EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

G.O.NO:- 58-59

DATED :- 31-1-1898

31-37

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

} 1898. *Enclosures*

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G.O., &c., Nos. 58, 59, 31st January 1898.

JANUARY.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium 1892–93 to 1896–97.

and discouraged mere unstable "adventure schools." As, however, had been anticipated, this fall was only temporary, and the change resulted in the greater consolidation of existing schools.

All classes of these public institutions—Government, board, aided and unaided schools—increased in numbers and strength. In board schools there was a continued increase till 1894–95, but in the following year the boards were compelled for financial reasons to decrease their expenditure on education and there are now 300 schools and 2,000 scholars less than in 1894–95. This seems to have been mainly in localities where aided or unaided schools could absorb the scholars. In aided schools there has been a remarkable expansion. Nearly half the education of the country is conducted by them and during the five years they increased from over 10,000 to over 11,000, with an increase of strength from 348,000 to 395,000.

4. The progress made during the quinquennium will now be compared by geographical areas, by sexes, and by the different classes of the community.

In every district there was an increased number of schools; but scholars in Ganjám fell from 42,000 to 39,000, the result of a decrease in 1893–94 and the following year from which the district has not yet recovered and which should engage the Director's attention.

The proportion of scholars to the total population rose steadily from 1 in 51 to 1 in 43. The list was headed by Madras (1 in 11), Nilgiris (23), Tinnevelly (30), and Malabar (31), and ended with Anantapur (61), Cuddapah (68), and Vizagapatam (82). Compared with last year, Anantapur and Cuddapah have retrograded, though the Director and the local boards concerned were desired in last year's review to pay earnest and special attention to the development of these districts. There seems no reason why Anantapur should be so far behind Bellary, and Cuddapah so far behind Kurnool.

5. The number of boys under instruction in the Presidency rose from 596,000 to 706,000, and of girls from 98,000 to 117,000, the percentage of increase in each case being 18·6. Whereas in every 100 children of school-going age 22·5 boys and 3·6 girls had been under instruction; the number has now risen to 26·7 and 4·3, respectively. In the case of girls the proportion is still lamentably low, particularly as will be seen in certain classes of the population.

6. The progress of the main ethnical or religious sections of the community may be best gauged by attendance in public institutions. The percentages * of increase show that gratifying success had attended the extension of education to aboriginal classes. Of the rest, Native Christians had made most advance, while Muhammadan boys had increased only 7 per cent., and Muhammadan girls had decreased. This table in paragraph 8 of the Report would be more interesting if it distinguished the various classes of Hindus as is done in the subsequent table for both public and private institutions. The figures there show the following percentages of increase among Hindus:—

	Boys.	Girls.
* Europeans	5·9	16·0
Native Christians	25·0	16·2
Muhammadans	7·0	.
Hindus	13·8	16·7
Aborigines	308·5	124·2

	Boys.	Girls.
Brahmans	6·1	18·6
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	16·7	1
Panchamas (Paraiyas and kindred classes)	84·1	

Among the backward classes th
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[Edl. 7. 60—26-9-97.]

Educational (1898) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 58-59

DATED 31st January 1898

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on —— in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium 1892-93 to 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction for the quinquennium 1892–93 to 1896–

Order—No. 58, Educational, dated 31st January 1898.

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of I Director's report, now to be reviewed, deals with the state and progress of both in 1896–97 and in the quinquennium ending with that year. As far a the arrangement follows that adopted in the last quinquennial review of ed India. To correspond with the maps in that review, those illustrating the report should in future be printed in different colours.

Except from September 1893 to September 1894, when Mr. A. Monro, General of Education in Central Provinces, officiated, the Hon'ble Dr. Du charge of the department throughout the quinquennium.

2. There was no important change of policy during the quinquennium. points of development will be noted under their proper heads, but some of th may be set forth here. The prospects of the Educational services have been im by a complete re-organization, and teachers have formed themselves into a guild. Technical and scientific education has received a stimulus in the Col Engineering from the provision of workshops and from the institution of a teachers of manual training; in the Presidency College from a liberal extens laboratories; on the West Coast, from the establishment of a School of Com Calicut; and throughout the Presidency by the revision of the Technical Ex scheme. For men's colleges, a scheme of hostels has been sanctioned, whil a college has been started by the Church Mission Society at Palamco have been made to overcome the backwardness of the Northern Circars training college at Rajahmundry, and of the Mappilla and Pancha by special concessions and measures, the latter including the openi school for Panchamas. Mainly with the same view of specially encou which have held back from education, the system of scholarships has been widened.

3. *General Statistics.*—From 1891–92, the number of public and private in tions showed a consistent rise from 23,000 to 27,000, and the number of stud from 694,000 to 823,000.

With *private* indigenous schools the department has little connection; but it does what it can to encourage them and from year to year obtains their more complete regis- tration; better registration mainly accounts for the rise in their number during the five years from 3,000 with 64,000 scholars to 5,000 with 105,000 scholars; but there is no doubt that more village schools are being constantly opened.

The main concern of the department is with *public* institutions, those namely, whose course of study conforms to departmental standards and which either undergo inspection or regularly present pupils for departmental or University examinations. These rose fairly steadily in number from 20,000 in 1891–92 to 22,000 in 1896–97, and in attendance from 630,000 to 718,000; but in 1894–95, there was a considerable decrease in lower primary schools and scholars due almost entirely to the gradual action of the Educational rules of 1892, which enforced strict conditions of recognition

7. As to the grade of education imparted, the tendency was towards an increase in secondary students.

At the beginning of the period out of every 100 pupils, 94 were receiving primary education, 5·4 secondary and ·6 collegiate. At its close the corresponding figures were 92·7, 6·8 and ·5.

8. *Finance.*—The efforts made during the last 20 years to devote money to education appear from the following table:—

—	Provincial revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private funds, *i.e.*, subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1876–77	10·00	3·70	·59	7·43	6·73	28·45
1881–82	9·82	5·63	·88	10·10	8·25	34·68
1886–87	13·49	5·56	1·64	15·66	10·21	46·56
1891–92	17·44	8·21	2·17	18·23	12·71	58·76
1896–97	18·52	8·72	2 33	20·48	16·82	66·87

It will be seen that during the last five years the expenditure from all sources has increased by over 8 lakhs. While that from public sources (Provincial, Local and Municipal) has risen by 6·3 per cent., that from fees has advanced by 12·4 per cent., and that from private funds by no less than 32·3 per cent. In the result, fees and private sources now meet 55 per cent. of the total against 52 per cent. five years ago.

9. The increases have been thus distributed. Provincial funds have spent ·45 lakh more on professional colleges and ·60 on primary schools, and ·36 less on special schools. Local funds and municipalities have spent over a lakh more on primary schools, with substantial increases for special schools, but have spent less on secondary and training schools. The increase of charges met from fee revenue is a net result of a fall of over half a lakh from primary schools, and a rise of nearly 2 lakhs in secondary and of nearly a third of a lakh in professional colleges. The increased expenditure from private funds is spread over every grade of institutions.

10. Passing by indirect expenditure (such as that on direction and inspection, on scholarships and on building grants, &c.), it is interesting to note the objects and the sources of *direct expenditure on public institutions* during the past year—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			Arts and professional colleges.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	Total.
	Rs.						
.. .. ..	13,25,410	24·49	30·78	17·89	30·29	21·04	100
.. .. ..	7,20,255	13·31	0·01	2·85	90·20	6·94	100
.. .. ..	2,03,546	3·76	1·69	13·48	76·84	7·99	100
.. ..	17,22,755	31·84	14·25	44·49	39·82	1·44	100
.. ..			13·62	26·40	51·39	8·59	100
				26·45	48·67	9·12	100

s in every instance greater than at the om 47 to 54 lakhs; but the proportions nds have increased their share from 23 only 24 instead of 25, and fees only

H. E. The Governor

H. M.

The figures in this report have been gone through again carefully. It must be remembered that, where a number is rounded off, the last digit in it must be raised one, if the first digit of the number cut out is 5 or more. It is obvious enough, for instance, to quote the number "17495" as "17400". It is much more nearly "17500". (With) respect which I other considerations, I have made numerous corrections, but, perhaps I have been mistaken in some.

This will be done H.I.

No. 5859, Educat.

GOVERNM

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—Report on Public Instruction for the quinquennium 1892–93 to 1896–97.

ORDER—No. 58, Educational, dated 3 January 1898.

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, the Director's report, now to be reviewed, deals with the state and progress of education both in 1896–97 and in the quinquennium ending with that year. As far as possible the arrangement follows that adopted in the last quinquennial review of education in India. To correspond with the maps in that review, those illustrating the Director's report should in future be printed each in a separate colour.

Except from September 1893 to September 1894, when Mr. A. Monro, Inspector-General of Education in Central Provinces, officiated, the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan held charge of the department throughout the quinquennium.

2. There was no important change of policy during the quinquennium. Many points of development will be noted under their proper heads, but some of the chief may be set forth here. The prospects of the Educational services have been improved by a complete re-organization, and teachers have formed themselves into a useful guild. Technical and scientific education has received a stimulus in the College of Engineering from the provision of workshops and from the institution of a class for teachers of manual training; in the Presidency College from a liberal extension of the laboratories; on the West Coast, from the establishment of a School of Commerce at Calicut; and throughout the Presidency by the revision of the Technical Examination scheme. For men's colleges, a scheme of hostels has been sanctioned, while for women a college has been started by the Church Mission Society at Palamcottah. Efforts have been made to overcome the backwardness of the Northern Circars by founding a training college at Rajahmundry, and of the Mappilla and Pachama communities by special concessions and measures, the latter including the opening of a training school for Panchamas. Mainly with the same view of specially encouraging classes which have held back from education, the system of scholarships has been materially widened.

3. *General Statistics.*—From 1891–92, the number of public and private institutions showed a consistent rise from 23,000 to 26,000, and the number of students from 693,000 to 822,000.

With *private* indigenous schools the department has little connection; but it does what it can to encourage them and from year to year obtains their more complete registration; this mainly accounts for the rise in their number during the five years from 3,000 with 64,000 scholars to 5,000 with 104,000 scholars; but there is no doubt that more village schools are being constantly opened.

The main concern of the department is with *public* institutions, those namely, whose course of study conforms to departmental standards and which either undergo inspection or regularly present pupils for departmental or University examinations. These rose fairly steadily in number from 19,000 in 1891–92 to 21,000 in 1896–97, and in attendance from 629,000 to 718,000; but in 1894–95, there was a considerable decrease in lower primary schools and scholars due almost entirely to the gradual action of the Educational rules of 1892, which enforced more difficult conditions of recognition to discourage mere unstable adventure schools. As, however, had been anticipated, this fall was only temporary; and the change resulted in the greater consolidation of existing schools.

D. Rattaraya
JG
25/1/98
But see notes.
H.M.
26.1.98

Last year this review reached H.E. on 24 Dec: I hope he will excuse its being delayed this year to 18. Jan^y. It is a five years Review & I am new to Education.
H.I.
18.1.98.

The report is 35 pages longer than it was last year, & I do not wonder at the Sec^y's taking as long time worrying it. It has taken me twice as long as usual.
JG

in different colours
p 40-1-27

7/ p 3 ✓
Better registration
5/
2/
Strict/
20/
30/
and discouraging/

The cost of the various stages of education was met thus :—

Stage of education.	Amount of expenditure.	Percentage met from				
		Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources, *e.g.*, subscription and endowment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education	8,52,665	47·84	·01	·40	28·78	22·97
Secondary ,, ...	14,31,374	16·56	1·43	1·92	53·56	26·53
Primary ,, ...	26,33,025	15·25	24·68	5·94	26·05	28·08
Special ,, ...	4,93,505	56·52	10·12	3·29	5·03	25·04

It will be seen that nearly half the cost of collegiate education is borne by Provincial funds, while little more than a quarter is borne by parents of the pupils. In secondary education on the other hand, fees cover over half the expenditure.

11. *University Education.*—The results of the University examinations were as follows during the period :—

——		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Matriculation Examination.	Number passed	2,381	520	776	918	1,690	1,642
	Percentage of success ..	30	15	23	22	37	31
First Examination in Arts.	Number passed	740	779	714	629	640	481
	Percentage of success ..	37	41	32	34	34	30
B.A. Examination—							
English Language division.	Number passed	230 *	510	440	523	533	333
	Percentage of success ..	50	78	63	61	64	37
Second Language division.	Number passed	..	569	620	698	587	617
	Percentage of success ..	..	88	87	90	81	86
Science division ..	Number passed	316	312	397	500	625	567
	Percentage of success ..	65	54	55	61	62	66
M.A. Examination.	Number passed	6	10	7	6	12	5
	Percentage of success ..	37	67	30	22	44	21
B.L. Examination.	Number passed	48	72	45	59	28	52
	Percentage of success ..	32	43	25	29	22	26
B.C.E. Examination	Number passed	6	5	6	2	4	3
	Percentage of success ..	43	45	75	100	66	43
M.B. Examination.	Number passed	1	3	1	2	..	3
	Percentage of success ..	50	100	50	50	..	100
L.M.S. Examination.	Number passed	11	15	15	11	15	19
	Percentage of success ..	58	71	52	39	62	65

* Language branch including English and the Second Language.

It is encouraging to observe from the report that 40 M.A. degrees were taken as against only 21 in the previous quinquennium.

The number of B.A. degrees taken steadily rose until last year, the figures from 1893-94 being 356, 459, 535 and 498. The fall was due to difficulties experienced in the English division, in which the percentage of passes fell from 64 to 37. On the other hand, the standard in History seems to have been somewhat relaxed, while that in the second language still remains too easy. Until 1891-92, the passes in the literary branches, *i.e.*, Mental and Moral Science and History, only slightly exceeded those in Mathematics and the Sciences ; but since that year the former have exceeded the latter by 50 per cent. showing a tendency much to be regretted. It is observed, however, that as the proportion of students in the Junior B.A. class who take up the literary branches is much reduced, there is reason to hope that the efforts which have been made to extend scientific knowledge and stimulate the spirit of research are bearing fruit.

In the F.A. examinations again, the English paper seems to have been unexpectedly difficult, and those in second language and History disproportionately easy. The number of passes was the smallest during the quinquennium. The last quinquennium far exceeded its predecessor in the number of passes, the figures mounting from 2,700 to 3,200.

12. *Arts Colleges.*—Frst-grade colleges, *i.e.*, those that are affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, remained 11 as in 1892. The number of second-grade colleges, *i.e.*, those that are affiliated up to the First Arts standard, rose by 2

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5. The number of boys under instructio
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6. The progress of the main ethnical or

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Among the backward classes there had
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Turning to the classification of scholars
of their parents, it is observed that, while th
middle and poorer classes advanced by 8 and
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increase among the children of artisans.

to 26. Classified according to management there were four Government colleges, three board, twenty-seven aided (an increase of three) and three unaided (a decrease by one). Of the aided colleges, eight were indigenous institutions and nineteen mission colleges; the three unaided colleges are those maintained by the Zamorin of Calicut, the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Zamindar of Parlákimedi.

The number of students on the rolls of the colleges on the 31st March last was 3,540 against 3,818 on the corresponding date in 1892—a decrease of 278 students. This is due to the diminished strength of the junior B.A. and F.A. classes which have not recovered yet from the effect of the small number of passes at the Matriculation examination held, under revised rules, in 1892. In Government colleges there was a decrease of 93 students; in board colleges 85, in aided colleges 65 and in unaided colleges 35. Of the total number of 3,540 students, 1,434 were reading in 8 colleges in Madras and 2,106 in 29 mufassil colleges, the corresponding figures in 1892 being 1,515 and 2,303. Many of these students have to read in places far distant from their families and friends, and it is desirable that they should be decently accommodated and subject to some control. The matter is engaging attention.

13. During the five years under review, the total expenditure on collegiate education increased from 5·54 lakhs to 6·22. For this a rise in subscriptions and endowments is almost entirely responsible. The receipts from fees declined from 1·91 to 1·87 lakh. This small difference does not reveal the real facts, which must be further analysed. In Government college fees there has been an increase of nearly Rupees 10,000, while on the contrary the fees in aided colleges have fallen by an even larger sum. To put this in a different way, while in the previous quinquennium the average annual fees for each student was in Government colleges Rs. 63 and in aided colleges Rs. 56, the figures in the past quinquennium were 70 and 52 respectively, establishing in the one case a rise of over 11 per cent. and in the other a fall of about 7 per cent. As the Director rightly points out, some aided colleges seem to have taken advantage of Government grants to lower their rates unduly in order to attract students.

Though Provincial expenditure on colleges rose from 2·41 lakhs to 2·44, its proportion to the total expenditure decreased from 43·5 to 39·2 per cent. The annual cost of each student rose from Rs. 173 to 184; it was still high in Government colleges, though it declined from Rs. 293 to 290, or after crediting receipts, from 223 to 210; in aided colleges the cost rose from 142 to 154, of which the Government share remained nearly constant between Rs. 36 and 37. The annual cost for all colleges has been as follows during the five years:—

—	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Average number on the rolls	3,677	3,453	3,227	3,109	3,371
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college	162	173	189	198	184
The Government share thereof	68	69	76	81	72

The decreased cost during 1896–97, compared with the previous year, is explained by the increase in the average number on the rolls.

14. *Secondary Education.*—Up to 1890, this stage of instruction led only to University Matriculation, but in that year the Government Upper Secondary Examination was instituted. It has proved singularly unattractive and difficult, only 385 candidates having entered for it in the last five years, and only 34 having passed even in the compulsory subjects. In July last the examination was made easier and the standard generally assimilated with that of the Matriculation—changes which it is hoped may give it vitality.

In the Matriculation Examination there have been marked fluctuations of late years. Whereas in the previous quinquennium 36,000 candidates had appeared and 9,000 had been successful, in the last the numbers sunk to 21,000 and 5,100 respectively. The falling off in candidates is due to the action of the University in restricting admission to pupils of recognized schools, and to the reduction of high schools which attended the operation of the Educational rules of 1892; the fall in the percentage of passes is due to a higher standard of examination. These changes were felt especially in 1892–93 and

the following year when the number of examinees fell from 8,000 to 3,000, and the percentage of passes from 30 to 15 and 23 respectively: but that the schools have in a large measure responded to the impetus appears from the figures of last year when over 5,000 examinees secured a percentage of 31 in passes. This figure too would be considerably larger if private pupils were excluded; for Government schools passed 40 per cent., board 38, aided 36, unaided 37 and schools in Native States 31. It cation seem therefore that the changes have borne good fruit.

to incr 5. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for boys (upper and lower of pu me with a primary department) are contained in the following statement for the corres years:—

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21·1,

of

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Public funds.	Fees and private funds.	Total.
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			
					LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1891-92	580	8,594	22,328	22,450	3·17	10·23	13·40
1892-93	594	10,071	23,506	24,222	3·54	10·22	13·86
1893-94	540	10,800	25,404	23,480	3·20	10·97	14·17
1894-95	528	11,889	27,596	24,979	3·11	11·50	14·61
1895-96	528	12,616	29,667	26,190	3·15	11·99	15·14
1896-97	543	13,194	31,587	26,643	3·09	12·35	15·44

Secondary schools decreased in the last five years by 6·8 per cent., while pupils attending them increased by 33·8 per cent. The total expenditure rose by 2 lakhs. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 8,000, while that from fees and private funds increased by Rs. 2,11,000, or by 20·6 per cent. There was an increase of Rs. 11,000 in the expenditure from Provincial revenues; while the contribution from Local and Municipal funds decreased by Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively, the decrease occurring entirely in the expenditure on upper secondary schools, as local boards are confining their attention more and more to lower secondary and primary.

16. The number of *upper secondary schools* on the 31st March last was 133 or three less than in 1892; Government schools remained stationary and aided schools increased by 18, while board schools decreased by 3 and unaided schools by 18. The number of pupils rose from 24,000 to 36,000 (8,594 and 13,194 being in the upper secondary department) showing an increase of 12,000, or over 48 per cent. The average number of scholars in an upper secondary school in 1897 was 268 as against 176 in 1892; for the secondary department alone the average was 221 for the former year and 143 for the latter. It appears, however, that many students are passed to the sixth form and remain in it who are not qualified to be there, and the heads of schools should direct their attention to this point. The Director shows that one-third of the number in the sixth form do not appear at the Matriculation examination. The number in the fifth form at the end of last year was 3,590, whilst that in the sixth form was 5,034.

The figures show that secondary education made substantial progress during the quinquennium principally through the greater consolidation of existing schools. In 1897, Madras, Tanjore, Malabar, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly had over 1,000 pupils receiving upper secondary education; while in 1892 such pupils numbered over [illegible] and only in Madras and Tanjore. Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur continued backward. During the past five years the expenditure on upper secondary [illegible] requiring lower departments, advanced by 25 per cent., while the average [illegible] pupils in the rolls increased by 48 per cent. and the fee income by 32 per cent. The [illegible] decreased during the same period from Rs. 33 to Rs. 28.

17. The number of *lower secondary schools* decreased from 444 to 410, while pupils increased from 29,000 to 36,000 (11,475 and 15,370 being in the lower secondary department)—the same phenomenon appearing in a loss of 34 institutions and a gain of 6,000 pupils. The decrease in the number of schools, as the Director of Public Instruction explains, is due to the closing of weak fifth standard classes tentatively opened in certain schools and is merely nominal, such schools now appearing in the

7. As to the grade of education impar
in secondary students.

At the beginning of the period out
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8. *Finance.*—The efforts made during
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—	Provincial revenue.	Local funds.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1876-77	9·99	3·59
1881-82	9·81	5·67
1886-87	13·18	5·56
1891-92	17·11	8·21
1896-97	18·52	8·7

It will be seen that during the last five
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past year—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	
Provincial	13,25,410	24·49
Local	7,20,255	13·31
Municipal	2,03,546	3·76
Fees	17,22,755	31·84
Other sources	14,38,603	26·60
Total ..	54,10,569	100·

The amounts expended from each source
beginning of the perio', the total mounting f
from certain sources have varie l. Private fu

returns as primary schools. The number of pupils receiving lower secondary education rose during the period by 41 per cent., showing a substantial advance. The largest number of such pupils were found in Madras and Tanjore—over 4,000 in the former and nearly 4,000 in the latter; Malabar, Tinnevelly and Gódávari had over 2,000 and eight other districts over 1,000; while Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool had under 500. During the last five years the total expenditure on lower secondary schools, inclusive of any primary classes attached to them, advanced by only ided cent. as compared with an increase of 22 per cent. in the average number of in 8 The cost per pupil in consequence decreased from Rs. 21 to Rs. 17. The av in fee per pupil fell from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7.

18. In regard to the Lower Secondary examination (the "leaving" test fo ently completing the lower secondary stage of instruction), it is observed that the nu. of male candidates who appeared for the examination increased from nearly 3,000 i 1891–92 to over 8,000 in 1896–97; while passes for complete certifi cates rose from 1,200 to 1,600. The large increase in the number of candidates fo r this optional examination is satisfactory. The examination has become more unifo rm since the institution of a Central Board of Examiners in 1893.

19. In paragraphs 79 and 80, the Director points out that only 3 0 per cent. of upper primary boys pass into the lower secondary stage, and only 50 per cent. of these again pass into the upper secondary stage. This is, of course, partly explained by the fact that there are only 410 lower secondary schools and only 133 upper secondary for the whole Presidency, and many of the former are not provided with the full complement of "Forms." This points to the need of more secondary schools, but that at present can only be met by private effort.

20. *Primary Education.*—The results obtained by the male pupil candidates at the Primary examination (the leaving test for pupils completing the primary course, a service test for low appointments and a test with reference to which some results grants are made) are shown in the following statement for the last six years:—

Year.	Number of schools presenting pupils.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of success.
1891–92	2,700	17,500	7,600	43·5
1892–93	3,200	21,000	8,400	40·1
1893–94	3,300	22,800	9,300	41·0
1894–95	3,200	22,300	9,800	43·9
1895–96	3,400	23,000	9,900	42·9
1896–97	3,600	25,200	10,700	42·6

The number of schools presenting pupils for examination rose by 34·6 per cent.; of examinees by 43·8 per cent.; and of successful candidates by 40·6 per cent. Out of 41,000 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1896, 25,000, or 60 per cent., appeared at the Primary examination held in 1896–97 and nearly 26 per cent. were successful. Of the optional subjects taken up at the examination, Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular, and steps were taken during the year to improve the teaching in the latter subject.

21. The number and the attendance of primary schools for boys during the last six years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1891–92	3,800	166,000		
1892–93	200	184,000		
1893–94	00	185,000	14,300	351,000
1894–95	0	190,000	14,900	366,000
1895–96	4,[illegible]	207,000	15,000	368,000
1896–97	5,000	222,000	14,600	356,000
			14,600	352,000
			15,000	362,000

The number of schools of both classes increased by 10·7 per cent., and their pupils by 12·8 per cent. The average strength of a school increased from 28·7 in 1892 to 29·2 in 1897. The average strength of an upper primary school on the 31st March 1897 was 45, while that of a lower primary school was 25. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a steady increase; the lower primary schools, in which there was a slight fall in 1894–95 owing to the operation of the Madras Educational Rules, have almost recovered their lost ground and show a decided tendency to increase. The number of boys receiving primary education in all classes and grades of public institutions on the 31st March last was 557,000 as against 497,000 on the corresponding date in 1892—an increase of 12 per cent. The percentage of boys in the primary stage to the male population of school-going age increased from 18·8 to 21·1, while the percentage of boys in the upper primary stage to the total number of boys receiving primary education advanced from 6·5 to 7·8.

There are still nine districts in which less than 20 per cent. of boys of school age attend the primary classes of public schools. Vizagapatam has slightly improved since last year, but is still last with only 12·7 per cent., Cuddapah being 15·6. In paragraph 96 the Director calculates that (allowing for increm Native Christ lation) over 75 per cent. of boys in the Presidency remain entirely beyond the pale of education and that half the villages with a population of 200 or more are without a school. It has been found that the income of local fund boards and municipalities is not equal to all requirements, and that it is absolutely necessary to require them to spend more of that income on roads so that less is available for education. Under existing financial circumstances, the efforts of private persons must supplement the efforts of Government.

22. The expenditure in primary schools is compared for the last six years in the following table:—

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds and school-fees.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1891–92	7·62	8·40	16·02
1892–93	8·38	9·20	17·58
1893–94	8·94	8·82	17·76
1894–95	9·09	8·67	17·76
1895–96	9·35	8·62	17·97
1896–97	9·25	8·91	18·16

The total cost of primary schools increased by 13·4 per cent. against an increase of 12·8 per cent. in the number of scholars chiefly owing to the development of upper primary girls' education and to the growth of schools in the agency tracts. The expenditure from Provincial funds increased by Rs. 32,000 or 24·3 per cent.; local fund expenditure by Rs. 1,03,000 or 19·9 per cent.; and municipal expenditure by Rs. 29,000 or 26·8 per cent. Taking all public funds together, the increase was Rs. 1,63,000 or 21·5 per cent.; and the proportion of the total cost borne by public funds rose from 47·6 to 50·9 per cent.

Turning to the expenditure met from fees and private sources, it is noticed that the fee receipts fell by Rs. 57,000 or 9·6 per cent., while the outlay from private sources advanced by Rs. 1,08,000 or 43·4 per cent. The decrease in the fee income is the result of the option given to managers of schools in regard to the levy of fees by the school-fee notification which came into operation on the 1st January 1892.

The cost of a primary school in 1896–97 was Rs. 91, of which public funds contributed Rs. 46 and private funds Rs. 45. The average cost of each pupil in primary schools was Rs. 3–4–0 during the quinquennium and the cost to public funds was Rs. 1–10–0 or half the total cost; the corresponding figures during the previous quinquennium were Rs. 3–3–0 and Rs. 1–7–0.

23. *Special Education.*—The number of schools for training masters rose from 38 to 42 in the quinquennium, but the pupils decreased gradually from 1,258 to 1,131; this latter figure however is considered by the Director sufficient to meet the normal demand. Schools for training mistresses rose from 15 to 19, and the pupils from 243 to 317.

to 26 per cent., while Provincial revenu
31 instead of 33. That fees should be
while general taxation bears 41, is a mat

The cost of the various stages of edu

Stage of education.	Amount of expenditure.	Provinc funds.
	Rs.	Rs.
University education	8,52,665	47·8
Secondary ,, ...	14,31,374	16·5
Primary ,, ...	26,33,025	15·2
Special ,, ...	4,93,505	56·5

It will be seen that nearly half the co
vincial funds, while little more than a quar
secondary education on the other hand, fee
suggests the conclusion that University ed
supporting in view of the urgent neces
directions.

11. *University Education.*—The result
follows at the beginning and at the end of t

—		1891-92.
Matriculation Examination.	Number passed	2,381
	Percentage of success ..	30
First Examination in Arts.	Number passed	740
	Percentage of success ..	37
B.A. Examination—		
English Language division.	Number passed	230
	Percentage of success ..	50
Second Language division.	Number passed	..
	Percentage of success ..	..
Science division ..	Number passed	316
	Percentage of success ..	65
M.A. Examination.	Number passed	6
	Percentage of success ..	37
B.L. Examination.	Number passed	48
	Percentage of success ..	32
B.C.E. Examination	Number passed	6
	Percentage of success ..	43
M.B. Examination.	Number passed	1
	Percentage of success ..	50
L.M.S. Examination.	Number passed	11
	Percentage of success ..	58

* Language branch including English

It is encouraging to observe from the r
against only 21 in the previous quinquenni

The number of B.A. degrees taken ha
figures from 1893-94 being 356, 459, 535 a
experienced in the English division, in whic
37. On the other hand, the standard in His
while that in the second language still rem
in the literary branches, *i.e.*, Mental and
exceeded those in Mathematics and the Scie
exceeded the latter by 50 per cent. showing

In the F.A. examinations again, the
pectedly difficult, and those in second lang
The number of passes was the smallest du
quennium has exceeded its predecessor in th
from 2,709 to 3,200.

The Government training schools for masters increased from 28 to 30, owing to the establishment of two schools in Madras, one at Cuddalore and the closing of the school at Palkonda; the Government training schools for mistresses rose from 3 to 4, in consequence of the transfer of the Moyan training school at Tellicherry to Government. The number of sessional schools was 20 at the close of 1897 against 12 at the close of 1892, and the pupils (who are unpassed teachers of village schools) advanced from 126 to 247. On the whole 76 sessional schools were held during the year and 944 teachers attended them. Two institutions for the training of gymnastic instructors came into existence during the quinquennium. Of the 1,131 pupils in the training schools for masters on the 31st March 1897, 73 were being prepared for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade, 223 for the lower secondary and 835 for the primary; the corresponding numbers of female pupils in the training schools for mistresses being 26, 106 and 185.

The expenditure on training schools for masters and mistresses does not present any striking variation; in 1896–97 the total outlay was Rs. 1,97,000 against Rupees 1,200 to examinat[illegible] 1892–93. The expenditure from public funds showed a decrease of while that from private sources increased by Rs. 3,800. The average cost of training each student advanced from Rs. 132 in 1892–93 to Rs. 146 in 1896–97 and the cost to Government of his training from Rs. 101 to Rs. 113.

Turning to the work done by the training schools it is noticed that during the five years 2,495 students passed the written test for teachers' certificates—295 for the upper secondary grade, 604 for the lower secondary and 1,596 for the primary. The number that successfully passed the practical test and got trained teachers' certificates was 1,049—upper secondary 195, lower secondary 284 and primary 570. The percentage of teachers in primary schools who have passed no educational test fell during the same period from 63·5 to 37·6, a gratifying result of the constant attention paid by the department to this important qualification.

24. Passing from training schools to other special schools it is observed that the number of technical, industrial or art schools increased from 25 with 2,900 pupils to 36 with 3,200 pupils. Of the 36 schools on the 31st March last, 15 were schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme, 17 teaching subjects coming under one group and 4 of a lower class not teaching up to the technical examination standard. Classified according to the agencies by which the schools are managed 6 were Government institutions attended by 1,100 pupils, 4 were board schools with 300 pupils and 26 were schools under private management with 1,700 pupils. The total cost of these schools decreased from Rs. 1,86,000 in 1892–93 to Rs. 1,76,000 in 1896–97 and the Government expenditure from Rs. 87,000 to Rs. 72,000. The variations in the number of pupils learning the principal industries were as follows:—

Year.	Drawing.	Music.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Boot and Shoe-making.
1891–92	687	60	667	89	155	109	50
1892–93	869	295	555	108	184	114	59
1893–94	1,082	261	571	113	210	157	29
1894–95	1,401	313	520	151	160	126	65
1895–96	2,306	387	609	128	208	129	54
1896–97	2,001	377	760	133	174	115	31

The number of pupils learning carpentry, blacksmith's work, tailoring and weaving advanced but slightly. The Government is gratified to see that the pupils learning drawing nearly trebled in number and hopes for continued development under this valuable head now that the scale of grants has been raised. In 1895 Government established a school of commerce in Calicut which is working satisfactorily; and in various minor ways action has been taken during the quinquennium towards an extension of technical education.

25. *Female Education.*—During the past five years the total number of girls under instruction increased from 98,000 to 117,000 or by 18·6 per cent. Of 117,000 female pupils on the 31st March 1897, 107,000 were in general public institutions,

nearly 900 in special public institutions and 9,000 in private institutions. The pupils in general public institutions are classified below according to the different stages of instruction and compared with those at the close of the previous quinquennium:—

Stage of instruction.	On the 31st March 1892.	On the 31st March 1897.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage among boys.
Collegiate	5	16	11	220	— 7·6
Upper Secondary	200	328	128	64	53·5
Lower do.	2,514	3,196	682	27·1	41·6
Upper Primary	3,884	5,350	1,466	35·2	35 1
Lower do.	86,841	97,680	10,839	12·5	10·6
Total ..	93,444	1,06,570	13,120	14·0	13·9

The college students were entirely Europeans or Eurasians and Native Christians. In upper secondary, out of 328 pupils the same classes largely preponderated, but there were 14 non-Brahman Hindus and 1 Panchama; the absence of Brahmans being noteworthy. In lower secondary, Native Christians were the most numerous (55 per cent.) followed by Europeans and Eurasians (24) and Hindus (20). As this last figure is drawn from 479 non-Brahman Hindus, 111 Brahmans, 57 Panchamas and 31 Muhammadans, it will be seen at what an early stage the education of Brahman and Muhammadan girls generally ceases. In primary, these classes assume a better position, while Panchamas give an encouraging return; the figures in thousands are as follows: non-Brahman Hindus 49, Native Christians 17, Brahmans 16, Muhammadans 11, Panchamas 5 (nearly), Europeans and Eurasians 2.

The number of girls' schools proper fell from 1,029 to 1,005, but the attendance substantially increased from 50,000 to 53,000. About an equal number of girls were reading in boys' schools.

26. The total cost of girls' schools, inclusive of the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, increased from Rs. 5,50,000 to Rs. 7,05,000, or 28·1 per cent. Expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 2,17,000 to Rs. 2,81,000 or 15·7 per cent.; from fees by Rs. 23,000 or 41 per cent. and from other sources by Rs. 1,07,000 or 41·3 per cent., while the expenditure from local and municipal funds declined from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 7,000 or by 56·6 per cent. The provincialization of about 70 board schools in 1892 explains the decrease in the expenditure from local and municipal funds and the increased expenditure from Provincial funds. The large increase in the fee receipts is an encouraging feature. Taking all public funds together, the expenditure increased by Rs. 24,000 or 10·4 per cent. Public expenditure thus increased in a smaller ratio than private and formed only 36·6 per cent. of the total against 42·5 per cent. in 1891–92.

The increase in girls under public instruction from 93,000 to 106,000 and the direct management of over 150 schools must have thrown a considerable strain upon the department, which can only have been met by indefatigable exertions on the part of the Inspectresses and their assistants.

27. *Education of Europeans.*—The progress made in the education of Europeans and Eurasians has been referred to in paragraph 6 *supra*. The following table applies to schools specially for Europeans during the last six years:—

——	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Colleges and schools	92	85	86	88	95	93
Pupils	7,158	7,323	7,570	7,836	8,154	7,991

In these schools and elsewhere, there were 4,033 boys and 3,773 girls under instruction on the 31st March 1897 as against 3,808 boys and 3,253 girls in 1892. Of the 7,806 pupils, 48 were in arts colleges, 24 in professional colleges, 503 in the upper secondary stage, 1,781 in the lower secondary stage, 4,731 in the primary

12. *Arts Colleges.*—Frst-grade coll
versity up to the B.A. standard, remain
grade colleges, *i.e.*, those that are affiliat
to 26. Classified according to manage
three board, twenty-seven aided (an inc
by one). Of the aided colleges, eigh
miss on coll ges; the three un i ed colle
Ca li ut, the Maharaja of Vizianagram an

The number of students on the rolls
3,540 against 3,888 on the corresponding
This is due to the diminished strength of t
not recovered yet from the effect of the s
examination held, under revised rules, in
decrease of 93 students; in board colleg
colleges 35. Of the total number of 3,5
colleges in Madras and 2,106 in 29 muf
1892 being 1,515 and 2,303.

13. During the five years under revie
tion increased from 5·54 lakhs to 6·21. For
is almost ent rely responsible. The recei
lakh. This sm ll difference does not rev
analysed. In Govern nent college fees th
10,000, while on the contr ry the fees in
sum. To put this in a differ nt way, while
annual fee for each student was in Govern
Rs. 56, the fi gures in the past quinquennium
in t e one case a rise of over 11 per cent. a
As the Director rightly points out, some ai
of Government grants to lower their rates u

Though Provincial expenditure on coll
portion to the total expenditure decreased
cost of each student rose from Rs. 173 to
leges, though it declined from Rs. 293 t
to 210; in aided colleges the cost rose fr
share remained nearly constant between
colleges has been as follows during the five

—	1892–9
Average number on the rolls	3,677
	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college	16
The Government share thereof	6

The decreased cost during 1896–97 is
number on the rolls.

14. *Secondary Education.*—Up to 189
versity Matriculation, but in that year the G
was instituted. It has proved singularly una
having entered for it in the last five year
compulsory subjects. In July last the exam
assimilated with that of the Matriculation-
vitality.

In the Matriculation Examination there h
Whereas in the previous quinquennium 35,0
been successful, in the last the numbers sunk
falling off in candidates is due to the action of
pupils of recognized schools, and to the redu

stage and 719 in special or technical institutions. The total cost of European education rose from Rs. 4,63,000 in 1892–93 to Rs. 5,45,000 in 1896–97, while the contribution from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 1,39,000 to Rs. 1,34,000. The fee receipts increased by Rs. 30,000 and the expenditure from other sources by Rs. 57,000.

28. *Muhammadan Education.*—For girls this seems to require special attention in Madura, Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore, where less than 4 per cent. of children attend school. For the whole Presidency the Director notices a fall of a thousand pupils in primary classes in 1892–93, but it is doubtful whether the statistics are not misleading, as it is observed from paragraph 8 that there had been an exactly corresponding rise from the previous year. It is certain, however, that there has been no advance in public institutions, while the increase observable in private schools is discounted by the fact that instruction there is generally restricted to learning the Quran by rote.

The same remark applies to boys, 85 per cent. of those in private institutions being in Quran schools. In public institutions, there was an increase from 67,000 to 71,000 pupils; or in those for Muhammadans alone, from 47,000 to 49,000. Of the former class, more than 96 per cent. were in the primary stage, a melancholy result after years of special encouragement. Only 1,500 reached the lower secondary, and 300 the upper secondary. In arts colleges there were 50, in professional colleges, 13.

The results of the University examinations were a little more encouraging:—

—		1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Matriculation		6	17	9	31	31
First-in-Arts		14	14	9	4	5
B.A.	English language	7	4	4	10	5
	Second language	6	7	10	12	13
	Science division	2	1	5	12	7

29. To Mappillas the department has been paying particular regard since 1886, when Provincial relieved Local funds of the results grants to Mappilla schools, and during the quinquennium further exertions were made. In 1894 this community was granted the special concessions allowed to "backward classes"; and in 1895, again at the cost of Provincial revenues, the inspectorate was strengthened, and 14 new schools founded in the heart of the Mappilla country. It is too soon to gauge the effect of these measures, but it may be noted that in the last two years the attendance in public institutions has grown from 18,000 to 19,000, and that further measures are in contemplation.

30. The total cost of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during 1896–97 amounted to Rs. 2,30,000, the provincial share of it being Rs. 62,000. Public funds met 63 per cent. of the entire expenditure, while fees bore 15 per cent. and other sources 22 per cent.

31. *Education of Panchamas.*—It was only in 1892–93 that the necessity was recognized for giving special encouragement to this class, at once numerous and backward. The chief means adopted were the opening of special schools by local bodies and enhanced rates of grant. In the result, Panchama schools which had only numbered 1,400 have risen to 2,500, while Panchamas under instruction have advanced in strength from 23,000 to 41,000. A training school for Panchamas has lately been started, and special scholarships are set apart for the community.

Promising as these measures seem, much remains to be done. Whereas the percentage of scholars to the census population of school-going age is for the Presidency 26·7 for boys and 4·3 for girls, the corresponding figures for Panchamas are only 8·3 and 1·1. These too are swollen by the returns from centres of missionary effort, such as the neighbourhood of Madras, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris, where Panchama children have long been welcomed to school. The true comparison is between the backward districts; and here it is found—to take the case of boys—that while the general figures for the Presidency show only four districts with a percentage lower than 20, the lowest being 14·5, those for Panchamas show no fewer than 8 with a percentage

lower than 5, the lowest being ·4. The provision of special schools evidently deserves more attention from the local boards of those districts, viz., Nellore, Malabar, Salem, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddapah and South Canara.

32. The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the returns of the department was nearly Rs. 2,28,000, almost the same sum as is spent on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. But while Provincial revenues spent Rs. 61,000 on the latter, they have, owing to tne strain on their resources, been able to spare only Rs. 19,000 for the former. Local and municipal funds, however, contributed Rs. 68,000, and fees aggregated Rs. 10,000. The bulk of the expenditure fell on subscriptions and endowments —that is, mainly on mission funds,—which met Rs. 1,29,000. It gives Government great pleasure to acknowledge the devotion shown by missionary agencies in this most salutary branch of their educational work.

33. *Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—These include the inhabitants of the mountainous agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, which being outside the system of local boards depend directly upon Government for education, as well as scattered aboriginal tribes in local fund areas.

In the Agency tracts the quinquennium saw fair progress in Ganjám and Gódávari, the attendance in the schools rising respectively from 2,000 to 2,900 and from 1,300 to 2,000, but things remained stationary in Vizagapatam with an attendance of 3,400. The aboriginal pupils in these three agencies rose last year from 1,300 to 1,800.

Government is glad to note the provision made by the local boards for the Lambadis in Kistna, for the Chenchus in Kurnool, for the Yánadis and Yerukulas in Nellore, for the Malayalis in Salem, and in the Nilgiris for the various classes of the indigenous tribes. In the latter district it is well-known that the Badagas have profited much from mission schools, and now the Todas and the Kotas are beginning to perceive the disadvantages of illiteracy. The greatest importance is attached by Government to drawing backward tribes within the area of educational influences and the advance in all districts with respect to aborigines in the quinquennium has been from 800 to 3,300 pupils.

The total expenditure under this section was half a lakh of rupees, towards which Provincial funds contributed nearly Rs. 33,000, local funds nearly Rs. 7,000, fees Rs. 3,000 and subscriptions Rs. 7,000.

34. *Indigenous Education.*—The number and strength of private institutions during the last six years were as follows:—

—	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Schools	3,403	3,455	4,030	4,675	5,134	5,167
Pupils	64,473	65,894	77,062	93,634	102,443	104,548

During the last five years private institutions advanced by 52 per cent. and their strength by 62 per cent. The advance was steady and shared by all classes of private institutions. It is explained as due to the greater completeness of the statistics and to the operation of the educational rules which have driven a large number of schools unable to fulfil the conditions of recognition to the list of private institutions. Sanskrit schools increased in number by one-third, elementary vernacular schools by nearly 47 per cent. and Quran schools by 90 per cent.

35. *General.*—The Text-book Committee, formed in 1892 for the purpose of selecting suitable text-books, but not prescribing any, did good work during the quinquennium, examining 2,148 out of 2,189 publications which had been referred to them.

The experiment of night schools is watched with great interest. They rose in the five years from 787 to 1,437 and the pupils from 14,508 to 25,424, the increase in the last year being nearly 5,000. All the schools were of the primary standard and were worked by the staff of the day schools in the buildings of which they are held.

operation of the Educational rules of 189[illegible] to a higher standard of examination. These [illegible] the following year when the number of [illegible] percentage of passes from 30 to 15 and 25 [illegible] a large measure responded to the impetus [illegible] over 5,000 examinees secured a percentage [illegible] considerably larger if private pupils were [illegible] 40 per cent., board 38, aided 36 and una[illegible] changes have borne good fruit.

15. The main statistics relating to seco[illegible] are contained in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Num[illegible] of pu[illegible]
1891-92	580	53,
1892-93	594	57,
1893-94	540	59,
1894-95	528	64,
1895-96	528	68
1896-97	543	71,

Secondary schools *of all classes* taken [illegible] by 6·8 per cent., while pupils attending the [illegible] expenditure rose by 2 lakhs. The exper[illegible] Rs. 7,000, while that from fees and priva[illegible] 20·6 per cent. There was an increase of [illegible] cial revenues; while the contribution from [illegible] Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively, the [illegible] diture on upper secondary schools, as local[illegible] and more to lower secondary and primary. i[illegible]

16. The number of *upper secondary scho*[illegible] less than in 1892; Government schools reme[illegible] by 18, while board schools decreased by thre[illegible] of pupils rose from 24,000 to 3[illegible],000, showi[illegible] The average number of scholars in an up[illegible] against 176 in 1892; for the secondary de[illegible] former year and 143 for the latter.

These figures show that secondary e[illegible] the quinquennium principally through t[illegible] In 1897, Madras, Tanjore, Malabar, Tri[illegible] pupils receiving upper secondary education [illegible] a thousand only in Madras and Tanjore. Cu[illegible] to be backward. During the past five ye[illegible] schools, including lower departments, adv[illegible] number on the rolls increased by 48 per cen[illegible] cost per pupil decreased during the same pe[illegible]

17. The number of *lower secondary sch*[illegible] increased from 29,000 to 3[illegible],000—the sa[illegible] institutions and a gain of 6,000 pupils. [illegible] the Director of Public Instruction expla[illegible] standard classes tentatively opened in cer[illegible] schools now appearing in the returns as [illegible] receiving lower secondary education rose [illegible] a substantial advance. The largest numb[illegible] Tanjore—over 4,000 in the former and [illegible] Tinnevelly and Gódávari had over 2,000 [illegible] 1,000; while Cuddapah, Anantapur and K[illegible] years the total expenditure on lower se[illegible]

Attention is given to the immense importance of manual training, and everything that can be done in that way is done, but there are great difficulties impeding it, because teachers qualified to teach it are not available in sufficient numbers, and because school managers and pupils' parents continue to regard it as interfering with book subjects though it really makes success in them easier.

Excellent work continues to be done in Tinnevelly by the Church Mission Society in schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes. In this direction there is a great opening for charity in some convenient centre.

The Government is glad to learn that the working of the arrangement by which schoolmasters are permitted to work also as postmasters has been a great success. The number of Local fund schoolmasters who were in charge of branch post offices rose during the last five years from 249 to 371. The number of Government schoolmasters who were similarly employed was only five. The allowance received from the Postal department varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7.

36. The total expenditure on scholarships during 1896–97 amounted to Rs. 62,000, the Provincial share of this being Rs. 36,000. This excludes stipends in training and medical schools. No scholarships are paid by Government in primary schools or departments except for Savaras in the Agency tracts of Ganjám for whom 25 scholarships ranging in value from As. 8 to Rs. 2 are paid. Arts colleges received 38·5 per cent. of the total amount, schools for general education 30 per cent. and schools for special education 31·5 per cent. More than half the expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education was incurred in schools for girls.

37. The statistics relating to teachers employed in public secondary and primary schools for boys are given in the following statement:—

—	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	1892.	1897.	1892.	1897.
Teachers educated in Europe	21	19	..	..
Do. holding trained teachers' certificates	811	970	4,249	4,501
Do. do. untrained do.	552	831	341	997
Do. do. general education certificates	1,313	1,217	3,284	10,153
Do. do. no certificates what ever	389	266	13,679	9,450
Total ..	3,086	3,303	21,553	25,101

The number of certificated teachers in secondary schools increased from 1,363 to 1,801 or by 32 per cent., teachers holding all grades of certificates sharing in the increase. The number of teachers, either certificated or passed, in primary schools increased from 7,874 to 15,651 and the increase extended to all grades of certificates. The number of teachers not qualified under the Educational rules either by certificates or by service was 549 in secondary schools and 8,801 in primary schools. The proportion of unqualified teachers in primary schools was thus a little over one-third; this can be reduced only gradually.

38. The Director draws attention to the insufficient, and in some cases he fears insanitary condition of both Madras and mufassil primary schools in respect of accommodation. The facts are noted with regret; but as public funds have in the past five years contributed 12½ lakhs out of 18 lakhs spent for providing better accommodation for schools and colleges, it is clear that the Government and the local boards are doing all they can. Either a saving must be effected in respect of the higher grades of institution, or private funds must in future bear a larger share of the cost.

Everywhere there is observable a growing tendency towards a wider study of English. While male and female scholars each increased 18·6 per cent., the number of boys reading English rose 40 per cent. and of girls 48 per cent.

39. *Conclusion*—Much encouragement may be drawn from most of the figures extracted above. When in five years, with a normal increase of 6·25 per cent. in population, the attendance of boys has increased in primary schools 12 per cent., in

lower secondary 21 and in upper secondary 48, it is clear that both the masses and the middle classes are taking more advantage of the opportunities afforded them. Every test too shows that the quality of instruction has improved. In arts colleges though there has been a falling off in strength, there has been an increase of efficiency, judging from the F.A. and B.A. passes. Nor has the advance been only in general education; in industrial and technical schools attendance has risen by 10 per cent. while the passes in the technical examinations have risen by 37 per cent. In general it may be said that the growth of education is keeping well ahead of the growth of population, and that the whole system is at once more popular, more concentrated and more efficient.

At the same time there are qualifications which must be recognized. When not a quarter of the boys in the country come under instruction, and when, of those who come, as many as 21 per cent. live in municipal towns, it is obvious that there are large rural tracts extremely wanting in facilities for learning. The figures too are swollen by the classes which more or less recognize the advantages of schooling. Of Panchamas and Aborigines, not one boy out of eleven enters a school. Among the girls of the country the case is still worse; hardly one girl out of 23 learns to read, and of such as do the large majority are in towns or missionary centres, the ordinary rural tracts remaining nearly unserved. These considerations seem to show that, without retrogression from the standard of advance that has been made, more effort is due towards the nearly 2 millions of boys and over 2½ millions of girls who remain at present entirely outside educational operations.

In conclusion it gives His Excellency the Governor in Council great pleasure to observe the many evidences of energy and zeal in the department, which has achieved a considerable measure of success in the last five years under the experienced and able leadership of the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 59, Educational, dated 31st January 1898.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd A. F Eccleston.

classes attached to them, advanced by onl
of 22 per cent. in the average number o
decreased from Rs. 21 to Rs. 17. The a

18. In regard to the Lower Secondar
of male candidates who appeared for the
1891–92 to over 8,000 in 1896–97; while
1,100 to 1,600. The large increase in
examination is satisfactory. The examin
institution of a Central Board of Examine
ally difficult last year; but no doubt see
stringency of the test.

19. In paragraphs 79 and 80, the Dir
upper primary boys reach the lower second
reach the upper secondary. This is, of cou
are only 410 lower secondary schools for t
secondary and many of the former are not p
classes. This points to the need of more
only be met by private effort.

20. *Primary Education.*—The results
the Primary examination for the last six yea

Year.	Number of schools.
1891-92	2,700
1892-93	3,100
1893-94	3,300
1894-95	3,200
1895-96	3,400
1896-97	3,600

The number of schools presenting pup
of examinees by 43·8 per cent.; and of su
of 41,000 boys in the upper primary stage
cent., appeared at the Primary examinatio
were successful. Of the optional subject
and Hygiene continued to be the most pop
to improve the teaching in the latter subje

21. The number and the attendance
six years are shown in the following statem

Year.	Upper primar	
	Number of schools.	Nu
1891-92	3,700	
1892-93	4,200	
1893-94	4,200	
1894-95	4,200	
1895-96	4,600	
1896-97	4,900	

The number of schools of both classes
by 12·8 per cent. The average strength
29·2 in 1897. The average strength of
1897 was 45, while that of a lower primary
their pupils continued to exhibit a stead
which there was a slight fall in 1894–95
cational Rules, have almost recovered thei
to increase. The number of boys receiving
of public institutions on the 31st March

[Edl. 5]
1,000—5. 9-97.

Educational (189) Department.

E

CURRENT No. 49.

4041972 dest.

From Home Deptt (Education)

Order

No. 15

Dated 11th
Received 16th } January 1898.
Registered 17th

Enclosures ..

Spare copies. ..

SUBJECT.

Directing that, with the permission of the Govr. in Council, the Resolution recorded on the Report of the Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1896 may be Submitted to the Govt. of India as early as possible.

corresponding date in 1892—an increase
the primary stage to the male population
21·1, while the percentage of boys in the
of boys receiving primary education adv

There are still nine districts in whi
attend the primary classes of public sch
since last year, but is still last with only
15·6. In paragraph 96 the Director calc
Presidency remains entirely beyond the p

22. The expenditure in primary scho
following table :—

Year.					
1891–92	..	..	..	..	..
1892–93	..	..	..	..	..
1893–94	..	..	..	..	..
1894–95	..	..	..	..	..
1895–96	..	..	..	..	..
1896–97	..	..	..	..	..

The total cost of primary schools incr
of 12·8 per cent. in the number of scho
upper primary girls' education and to
tracts. The expenditure from Provincial
cent.; local fund expenditure by Rs. 1,02,00
ture by Rs. 29,000 or 26·8 per cent. Taki
was Rs. 1,63,000 or 21·5 per cent.; and t
public funds rose from 47·6 to 50·9 per ce

Turning to the expenditure met fro
that the fee receipts fell by Rs. 56,000 or
sources advanced by Rs. 1,07,000 or 43·
is the result of the option given to manag
by the school-fee notification which came

The cost of a primary school in 189
contributed Rs. 46 and private funds R
primary schools was Rs. 3–4–0 during t
funds was Rs. 1–10–0 or half the total c
previous quinquennium were Rs. 3–3–0 an

23. *Special Education.*—The number
38 to 42, but the pupils decreased gradual
however is considered by the Director suffic
for training mistresses rose from 15 to 19, a

The ~~Government~~ training schools for
~~the establishment of two schools in Madra~~
~~school at Palkonda~~; the ~~Government~~ traini
~~in consequence of the transfer of Moyan tra~~
The number of sessional schools was 20 ~~in~~
advanced from 126 to 247. Two ~~schools~~
came into existence during the quinquenn
schools for masters on the 31st March 1
certificates of the upper secondary grade, 2
primary; the corresponding numbers of
mistresses being 26, 106 and 185.

The expenditure on training schools d
1896–97 the total outlay was Rs. 1,9[illegible],00
expenditure from public funds showed a

As to these alterations, it is to be respectfully noted that H.E. has overlooked the distinction in the draft between all training schools & Govt. training schools & by his alteration has simply repeated figures given three lines above.

Under these circumstances, may the first 8 lines of the draft para. stand? H.T.

in the quinquennium

numbers of

the

On the whole 7 Sessional Schools were held during the year & 944 teachers attended them

7

Note to the Hon'ble Minister
Some correction in these lines ?
27/11/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Govt. No. 49. Est.

231 E

CHIEF SECRETARIAT GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 16 JAN 1898

No. 15

From

J. P. Hewett, Esq., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department.

(Education)

Calcutta, the 11th January 1898.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 404, dated 28th October 1897, forwarding an advance copy of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1896, I am directed to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Resolution recorded on the Report may be submitted to the Government of India as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N Bonham Carter

for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

in Vizagapatam with an attendance of
agencies rose last year from 1,200 to

on made by the local boards for the
ool, for the Yenadis and Yerukulas in
Nilgiris for the various classes of the
s well-known that the Badagas have
ıe Todas and the Kotas are beginning
he greatest importance is attached by
the area of educational influences and
n has been from 800 to 3,300 pupils.
n was half a lakh of rupees, towards
33,000, local funds nearly Rs. 7,000,

ıd strength of private institutions dur-

1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
4,030	4,675	5,134	5,167
77,062	93,634	102,443	104,548

utions advanced by 52 per cent. and
ıs steady and shared by all classes of
he greater completeness of the statis-
which have driven a large number
ition to the list of private institutions.
rd, elementary vernacular schools by
cent.

ormed in 1892 for the purpose of
ood work during the quinquennium,
ıad been referred to them.

with great interest. They rose in
from 14,508 to 25,424. All the
rked by the staff of the day schools

innevelly by the Church Mission
. In this direction there is a great
e.

cking of the arrangement by which
masters has been a great success.
e in charge of branch post offices
The number of Government school-
e. The allowance received from

1896–97 amounted to Rs. 62,000,
excludes stipends in training and
vernment in primary schools or
of Ganjám for whom 25 scholar-
id. Arts colleges received 38·5
ducation 30 per cent. and schools
the expenditure on scholarships
ols for girls.

V. P. Parthasarathy

12 per cent. The percentage of boys in school-going age increased from 18·8 to per primary stage to the total number d from 6·5 to 7·8.

ss than 20 per cent. of boys of school age s. Vizagapatam has slightly improved 7 per cent., Cuddapah being next with tes that over 75 per cent. of boys in the of education.

is compared for the last six years in the

	Public funds.	Private funds and school-fees.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	7·61	8·39	16·01
	8·37	9·20	17·58
	8·93	8·83	17·76
	9·09	8·66	17·75
	9·35	8·61	17·96
	9·25	8·90	18·16

ed by 13·4 per cent. against an increase s chiefly owing to the development of growth of schools in the agency nds increased by Rs. 31,000 or 24·3 per r 19·9 per cent.; and municipal expendi- all public funds together, the increase proportion of the total cost borne by

ees and private sources, it is noticed per cent., while the outlay from private cent. The decrease in the fee income schools in regard to the levy of fees eration on the 1st January 1892.

s Rs. 91, of which public funds average cost of each pupil in mium and the cost to public sponding figures during the

training masters rose from o 1,131; this latter figure normal demand. Schools n 243 to 317.

om 28 to 30, owing to nd the closing of the es rose from 3 to 4, y to Government 892, and the pupils gymnastic instructors pupils in the training s prepared for teachers' econdary and 835 for the upils in the training schools for

resent any striking variation; in Rs. 1,94,000 in 1892–93. The of Rs. 1,900, while that from

(allowing for increase of population)

and that half the villages with a population of 200 or more are without a school. It has been found that the income of Dt. Bds & Municipalities is not equal to all the requirements, & which is absolutely necessary to require steps to spend some of their income on roads & that less is available for Education. Under existing financial circumstances [illegible] of private persons must supplement the efforts of Govt.

Stat 36/ 42/

at the close of / at the close of / (who are

(improved teaching of village schools)

for masters & mistresses

Russia

p 12

p 124

p 125

reached the lower secondary, and 300
ere 50, in professional colleges, 13.
ıs were a little more encouraging:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	17	9	31	31
	14	9	4	5
	4	4	10	5
	7	10	12	13
	1	5	12	7

en paying particular regard since 1886,
results grants to Mappilla schools, and
ere made. In 1894 this community was
ckward classes"; and in 1895, again at
te was strengthened, and 14 new schools
It is too soon to gauge the effect of
the last two years the attendance in
19,000.

ppilla schools during 1896–97 amounted
ing Rs. 61,000. Public funds met 63
bore 15 per cent. and other sources 22

nly in 1892–93 that the necessity was
this class, at once the most numerous
chief means adopted were the opening of
rates of grant. In the result, Panchama
risen to 2,400, while Panchamas under
,000 to 40,000. A training school for
community has been embraced in the

h remains to be done. Whereas the
ol-going age is for the Presidency 26·7
gures for Panchamas are only 8·3 and
m centres of missionary effort, such as
he Nilgiris, where Panchama children
comparison is between the backward
of boys—that while the general figures
ith a percentage lower than 20, the
no fewer than 8 with a percentage
on of special schools evidently deserves
districts, viz., Nellore, Malabar, Salem,
nd South Canara.

borne on the returns of the department
is spent on Muhammadan and Map-
nt Rs. 61,000 on the latter, they have,
ole to spare only Rs. 19,000 for the
ntributed Rs. 68,000, and fees aggre-
fell on subscriptions and endowments
met nearly Rs. 1,30,000. It gives
votion shown by missionary agencies
work.

-These include the inhabitants of the
patam and Gódávari, which being
upon Government for education, as
as.

fair progress in Ganjám and Gódá-
tively from 1,200 to 2,900 and from

p 127 contemplation

and that further measures are in

distances

p 128

Sch. 41
Special scholarships are set apart for the community.

p 129

p 129

write

The exact figure is 1,29,232,
So the word 'nearly' had better
be deleted H.I.

p 130

per cent as compared with an increase
pils. The cost per pupil in consequence
ge fee per pupil fell from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7.

amination, it is observed that the number
mination increased from nearly 3,000 in
asses for complete certificates rose from
number of candidates for this optional
n has become more difficult since the
in 1893 and seems to have been especi-
ols will gradually meet the increased

or points out that only 30 per cent. of
, and only 50 per cent. of these again
, partly explained by the fact that there
whole Presidency and only 133 upper
vided with the full complement of these
condary schools, but this at present can

tained by the male pupil candidates at
are shown in the following statement:—

Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of success.
		43·5
		40·1
	9,000	41·0
100	9,800	43·9
000	9,900	42·9
400	10,700	42·6

r examination rose by 34·6 per cent.;
l candidates by 40·6 per cent. Out
31st March 1896, 25,000, or 60 per
in 1896–97 and nearly 26 per cent.
n up at the examination, Geography
and steps were taken during the year

ary schools for boys during the last

Lower primary.		
Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	
14,700	351,000	
14,800	366,000	
15,000	367,000	
14,600	356,000	
14,600	352,000	
15,000	364,000	

by 10·7 per cent., and their pupils
l increased from 28·7 in 1892 to
r primary school on the 31st March
as 25. Upper primary schools and
rease; the lower primary schools, in
the operation of the Madras Edu-
ound and show a decided tendency
education in all classes and grades
557,000 as against 496,000 on the

(the "leaving" test for pupils completing the lower secondary stage of instruction)

uniform

"forms" that

presenting pupils

As in last year, it is made up from the Report, & from the report of the Comm^r for Cor^l Exam^ns.

* I do not know where this table is got, or what is the authority for the figures in the lowest line.

In Column 3 it is wrong to say that the number of candidates in 91/92 was 17,400 & is about 17,400. The real number was 17,495 & it is obviously better to say this was about 17,500

The heading of Col 2 shd be altered. It reads as if it gave the no of all primary schools, whereas I suppose it gives the no of schools that sent up candidates &c. The heading will be altered H.T.

The last two columns make no distinction between the number who were successful in passing a part of the exam. & those that were successful in passing the whole of it That is so. H.T.

x In the report it is said that 24,496 candidates were examined for full certificates 4 11864

hama; the absence of Brahmans being
hristians were the most numerous (55 per
24) and Hindus (20). As this last figure
111 Brahmans, 57 Panchamas and 31
ly stage the education of Brahman and
primary, these classes assume a better
g return; the figures in thousands are as
ristians 17, Brahmans 16, Muhammadans
rasians 2.

from 1,029 to 1,005, but the attendance
. About an equal number of girls were

ve of the Sarah Tucker College, Palam-
,000, or 28·1 per cent. Expenditure from
0 to Rs. 2,80,000 or 15·7 per cent.; from
her sources by Rs. 1,07,000 or 41·3 per
icipal funds declined from Rs. 17,000 to
ialization of about 70 board schools in
from local and municipal funds and the
The large increase in the fee receipts is
nds together, the expenditure increased
diture thus increased in a smaller ratio
of the total against 42·5 per cent. in

ction from 93,000 to 106,000 and the
have thrown a considerable strain upon
net by indefatigable exertions of the

s made in the education of Europeans
1 6 *supra*. The following table applies
t six years:—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
86	88	95	93
7,570	7,836	8,154	7,991

4,033 boys and 3,773 girls under
3,808 boys and 3,253 girls in 1892.
4 in professional colleges, 503 in the
ondary stage, 4,731 in the primary
. The total cost of European educa-
5,000 in 1896-97, while the contri-
Rs. 1,39,000 to Rs. 1,34,000. The
penditure from other sources by
orn

s is
ns to require special attention in
ss than 4 per cent. of children attend
otices a fall of a thousand pupils in
her the statistics are not misleading,
been an exactly corresponding rise
that there has been no advance
in private schools is discounted by
l to learning the Quran by rote.

of those in private institutions
e was an increase from 67,000 to
, from 47,000 to 49,000. Of the
ary stage, a melancholy result after

ne fall in the percentage of passes is due
nges were felt especially in 1892–93 and
Finees fell from 7,000 to 3,000, and the
Spectively: but that the schools have in
years from the figures of last year when
31 in passes. This figure too would be
cluded; for Government schools passed
d 37. It would seem therefore that the

ary schools for boys for the last six years

Public funds.	Fees and private funds.	Total.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
3·16	10·23	13·40
3·54	10·31	13·85
3·20	10·96	14·16
3·11	11·49	14·60
3·14	11·99	15·14
3·09	12·34	15·43

together decreased in the last five years
s increased by 33·8 per cent. The total
iture from public funds decreased by
funds increased by Rs. 2,30,000, or by
r 10,000 in the expenditure from Provin-
bcal and Municipal funds decreased by
decrease occurring entirely in the expen-
oards are confining their attention more

e on the 31st March last was 133 or three
ded stationary and aided schools increased
id unaided schools by 18. The number
n increase of 11,000, or over 48 per cent.
secondary school in 1897 was 268 as
ment alone the average was 221 for the

tion made substantial progress during
reater consolidation of existing schools.
opoly and Tinnevelly had over 1,000
hile in 1892 such pupils numbered over
pah, Kurnool and Anantapur continued
the expenditure on upper secondary
ed by 25 per cent., while the average
and the fee income by 32 per cent. The
d from Rs. 33 to Rs. 28.

decreased from 444 to 410, while pupils
henomenon appearing in a loss of 34
decrease in the number of schools, as
is due to the closing of weak fifth
schools and is merely nominal, such
mary schools. The number of pupils
g the period by 41 per cent., showing
ich pupils were found in Madras and
ds of 3,000 in the latter; Malabar,
eight other districts had upwards of
l had under 500. During the last five
ry schools, inclusive of any primary

he average cost of training each student
6 in 1896–97 and the cost to Government

ing schools it is noticed that during the
test for teachers' certificates—295 for the
condary and 1,596 for the primary. The
l test and got trained teachers' certificates
secondary 284 and primary 570. The
who have passed no educational test
37·6, a gratifying result of the constant
ortant qualification.

her special schools it is observed that the
s increased from 25 with 2,900 pupils to
n the 31st March last, 15 were schools
roups of the technical examination scheme,
and 4 of a lower class not teaching up to
ified according to the agencies by which
t institutions attended by 1,100 pupils,
were schools under private management
schools decreased from Rs. 1,86,000 in
Government expenditure from Rs. 87,000
mber of pupils learning the principal

ntry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving	Boot and Shoe-making.
67	89	155	109	50
55	108	184	114	59
71	113	210	157	29
20	151	160	126	65
09	128	208	129	54
760	133	174	115	31

blacksmith's work, tailoring and weav-
gratified to see that the pupils learning
nued development under this valuable
ed. In 1895 Government established
ng satisfactorily; and in various minor
nium towards an extension of technical

e years the total number of girls under
or by 18·6 per cent. Of 116,000
were in general public institutions,
00 in private institutions. The pupils
w according to the different stages of
of the previous quinquennium:—

roh 3 ——— n 1897.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage among boys.
16	11	220	— 7·6
328	128	64	53·5
3,196	682	27·1	41·6
5,350	1,466	35·2	35·1
97,680	10,839	12·5	10·6
06,570	13,120	14·0	13·9

or Eurasians and Native Christians.
es largely preponderated, but there

private sources increased by Rs. 3,800.
advanced from Rs. 132 in 1892–93 to Rs.
of his training from Rs. 101 to Rs. 113.

Turning to the work done by the tr
five years 2,495 students passed the writte
upper secondary grade, 604 for the lower
number that successfully passed the practi
were 1,049—upper secondary 195, lowe
percentage of teachers in primary school
fell during the same period from 63·5 to
attention paid by the department to this im

24. Passing from training schools to o
number of technical, industrial or art schoo
36 with 3,200 pupils. Of the 36 schools
teaching subjects coming under two or more
17 teaching subjects coming under one gro
the technical examination standard. Clas
the schools are managed 6 were Governm
4 were board schools with 300 pupils and
with 1,700 pupils. The total cost of the
1892–93 to Rs. 1,75,000 in 1896–97 and th
to Rs. 72,000. The variations in the
industries were as follows:—

Year.	Drawing.	Music.	Ca
1891-92	687	60	
1892-93	869	295	
1893-94	1,082	261	
1894-95	1,401	313	
1895-96	2,306	387	
1896-97	~~2,113~~ 2001	377	

The number of pupils learning carpen
ing advanced but slightly. The Governmen
drawing trebled in number and hopes for c
head now that the scale of grants has been
a school of commerce in Calicut which is wo
ways action has been taken during the quinq
education.

25. *Female Education.*—During the pas
instruction increased from 98,000 to 110,
female pupils on the 31st March 1897, 106
nearly 900 in special public institutions and
in general public institutions are classified b
instruction and compared with those at the c

Stage of instruction.	On th 1892.
Collegiate	
Upper Secondary	
Lower do.	2,
Upper Primary	3,
Lower do.	81,
Total ..	93,44

The college students were entirely Euro
In upper secondary, out of 328 pupils the sa

, *i.e.*, those that are affiliated to the Uni-
11 as in 1892. The number of second-
up to the First Arts standard, rose by 2
t there were four Government colleges,
se of three) and three unaided (a decrease
ere indigenous institutions and nineteen
s are those maintained by the Zamorin of
he Zamindar of Parlákimedi.

f the colleges on the 31st March last was
ate in 1892—a decrease of 278 students.
junior B.A. and F.A. classes which have
ll number of passes at the Matriculation
2. In Government colleges there was a
35, in aided colleges 65 and in unaided
students, 1,434 were reading in eight
l colleges, the corresponding figures in

, the total expenditure on collegiate educa-
is a rise in subscriptions and endowments
s from fees declined from 1·90 to 1·87
l the real facts, which must be further
has been an increase of nearly Rupees
ed colleges have fallen by an even larger
the previous quinquennium the average
ent colleges Rs. 63 and in aided colleges
re 70 and 52, respectively, establishing
l in the other a fall of about 7 per cent.
d colleges seem to have taken advantage
luly in order to attract students.

s rose from 2·41 lakhs to 2·43, its pro-
om 43·5 to 39·2 per cent. The annual
; it was still high in Government col-
or after crediting receipts, from 223
42 to 154, of which the Government
36 and 37. The annual cost for all
rs :—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
3,453	3,227	3,109	3,371
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
173	189	198	184
69	76	81	72

plained by the increase in the average

's stage of instruction led only to Uni-
rnment Upper Secondary Examination
active and difficult, only 385 candidates
nd only 34 having passed even in the
tion was made easier and the standard
anges which it is hoped may give it

re been marked fluctuations of late years.
ndidates had appeared and 9,000 had
20,000 and 5,000 respectively. The
University in restricting admission to
of high schools which attended the

N. Parangipettai

p 52

p 53

p 56 - from 52 & Many of these students have to read in places far distant from their families & friends & it is desirable that they should be decently accommodated & subjected to some control. The matter is engaging attention.

2/

4/

p 28

, compared with the previous year,

p 63

generally

p 64

1/ 1/

were 14 non-Brahman Hindus and 1 Pa
noteworthy. In lower secondary, Native
cent.) followed by Europeans and Eurasian
is drawn from 479 non-Brahman Hindu
Muhammadans, it will be seen at what an e
Muhammadan girls generally ceases. In
position, while Panchamas give an en ou a
follows: non-Brahman Hindus 49, Native C
11, Panchamas 5 (nearly), Europeans and E

The number of girls' schools proper fell
substantially increased from 50,000 to 53,00
reading in boys' schools.

26. The total cost of girls' schools, inclu
cottah, increased from Rs. 5,50,000 to Rs. 7,0
Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 2,16,0
fees by Rs. 23,000 or 41 per cent. and from o
cent., while the expenditure from local and mu
Rs. 7,000 or by 56·6 per cent. The provi
1892 explains the decrease in the expenditur
increased expenditure from Provincial funds.
an encouraging feature. Taking all public f
by Rs. 24,000 or 10·4 per cent. Public exp
than private and formed only 36·6 per cent
1891–92.

The increase in girls under public inst
direct management of over 150 schools mus
the department, which can only have been
Inspectresses and their assistants.

27. *Education of Europeans.*—The prog
and Eurasians has been referred to in paragr
to schools specially for Europeans during th

—	1891-92.	1892-93
Colleges and schools	92	85
Pupils	7,158	7,343

In these schools and elsewhere, there
instruction on the 31st March 1897 as aga
Of the 7,806 pupils, 48 were in arts colleg
upper secondary stage, 1,781 in the lowe
stage and 719 in special or technical institut
tion rose from Rs. 4,63,000 in 1892–93 to Rs
bution from Provincial revenues declined f
fee receipts increased by Rs. 30,000 and
Rs. 57,000.

28. *Muhammadan Education.*—For girls
Madura, Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore, wh
school. For the whole Presidency the Dire
primary classes in 1892–93, but it is doubtfu
as it is observed from paragraph 8 that the
from the previous year. It is certain, ho
in public institutions, while the increase obs
the fact that instruction there is generally re

The same remark applies to boys, 85 pe
being in Quran schools. In public institutio
71,000 pupils; or in those for Muhammada
former class, more than 96 per cent. were in t

R Dyer 1897

Note

I doubt whether it merits particular attention. In nearly all countries where fees are low, more has expended on other sources

dy

Note

This need not be struck out as involving contentious matter.

dy

neet only 24 instead of 25, and fees only ~~nly~~ 31 per cent. of the financial burden, which merits particular attention.

ion was met thus :—

Percentage met from			
Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources, *e.g.*, subscription and endowment.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
·01	·40	28·78	22·97
1·43	1·92	53·56	26·53
24·68	5·94	26·05	28·08
10·12	3·29	5·03	25·04

of collegiate education is borne by Pro- is borne by parents of the pupils. In cover over half the expenditure. This cation might well be made more self- ty for providing more funds in other

of the University examinations were as e period :—

1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
520	776	918	1,690	1,642
15	23	22	37	31
779	714	629	640	481
41	32	34	34	30
510	440	523	593	333
78	63	61	64	37
569	620	698	587	617
88	87	90	81	86
312	397	500	625	567
54	55	61	62	66
10	7	6	12	5
67	30	22	44	21
72	45	59	28	52
43	25	29	22	26
5	6	2	4	3
45	75	100	66	43
3	1	2	..	3
100	50	50	..	100
15	15	11	15	19
71	54	39	62	65

nd the Second Language.

ort that 40 M.A. degrees were taken as n.

een steadily ~~rising~~ until last year, the 1 498. The fall was due to difficulties the percentage of passes fell from 64 to y seems to have been somewhat relaxed s too easy. Until 1891–92, the passes al Science and History, only slightly s; but since that year the former have endeney much to be regretted.

lish paper seems to have been unex- e and History disproportionately easy. g the quinquennium. The last quin- number of p sses, the figures mounting

p. 48

wise p. 51

p. 48

p. 51 – line 2

It is observed however that as the proportion of students in the Senior B.A. class, who take up the Literary branches, is much reduced, there is reason to hope that the efforts which have been made to extend scientific knowledge & moreover stimulate the spirit of research are bearing fruit

dy

years of special encouragement. Only 1,
the upper secondary. In arts colleges ther

The results of the University examinati

—		1892-9
Matriculation		6
First-in-Arts		14
B.A.	English language	7
	Second language	6
	Science division	2

29. To Mappillas the department has b
when Provincial relieved local funds of the
during the quinquennium further exertions
granted the special concessions allowed to "b
the cost of Provincial revenues, the inspectora
founded in the heart of the Mappilla country
these measures, but it may be noted that
public institutions has grown from 18,000 to

30. The total cost of Muhammadan and M
to Rs. 2,30,000, the provincial share of it b
per cent. of the entire expenditure, while fe
per cent.

31. *Education of Panchamas.*—It was
recognized for giving special encouragement
and the most backward in the Presidency. T
special schools by local bodies and enhance
schools which had only numbered 1,400 ha
instruction have advanced in strength from
Panchamas has lately been started, and
scheme of Government scholarships.

Promising as these measures seem,
percentage of scholars to the population of
for boys and 4·3 for girls, the correspondin
1·1. These too are swollen by the return
the neighbourhood of Madras, Tinnevelly a
have long been welcomed to school. The
districts; and here it is found—to take the c
for the Presidency show only four distric
lowest being 14·5, those for Panchamas
lower than 5, the lowest being 4. The pro
more attention from the local boards of tho
Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddap

32. The expenditure on Panchama sch
was nearly Rs. 2,30,000, almost the same s
pilla schools. But while Provincial revenu
owing to the strain on their resources, be
former. Local and municipal funds, howe
gated Rs. 10,000. The bulk of the expen
—that is, mainly on mission funds,—
Government great pleasure to acknowledg
in this most salutary branch of their educ

33. *Education of Aboriginal and Hill*
mountainous agency tracts of Ganjám,
outside the system of local boards depend
well as scattered aboriginal tribes in local

In the Agency tracts the quinquenni
vari, the attendance in the schools rising

Aberubaun

, the tendency was towards an increase

every 100 pupils, 94 were receiving
egiate. At its close the corresponding

e last 20 years to devote money to edu-

nicipal nds.	Fees.	Private funds, *i.e.*, subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
ns.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
ical	7·43	6·73	28 44
	10·10	8·24	34·67
1·68	15·66	10·20	46 56
2·16	18·22	12·70	58·75
2·38	20·48	16·51	66·87

years the expenditure from all sources
rom public sources (Provincial, Local
from fees has advanced by 12·4 per
han 31·3 per cent. In the result, fees
of the total against 52 per cent. five

ted. Provincial funds have spent ·55
primary schools, with an off-set of ·36
and municipalities have spent over a
ial increases for special schools, but
schools. The increase of charges met
r half a lakh from primary schools,
f nearly a third of a lakh in profes-
m private funds is spread over every

as that ~~on the University,~~ on direction
grants, &c.), it is interesting to note
e on public institutions during the

Percentage expended on

ts and Professional Colleges.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	Total.
30·78	17·89	30·29	21 04	100
0·01	2·85	9·20	6·94	100
1·69	13·48	76·84	7·99	100
4·25	44·49	39·82	1·44	100
3·62	26·40	51·39	8·59	100
5·76	26·45	48·67	9·12	100

in every instance greater than at the
46 to 54 lakhs; but the proportions
have increased their share from 23

(I think this word "university" and the "an" following ital. it should be struck out. I know of no ~~State~~ expenditure on the University except from fees & endowments ~~&c~~) It is mentioned here it gives an idea what money is spent on it by the State)

State expenditure alone was not being set out: but the words have been deleted. H.T.

1,200 to 2,000, but things remained statio
3,400. The aboriginal pupils in these th
1,800.

Government is glad to note the pr
Lambadis in Kistna, for the Chenchus in
Nellore, for the Malayalis in Salem, and in
indigenous tribes. In the latter district
profited much from mission schools, and no
to perceive the disadvantages of illiteracy.
Government to drawing backward tribes wit
the advance in all districts in the quinquen

The total expenditure under this se
which Provincial funds contributed nearly
fees Rs. 3,000 and subscriptions Rs. 7,000.

34. *Indigenous Education.*—The number
ing the last six years were as follows :—

—	1891-92.	1892-93
Schools	3,403	3,455
Pupils	64,473	65,894

During the last five years private in
their strength by 62 per cent. The advanc
private institutions. It is explained as due
ties and to the operation of the educational
of schools unable to fulfil the conditions of re
Sanskrit schools increased in number by on
nearly 47 per cent. and Quran schools by 9

35. *General.*—The Text-book Commit
selecting suitable text-books on all subjects
examining 2,148 out of 2,189 publications

The experiment of night schools is
the five years from 787 to 1,437 and the
schools were of the primary standard and w
in the buildings of which they are held.

Excellent work continues to be done
Society in schools for the blind and for deaf
opening for charity in some ~~more~~ convenient

The Government is glad to learn that t
schoolmasters are permitted to work also a
The number of Local fund schoolmasters wh
rose during the last five years from 249 to 3
masters who were similarly employed was o
the Postal department varied from Rs. 2 to

36. The total expenditure on scholarship
the Provincial share of this being Rs. 35,00
medical schools. No scholarships are paid
departments except for Savaras in the Agenc
ships ranging in value from As. 8 to Rs. 2
per cent. of the total amount, schools for ge
for special education 31·5 per cent. More t
in schools for general education was incurred

* attention is given to the
immense importance of manual
training, & everything that can
be done in that way is done,
but there are great difficulties
impeding it, because teachers
qualified to teach it are
not available in sufficient
numbers, & because school managers
& pupils' parents continue to
regard it as interfering
with book-subjects the one that
really makes success in life
Easier

-Government, board, aided and unaided
In board schools there was an expansion
ards were compelled for financial reasons
some 300 less, with a loss of some 2,000
localities where aided or unaided schools
there has been a remarkable expansion.
conducted by them and during the five
,000, with an increase of strength from

nquennium will now be compared by
erent classes of the community.

number of schools but scholars in Ganjám
decrease in 1893–94 and the following
ecovered and which should engage the

population rose steadily from 1 in 51
1 in 11), Nilgiris (23), Tinnevelly (30),
r (61), Cuddapah (68), and Vizagapatam
and Cuddapah have retrograded, though
were desired in last year's review to pay
ment of these districts. There seems no
nd Bellary, and Cuddapah so far behind

in the Presidency rose from 595,000 to
, the percentage of increase in each case
of school-going age 22·5 boys and 3·6
has now risen to 26·7 and 4·3, respect-
still lamentably low, particularly as will

religious sections of the community may
e best gauged by attendance in public
stitutions. The percentages * of in-
ease show that gratifying success had
tended the extension of education to
original classes. Of the rest, Native
ristians had made most advance, while
uhammadan boys had increased only 7
ed. This table in paragraph 8 of the
lished the various classes of Hindus as
and private institutions. The figures
se among Hindus :—

	Boys.	Girls.
.. .. ..	6·1	18·6
.. .. ..	16·7	14·9
.. .. ..	84·1	46·3

f course, been much room for improve-
decidedly encouraging. Non-Brahman
er cent. of the school-going population

according to the means and occupation
richer classes slightly retrograded, the
1 per cent. respectively. The cooly or
lvance, and there was a satisfactory

37. The statistics relating to teachers e[mployed in public secondary and primary schools for boys are given in the following s[tatement:—

—	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	1892.	1897.	1892.	1897.
Teachers educated in Europe	21	19	..	..
Do. holding trained teachers' certificates	811	970	4,249	4,501
Do. do. untrained do.	552	831	341	997
Do. do. general education certificates	1,313	1,217	3,284	10,153
Do. do. no certificates what ever	389	266	13,679	9,450
Total ..	3,086	3,303	21,553	25,101

The number of certificated teachers in s[econdary schools increased from 1,363 to 1,801 or by 32 per cent., teachers holding all grades of certificates sharing in the increase. The number of teachers, either c[ertificated or passed, in primary schools increased from 7,874 to 15,651 and the incre[ase extended to all grades of certificates. The number of teachers not qualified under t[he Educational rules either by certificates or by service was 549 in secondary schools [and 8,801 in primary schools. The proportion of unqualified teachers in primary s[chools was thus a little over one-third; this can be reduced only gradually.

38. The Director draws attention to the [insufficient, and in some cases he fears insanitary condition of both Madras and mu[ssal primary schools in respect of accommodation. The facts are noted with regre[t but as public funds have in the past five years contributed 12½ lakhs out of 18 la[khs spent for providing better accommodation for schools and colleges, it is clear tha[t the Government and the local boards are doing all they can. Either a saving must [be effected in respect of the higher grades of institution, or private funds must in fut[ure bear a larger share of the cost.

Everywhere there is observable a gr[owing tendency towards a wider study of English. While male and female scholars [increased 18·6 per cent. the number of boys reading English rose 40 per cent[—as 48 per cent.

39. *Conclusion.*—Much encouragem[ent is drawn from most of the figures extracted above. When in five years, [the normal increase of 6·25 per cent. in population, the attendance has increased [in primary schools 12 per cent., in lower secondary 21 and in upper secondary 48, [a clear that both the masses and the middle classes are taking more advantage o[f opportunities afforded them. Every test too shows that the quality of instructio[n improved. In arts colleges though there has been a falling off in strength, there[has been an increase of efficiency, judging from the F.A. and B.A. passes. Nor has [attendance been only in general education; in industrial and technical schools [attendance has risen by 10 per cent. while the passes in the technical examinations [have risen by 37 per cent. In general it may be said that the growth of education[al is going well ahead of the growth of population, and that the whole system is a[lso more popular, more concentrated and more efficient.

At the same time there are qualificati[ons must be recognized. When not a quarter of the boys in the country come [under instruction, and when, of those who come, as many as 21 per cent. live in mu[nicipal towns, it is obvious that there are large rural tracts extremely wanting in f[acilities for learning. The figures too are swollen by the classes which more or less [enjoy the advantages of schooling. Of Panchamas and Aborigines, not one boy [in seven enters a school. Among the girls of the country the case is still worse; [only one girl out of 23 learns to read, and of such as do the large majority are in t[he primary centres, the ordinary rural tracts remaining nearly unserved. Thes[e returns seem to show that, without retrogression from the standard of adva[nce been made, more effort is due towards the nearly 2 millions of boys [and millions of girls who remain at present entirely outside educational oper[ations.

In conclusion it gives His Excellenc[y in Council great pleasure to observe the many evidences of energy a[nd department, which has achieved a considerable measure of success in the [work under the experienced and able leadership of the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan.

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