami—28–11–04.

I am telephoning to the Director of Public Instruction's office under verbal orders of Assistant Secretary to ascertain if the statement referred to above is not incorrect.

Copies of the Public Instruction Report for 1899–1900, 1900–1901 and 1901–1902 have been put up in the file as directed.

V. Krishnaswami—29–11–04.

The number of candidates for the University examinations continues to increase. Over 8,000 candidates appeared for Matriculation and over 2,000 for the First Examination in Arts.

A. Galletti—26–11–04.

I have nothing to add to Mr. Galletti's note which seems to cover the entire field which should be touched upon in the review and I fully agree with the remarks contained in the opening portion of his note.

2. If Honourable Member and His Excellency desire that special attention should be drawn in the review to any other point, the same will be embodied in the new draft to be now prepared.

H. D. Taylor—28–11–04.

Please submit the draft urgently in proof.

G. S. F[orbes]—29–11–04.

Please draft accordingly.

H. D. Taylor—29–11–04.

Telephonic message from the Assistant Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th November 1904.

Please say whether the statement made in paragraph 26 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1903-1904 that Rs. 3,69,104 were paid to Local Board schools is correct. The sum includes subsidy which is paid chiefly to schools under private management. The same statement occurs in the report for the preceding year.

Telephonic message from the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 30th November 1904.

The amount of Rs. 3,69,104 shown as paid to Local Board schools should be shown as having been paid to Local Boards, for it includes subsidy Rs. 2,18,378 which was given to Local Boards chiefly to aid private institutions. Please see details of Rs. 3,69,104 on page 71 of volume II of the report. The same mistake occurs in the report for 1902-1903.

G. S. F[ORBES]!

Draft submitted. May go to Press for galley proof?

A. GALLETTI—30-11-04.

Yes. *Very urgent.*

H. D. TAYLOR—30-11-04.

A draft review in proof, with spare copy, is submitted as directed.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-12-04.

The Secretariat itself is understood to have learnt the general policy of Government on the great educational problems.

2. A draft review submitted in proof enables the Honourable Member to add his remarks or revise what has been entered in the draft with greater facility than a written draft. I have not called for a fresh proof, to save delay.

3. Now circulate to His Excellency the Governor: and after return from him issue, unless any important points are raised.

G. S. F[ORBES]—4-12-04.

The statement by the Under Secretary that the office take the report when received and keep it for three weeks is just that sort of action with regard to reports that two years ago I tried to stop in this Department. My conception of the business of a Secretary receiving, say, the report on education is to read and understand it, note down his queries for the office to answer, outline his review and then set his subordinates to frame it. If the Secretary cannot do so, why shouldn't the Under Secretary?

Noted.
H. D. TAYLOR—6-12-04.

2. It is the business of the office to check the report statements when they are carrying out the duty stated.

3. The head of an office misuses his occupation if he shuffles over his work to his subordinates as he receives it for them to first play with. So does a Collector who opens and stamps his tappal and doesn't then and there read and order what he can order upon it.

J. T[HOMSON]—5-12-04.

Now fresh proof please, sharp.

H. D. TAYLOR—6-12-04.

Paragraph 6: "large sums of over 2½ lakhs" *part*, though a small part, of that sum, *is* paid to Local Board and Municipal schools, namely, that part which is paid in results *stipends* (as distinguished from results *grants*). The figure for results stipends is not in the report, and probably the Director could not give it us off hand; but shall we telephone to find out or omit the figure? **A**

Point out by memo?

A. GALLETTI.

	Rs.
Local Fund	63,330
Municipal	6,200
	69,530

2. I have since noticed another misstatement in B under paragraph 26. The whole of the Rs. 4,13,261 does *not* go to schools under *private* management as the figure includes results stipends.

A. GALLETTI—6-12-04.

Telephonic message from the Assistant Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, dated 6th December 1904.

Please report separately with reference to paragraph 26 of the Public Instruction report for 1903-1904 the amount of subsidy paid to Local Boards and Municipalities during the above year on account of results stipends to their own schools.

Telephonic message from the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 7th December 1904.

Your telephonic message of yesterday's date. The total amount of subsidy sanctioned for Taluk Boards for 1903-1904 was Rs. 2,27,100 and for Municipalities Rs. 35,330. Of these Rs. 2,18,378 and Rs. 32,926 were drawn respectively. Of the total amounts sanctioned a sum of Rs. 63,330 represents the subsidy on account of results stipends to Local Fund schools and Rs. 6,200 to Municipal schools. The figures relating to results stipends actually paid out of the subsidy are not available.

Please send me a fresh proof of the *Educational* reviewing Government Order. Please ask Press to send proof urgently.

G. S. F[ORBES]—7-12-04.

Has fresh proof been received? If not telephone to Superintendent, Government Press.

H. D. TAYLOR—8-12-04.

Proof which was received at 12 A.M. to-day and has been examined is submitted in triplicate.

V. KRISHNASWAMI—8-12-04.

As to **A** above please see telephone message from the Deputy Director on page 4 *supra*. The Director's office can't give the exact sum paid in results stipends, but only the amount sanctioned—Rs. 69,530. The total subsidy sanctioned was Rs. 2,62,430. So results stipends sanctioned were 26·5 per cent. of total subsidy sanctioned. Total paid was Rs. 2,51,304. The proportionate amount of results stipends at 26·5 per cent. is Rs. 66,596. "About two lakhs" may be inserted in paragraph 6 of the review.

H. D. TAYLOR.

A. GALLETTI—8-12-04.

Submitted.

H. D. TAYLOR—8-12-04.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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2. *The programme of reforms.*—In 1903–1904, as in the preceding year, much thought and labour was devoted to the problem of laying out to the best advantage the additional funds provided for the reorganization of the department and the expansion of education. The objects to be aimed at had been selected and it was possible to give effect at once to some of the reforms which had been decided upon. The attainment of others of these objects required the elaboration by the Director and careful consideration by the Government of detailed schemes or the slow and gradual introduction of changes and additions to *personnel*.

3. A programme of reforms was drawn up in 1901 on the return of the Director of Public Instruction from the education conference held at Simla in the course of that year. Among the items on the programme which were carried out during the year are the following:—(1) The Director had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature, which left him little time to devote to the solution of important educational problems, ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. A Deputy Director was appointed during the year to assist him with satisfactory results. (2) The inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors. (3) A scheme for the improvement of the considerable number of girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the department was elaborated and approved, and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

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4. *Finance.*—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903-1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government, ~~and it would be superfluous to instruct the Director to utilize in future the full sum placed at his disposal~~.

5. The statement in paragraph 20 of the report that "the expenditure on education from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829" is somewhat misleading as the figures include the subsidy paid from provincial revenues. Deducting the subsidy, there was an actual fall in the expenditure of Municipalities on education. The subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. It is to be observed that the paragraph 26 of the Director's report is not quite accurately expressed. Local Board schools and municipal schools do not receive so great a share of the grants-in-aid from Provincial funds as a reader of that paragraph is led to suppose. The figures include the relatively large sums which local bodies receive only as agencies for their distribution to aided schools not under their management.

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(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

No. , EDUCATIONAL, DECEMBER 1904.

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3. ~~A programme of reforms was drawn up in 1901 on the return of the Director of Public Instruction from the education[redacted] and [redacted]mple in the autumn of that year.~~ Among the items on the programme which were carried out during the year are the following:—(1) The Director had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature, [redacted] little time to devote to the ~~solution of~~ important educational [redacted]s, ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. ~~A Deputy Director was appointed during the year to~~ [redacted]s. (2) The inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors. (3) A scheme for the improvement of the [redacted] girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the department was elaborated and approved, and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

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cap.

The director's report on the subject had not been submitted to Govt at the end of the year; but meantime a special course for primary grade teachers was established in Teachers' College, & also a lady Supt. appointed to it to supervise the Kindergarten & primary practising departments. Two experimental training schools were also opened.

4. *Finance.*—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903-1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government, ~~and it would be superfluous to instruct the Director to utilize in future the full sum placed at his disposal~~.

5. The statement in paragraph 20 of the report that "the expenditure on education from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829" is some what misleading as the figures include the subsidy paid from provincial revenues. Deducting the subsidy, there was an actual fall in the expenditure of Municipalities on education. The subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. It is also observed that the paragraph 26 of the Director's report is not quite accurately expressed. Local Board schools and municipal schools do not receive so great a share of the grants-in-aid from Provincial funds as a reader of that paragraph is led to suppose. The figures include the relatively large sums which local bodies receive only as agencies for their distribution to aided schools not under their management.

7. *Evidence of Progress.*—The statistics furnished in the report are evidence of some progress, especially in primary education. 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school-age attended school against 26·6 and 4·6 in the preceding year. Only eight of the twenty-two districts had less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-age in primary schools against ten in 1902–1903. There were 547,034 boys and 114,471 girls in the lower primary stage of education against 516,444 and 108,347 in the preceding year. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 5,888 to 6,252. The Primary examination was passed by 19,323 students against 17,868 in 1902–1903, the Lower Secondary examination by 2,243 against 1,629. The progress in primary education to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed to the chief item of the programme carried out in 1902–1903, the payment of results grants at [redacted] rates. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the increase in the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate and the reforms to be carried out shortly in the training of primary teachers will have far-reaching effects. The number of candidates for the University examinations continues to increase. Over 8,000 candidates appeared for Matriculation and over 2,000 for the First Examination in Arts.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

10 5
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Thanks for the trouble in looking up the figures of accounts passing through Local Boards &c. as a ~~matter~~ personnel. I only wanted to indicate roughly the approximate proportions.

May now issue.

G.S.F.
8-12-04.

P.S. With reference to H.E.'s remarks on the ~~on his~~ Secretariat procedure I would venture to state as my opinion that for the U.S. or Secretary to deal with a report on receipt before the facts are verified, references put up, &c. by the office would probably lead to greater delay & a great deal of useless labour. No doubt he might give useful hints as to general points to be looked out & worked up in the case of general administrative reports: but the facts & figures must at some stage be examined in detail by the office to test their accuracy before the Secretary expends himself in close investigation of the report.

G.S.F.
8-12-04.

I never meant or expected anything to the contrary — the Secretary cannot verify: that is our work.

A. Godley

8.12.04

Why returned. I sent it to Hopwood

No. 721, Educational, 9th December 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction for the year 1903–1904.

Order—No. 721, Educational, dated 9th December 1904.

The report is submitted by the newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction who was in charge of the office only for the last four months of the administrative year. It is full and clear, and it is unnecessary for Government to recapitulate in detail the statistics and results of the year's working. It will be sufficient to make a few general observations on the salient features of the educational administration.

2. *The programme of reforms.*—In 1903–1904, as in the preceding year, much thought and labour was devoted to the problem of laying out to the best advantage the additional funds provided for the reorganization of the department and the expansion of education. The objects to be aimed at had been selected and it was possible to give effect at once to several of the reforms which had been decided upon. The attainment of others of these objects required elaboration by the Director and careful consideration by the Government of detailed schemes or the gradual introduction of changes and additions to *personnel*.

3. Among the items on the programme which were carried out during the year are the following:—(1) The appointment of a Deputy Director to assist the Director, who had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature, which left him little time to devote to the consideration of important educational questions, while ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. (2) The inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors. (3) A scheme for the improvement of the girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the department was elaborated and approved, and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

Among the items on the programme in connection with which progress was made during the year are—(1) the scheme for advancing primary education and rendering it possible to hold the Primary examination *in situ* by reinforcing the inferior inspectorate, and (2) the scheme for improving the training of teachers. The first of these schemes, which involved the creation of 62 additional sub-assistant inspectorates, received the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was intended that the scheme should be brought into force gradually; the selection of men for the new appointments had still to be undertaken and ways and means had still to be considered. The second of these schemes had advanced but little beyond the stage of discussion. A report was submitted by the newly-appointed Inspector of Training Schools, and the subject was considered in all its bearings at a conference held in July 1903. The Director's report on the subject had not been submitted to Government at the end of the year; but meantime a special course for primary grade teachers was established in the Teachers' College and also a lady Superintendent appointed to it to supervise the kindergarten and primary practising departments. A few experimental training schools were also opened. The construction of several new buildings for girls' and training schools was also decided upon in connection with these schemes.

4. *Finance.*—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903-1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government.

5. The statement in paragraph 20 of the report that "the expenditure on education from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829" is somewhat misleading as the figures include the subsidy paid from provincial revenues. Deducting the subsidy, there was an actual fall in the expenditure of municipalities on education. The subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. It is also observed that the statement in paragraph 26 of the Director's report that Rs. 4,34,172 were paid to Local Board and Municipal schools is not quite accurate. Local Board schools and municipal schools do not receive so great a share of the grants-in-aid from Provincial funds. The figures include the relatively large sums of which local bodies received only as agencies for their distribution to aided schools not under their management.

7. *Evidence of Progress.*—The statistics furnished in the report are evidence of some progress, especially in primary education: 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school-age attended school against 26·6 and 4·6 in the preceding year. Only eight of the twenty-two districts had less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-age in primary schools against ten in 1902–1903. Although the number of recognized lower primary schools showed a regrettable decrease of 237 which has not been fully explained, there were 547,034 boys and 114,471 girls in the lower primary stage of education against 516,444 and 108,347 in the preceding year. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 5,888 to 6,252, which however is only 25 per cent. of the total number of teachers employed in them—a result still very far from satisfactory. The Primary examination was passed by 19,323 students against 17,868 in 1902–1903, the Lower Secondary examination by 2,243 against 1,629. The progress in primary education to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed in some measure to the chief item of the programme carried out in 1902–1903, the payment of results grants at more favourable rates. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the increase in the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate and the reforms to be carried out shortly in the training of primary teachers will have far-reaching effects and will enable the Director to place the reorganization of primary schools on a sounder footing than at present. The Governor in Council concurs with the Director in considering it a matter of great regret that so many private agencies which are spending large sums on higher education are doing little or nothing towards the training of primary schoolmasters.

The steady advance in female education is gratifying. The number of girls under instruction in the year reviewed being in secondary schools over 4,400 as against 3,000 in 1892–93, and in primary schools, 121,100 as against ~~48,700~~ in the same year of comparison.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued increase in the number of subject students in the technical and industrial schools: it is especially gratifying that the increase is recorded under engineering, drawing, wood and metal work and textile industries. The number attending these schools is still however regrettably small.

The number of candidates for the University examinations continues to increase. Over 8,000 candidates appeared for Matriculation and over 2,000 for the First Examination in Arts.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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