

579.
Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 530

DATED 3-9-96

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording letter from the D.P.
explaining certain points noticed
in the review of the Public
Instruction report for 1894-95.

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

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Educational (1896) Department.

From The D. P. J.

Order No. 530 of 3 Sep. 96
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Recorded.

2. With reference to the last portion of para 3. of his letter the D.P.'s attention will be invited to the fact that in para 23. of Q.O. No. 280 M. Financial dated 23rd March 1886

Note:

Note: In the second statement in para 3 of G.O. 945 ^{31.12.95} the expenditure on secondary schools has been taken as the expenditure on secondary education. This is a mistake & this mistake seems to have been committed in all the previous years. The figures for the statement were taken from General Table No II in the report. These figures ~~include~~ show the expenditure on primary & secondary schools & not the expenditure on primary & secondary education. The expenditure on primary & secondary education must be gathered from para 20 of the report.

The correct percentages of total direct expenditure devoted to Secondary & primary education are as follows: —

	Secondary	Primary
1890-91	25.0	49.9
91-92	24.8	50.4
92-93	24.8	49.9
93-94	25.1	49.5
94-95	26.0	49.0

the Govt. was remembering which
upon the excessive proportion of
the educational grants in certain Municipi-
No. paktia bore to their total
income, & went on to observe that
15 percent of certain items of their
Dated revenue was a fair limit to put on
such grants. His obvious that
Received the fixing of such a ^{maximum} limit is
Registered altogether a different matter to
Enclosures ordering all councils to bring
their grants up to that limit, but
Spare copies. the passage in para. 136. of
the Op's report puts the
latter, & moreover, interpretation upon the order
of Govt.

SUBJECT.

of Govt.

SUBJECT

Explaining certain points
noticed in the review of the
Public Instruction report for 94-95

To Mrs. J. J. 940

2 Disps. 8/9/96

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 6289

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., L.L.D.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following remarks with reference to certain observations made by Government in its order No ⁹⁴⁵ Educational dated 31st December 1895 reviewing the Public Instruction Report for 1894-95.

2. Paragraph 3 of the Order. In the percentages of total direct expenditure worked out in the second statement, the expenditure on Secondary Schools has been taken as the expenditure on Secondary education; but the expenditure on Secondary Schools included that on primary departments of such schools. The actual expenditure on secondary and primary departments, advanced from Rs. 1282741 and Rs. 25,27,579 in 1893-94 to Rs. 13,65,096 and Rs. 25,63,798 in 1894-95 respectively, shewing an increase of Rs. 82,355 on secondary education and Rs. 36,219 on primary education.

From the second statement embodied in paragraph 22 of my report, it will be seen that fees increased in Professional Colleges and Secondary schools and fell off in Arts Colleges, Primary Schools and Special Schools; and it was explained that the decrease ^{under} in Arts Colleges was due to the diminished strength of colleges and the increase under Professional Colleges was chiefly due to the improved strength of the Law College. The increase

under secondary schools was the result of the improved strength of the upper secondary and lower secondary forms noticed in Chapter IV of the report. The fall in the fee income of primary schools, (there was no advance under the head), was not explained here; but it must be attributed to the large decrease in the number of public primary schools noticed in paragraph 2 of my report and in the average strength of aided schools which fell from 277,779 to 270,049. The Educational Rules affected Primary more than Secondary Schools, as most of the latter had fulfilled the conditions of recognition, while a number of the former withdrew from departmental supervision in consequence of their inability to meet the requirements of the rules. From the statement on page 20 of the report, it will further be observed that the average number on the rolls had risen in all classes of institutions excepting Arts Colleges and Primary Schools for girls; how far this is due to the Fee Notification cannot, however be ascertained. But it must be remembered that while on the one hand the managers of schools were given discretion to charge what fees they liked, on the other hand, the amount of aid was not increased and was in many cases actually reduced, so that the concession held out by the Fee Notification was neutralised partly by the reduced amount of aid offered from public funds and partly by the stringent operation of the Educational Rules which necessitated managers to find additional funds to improve the accommodation and appliances of the schools.

My suggestion that a fixed minimum expenditure upon education should be required of all local boards was made as a sequel to the orders of Government fixing a minimum expenditure on communications (G.O. L & M dated 14th September 1895) and in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission (vide section 676-paragraph 31). Such a limit I considered, and do still consider, would, in the first place, enable the local boards and the Department to know exactly how much money can be set apart for education and to shape their programme on definite lines, instead of its being subject to sudden charges which upset all calculations and arrangements; and, in the next place, induce local boards and the Department to make every endeavour to increase the educational receipts by gradually increasing the fee rates where this is possible and to reduce the scale of expenditure

when and where necessary. As regards the observation made by Government regarding a minimum limit of expenditure from Municipal taxation on Education I beg to refer to Government to paragraph 23 of G.O. No 230/Financial, dated 23rd March 1886 reviewing Mofussil Municipal reports for 1884-85 in which Government observed that as a rule 15 per cent of the revenue from taxation and from such fixed items as market rents, which are not received for the maintenance of any special municipal institutions, together with the school fees is a fair charge for councils to incur on education, and in the subsequent reviews reference has been made to the limit laid down by Government in the G.O. quoted above.

3. Paragraph 7 of the Order. For the Primary Examination 23,949 against 24,208 pupil-candidates appeared and 16,797 against 17,389 passed completely or partially and the percentages of passes thus fell from 71.8 to 70.1. On the other hand, it was reported that of the pupil-candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 64 per cent of male and 72 per cent of female candidates passed against 63 and 64 per cent respectively in 1893-94, and this improvement, though slight, is, I think, in harmony with my surmise that greater care was apparently exercised in the selection of pupil-candidates. The revised Primary Examination Notification of 1894 differed from the previous Notification in only one respect as regards admission of candidates, viz, only those were regarded as private candidates who had not attended any school, recognised or unrecognised from the beginning of the official year, - a change which slightly reduced the number of private candidates. No other change worthy of special notice was made in the revised Notification of 1894.

In paragraph 79 of my report I explained that the decrease in the number of pupils presented under the different standards excepting the third standard was due partly to the decrease in the number of aided schools. Another cause was the disinclination of managers to present as many pupils as possible for grant examination as there was no inducement for them to earn more than the

Page 4 of the
report

This perhaps
also to go
1886 L.M.
14.9.95
about 100
to 300
change was
again made

amount of the assignment sanctioned in the E lists. As I remarked in paragraph 68 of the report in respect of lower secondary standards I brought this matter to the notice of Government in my letter submitting revised draft of Grant-in-Aid Code for 1896-97 and suggested a remedy, but Government was not in favour of any change and directed an enquiry into the system in force in the other Presidencies. The subject is under consideration and I propose to address Government shortly.

During 1894-95 pupils of the Infant standard were for the first time required to pass in all the three compulsory subjects, viz. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic for a grant. Previously grants were allowed for a pass in Reading and Writing alone. This concession was considered necessary when the standard was first introduced. But it was found from experience that the curriculum prescribed for the standard was too simple and too meagre to occupy a year's time—the time which each standard was intended to occupy; and both Mr. Grigg and myself accordingly omitted the concession in the revised draft of the Results Chapter of the Code. From 1894-95 pupils of the Infant standard, like pupils of the other standards are required to pass in all the compulsory subjects to earn a grant. This accounts for the large fall in the proportion of passes in the infant standard in 1894-95. I regret that this matter escaped my attention.

4. Paragraph 8 of the Order. The number of candidates for trained teachers' certificates cannot be expected to advance very rapidly so long as the number of training schools and their strength remain almost constant. The low proportion of passes is as explained in paragraph 81 of my report due to the high minimum (45 per cent) required for a pass. In the revised draft Educational Rules I have recommended a reduction of the minimum to 40 per cent and an improvement in the percentage of passes may be expected when the minimum is so reduced.

The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum has not come to any conclusion about the industrial teaching and Government will be addressed immediately on receipt of the Committee's views.

5. Paragraph 9 of the order. The year (1894-95) cannot be considered to have presented a discouraging record as regards female education. In paragraph 103 of my report I remarked that there was an increase in the number of pupils, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of schools, but observed that unless a more liberal allotment of funds is made to the Department no further improvement

could be reasonably be expected. From column 34 of General Table 4, Government will be pleased to note that the total expenditure from Provincial funds on its own and aided Secondary and Primary schools for Girls was Rs. 259,503 as against Rs. 239,001 in 1893-94 and what I meant was that without additional expenditure there would be no substantial increase in schools or scholars. From the tables on page 10 of the G.O. under reply it will be noticed that at the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations a larger number of girls passed, though at the Lower Secondary Examination there was a slight fall in the proportion of passed to examined; that the number of passes under the second and third standards was the largest during the last quinquennium; and that the number of passes in the first and fourth standards shews but a slight fall of two and eight girls respectively. The heavy decrease under the infant standard was due, as I have explained above, to the altered requirements of the new Code, a pass in all the three compulsory subjects being demanded for a grant instead of a pass in two only of the compulsory subjects. It must be remembered here that the want of inducement to earn large grants, in consequence of the restriction under the assignment system must have affected girls' schools also to some extent and contributed to the fewer presentations and the fewer passes noticed by Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Director of Public Instruction.

804
22-10-95

The fall in the
1st standard is
greater than
not been expected

vide art 34
Ch III of the
old grant-in-
aid code.

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vide form 4 (ss)
of 1892-93 letter
in 80 337
6-6-96

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Mat. 16 - 18
S.S. 142 - 176
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