[L. & M. 9,000-8-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 133 L

DATED 22nd January 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Public Instruction.

Recording G.O.Educational Department reviewing the report on ---- in the Presidency for 1894-95.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

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

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

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

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

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1889–90	20,512	8·4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8·3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7·4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5·3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4·8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5·8
1893–94	24,949	2·6	643,202	106,775	749,977	2·2	1·7	2·1
1894–95	25,182	·9	656,531	107,823	764,354	2·1	1	1·9

The decline in the rate of advance in the numbers both of institutions and pupils which occurred in each of the preceding years continued, and the increase in the number of the latter over the figures for 1893–94 was only 1·9 per cent., or but very little more than the ordinary rate of growth of the population,—taking this, as usual, at 1·5 per cent. Enhanced accuracy in the registration of schools is probably no longer an important factor in this decline and financial exigencies and increased attention to the enforcement of the more stringent rules of recognition remain as its chief causes. The latter has operated by leading to the closure of many weak schools, and the gradual retardation effected by it in the advance of the mere numbers of pupils in the returns is thus the less a matter for regret, for those who continue to appear in the statistics may be considered to be under instruction in better buildings, with better books and apparatus, and under the guidance of more thoroughly trained teachers than heretofore. In addition to the above causes of slow progress there remains the

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

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

—	Number of institutions in 1894–95.	Number of pupils in 1894–95.	Growth or decline in number of institutions as compared with 1893–94.	Growth or decline in number of pupils as compared with 1893–94.
			PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Public institutions	20,507	670,720	—2	—·3
Aided ,, ...	10,329	353,784	—1·6	—·9
Private ,, ...	4,675	93,634	16	21·5

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

Year.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1889–90	5·5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890–91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891–92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892–93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2
1893–94	0·3	— 3·9	7·4	0·3	1·5	0·7
1894–95	— 2	— 2·6	8·8	— 1	15·6	— ·3

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

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

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

Of the total male population of school age (calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1891) in the districts and in municipalities 24·8 and 82·5 per cent., respectively, were under instruction, against 24·3 and 77·8 per cent. in 1893–94. Only 10·73 and 21·39 per cent. of the total number of schools and scholars were contributed by municipalities, against 10·92 and 21·60 in 1893–94. Of the several classes of the community, Muhammadans, Europeans and Eurasians, and Native Christians, in this order, showed the most marked advances in the number of pupils under instruction, but taking the percentage of scholars to the population of school age it is found that Europeans and Eurasians headed the list and were followed in order by Brahmans, Native Christians, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. In the case of girls, however, while this percentage was again highest in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, the order of precedence of the other classes was Native Christians, Brahmans, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. It will be observed that the last-named section of the community takes the lowest place as regards the education of both its boys and its girls, and that only 2·6 of the girls of school age belonging to it were under instruction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3
1893–94	61,44,736	1,84,368	16·8
1894–95	64,24,235	2,79,499	18·4

Note.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

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NOTE.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

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

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

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892–93	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100
1893–94	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100
1894–95	15·9	36·8	38·2	9·1	100

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

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

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
	Rs.						
Provincial	12,83,023	24·5	32·2	17·8	30	20	100
Local	7,48,137	14·3	·1	4·2	88·1	7·6	100
Municipal	1,87,780	3·6	2·2	13·2	73·3	11·3	100
Fees	16,23,818	31	14·3	41·3	42·6	1·8	100
Other Sources	13,96,929	26·6	13·4	29·2	49·4	8·0	100
Total ..	52,39,687	100	15·9	36 8	38 2	9·1	100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Includes the number that passed in all three branches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year.	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1890–91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26·2
1891–92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1892–93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7
1893–94	11	25	36	2,505	825	3,330	45·0
1894–95	11	25	36	2,429	756	3,185	46·3

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

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

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

The number of candidates who have appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination in each of the last five years is shown in the margin. It will be seen that it is a steady recovery from the heavy fall which occurred when the standard was originally raised. Every care should be exercised to maintain the strictness of the present standard, as it appears evident that the class of teaching in upper secondary schools is being gradually improved by the stringency which has been introduced. The Government entirely concurs in the Director's remarks in paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report regarding the want of care exercised in moving boys into the sixth forms.

	Appeared.	Passed.
1890–91	7,002	1,648
1891–92	7,907	2,381
1892–93	3,369	520
1893–94	3,396	776
1894–95	4,150	918

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

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

1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071
1893–94	10,800
1894–95	11,889

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

The total number of pupils under lower secondary education showed a further advance, as appears from the figures in the margin for the past five years. Tanjore, Malabar and Tinnevelly contributed the largest proportions of this number, while the Ceded Districts, as has already been noticed, were again very backward. The candidates sent up for the Lower Secondary examination similarly increased in number, but the percentage of them that were successful was even lower than in the year previous. This continued fall can hardly be still an effect of the change in the system of conducting the examination; it is more probably due to insufficient care in preparing the boys, success at the examination being of little practical utility as a service test or as a step to other grades of instruction.

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

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

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

In consequence of the application of the new rules of recognition, which have already been more than once referred to above, the total number and strength of public primary boys' schools fell by 1·9 per cent. and 1·3 per cent., respectively, and a continuance of the decline may probably be expected in the current year. The number of districts in which less than 15 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were under primary instruction in public schools fell from two in 1893–94 to one (Vizagapatam). The attendance at these schools for the last five years is shown in the margin. The rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage which occurred in 1893–94, and which was no doubt due to the introduction of the rule closing certain of the lower appointments in the public service to those who have not passed the Primary examination, was continued and was again remarkable. The staff in primary schools is gradually improving under the operation of the Educational rules, and this advance may be expected to continue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. *Female Education.*—The total number of girls in all classes of institutions was 107,823, or only one per cent. more than in the year previous. This is the lowest rate of advance recorded during the past quinquennium, and the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age continued to be only 4 per cent. Excluding the exceptional districts of Madras and Nilgiris, it was highest in Malabar (9·0) and lowest (1·5) in Madura and Vizagapatam. Primary girls' schools in rural areas and secondary girls' schools in municipal areas declined both in number and strength. There was, on the whole, a very slight advance in the numbers of girls under secondary instruction, but it was almost entirely made up of Europeans and Eurasians, and the preponderance of these classes in the secondary stages was more marked than ever. The total number of Muhammadan and Panchama girls at school increased, but their strength in the middle departments of secondary schools declined. Brahman and non-Brahman Hindus were even more poorly represented than in 1893–94. The proportion borne by the daughters of officials, land-holders and traders to the total of all girls under instruction again fell. It is a matter for regret that richer classes still continue to exhibit indifference to female education.

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

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

Examination.	Number of girls examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
B.A.	2	4	100	..
F.A.	7	3	42·9	25
Upper Secondary	..	..	..	33·3
Matriculation	69	74	23·2	.
Higher Examination for Women.	155	..	59·4	24·3
Lower Secondary	389	514	36·5	..
Primary	1,617	1,765	50·3	34·2
				53·7

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

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

10. *Education of Backward Classes.*—The statistics of the education of these classes form one of the few encouraging points in the record of the year. Taking public and private institutions together, it is found that Muhammadan schools and scholars advanced by 8·2 per cent. and 7·9 per cent., respectively, as compared with increases in the number and strength of institutions of all sorts in the Presidency of 9 per cent. and 1·9 per cent. respectively. Nellore, Kurnool and the West Coast and Ceded Districts, in all of which the number of Muhammadans is large and their educational condition very backward, contributed to the advance, but they still took the lowest place on the list. Almost the whole of the improvement occurred in the primary grade, and the number of boys of this class who persevered up to the secondary stages was again very small, while their attendance at colleges and special schools declined and their performances at the Matriculation and B.A. examinations were disappointing. Except in the Central Circle the outturn of work by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools appears, as far as can be judged from the figures in Appendix A, to have declined. The attention of the Director will be invited to the matter.

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

The statistics relating to Panchama education are frequently obscured by the fact that Panchamas professing Christianity return themselves as Native Christians, and it is unsafe to argue too closely from them. The figures show, however, that satisfactory progress was made, though it was less marked than in the year previous. The number of schools and scholars rose by 9 per cent. and 9·6 per cent. respectively—a rate of advance much in excess of the rate (already quoted above) for the Presidency generally. The increase in institutions was shared by board, aided and unaided schools. The advance in pupils occurred entirely in the primary classes, the number of both boys and girls in the secondary stages declining. The number of candidates at the Primary examination was very small, and the fact referred to by the Director that only 24 boys were attending special schools was also disappointing. The percentage to the Panchama population of school age of the Panchamas under instruction rose to 7·1, which is equivalent to an increase of over 63 per cent. since 1891–92, that is, since the grant of special concessions to this class. The percentage was again very small in all the Ceded Districts except Bellary, and Tanjore, though it gained one place, was still in a very low position. South Arcot contains more inhabitants of this class than any other district in the Presidency, but the care devoted to their education there does not appear to have been commensurate with their number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for Government Examinations
" Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraph 2).
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

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

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

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G.O., &c., Nos. 945, 946, 31st December 1895.

DECEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Presidency for 1894-95.

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