

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	753		1896				

NOTE FOR THE UNDER

In the absence of the Under
this paper is submitted direct to

Please see Mr's query in para 7
the review. From para 104 of the report
it will be seen that only one female
candidate passed the B.A. degree exam-
in 94-95, while four appeared for the
Exams. The figure in the statement in
para 9 B the review does not include the
number that passed in all three branches
of the degree exam. as the statement
in para 4 of the review does.

The candidates that appeared for the
language divisions are not different
from those that appeared for the Science
division. It was therefore taken that
four appeared for the B.A. exam. and
that one passed. M
11-12

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTE

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	753		1895

The figure in the statement in para 9 of the review does not include the number that passed in all three branches of the degree exam. as the statement in para 4 of the review does. The candidates who appeared for the language divisions are not different from those who appeared for the science division. It was therefore taken that four appeared for the B A exam. and that one passed.

[G
25]
600-23-7-95,

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Though only one passed completely, one passed in some of the divisions

Very well.

JG
28/12/95

In reply to H. C. Enery at para 9 of the review the following is submitted. From para 104 of the report it will be seen that only one female candidate passed the B A degree examination in 1894-95, whilst four appeared for it.

The figure in the statement in para 9 of the review does not include the number that passed in all three branches of the degree exam. as the statement in para 4 of the review does.

The candidates who appeared for the language divisions are not different from those who appeared for the science division. It was therefore taken that four appeared for the B A exam. and that one passed.

JG
28/12/95

Review on Report on
Public Instruction

FOR ORDERS.

[Handwritten signature]

me

Tabled, numbered &
Review sent to Press
31/12/95

24/12
25/12

Approval on instruction

almost entirely to the primary grades, secondary schools was even less than the municipal councils of these three Department to the stagnation which

omit

th schools and scholars advanced, but the percentage of boys or girls, or both, was less than it was in 1893-94. Municipal Department.]

calculated at 15 per cent. of the total in the districts and in municipalities for instruction, against 24.3 and 77.8 per cent. of the total number of schools and against 10.92 and 21.60 in 1893-94. Muhammadans, Europeans and Eurasians, the most marked advances in the number of scholars to the population of Muslims headed the list and were followed by Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste. His percentage was again highest in the precedence of the other classes was and non-Brahman caste Hindus. It the community takes the lowest place for girls, and that only 2.6 of the girls of on.

sional colleges declined in number, but by the latter, they increased. There are Panchama students in Arts colleges, and in primary schools showed a satisfactory decline occurred.

According to the means and occupation at the poorer classes were better represented in the preceding year and contributed about a rate of increase in scholars from among these. It is probable, however, that the is seldom carried out with accuracy and

the chief part of the total increase in the total number, but the progress among

tion and the effect of permitting English in the first instead of the third standard. Learning this language having risen from the number of Sanskrit students also continued to ensure of the schools in Ganjam already fell off.

Studying

avaccinated again declined, and as it has in-aid Code the rule requiring adequate expected to fall still further.

ation in the year under review again of the increases which occurred in the

**. Mr*

I submit that this may be omitted. There seems no need to worry about this.

It may be omitted - & also the similar incidents in the preceding years. We have just told Local Bodies to attend more to roads.

Increase on previous year.		Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
RS.		PER CENT.
1,69,309	✓	17.1
4,54,801	✓	17.6
3,58,568	✓	18.6
2,16,026	✓	16.3
1,84,368	✓	16.8
2,79,499	✓	18.4

ate schools is excluded.

230/12

his p an th s g on. sior y th	Growth or decline in number of institutions as compared with 1893-94.	Growth or decline in number of pupils as compared with 1893-94.
720 ✓ 784 684	-2 -1.6 16	-3 -9 21.5

(Which

May

1 in 1892

1 affirms

25

de cru asis /

25

1,69,^{ns} increase of as many as 156 institutions
 4,54,^{ns} smaller, though still considerable, declines
 3,58,^{ns} these is reported to be due to the refusal
 2,16,^{ns} of, to sanction the grants recommended,
 1,84,^{ns} in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool
 2,79,^{ns}

te schools is

apparatus, and under the guidance of more to the above causes of the retardation in the that the operations of the Educational Department approached more nearly to the margin than alone would send its children to school under less than compulsory. If this surmise be correct, greater care and energy on the part of the Department a smaller return in the way of advance in the schools than has been the case in the past. Children will have gradually been offered to a education appears to be important, while a remain which will continue to be careless upon be placed in its way. During the year a note and strength of public and aided institutions private institutions. This is exhibited in the

Gradually
short of
new paragraph
here

slow progress

	Number of institutions in 1894-95.
Public institutions	20,507
Aided	10,329
Private	4,670

The fall was most marked in the case of decreased in numbers and strength by 383 and by the Director to be almost entirely due to the recognition, which led managers of the weak temporarily and until they could fulfil the public institutions. It is probable, however, that of grants (under which grants are allotted to ing schools and not according to their success to transfer schools which were aided under assistance under that system, to the unaided and declined in numbers, but this fall was more increase of 3,467 pupils on the rolls of the instruction in the various Arts colleges fell of the standard of the Matriculation examination number of candidates who were successful in relating to each stage of instruction in public statement:—

Year.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate
1889-90	5.5	1.2
1890-91	16.1	5.6
1891-92	5.1	19.5
1892-93	5.4	3.5
1893-94	0.3	3.9
1894-95	-2	-2.6

Taking the figures for each district, and 2,322 scholars is noticed in Ganjam, and in North Arcot and Tinnevely. The first of the local boards, apparently for financial reasons but the other two have not been explained

proceed

educational operations were once again continued in Cuddapah the number of boys in the small figure of 1893-94. [The attention of the towns will be drawn in the Local and Municipal has been allowed to occur in this matter.]

(direction)

In 15 districts out of 21 the numbers in as many as 20 out of the 56 municipalities under instruction to the population of schools. The matter will be considered in the Local

Of the total male population of school population according to the census of 1824.8 and 82.5 per cent., respectively, were cent. in 1893-94. Only 10.73 and 21.39 scholars were contributed by municipalities. Of the several classes of the community, and Native Christians, in this order, showed of pupils under instruction, but taking the school age it is found that Europeans and in order by Brahmans, Native Christians Hindus. In the case of girls, however, the case of Europeans and Eurasians, the order Native Christians, Brahmans, Muhammad will be observed that the last-named section as regards the education of both its boys and school age belonging to it were under instruction.

The Muhammadans in the Arts and Professions in secondary and primary institutions, especially reported to have been for the first time the numbers of both boys and girls of this class advance, although in secondary institutions.

Turning to the classification of scholars of their parents or guardians, it is found that in every stage of instruction than in the fourth of the students at colleges, and that the number was twice as great as in the middle class classification of parents into poor and rich that these figures are of little reliability.

Children of workers for hire contributed scholars and formed some 18 per cent. of the artisans was regrettably small.

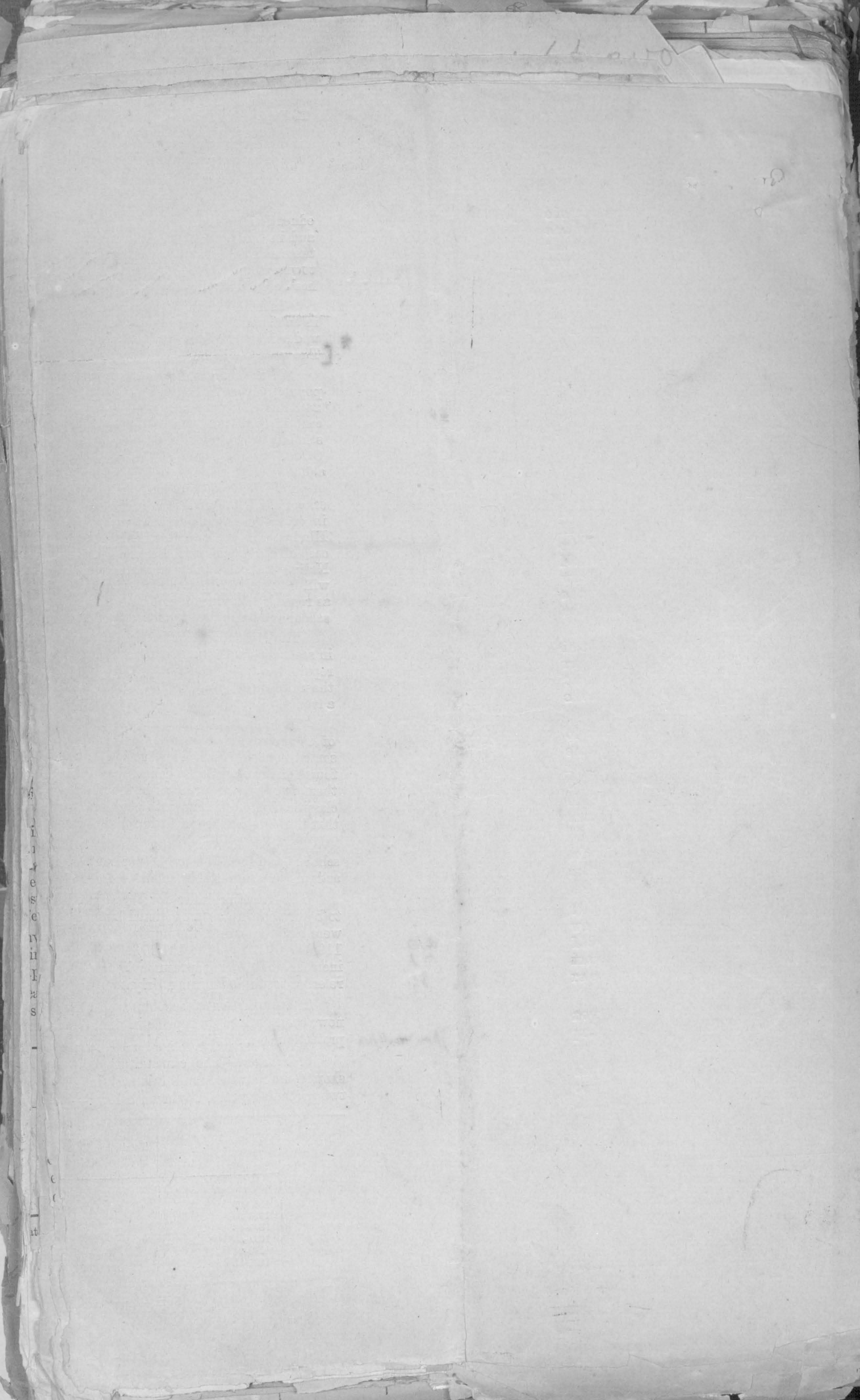
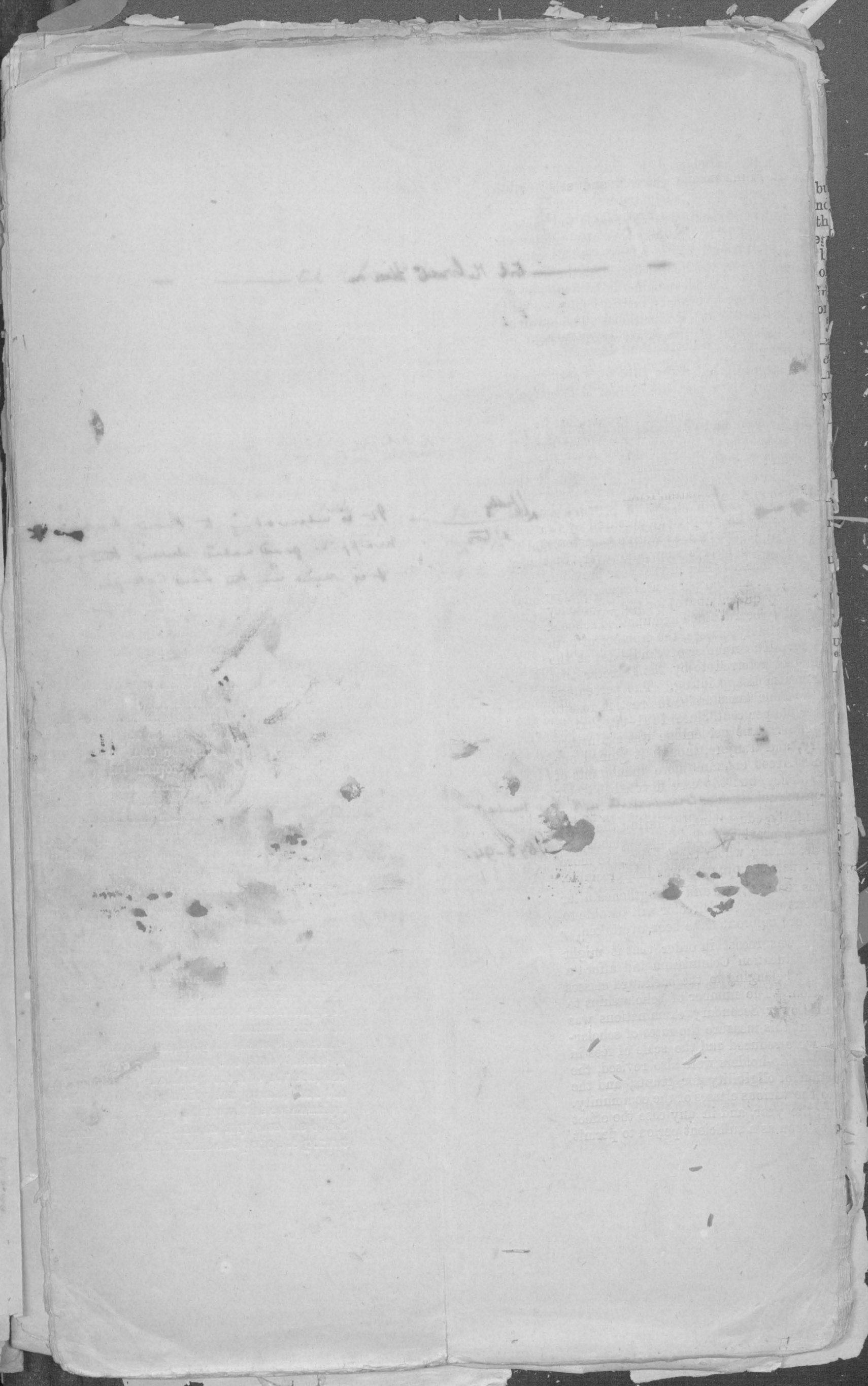
The growing desire for Western education to be brought up as an optional language for were again apparent, the number of pupils 119,047 in 1893-94 to 131,178. The number increase, but, owing presumably to the effect referred to, those learning Uriya once more

The proportion of scholars who were under now been decided to replace in the Grant protection as a condition of aid, it may be

3. Finance.—The expenditure on education showed an advance, and this was in excess of two preceding years, as shown below:—

Year.			Total expenditure.
			RS.
1889-90	..	..	49,30,973
1890-91	..	..	53,85,774
1891-92	..	..	57,44,342
1892-93	..	..	59,60,368
1893-94	..	..	61,44,736
1894-95	..	..	64,24,235

NOTE.—Expenditure on



took the lowest place on

1/fully
d/ too

2
3 // 1893-94.

3 // 893-94.

7
2

tion was recast in order that it might afford the Education Commission and afford a means or belonging to the backward classes education. The number of scholarships to the Middle and Lower Secondary examinations was reduced, and the rates of scholarships were reduced and the scale of fees in the examinations were also revised, the conditions of eligibility for grants, and the conditions of eligibility for the various classes of the community. During the year, and in any case the effect was as soon as a sufficient period to permit

25

V. P. Parthasarathy

of girls in all classes of institutions was in the year previous. This is the lowest quennium, and the percentage of girls of school age continued to be only 4 per Madras and Nilgiris, it was highest in 1 Vizagapatam. Primary girls' schools in municipal areas declined both in number and slight advance in the numbers of girls most entirely made up of Europeans and masses in the secondary stages was more ammdan and Panchama girls at school departments of secondary schools declined. Ten more poorly represented than in daughters of officials, land-holders and on again fell. *This is a matter for regret that richer classes still continue to exhibit indifference to*

usually better equipped and were in effect upon them of the introduction of the only explanation that the Director is that progress was retarded by want

under review the expenditure upon the allotment for 1893-94, so that it department's work was entirely starved. y account for a retardation in the rate scholars, cannot apparently be pointed ons already in existence. It appears, er the public nor the grant examina- even as satisfactory as they were in

Examined.	Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
4-95.		
4	100	25
8	42.9	33.3
74	23.2	24.3
514	59.4	34.2
765	50.3	53.7

passed the standard examination.

rd.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
01	1,076	428	166	40
08	1,087	456	238	42
27	1,246	452	285	173
11	1,158	431	246	80
21	1,150	384	200	81

standards but the second, third and year previous, and a reference to tandards but the first (where it in- successes to the candidates sent up rrent year an improvement upon

ics of the education of these classes d of the year. Taking public and

richer classes still continue to exhibit indifference to female education.

* (I don't understand these figures 2 appeared in the English language division + both passed, 2 in the 2nd language division + both passed, 4 in the Science division + 1 passed - no algebra 8 appeared + 5 passed?

25) summed up

reased by some 23 per cent. as shown in the

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1,174	1,384	1,416	1,419	1,385
253	243	342	292	309
424	426	489	543	518
261	347	367	366	384
156	185	224	229	200
34		27		265
117	150	295	261	239
63	64		1,027	1,713
992	997	1,046	131	100
3,479	3,796	4,206	4,268	5,113

er portion of the advance occurred in "Other important special institutions. It is apparently drawing into many board and municipal schools marks upon technical education in paragraph 165 report, but they are noted."

in spite of the more rigorous enforcement of the instruction in training schools for masters were preceding year, and that the whole of this fall secondary teachers' certificates. The Northern example in the matter of opening new training have been followed in the less educationally west of the Presidency. In South Arcot and of this kind was marked. The percentages of per secondary and primary certificates were as the Director attributes partly to the stringency of candidates, and partly to the inefficiency of the staff is admittedly superior, secured con-4 trained students again remained unemployed, sions appears to have been exercised to exclude who definitely intend to follow teaching as a

increased in strength, but the ground that was ere again the advance occurred entirely among those reading for the secondary test declining istresses without employment was satisfactorily

more important of the special institutions, such Engineering, have already been separately re-cluding special classes at general schools, but one from 1,419 to 2,317. Most of these pupils try (520), but music (313), short-hand (251) ular. It follows from these figures that the resented. The information furnished of the tained employment during the year is noted e reports, would probably be of considerable eo which attention might most profitably be

u the close of paragraph 101 of the report the overnment separately upon the want of success Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the action ed remedy the defects in it.

*This is true but need it be said
it was he allowed as suggested by me*

*have been read into interest. This difficulty
subject is now prominently before Government,
especially in connection with the reorganization
of the School of Arts.*

in order

of. of satisfactorily

and Printing (212)

an. The

henceforth

Appendix

Mauckau

of the new rules of recognition, which have to above, the total number and strength 1.9 per cent. and 1.3 per cent., respectively, bably be expected in the current year. The per cent. of the male population of school- in public schools fell from two in 1893-94 to one (Vizagapatam). The attendance at these schools for the last five years is shown in the margin. The rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage which occurred in 1893-94, and which was no doubt due to the introduc- lower appointments in the public service to y examination, was again remarkable. The owing under the operation of the Educational to continued.

Primary Standard examinations in each of joined table:—

Standards.			
First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898
84,424	67,807	49,319	18,142
78,136	66,631	50,084	17,612

time during the quinquennium and except This is again attributed to the operation of that the percentage of decline was heavier of public schools, owing to the same cause, 5. The percentage of successful candidates ough the elimination from the examination ch were unable to obtain recognition would the candidates as a body and caused passes s out that the results in the Infant standard ered the total percentage, but the causes of ay explained.

of candidates who went up for and who were s of the upper and lower secondary and the while the proportion of the examinees who

Following as they do the marked improve- pointing. The slight advance that occurred auses of the slow growth of the supply of higher percentages require to be carefully st five in 1893-94, qualified for Technical

ons have already been reviewed in connection Government Examinations. The gradual tes, which has been noticed in the last few rked and it occurred almost entirely in the al schools (counting as new schools depart- upon the returns), were, however, opened e at all special and technical institutions

continued + was
25

the new rules of recognition, which have to above, the total number and strength 1.9 per cent. and 1.3 per cent., respectively, bably be expected in the current year. The per cent. of the male population of school- in public schools fell from two in 1893-94 to one (Vizagapatam). The attendance at these schools for the last five years is shown in the margin. The rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage which occurred in 1893-94, and which was no doubt due to the introduc- lower appointments in the public service to y examination, was again remarkable. The owing under the operation of the Educational to continued.

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S. Renthum

he sixth-form boys are up to the Matricu-
sses of so large a proportion of incapables
that can be given to the more promising

forms in public schools showed a further
increase* during the year, and should the
present rate of advance be maintained
there appears to be little reason to fear
that there will be any difficulty in obtain-
ing recruits for the public service of the
qualifications which are now being
demanded.

was again a fall in the number of public
schools less marked than in the year previous,
majority of the petty schools which found a
ready withdrawn from the lists. In course
of time to comply with the conditions of recog-
nition a recovery.

ter secondary education showed a further
advance, as appears from the figures in
the margin for the past five years. Tan-
jore, Malabar and Tinnevely contributed
the largest proportions of these, but the
Ceded Districts, as has already been
noticed, were again very backward. The
examination similarly increased in num-
ber successful was even lower than in the year
before still an effect of the change in the
is more probably due to insufficient care
attention being of little practical utility as a
struction.

(this number, while

ndard examinations exhibited a consider-
able to the withdrawal of candidates by
and no grants under the new assignment
well at the grant examinations. Salary
percentage of success than grant schools.
were tested by the Lower Secondary exami-
nation at this is of more use to a pupil than

examination was held under the revised
for the first time since its institution there
a who appeared for it. Upper primary
length, so that the fall cannot be due to
the requisite standard. The Director
wrease by managers of schools of greater
his theory is scarcely corroborated by the

This, if the Director's surmise was cor-
rect has, on the other hand, made even less
h candidates were reported to have been
prepared. It is observed that the effect
has not been traced in the report. It is
cher-candidates was at length arrested.
which tant matter of supplying primary
establishment of sessional schools calls
it number of candidates who brought up
increase in the total of Panchamas who
of the examination.

successes at the L.M. & S. examination is a qualification for admission to the college.

considerable decline. This is no doubt due to the revision of the examination since the year 1893-94, but the classes appears to stand in need of improve-

No.	Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1.	2,281	924	3,205	26.2
2.	2,719	1,099	3,818	27.9
3.	2,571	966	3,537	38.7
4.	2,505	825	3,330	45.0
5.	2,429	756	3,185	46.3

the Upper Secondary examination of 1894 by which certain concessions were allowed to make the examination more popular. These concessions had the effect as only 44 candidates appeared, and the examination was successful. Government has now under consideration further concessions in this examination.

re appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination in each of the last five years is shown in the margin. It will be seen that it is steadily recovering from the heavy fall which occurred when the standard was originally raised. Every care should be exercised to maintain the strictness of the present standard, as it is being in upper secondary schools is being (it has been introduced. The Government in paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report on moving boys into the sixth forms. The inspectors and managers of schools.

arks in paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report
n moving boys into the sixth forms. ~~The~~
f inspectors and managers of schools.

1/2 one acquainted

this section of the /

7 1892 after

Note
The DTS has no doubt done this

ported to be imperfectly understood as
pronounce any decided opinion upon its
for the current year should continue to
l funds approached very nearly to the
rred under local and municipal grants.
eglect of managers to draw grants for
eir schools to obtain recognition before
ry that notwithstanding this the expen-
d the outlay in 1893-94.

will be drawn to the remarks on pages
eous entries in the accounts.
ed in paragraph 156 of the report the
rge additional funds the progress of
or not be possible, however, at any rate
eul increase in the allotments that can
Wh upon public instruction has advanced
elt de and has now reached a point beyond
ess the total of the general revenues
al boards, in particular, represent in
s, and in several instances they have
for the interests of the other services
n. The receipts of these boards are
the share of them which is allotted to
ased except to the prejudice of other
ared to consider the Director's proposal
ation should be required of all local
Government which is said to lay down
uncils, but ~~this cannot be traced and~~
s terms. It is possible that the revised
force will do something towards raising
se there is much to be done in the way
rk, even should it be found impossible
stitutions and fresh pupils which has in

joined shows the number of candidates
nominations during the past five years :—

Number that passed.			
1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
6	10	7	6
546	* 1,391	* 1,457	* 1,721
740	779	714	629
..	2	2	..
48	72	45	59
3	7	1	2
1	4	4	6
28	53	28	11
6	5	6	2
..	..	2	7
12	30	42	34
11	13	20	44
1,401	2,366	2,328	2,521

and B.A. examinations are the most
of passes in the former test should in
standard of teaching in schools and

ad opt/

but as regards this he appears to be in error
as no such order has been issued

the member that passed in
A (25)

ed among all the principal heads of
r "Buildings" where the outlay was
year previous. The greater part of
buildings in Madras, but the expendi-
ildings also increased and this latter
the new rules of recognition, which
modation in school buildings.
the various stages of education as

Expenditure which was devoted to		
Primary education.	Special education.	—
37.5	9.7	100
38.1	10.2	100
39.1	9.8	100
38.9	9.5	100
38.2	9.1	100

recovery at the expense of special and
ls derived from each source of revenue

+ devoted to public institutions
25

Percentage expended on				
University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
32.2	17.8	30	20	100
1	4.2	88.1	7.6	100
2.2	13.2	73.3	11.3	100
14.3	41.3	42.6	1.8	100
13.4	29.2	49.4	8.0	100
15.9	36.8	38.2	9.1	100

ough in the previous year they declined
ased in all classes of institutions except
nderable enough to more than counter-
he Director attempts no explanation of
les would naturally be expected to be
ount of fees collected, as fewer schools
l enough to eventually obtain recogni-
signment system has led to an increase
did not obtain their usual profits owing
ch were strong enough to enhance the
the attendance. The expectation that
increase in the number of pupils under
rector has not accounted for the cir-

than the figure for the four preceding
ocal and Municipal funds. This again
ent system as many schools were found
icipalities and accordingly received no
and strength of aided institutions, but
bserves, is scarcely a cause for regret.

As in 1893-94 the advance was distrib-
expenditure, but it was most noticeable und
Rs. 1,37,269 over and above the figure of th
this represents the cost of the new Law Colleg
ture from Local and Municipal funds upon l
advance was, no doubt, due to the operation o
require higher standards of comfort and ac

The expenditure was distributed amon
follows:—

Year.	Percentage of total d	
	University education.	Secondary education.
1890-91	15.4	37.4
1891-92	15.1	36.6
1892-93	15.5	35.6
1893-94	15.9	35.7
1894-95	15.9	36.8

Secondary education exhibited a further
primary instruction.

Particulars of the expenditure of the fu
appear from the table following:—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.
Provincial	Rs. 12,83,023	24.5
Local	7,48,137	14.3
Municipal	1,87,780	3.6
Fees	16,23,818	31
Other Sources	13,96,929	26.6
Total	52,39,687	100

The receipts from fees increased slightly, t
An analysis of the figures shows that they dec
primary schools, where the increase was consi
balance the declines under the other heads.
the variatic The effect of the Educational st
a reduction rather than an increase in the an
would be opened in the hope of their doing w
tion. It may be that the operation of the ast
in the rates of fees charged in schools which
to the withdrawal of the usual grants, and whi
rates without the risk of an appreciable fall in
the new Fee notification would result in a grea
instruction was again disappointed; but the D
cumstance.

The outlay upon grants-in-aid was less
years, the decline being shared by Provincial, t
was mainly due to the operation of the assignm
to be already self-supporting especially in m
grant. The result was a fall in the number
under the circumstances this, as the Director

The principles of the new system are yet by many managers and it is too soon to disadvantages or advantages. The report afford full information upon its working.

The actuals of the grants from Province revised estimate, but considerable lapses of These appear to have been mainly due to the buildings and furniture required to enable the end of the year. It is, however, satisfactory under these heads taken together except

The attention of the Accountant-General 15 and 24 of the report regarding certain errors

In the last sentences of paragraph 26 Director expresses the opinion that without education must be greatly retarded. It will for some years to come, to make any substantial be granted for educational needs. The outlay continuously and rapidly during the last decade which it cannot be considerably extended, it should expand. The allotments made by the most cases a fair proportion of their revenue exceeded the limits within which a due regard under their charge should have confined the almost constant, and it is thus impossible that any particular grant can be indefinitely increased. The Government is not therefore prepared that a fixed minimum expenditure upon educational boards. The Director refers to an order of such a minimum in the case of municipal education the Director appears to be in error regarding the Fee notification which will shortly come into the receipts of the department, and in any case of consolidating and improving its existing work to maintain the rate of increase in new institutions past years been secured.

4. University Education.—The table subject who have passed the higher University examinations

Examination.										1890-91.
M.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	616
F.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	668
M.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
M.B. & C.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Preliminary Scientific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
B.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
First Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
L.T. { Written	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
{ Practical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..										1,360

* Includes all three

As in 1893-94 the results in the L.T. encouraging. The steadily growing number course of time do much to improve the general

colleges. It cannot, however, be too much of the subject to be taught is more in teach it, and that a schoolmaster who account qualified to teach every subject

The continued fall in the number no doubt a result of the enhancement of from the Matriculation to the F.A. sta examination is largely due to an adv successful in the English language divi

The percentage of passes among fell heavily, owing, it is said, to frequ Government trusts that there may be an

The number of candidates who app of them who were successful exhibited to the fewness of the passes in the Ma the bye-laws governing it. The percent Candidates in Physiology and Physiog teaching of the English and Mathematica ment.

The attendance at Arts colleges is sh

Year.	Number of Colleges.		
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total
1890-91	11	23	34
1891-92	11	23	34
1892-93	12	23	35
1893-94	11	25	36
1894-95	11	25	36

It will be seen that it was the low d The statement on page 36 of the report are shared by the F.A. and Junior B.A. cla effects of the low number of passes in r onwards.

The reports of the various Professionsuc Government, and no examination of the 1

5. Upper Secondary Education.—Try was held under the revised notification and candidates with a view to rendering th dates sions/appear to have had but very littl in st of these as few as four were complet up consideration proposals for allowing stille ex

The number of candidates who ha, but cess

	Appeared.	Passed, but
1890-91	7,002	1,644
1891-92	7,907	2,381
1892-93	3,369	571
1893-94	3,396	719
1894-95	4,150	917

appears evident that the class of ter and th gradually improved by the stringency ice in t entirely concurs in the Director's ren, and th regarding the want of care exercised'y featur matter should be brought to the notice

/character
pupils

At present only about one in six of the population standard and the presence in the must lower the grade of the instruction among them.

The strength of the upper secondary

*1890-91	..	..	..	..	8,044
1891-92	..	..	..	..	8,594
1892-93	..	..	..	..	10,071
1893-94	..	..	..	..	10,800
1894-95	..	..	..	..	11,889

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—There are lower secondary schools for boys, but it is owing, it is reported, to the fact that the difficulty in obtaining recognition have all of time, as managers are gradually enabled to obtain recognition, the numbers may be expected to show an increase.

The total number of pupils under 16

1890-91	..	..	..	..	21,878
1891-92	..	..	..	..	22,328
1892-93	..	..	..	..	23,506
1893-94	..	..	..	..	25,404
1894-95	..	..	..	..	27,596

candidates sent up for the Lower Secondary examination, but the percentage of them that were successful was lower than in the previous years. This continued fall can hardly be explained by the system of conducting the examination, and in preparing the boys, success at the examination is service test or as a step to other grades of instruction.

The number of pupils sent up for the examination has shown a considerable decline, which is explained to be due to the fact that managers of schools which would have early results and therefore had no interest in doing so, as usual, secured a higher result. Almost all the seventh standard candidates were successful, probably because a certificate of success was a mere pass at a grant examination.

7. *Primary Education.*—The Primary examination of 1894 for the first time, and there was a decline in the number of candidates. The number of classes and departments have increased in spite of a lack of boys who have been educated up to the primary level. It has been caused by the excessive care in selecting pupils for presentation, but the rate of advance in the percentage of successful candidates would naturally have risen sharply, but the advance than in 1893-94, in which year the candidates were too often carelessly selected and insufficiently prepared upon the examination of the new notification. It is satisfactory that the fall in the number of candidates. Much, however, remains to be done in the schools with a better educated staff, and the need for continued attention. The advance in the English as their optional language, and the fact that many were successful, are other satisfactory features.

In consequence of the application already been more than once referred of public primary boys' schools fell and a continuance of the decline may number of districts in which less than going age were under primary instruction

1890-91	..	..	..	..	477
1891-92	..	..	..	..	517
1892-93	..	..	..	..	550
1893-94	..	..	..	..	553
1894-95	..	..	..	..	546

tion of the rule closing certain of those who have not passed the Prime staff in primary schools is gradually im rules, and this advance may be expected

The number of boys presented for the last five years is exhibited in the su

Year.					Infant.
1890-91	..	..	..	..	46,449
1891-92	..	..	..	..	56,585
1892-93	..	..	..	..	57,592
1893-94	..	..	..	..	60,939
1894-95	..	..	..	..	59,457

It will be observed that for the first in the third standard, the numbers fell. the recognition rules, but it is observed than that which occurred in the strength so that the explanation is not convincing was, moreover, less than in 1893-94, all of the pupils of the weaker schools who naturally have improved the quality of to be more frequent. The Director point were particularly unfavourable and low these poor results have not been in any

8. *Special Education.*—The number successful at the Teachers' certificate tes primary grades increased only slightly, passed declined in the case of all the test ment in 1893-94, these results are disa took place in the primary grade. The examinees and of their failure to pass in examined. Twenty candidates, as again Teachers' certificates.

The results of the Technical examina with the report of the Commissioner advance in the numbers of subject cand years, continued, but it was in no way elementary grade. Fourteen new tech nents receiving outsiders not otherwise during the year, and the total attend

Altogether

(excluding the Reformatory School)
subjoined table :—

Institutions.			
Training Schools for Masters ..	..	..	..
for Mistresses ..	..	..	..
School of Art ..	..	..	..
" of Medicine ..	..	..	..
" of Engineering ..	..	..	..
" of Agriculture ..	..	..	..
" of Commerce ..	..	..	..
" of Music ..	..	..	..
Other Technical schools ..	..	..	..
Industrial schools ..	..	..	..
Total			..

It will be noticed that the great "Technical schools" and not in the main chiefly caused by the introduction of new departments. [The Director's remarks are somewhat out of place in an annual report.]

It is observed with regret that, under Educational rules, the students under again fewer in number than in the past occurred among the candidates for Circars and the Ceded Districts set at schools which might with advantage backward districts in the centre and Malabar the decline in the schools success at the examinations for the year low as 13 and 21, respectively, and the of the tests, partly to the dullness of the staff. It is clear that this last training schools for mistresses, where considerably better results. As many as 1 but recently more care in making admissions from the schools all but those student profession.

Training schools for mistresses lost in 1893-94 was not recovered. the candidates for primary certificates in number. The number of trained less than in 1893-94.

The reports for the year upon the as the Schools of Art, Medicine and viewed. The strength of the others—excluding the Reformatory School—were learning drawing (1,401) or carp and book-keeping (218), were also purely artisan class, more but poorly number of former pupils who have of with interest, and, if amplified in future value as an indication of the subjects devoted.

With reference to his remarks the Director will be requested to address that has attended the teaching at the that should, in his opinion, be taken

smaller / 1 +
& his is obligatory
25
days
from

9. *Female Education.*—The total number of girls under instruction was 107,823, or only one per cent. more than the rate of advance recorded during the past year. Excluding the exceptional districts of Malabar (9.0) and lowest (1.5) in Madras, the rate of advance was 1.5 per cent. in rural areas and secondary girls' schools, and strength. There was, on the whole, a marked increase in the number of girls under secondary instruction, but it was not so marked in the case of Eurasians, and the preponderance of these in the total number of girls under instruction increased, but their strength in the middle classes was not so marked. The proportion borne by the Brahma and non-Brahma Hindus were 1893-94. The proportion borne by the traders to the total of all girls under instruction was 1.5 per cent.

It is reported that, as girls' schools were charged with better staffs than those for boys, the new rules of recognition was slight, and offers for the discouraging record of the year of funds.

General Table No. 2 shows that in the girls' schools was some Rs. 78,000 in excess of the amount required for the year. It can scarcely be urged that this branch of the Financial exigencies, moreover, though they are of advance in the number of institutions and to as a cause of decreased efficiency in institutions, however, from the tables appended, that in the year 1893-94 the results of the year under review were 1893-94 :—

Examination.	Number of girls	
	1893-94.	
B.A.	2	
F.A.	7	
Upper Secondary	69	
Matriculation	155	
Higher Examination for Women	389	
Lower Secondary	1,617	
Primary		

Year.	Number of girls who			
	Infant.	First.	Second.	T
1890-91	9,220	6,634	4,017	
1891-92	11,732	7,510	4,460	
1892-93	11,082	9,134	5,721	
1893-94	10,130	9,567	6,436	
1894-95	9,577	9,565	6,738	

The second statement shows that in all the seventh the number of passes was less than in the sixth. The numbers of examinees shows that in all the years the percentages of passes have declined, though only by 4. The Government trusts that in the future these indifferent results will be shown.

10. *Education of Backward Classes.*—The statement shows one of the few encouraging points in the record of the year.

private institutions together, it is fo
advanced by 8.2 per cent. and 7.9 per
in the number and strength of insti
cent. and 1.9 per cent. respectively.
Districts, in all of which the number o
condition very backward, contributed t
the list. Almost the whole of the
and the number of boys of this class w
again very small, while their attendanc
their performances at the Matriculation
Except in the Central Circle the outtur
Muhammadan and Mappilla schools app
in Appendix A, to have declined. The
the matter.

Mappilla schools and scholars incre
the year previous was not altogether re
continue to receive special care. After
for strengthening the Mappilla inspectin
of Provincial funds of a large number o
of Malabar was sanctioned and the effect

The statistics relating to Panchama
fact that Panchamas professing Christian
and it is unsafe to argue too closely fro
satisfactory progress was made, though i
The number of schools and scholars rose b
a rate of advance much in excess of the ra
generally. The increase in institutions wa
The advance in pupils occurred entirely
boys and girls in the secondary stages de
Primary examination was very small, and
only 24 boys were attending special schoo
to the Panchama population of school age
7.1, which is equivalent to an increase of
since the grant of special concessions to
small in all the Ceded Districts except B
place, was still in a very low position.
this class than any other district in the
education there does not appear to have be

The races classed as aboriginal advance
and more than recovered the ground lost in
most marked among the Badagas on the N
schools and 215 more scholars. In the Ag

11. General.—The Text-book Committ
the close of the year and it is hoped that in
show that the greater part of the arrears w

During the year the Scholarship notif
more closely follow the policy advocated b
chain of scholarships for boys of limited m
from the lowest to the highest stages of in
be awarded on the results of the Primary
increased, and in order to provide funds to
ships granted at the other public examinat
colleges was enhanced. The age limits for
possession of limited means was made a co
scholarships were assigned in definite numbe
These alterations did not come into force d
of them will not be immediately apparent,

/reading

/small

of the formation of an opinion upon
receive with interest the Director's
about.

The smallness of the advance
teachers' tests has already been re-
teachers under instruction in session
noted with satisfaction that the ge-
of both primary and secondary sch-
theless, for as many as 37 per cent
unqualified either by length of ser-
ment of the Educational rules a
secondary schools should exercise a

Night schools suffered in num-
to the causes of this decline in part
to be deplored.

The Government is glad to no-
continue to receive attention and to
being enlisted to elevate the exist-
that the members of the Conference
report consider that the conditions
should be for the present relaxed.
The communication on the subject
It is noted with satisfaction that ho-
kónam, Rajahmundry and Vizianag-
arranged for in the Presidency town

The Director's remarks upon the
Department in the last paragraph of
communication.

As has already been noticed, the
improvements or innovations in Ed-
The record of the progress made in
uneventful. In several branches of
were disappointing, while in no dire-
net total of the advance made was but
as was observed in the review of the
transition. The Educational rules of
institutions as were unable to comp-
until their place is gradually taken
must suffer an apparent check. But
and temporary rather than permanent
recovered from its effects the former
laid will permit of the erection of a
would have been impossible to raise.

To the Director of Public Instruction. 7
" Commissioner for Government Ex-
" Local and Municipal Department
" Surgeon-General. 6
" Accountant-General. 6
" Registrar, Madras University. 6
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 746, Educational
Copy to the Govern-

31 Copies
Dated 10/1/1906

The Government has noticed with
satisfaction the progress of the
3 schools for the Blind established
in Tinnevely. There are other
districts, Malabar & Madras,
for instance, where the need of such
schools is more greater. The
condition of blind & deaf-mute
children is such as to demand
earnest consideration.

25

Review a report on
Public Instruction

H. M.

Nos. 945, 946, EDUCATIONAL, 31st DECEMBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th October 1895, No. 11261, submitting report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1894-95.

ORDER—No. 945, Educational, dated 31st December 1895.

From the beginning of the official year 1894-95 now under review to the 27th September last, the Educational Department was in charge of Mr. Munro. Thereafter it was administered by Dr. Duncan. The year was not an especially eventful period in the history of the department. The examinations for the degrees of B.E. and Licentiate in Sanitary Science and the Upper Secondary and Primary examinations were held for the first time under the revised bye-laws and notifications; a revision of the Government Scholarship notification, the bifurcation of the B.L. course, and the enhancement of the standard rates of fees leviable in colleges were sanctioned; the College of Agriculture was re-organized; a scheme for the establishment of sessional schools for the training of teachers in the Ganjám Agency Tracts was approved; and the proposals of the Director for the encouragement of drawing in schools, and of the Committee on Muhammadan education, were considered; but no far-reaching changes in the policy of Public Instruction were introduced.

2. General.—The following table, in which the figures for the last six years are compared, exhibits the general condition of education at the close of the year :—

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1889-90	20,512	8.4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8.3	12.1	8.8
1890-91	22,028	7.4	550,449	87,715	644,164	6.6	12.0	7.3
1891-92	23,204	5.3	585,514	98,471	693,985	7.0	12.3	7.7
1892-93	24,316	4.8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5.7	6.6	5.8
1893-94	24,949	2.6	643,202	106,775	749,977	2.2	1.7	2.1
1894-95	25,182	.9	656,531	107,823	764,354	2.1	1	1.9

The decline in the rate of advance in the numbers both of institutions and pupils which occurred in each of the preceding years continued, and the increase in the number of the latter over the figures for 1893-94 was only 1.9 per cent., or but very little more than the ordinary rate of growth of the population,—taking this, as usual, at 1.5 per cent. Enhanced accuracy in the registration of schools is probably no longer an important factor in this decline and financial exigencies and increased attention to the enforcement of the more stringent rules of recognition remain as its chief causes. The latter has operated by leading to the closure of many weak schools, and the gradual retardation effected by it in the advance of the mere numbers of pupils in the returns is thus the less a matter for regret, for those who continue to appear in the statistics may be considered to be under instruction in better buildings, with better books and apparatus, and under the guidance of more thoroughly trained teachers than heretofore. In addition to the above causes of slow progress there remains the

probability that the operations of the Educational Department have, in the course of time, gradually approached more nearly to the margin of that section of the population which alone would send its children to school under a system of education which was anything short of compulsory. If this surmise be correct the expenditure of more funds and greater care and energy on the part of the department will in the future meet with a smaller return in the way of advance in the actual number of pupils in the registered schools than has been the case in the past. For facilities for educating their children will have gradually been offered to a larger proportion of those to whom such education appears to be important, while a numerous section of the population will remain which will continue to be careless upon the matter whatever opportunities may be placed in its way.

During the year a noticeable decline occurred in the numbers and strength of public and aided institutions, accompanied by an increase under private institutions. This is exhibited in the following table:—

	Number of institutions in 1894-95.	Number of pupils in 1894-95.	Growth or decline in number of institutions as compared with 1893-94.	Growth or decline in number of pupils as compared with 1893-94.
Public institutions	20,507	670,720	PER CENT. —2	PER CENT. —3
Aided „ „ „	10,329	353,784	—1.6	—9
Private „ „ „	4,676	93,634	16	21.5

The fall was most marked in the case of lower primary schools for boys, which decreased in numbers and strength by 383 and 7,296, respectively, and is considered by the Director to be almost entirely due to the enforcement of the new conditions of recognition, which led managers of the weaker schools to withdraw them, at least temporarily and until they could fulfil the requirements exacted, from the list of public institutions. It is probable, however, that the "assignment" system of payment of grants (under which grants are allotted according to the financial needs of deserving schools and not according to their probable success at examinations) may also have operated to transfer schools which were aided under the old rules, but were ineligible for assistance under that system, to the unaided and private lists. Secondary public schools declined in number, but this fall was more than counterbalanced by a satisfactory increase of 3,467 pupils on the rolls of those which remained. The number under instruction in the various Arts colleges fell off, and this is doubtless due to the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination in 1892 and the consequent decline in the number of candidates who were successful in it. The statistics for the last six years relating to each stage of instruction in public schools appear in the following statement:—

Year.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1889-90	5.5	1.2	—1.3	5.4	13.9	5.0
1890-91	16.1	5.6	—2.4	13.9	6.2	12.8
1891-92	5.1	19.5	3.2	8.1	9.1	7.9
1892-93	5.4	—3.5	8.7	6.1	10.3	6.2
1893-94	0.3	—3.9	7.4	0.3	1.5	0.7
1894-95	—2	—2.6	8.8	—1	15.6	—3

Taking the figures for each district, a decrease of as many as 156 institutions and 2,322 scholars is noticed in Ganjam, and smaller, though still considerable, decreases in North Arcot and Tinnevely. The first of these is reported to be due to the refusal of the local boards, apparently for financial reasons, to sanction the grants recommended, but the other two have not been explained. In Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool educational operations were once again confined almost entirely to the primary grades

and in Cuddapah the number of boys in lower secondary schools was even less than the small figure of 1893-94.

In 15 districts out of 21 the number of both schools and scholars advanced, but in as many as 20 out of the 56 municipalities the percentage of boys or girls, or both, under instruction to the population of school age was less than it was in 1893-94.

Of the total male population of school age (calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1891) in the districts and in municipalities 24.8 and 82.5 per cent., respectively, were under instruction, against 24.3 and 77.8 per cent. in 1893-94. Only 10.73 and 21.39 per cent. of the total number of schools and scholars were contributed by municipalities, against 10.92 and 21.60 in 1893-94. Of the several classes of the community, Muhammadans, Europeans and Eurasians, and Native Christians, in this order, showed the most marked advances in the number of pupils under instruction, but taking the percentage of scholars to the population of school age it is found that Europeans and Eurasians headed the list and were followed in order by Brahmans, Native Christians, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. In the case of girls, however, while this percentage was again highest in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, the order of precedence of the other classes was Native Christians, Brahmans, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. It will be observed that the last-named section of the community takes the lowest place as regards the education of both its boys and its girls, and that only 2.6 of the girls of school age belonging to it were under instruction.

The Muhammadans in the Arts and Professional colleges declined in number, but in secondary and primary institutions, especially the latter, they increased. There are reported to have been for the first time two Panchama students in Arts colleges, and the numbers of both boys and girls of this class in primary schools showed a satisfactory advance, although in secondary institutions a decline occurred.

Turning to the classification of scholars according to the means and occupation of their parents or guardians, it is found that the poorer classes were better represented in every stage of instruction than in the preceding year and contributed about a fourth of the students at colleges, and that the rate of increase in scholars from among them was twice as great as in the middle classes. It is probable, however, that the classification of parents into poor and rich is seldom carried out with accuracy and that these figures are of little reliability.

Children of workers for hire contributed the chief part of the total increase in scholars and formed some 18 per cent. of their total number, but the progress among artisans was regrettably small.

The growing desire for Western education and the effect of permitting English to be brought up as an optional language from the first instead of the third standard were again apparent, the number of pupils studying this language having risen from 119,047 in 1893-94 to 131,178. The number of Sanskrit students also continued to increase, but, owing presumably to the closure of the schools in Ganjam already referred to, those learning Uriya once more fell off.

The proportion of scholars who were unvaccinated again declined, and as it has now been decided to replace in the Grant-in-aid Code the rule requiring adequate protection from small-pox as a condition of aid, it may be expected to fall still further.

3. *Finance.*—The expenditure on education in the year under review again showed an advance, and this was in excess of the increases which occurred in the two preceding years, as shown below:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1889-90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17.1
1890-91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17.6
1891-92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18.6
1892-93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16.3
1893-94	61,44,736	1,84,368	16.8
1894-95	64,24,235	2,79,499	18.4

NOTE.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

As in 1893-94, the advance was distributed among all the principal heads of expenditure, but it was most noticeable under "Buildings" where the outlay was Rs. 1,37,269 over and above the figure of the year previous. The greater part of this represents the cost of the new Law College buildings in Madras, but the expenditure from Local and Municipal funds upon buildings also increased, and this latter advance was, no doubt, due to the operation of the new rules of recognition, which require higher standards of comfort and accommodation in school buildings.

The expenditure was distributed among the various stages of education as follows:—

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
1890-91	15.4	37.4	37.5	9.7	100
1891-92	15.1	36.6	38.1	10.2	100
1892-93	15.5	35.6	39.1	9.8	100
1893-94	15.9	35.7	38.9	9.5	100
1894-95	15.9	36.8	38.2	9.1	100

Secondary education exhibited a further recovery at the expense of special and primary instruction.

Particulars of the expenditure of the funds derived from each source of revenue and devoted to public institutions appear from the table following:—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
Provincial	Rs. 12,83,023	24.5	32.2	17.8	30	20	100
Local	7,48,137	14.3	1	4.2	88.1	7.6	100
Municipal	1,87,780	3.6	2.2	13.2	73.3	11.3	100
Fees	16,23,818	31	14.3	41.3	42.6	1.8	100
Other Sources	13,96,929	26.6	13.4	29.2	49.4	8.0	100
Total	52,39,687	100	15.9	36.8	38.2	9.1	100

The receipts from fees increased slightly, though in the previous year they declined. An analysis of the figures shows that they fell of in all classes of institutions except primary schools, where the rise was considerable enough to more than counter-balance the fall under the other heads. The Director attempts no explanation of the variations. The effect of the Educational rules would naturally be expected to be a reduction rather than an increase in the amount of fees collected, as fewer schools would be opened in the hope of their doing well enough to eventually obtain recognition. It may be that the operation of the assignment system has led to an increase in the rates of fees charged in schools which did not obtain their usual profits owing to the withdrawal of the usual grants, and which were strong enough to enhance the rates without the risk of an appreciable fall in attendance. The expectation that the new Fee notification would result in a great increase in the number of pupils under instruction was again disappointed; the Director has not accounted for the circumstance.

The outlay upon grants-in-aid was less than the figure for the four preceding years, the decline being shared by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. This again was mainly due to the operation of the assignment system as many schools were found to be already self-supporting especially in municipalities and accordingly received no grant. The result was a fall in the number and strength of aided institutions, but under the circumstances this, as the Director observes, is scarcely a cause for regret.

The principles of the new system are reported to be imperfectly understood as yet by many managers and it is too soon to pronounce any decided opinion upon its disadvantages or advantages. The report for the current year should continue to afford full information upon its working.

The actuals of the grants from Provincial funds approached very nearly to the revised estimate, but considerable lapses occurred under local and municipal grants. These appear to have been mainly due to the neglect of managers to draw grants for buildings and furniture required to enable their schools to obtain recognition before the end of the year. It is, however, satisfactory that notwithstanding this, the expenditure under these heads taken together exceeded the outlay in 1893-94.

The attention of the Accountant-General will be drawn to the remarks on pages 15 and 24 of the report regarding certain erroneous entries in the accounts.

In the last sentences of paragraph 26 and in paragraph 156 of the report the Director expresses the opinion that without large additional funds the progress of education must be greatly retarded. It will not be possible, however, at any rate for some years to come, to make any substantial increase in the allotments that can be granted for educational needs. The outlay upon public instruction has advanced continuously and rapidly during the last decade and has now reached a point beyond which it cannot be considerably extended, unless the total of the general revenues should expand. The allotments made by local boards, in particular, represent in most cases a fair proportion of their revenues, and in several instances they have exceeded the limits within which a due regard for the interests of the other services under their charge should have confined them. The receipts of these boards are practically inelastic, and it is thus impossible that the share of them which is allotted to any particular grant can be indefinitely increased except to the prejudice of other grants. The Government is not therefore prepared to adopt the Director's proposal that a fixed minimum expenditure upon education should be required of all local boards. The Director refers to an order of Government which is said to lay down such a minimum in the case of municipal councils, but as regards this he appears to be in error as no such order has ever issued. It is possible that the revised Fee notification which will shortly come into force will do something towards raising the receipts of the department; in any case there is much to be done in the way of consolidating and improving its existing work, even should it be found impossible to maintain the rate of increase in new institutions and fresh pupils which has in past years been secured.

4. *University Education.*—The table subjoined shows the number of candidates who have passed the higher University examinations during the past five years:—

Examination.	Number that passed.				
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
M.A.	6	6	10	7	6
B.A.	616	546	* 1,391	* 1,457	* 1,721
F.A.	668	740	779	714	629
M.L.	1	..	2	2	..
B.L.	39	48	72	45	59
M.B. & C.M.	2	3	7	1	2
Preliminary Scientific	2	1	4	4	6
L.M.S.	18	28	53	28	11
B.C.E.	1	6	5	6	2
First Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	2	7
L.T. { Written	7	12	30	42	34
{ Practical	..	11	13	20	44
Total	1,360	1,401	2,366	2,328	2,521

* Includes the number that passed in all three branches.

As in 1893-94 the results in the L.T. and B.A. examinations are the most encouraging. The steadily growing number of passes in the former test should in course of time do much to improve the general standard of teaching in schools and

colleges. It cannot, however, be too carefully borne in mind that a thorough grasp of the subject to be taught is more important than a mere knowledge of the way to teach it, and that a schoolmaster who has obtained the L.T. degree is not on that account qualified to teach every subject with which he may have some acquaintance.

The continued fall in the number of successes at the L.M. & S. examination is no doubt a result of the enhancement of the qualification for admission to this section of the college from the Matriculation to the F.A. standard. The increase in the passes in the B.A. examination is largely due to an advance in the number of candidates who were successful in the English language and Science divisions.

The percentage of passes among candidates sent up from Government colleges fell heavily, owing, it is said, to frequent changes in the teaching staffs. The Government trusts that there may be an improvement in the current year.

The number of candidates who appeared for the F.A. examination and of those who were successful exhibited a considerable decline. This is no doubt due to the fewness of the passes in the Matriculation examination of 1892 after the revision of the bye-laws governing it. The percentage of successes, however, advanced slightly. Candidates in Physiology and Physiography did better than in 1893-94, but the teaching of the English and Mathematical classes appears to stand in need of improvement.

The attendance at Arts colleges is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1890-91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26.2
1891-92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27.9
1892-93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38.7
1893-94	11	25	36	2,505	825	3,330	45.0
1894-95	11	25	36	2,429	756	3,185	46.3

It will be seen that it was the lowest recorded during the last quinquennium. The statement on page 36 of the report shows, however, that the decline was mainly shared by the F.A. and Junior B.A. classes, which have not yet recovered from the effects of the low number of passes in the Matriculation examinations from 1892 onwards.

The reports of the various Professional colleges have been separately reviewed by Government, and no examination of the results obtained by them is necessary here.

5. *Upper Secondary Education.*—The Upper Secondary examination of 1894 was held under the revised notification by which certain concessions were allowed to candidates with a view to rendering the examination more popular. These concessions seem however to have had but very little effect as only 44 candidates appeared, and of these as few as four were completely successful. Government has now under consideration proposals for allowing still further concessions in this examination.

The number of candidates who have appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination in each of the last five years is shown in the margin. It will be seen that it is a steady recovery from the heavy fall which occurred when the standard was originally raised. Every care should be exercised to maintain the strictness of the present standard, as it

appears evident that the class of teaching in upper secondary schools is being gradually improved by the stringency which has been introduced. The Government entirely concurs in the Director's remarks in paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report regarding the want of care exercised in moving boys into the sixth forms.

At present only about one in six of the sixth-form boys are up to the Matriculation standard and the presence in the classes of so large a proportion of incapables must lower the character of the instruction that can be given to the more promising pupils.

The strength of the upper secondary forms in public schools showed a further increase during the year, and should the present rate of advance be maintained there appears to be little reason to fear that there will be any difficulty in obtaining recruits for the public service of the qualifications which are now being demanded.

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—There was again a fall in the number of public lower secondary schools for boys, but it was less marked than in the year previous, owing, it is reported, to the fact that the majority of the petty schools which found a difficulty in obtaining recognition have already withdrawn from the lists. In course of time, as managers are gradually enabled to comply with the conditions of recognition, the numbers may be expected to show a recovery.

The total number of pupils under lower secondary education showed a further advance, as appears from the figures in the margin for the past five years. Tanjore, Malabar and Tinnevely contributed the largest proportions of this number, while the Ceded Districts, as has already been noticed, were again very backward. The

candidates sent up for the Lower Secondary examination similarly increased in number, but the percentage of them that were successful was even lower than in the year previous. This continued fall can hardly be still an effect of the change in the system of conducting the examination; it is more probably due to insufficient care in preparing the boys, success at the examination being of little practical utility as a service test or as a step to other grades of instruction.

The number of pupils sent up for the standard examinations exhibited a considerable decline, which is explained to be due to the withdrawal of candidates by managers of schools which would have earned no grants under the new assignment system and therefore had no interest in doing well at the grant examinations. Salary result schools, as usual, secured a higher percentage of success than grant schools. Almost all the seventh standard candidates were tested by the Lower Secondary examination, probably because a certificate of success at this is of more use to a pupil than a mere pass at a grant examination.

7. *Primary Education.*—The Primary examination was held under the revised notification of 1894 for the first time, and for the first time since its institution there was a decline in the number of candidates who appeared for it. Upper primary classes and departments have increased in strength, so that the fall cannot be due to a lack of boys who have been educated up to the requisite standard. The Director considers that it has been caused by the exercise by managers of schools of greater care in selecting pupils for presentation, but this theory is scarcely corroborated by the rate of advance in the percentage of success. This, if the Director's surmise was correct, would naturally have risen sharply, but it has, on the other hand, made even less advance than in 1893-94, in which year the candidates were reported to have been too often carelessly selected and insufficiently prepared. It is observed that the effect upon the examination of the new notification has not been traced in the report. It is satisfactory that the fall in the number of teacher-candidates was at length arrested. Much, however, remains to be done in the important matter of supplying primary schools with a better educated staff, and the establishment of sessional schools calls for continued attention. The advance in the number of candidates who brought up English as their optional language, and the increase in the total of Panchamas who were successful, are other satisfactory features of the examination.

In consequence of the application of the new rules of recognition, which have already been more than once referred to above, the total number and strength of public primary boys' schools fell by 1.9 per cent. and 1.3 per cent., respectively, and a continuance of the decline may probably be expected in the current year. The number of districts in which less than 15 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were under primary instruction in public schools fell from two in 1893-94 to one (Vizagapatam). The attendance at these schools for the last five years is shown in the margin. The rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage which occurred in 1893-94, and which was no doubt due to the introduction of the rule closing certain of the lower appointments in the public service to those who have not passed the Primary examination, was continued and was again remarkable. The staff in primary schools is gradually improving under the operation of the Educational rules, and this advance may be expected to continue.

1890-91	..	..	..	..	477,999
1891-92	..	..	..	..	517,638
1892-93	..	..	..	..	550,446
1893-94	..	..	..	..	553,281
1894-95	..	..	..	..	546,037

The number of boys presented for the Primary Standard examinations in each of the last five years is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1890-91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891-92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892-93	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898
1893-94	60,939	84,424	67,807	49,319	18,142
1894-95	59,457	78,136	66,631	50,084	17,612

It will be observed that for the first time during the quinquennium, and except in the third standard, the numbers fell. This is again attributed to the operation of the recognition rules, but it is observed that the percentage of decline was heavier than that which occurred in the strength of public schools owing to the same cause, so that the explanation is not altogether convincing. The percentage of successful candidates was, moreover, less than in 1893-94, although the elimination from the examination of the pupils of the weaker schools which were unable to obtain recognition would naturally have improved the quality of the candidates as a body and caused passes to be more frequent. The Director points out that the results in the Infant standard were particularly unfavourable and lowered the total percentage, but the causes of these poor results have not been in any way explained.

8. *Special Education.*—The number of candidates who went up for and who were successful at the Teachers' certificate tests of the upper and lower secondary and the primary grades increased only slightly, while the proportion of the examinees who passed declined in the case of all the tests. Following as they do the marked improvement in 1893-94, these results are disappointing. The slight advance that occurred took place in the primary grade. The causes of the slow growth of the supply of examinees and of their failure to pass in higher percentages require to be carefully examined. Twenty candidates, as against five in 1893-94, qualified for Technical Teachers' certificates.

The results of the Technical examinations have already been reviewed in connection with the report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The gradual advance in the numbers of subject candidates, which has been noticed in the last few years, continued, but it was in no way marked and it occurred almost entirely in the elementary grade. Fourteen new technical schools (counting as new schools departments receiving outsiders not otherwise upon the returns), were, however, opened during the year, and the total attendance at all special and technical institutions

(excluding the Reformatory School) increased by some 20 per cent. as shown in the subjoined table:—

Institutions.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Training Schools for Masters	1,174	1,384	1,416	1,419	1,385
for Mistresses	253	243	342	292	309
School of Art	424	426	489	543	518
of Medicine	261	347	367	366	384
of Engineering	156	185	224	229	200
of Agriculture	34	..	27	..	265
of Commerce	117	150	295	261	239
of Music	68	64	..	1,027	1,713
Other Technical schools	992	997	1,046	131	100
Industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,479	3,796	4,206	4,268	5,113

It will be noticed that the greater portion of the advance occurred in "Other Technical schools" and not in the more important special institutions. It is apparently chiefly caused by the introduction of drawing into many board and municipal schools and departments. The Director's remarks upon technical education in paragraph 165 seem somewhat out of place in an annual report, but they have been read with interest. This difficult subject is now prominently before Government, especially in connection with the reorganization of the School of Arts.

It is observed with regret that, in spite of the more rigorous enforcement of the Educational rules, the students under instruction in training schools for masters were again fewer in number than in the preceding year, and that the whole of this fall occurred among the candidates for secondary teachers' certificates. The Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts set an example in the matter of opening new training schools which might with advantage have been followed in the less educationally backward districts in the centre and west of the Presidency. In South Arcot and Malabar the decline in the schools of this kind was marked. The percentages of success at the examinations for the upper secondary and primary certificates were as low as 13 and 21, respectively, and this the Director attributes partly to the stringency of the tests, partly to the dullness of the candidates, and partly to the inefficiency of the staff. It is clear that this last is an important factor in the matter, for the training schools for mistresses, where the staff is admittedly superior, secured considerably better results. As many as 174 trained students again remained unemployed, but recently more care in making admissions appears to have been exercised in order to exclude from the schools all but those students who definitely intend to follow teaching as a profession.

Training schools for mistresses increased in strength, but the ground that was lost in 1893-94 was not recovered. Here again the advance occurred entirely among the candidates for primary certificates, those reading for the secondary test declining in number. The number of trained mistresses without employment was smaller than in 1893-94 and this is satisfactory.

The reports for the year upon the more important of the special institutions, such as the Schools of Art, Medicine and Engineering, have already been separately reviewed. The strength of the others—including special classes at general schools, but excluding the Reformatory School—rose from 1,419 to 2,317. Most of these pupils were learning drawing (1,401) or carpentry (520), but music (313), short-hand (251) book-keeping (218) and printing (212) were also popular. It follows from these figures that the pure artisan class was but poorly represented. The information furnished as to the number of former pupils who have obtained employment during the year is noted with interest, and, if amplified in future reports, would probably be of considerable value as an indication of the subjects to which attention might henceforth be most profitably devoted.

With reference to his remarks at the close of paragraph 101 of the report the Director will be requested to address Government separately upon the want of success that has attended the teaching at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the action that should, in his opinion, be taken to remedy the defects in it.

9. *Female Education.*—The total number of girls in all classes of institutions was 107,823, or only one per cent. more than in the year previous. This is the lowest rate of advance recorded during the past quinquennium, and the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age continued to be only 4 per cent. Excluding the exceptional districts of Madras and Nilgiris, it was highest in Malabar (9.0) and lowest (1.5) in Madura and Vizagapatam. Primary girls' schools in rural areas and secondary girls' schools in municipal areas declined both in number and strength. There was, on the whole, a very slight advance in the numbers of girls under secondary instruction, but it was almost entirely made up of Europeans and Eurasians, and the preponderance of these classes in the secondary stages was more marked than ever. The total number of Muhammadan and Panchama girls at school increased, but their strength in the middle departments of secondary schools declined. Brahman and non-Brahman Hindus were even more poorly represented than in 1893-94. The proportion borne by the daughters of officials, land-holders and traders to the total of all girls under instruction again fell. It is a matter for regret that richer classes still continue to exhibit indifference to female education.

It is reported that, as girls' schools were usually better equipped and were in charge of better staffs than those for boys, the effect upon them of the introduction of the new rules of recognition was slight, and the only explanation that the Director offers for the discouraging record of the year is that progress was retarded by want of funds.

General Table No. 2 shows that in the year under review the expenditure upon girls' schools was some Rs. 78,000 in excess of the allotment for 1893-94, so that it can scarcely be urged that this branch of the department's work was entirely starved. Financial exigencies, moreover, though they may account for a retardation in the rate of advance in the number of institutions and scholars, cannot apparently be pointed to as a cause of decreased efficiency in institutions already in existence. It appears, however, from the tables appended, that in neither the public nor the grant examinations were the results of the year under review even as satisfactory as they were in 1893-94:—

Examination.	Number of girls examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
B.A.	2	4	100	25
F.A.	7	3	42.9	33.3
Upper Secondary	..	..	..	..
Matriculation	69	74	23.2	24.3
Higher Examination for Women	155	..	59.4	..
Lower Secondary	389	514	36.5	34.2
Primary	1,617	1,765	50.3	53.7

Year.	Number of girls who passed the standard examination.							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1890-91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891-92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892-93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173
1893-94	10,130	9,567	6,436	3,541	1,158	431	246	80
1894-95	9,577	9,565	6,738	3,821	1,150	384	200	81

The second statement shows that in all standards but the second, third and seventh the number of passes was less than in the year previous, and a reference to the numbers of examinees shows that in all the standards but the first (where it increased, though only by 4) the percentages of successes to the candidates sent up declined. The Government trusts that in the current year an improvement upon these indifferent results will be shown.

10. *Education of Backward Classes.*—The statistics of the education of these classes form one of the few encouraging points in the record of the year. Taking public and private institutions together, it is found that Muhammadan schools and scholars advanced by 8.2 per cent. and 7.9 per cent., respectively, as compared with increases in the number and strength of institutions of all sorts in the Presidency of 9 per cent. and 1.9 per cent. respectively. Nellore, Kurnool and the West Coast and Ceded Districts, in all of which the number of Muhammadans is large and their educational condition very backward, contributed to the advance, but they still took the lowest place on the list. Almost the whole of the improvement occurred in the primary grade, and the number of boys of this class who persevered up to the secondary stages was again very small, while their attendance at colleges and special schools declined and their performances at the Matriculation and B.A. examinations were disappointing. Except in the Central Circle the outturn of work by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools appears, as far as can be judged from the figures in Appendix A, to have declined. The attention of the Director will be invited to the matter.

Mappilla schools and scholars increased, but the large amount of ground lost in the preceding year was not altogether recovered. The education of this class should continue to receive special care. After the close of the year under review a scheme for strengthening the Mappilla inspecting staff and for the establishment at the cost of Provincial funds of a large number of schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of Malabar was sanctioned and the effect of this should be fully noticed in the next report. It is interesting to know that a mappila graduated during the year and is now in the Law College.

The statistics relating to Panchama education are frequently obscured by the fact that Panchamas professing Christianity return themselves as Native Christians, and it is unsafe to argue too closely from them. The figures show, however, that satisfactory progress was made, though it was less marked than in the year previous. The number of schools and scholars rose by 9 per cent. and 9.6 per cent. respectively—a rate of advance much in excess of the rate (already quoted above) for the Presidency generally. The increase in institutions was shared by board, aided and unaided schools. The advance in pupils occurred entirely in the primary classes, the number of both boys and girls in the secondary stages declining. The number of candidates at the Primary examination was very small, and the fact referred to by the Director that only 24 boys were attending special schools was also disappointing. The percentage to the Panchama population of school age of the Panchamas under instruction rose to 7.1, which is equivalent to an increase of over 63 per cent. since 1891-92, that is, since the grant of special concessions to this class. The percentage was again very small in all the Ceded Districts except Bellary, and Tanjore, though it gained one place, was still in a very low position. South Arcot contains more inhabitants of this class than any other district in the Presidency, but the care devoted to their education there does not appear to have been commensurate with their number.

The races classed as aboriginal advanced slightly, educationally, during the year, and more than recovered the ground lost in 1893-94. The improvement was most marked among the Badagas on the Nilgiris, among whom there were five more school and 215 more scholars. In the Agency tracts the progress was inappreciable.

11. *General.*—The Text-book Committee was reconstituted and strengthened after the close of the year and it is hoped that in his next report the Director will be able to show that the greater part of the arrears which were before it have been overtaken.

During the year the Scholarship notification was recast in order that it might more closely follow the policy advocated by the Education Commission and afford a chain of scholarships for boys of limited means or belonging to the backward classes from the lowest to the highest stages of instruction. The number of scholarships to be awarded on the results of the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations was increased, and in order to provide funds to carry out this measure the rates of scholarships granted at the other public examinations were reduced and the scale of fees in colleges was enhanced. The age limits for scholarship-holders were also revised, the possession of small means was made a condition of eligibility for grants, and the scholarships were assigned in definite numbers to the various classes of the community. These alterations did not come into force during the year, and in any case the effect of them will not be immediately apparent, but as soon as a sufficient period to permit of the formation of an opinion upon the matter has elapsed the Government will receive with interest the Director's views as to the results which they have brought about.

The smallness of the advance in the number of candidates who passed the various teachers' tests has already been referred to, and it is observed that the number of teachers under instruction in sessional schools fell from 1,135 to 1,000. It is however noted with satisfaction that the general standard of the qualifications of the masters of both primary and secondary schools improved. Much remains to be done nevertheless, for as many as 37 per cent. of the teachers in primary institutions were still unqualified either by length of service or by success at examinations. The enforcement of the Educational rules and the extension of the salary-grant system in secondary schools should exercise a beneficial effect.

Night schools suffered in numbers and strength, but if the Director's surmises as to the causes of this decline in paragraph 158 of the report are correct it is scarcely to be deplored.

The Government has noticed with satisfaction the progress of the three schools for the blind established in Tinnevely. There are other districts, Malabar and Madura, for instance, where the need of such schools is even greater. The condition of blind and deaf-mute children is such as to demand earnest consideration.

The Government is glad to note that school-hygiene and physical education in schools continue to receive attention and that the assistance of the new Educational rules is being enlisted to elevate the existing standards in both these matters. It is observed that the members of the Conference referred to in the penultimate paragraph of the report consider that the conditions in regard to accommodation required by these rules should be for the present relaxed in the case of certain classes of primary schools. The communication on the subject which is promised by the Director will be awaited. It is noted with satisfaction that hostels for students are to be established in Kumbakonam, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram in addition to those which are contemplated in the Presidency town.

The Director's remarks upon the subject of the re-organization of the Educational Department in the last paragraph of his report should form the subject of a separate communication.

As has already been noticed, the year under review was undistinguished by any improvements or innovations in Educational policy calling for particular remark. The record of the progress made in public instruction during its course is similarly uneventful. In several branches of the work of the department the results obtained were disappointing, while in no direction was any unusual success achieved, and the net total of the advance made was but small. Education in this Presidency, however, as was observed in the review of the previous year's report, is at present in a state of transition. The Educational rules have operated to extinguish such of the inferior institutions as were unable to comply with the conditions which they required, and until their place is gradually taken by other and stronger schools public instruction must suffer an apparent check. But this check will doubtless prove to be apparent and temporary rather than permanent and real, and when once the department has recovered from its effects the firmer and more solid foundation which will have been

laid will permit of the erection of a superstructure such as under former conditions it would have been impossible to raise. The Governor in Council observes with pleasure that the Educational Department is carrying out its policy with unceasing activity.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- " Commissioner for Government Examinations
- " Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraph 2).
- " Surgeon-General.
- " Accountant-General.
- " Registrar, Madras University.

Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 946, Educational, dated 31st December 1895.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., Nos. 945, 946, 31st
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Public Instruction.

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