

No 2213 of 9th Sept 1884

Recorded

(Signed) J. H.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 19th August 1884, No. 484.

AUGUST.

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Administration Reports.

Reviewing the annual report on Public Instruction for 1882-83.

before Government, whose recent orders in the Revenue department on the reorganisation of Revenue establishments have reaffirmed their determination to employ only men of acknowledged educational attainments in the higher branches of the public service. Whether or not it will be practicable to distribute such appointments among the various races which form the community according to their numerical importance, the Government are not at present in a position to decide. The Director's remarks on the subject, however, will be considered separately.

15. The total expenditure on education from all sources during the year was Rs. 37,50,799 as against Rs. 34,67,509 in 1881-82. Of this, Rs. 10,36,311 was provided from Provincial Funds, Rs. 33,891 from the Educational Building Fund now closed, Rs. 6,17,074 from Local Funds, Rs. 1,02,702 from Municipalities and Rs. 19,60,821 from endowments, fees, subscriptions, and other sources. The expenditure was distributed in the following proportions:—

Superintendence	8-86
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Scholarships	1-59

Of the total excess expenditure over that of the previous year (Rs. 2,83,290), Rs. 90,000 have been provided by increased demands on Local, and Rs. 30,000 by increased demands on Municipal, funds.

16. It remains to observe that the report under notice exhibits an uniform improvement in the progress of education in the year 1882-83, which is highly creditable to the Director and to the Department of Public Instruction.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Presidents of Municipal Commissions.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Military department.
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being 12 per cent., and the number of females (1,418) 35 per cent., more than those of the previous year respectively. Four Muhammadans passed the B.A. examination.

In Municipal and Local Fund schools there were 102,166, and 344,158 pupils, respectively, as against 93,678 and 300,005 in the previous year.

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6. Among the changes introduced into the Grant-in-Aid Code, that providing for night schools and evening classes is noteworthy. The maintenance of school libraries received much attention.

7. The work of the controlling agencies has been fully criticised by the Director in paragraphs 40 to 53 of his report, and his remarks in this connection have the general concurrence of Government.

8. From the section of the report devoted to University education, it is clear that great development is taking place in that direction. The number of pupils studying for the B.A. course has risen to 454, and of those studying for the F.A. examination to 1,606, as against 399 and 1,295 in the previous year. The Government quite concur in the Director's inference that the high percentage of passes in all the optional examinations in languages indicates an unduly low standard, and they consider the raising of the minimum from one-fourth to one-third a step in the right direction. The Madras Christian College passed the highest number of pupils in the B.A. and F.A. examinations, and continued to occupy its prominent position in the development of the higher education of the presidency.

9. The number of high schools increased from 85 to 94 in the year under report, with an attendance of 6,045 pupils as against 4,973 last year.

10. There were 584 English middle schools for boys with 20,584 pupils, and 136 Vernacular middle schools with 619 pupils in the year as against 559 and 116 English and Vernacular schools with 19,223 and 511 pupils in the previous year. The number of Local Fund and Municipal schools has increased from 56 to 86.

11. The number of pupils in primary schools rose from 364,754 to 413,999, the rise in girls' schools as in boys' being very considerable. The increase in vernacular schools for boys (1,786) and in the attendance therein (39,092) is remarkable, and affords the Government much satisfaction. The number of Local Fund primary schools rose from 973 to 1,043, and that of the pupils attending them from 32,201 to 35,816, while the number of Municipal schools fell from 87 to 84, and the attendance from 4,820 to 4,453.

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14. With reference to paragraph 177 of the report, the views of the Director on the subject of the employment of students in the public service have previously been

19TH AUGUST 1884, No. 484, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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ORDER—dated 19th August 1884, No. 484, Educational.

The Director of Public Instruction submits his report on education for the year 1882-83.

2. The number of schools and scholars connected with the department rose, the former from 15,433 to 17,494, and the latter from 393,683 to 446,324, or by 13 per cent. These figures show an advance of 66 per cent. as compared with those of 1879-80, the year which marks the close of the famine; great care has obviously been taken in the preparation and compilation of the figures, a task rendered easier than in previous years by recent increases in the number of deputy inspectors and qualified teachers, and by the extended use of printed registers in Local Fund schools.

The table of schools and scholars in paragraph 2 of the report shows that improvement has been general; and it is worthy of note that, Kurnool and Chingleput excepted, every district shows an increase in the number of schools, and each district, without exception, an improvement in attendance. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, and Malabar the improvement has been marked, and is due both to the liberal expenditure of Local Boards and to the efforts of the officers of the Educational department. The advance in the Northern coast-districts is particularly gratifying, and reflects much credit on the Inspector, Mr. Monro.

The Government notice with satisfaction that the number of passes in the second and fourth standards in results schools has largely increased. The desire of the people to avail themselves of elementary education is also evidenced by the increased attendance of low caste pupils.

3. As regards female education, the proportion of girls in school to girls of a school-going age is 1 to 54 in Madras as against 1 to 50 in Bombay and 1 to 118 in Bengal. There is an increase of 17 per cent. over the previous year's figure in the number of girls under instruction; and 31 girls were reading Sanscrit, 81 Arabic, and 111 Persian, languages which no girls were studying up to the year under report. The English middle schools for girls rose from 45 to 61, and the Vernacular schools from 28 to 46. The percentage of passes in examinations was also very high.

4. As to the educational condition of the different classes of the population, fairly adequate means exist for the instruction of Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 90.3 per cent. of the males and 97 per cent. of the females of school-going age are under instruction. This percentage, which exceeds the normal rate, is explained by the Director to be due to the fact that a large section of Eurasian children remain at school after they have passed the age limit of 13 years.

Of Native Christians, no less than three-fourths of the male and one-fourth of the female children of a school-going age are under education.

Among Hindus the general progress is very satisfactory.

The Government note with great satisfaction that the education of Muhammadans made an appreciable advance during the year, the number of male pupils (27,397)

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 8th March 1883, No. 1368.

I have the honor to submit five copies of the Public Instruction Report for 1881-82.

2. I regret the late submission of the report in complete form, but this delay has resulted from the time taken in passing fair proofs through the Press, all the matter, a few additional extracts excepted, having been in type and passed for striking in December last.

ORDER—dated 16th April 1883, No. 217, Educational.

The following summary of the Educational events of 1881-82 is placed on record. His Excellency the Governor in Council has noticed with satisfaction the many signs of progress presented by the Educational history of the year.

2. By a change in the University Bye-laws certain privileges hitherto confined to the alumni of Indian Universities were extended to graduates of other recognised Universities. Important changes were also proposed in the Arts and Law curricula, but had not been finally carried into effect at the close of the period under review. Four Colleges teaching up to the F. A. Standard and one up to the B. A. degree were affiliated during the year. Eleven candidates were registered for the M. A. degree and, as in the previous year, 9 were examined, of whom 1 passed in Language, 3 in Mental Philosophy, and 1 in Mathematics, the latter securing for the first time in the history of the University a place in the first class. For the B. A. degree 261 candidates were examined against 195 in 1880-81, and 144 passed against 113. The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts rose from 478 to 733, and the number passed from 167 to 423. The number of Colleges educating up to the B. A. degree remained the same (7) as in the previous year, but Colleges teaching up to the F. A. Standard rose from 18 to 19. Candidates reading for the degree increased from 296 to 399, and the number reading for the F. A. course from 1,225 to 1,295. For the M. L. degree no candidates appeared. Forty-eight candidates were examined for the degree of Bachelor of Laws against 44 in the previous year, and 12 passed against 7. In the Faculty of Medicine 2 candidates appeared and passed for the first M. B. and C. M. Examination, and 9 for the Preliminary Scientific Examination against none for the first examination, and 5 for the second in the previous year. Thirteen candidates came up for the first L. M. S. Examination, of whom 8 passed against 6 and 3 in 1880-81. For the Second L. M. S. Examination the number fell from 8 to 3 of whom 2 passed. In the Faculty of Civil Engineering, 1 candidate appeared and passed for the B. C. E. degree against 2 examined and 1 passed in the previous year. The number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination rose from 3,519 to 3,725, while, on the other hand, the passes fell from 1,371 to 1,131.

3. The number of English High Schools for boys increased from 76 to 85, and the attendance from 4,311 to 4,973. For the Comparative Examination of the fifth class 35 schools sent up pupils against 25 in 1880-81. The number examined rose

from 426 to 909, and the number passed from 278 to 417. For the Middle School Examination 4,693 boys and 221 girls were examined from Government and Private Schools against 4,571 boys and 158 girls in the previous year. Of these 1,905 boys and 96 girls passed as against 2,298 boys and 63 girls in 1880-81. For the Comparative Examination of the Lower-fourth Class 86 schools sent up 1,883 pupils passing 1,065 against 1,182 pupils presented and 789 passed by 55 schools in 1880-81. A Comparative Examination of the third classes was introduced in the Fourth Division during the year. The number of English Middle Schools rose from 370 with an attendance of 15,466 to 539 with an attendance of 19,223, and the Vernacular Middle Schools from 34 with 179 to 116 with 511 pupils. English High Schools for girls increased in number from 8 to 13, and the attendance from 38 to 54. For the Higher Examination for women 19 candidates appeared and 6 passed against 24, of whom 9 passed in 1880-81. There were 45 English and 28 Vernacular Middle Schools for girls, with 516 and 197 pupils respectively, against 25 English and 7 Vernacular Middle Schools, with 316 and 58 pupils in the previous year. For the Middle School Examination 105 candidates came up against 72 and 56 passed against 29; and for the Special Upper Primary Examination 110 candidates appeared against 45 and 30 passed against 19.

4. The number of pupils in Primary Schools rose from 304,409 to 364,754, of whom 23,244 were in the Upper Division, against 20,589. The number of pupils sent up for examination for results grants under the first four standards rose from 98,334 to 133,210, and the total expenditure on results grants from Rs. 2,59,366 to Rs. 3,51,559. The attendance in Local Fund Schools for boys rose from 27,759 boys and 1,624 girls to 30,442 boys and 1,759 girls, while that in boys' schools on the combined system aided from Local Funds rose from 20,757 boys and 1,049 girls to 21,104 boys and 1,292 girls. The pupils in Municipal Schools for boys numbered 4,748 boys and 72 girls, and in Municipal Boys' Schools on the combined system 2,349 boys and 107 girls against a combined total of 4,802 boys and 85 girls in 1880-81. The attendance in Government Girls' Schools increased from 564 to 775, in Local Fund Girls' Schools from 446 to 661, and in Municipal Girls' Schools from 483 to 604. There were 2,405 pupils against 2,349 in English Salary Grant Girls' Schools, and in the one unaided school which furnished returns, while in Vernacular Salary Grant and Unaided Schools for girls the combined attendance rose from 3,137 to 3,833. The alteration in the figures of last year is due to changes of classification. There were 1,772 pupils including 97 girls in Primary Boys' Schools mainly intended for European and Eurasian children. Of these, 1,212 were Europeans and Eurasians, 392 Native Christians, and 168 others. Similarly in Primary Girls' Schools, mainly intended for the same classes, there were, including 419 boys, 2,757 pupils distributed as follows—2,517 Europeans and Eurasians, 204 Native Christians, and 36 others. Out of 10,140 boys and 729 girls who appeared for the Upper Primary Examination and 22,166 boys and 1,713 girls who appeared for the Lower Primary Examination 6,674 boys and 498 girls and 15,334 boys and 1,273 girls respectively passed.

5. There was a rise of Rs. 5,088 in the fee income of Government institutions, the net result of an increase in Government Colleges, High and Middle Schools, and schools for special training, and a falling off in Primary Schools due on the one hand to the increasing number of Colleges, &c., and on the other to the transfer of the lower classes to other agency as the schools rise in status. The fees in *quasi* Government Schools rose from Rs. 40,804 to Rs. 47,349, and in private institutions from Rs. 6,40,022 to Rs. 7,50,580. The total fee income was Rs. 9,45,505 against Rs. 8,23,314.

6. The expenditure from Provincial Funds on grants-in-aid to private schools rose from Rs. 2,32,950 to Rs. 2,51,204. Several minor alterations which experience had shown to be necessary were effected in the Grant-in-aid Code during the year.

7. The number of pupils under training in Normal Schools for masters rose from 694 to 799 owing chiefly to the opening of Local Fund Normal Schools at Palkonda, Guntur, and Tanjore. The number of Normal Schools was thus raised from 26 to 29. Of the 29 students in the Madras Normal School 8 were graduates, 3 First Arts men, and 18 Matriculates. For the Fourth-grade Middle School Examination 17 candidates came up, of whom 12 passed, against 21 who appeared and

passed in the previous year; and for the Fifth-grade Special Upper Primary Examination 536 appeared, of whom 326 passed against 413 and 289. The number of pupils in Female Normal Schools rose from 119 to 157 owing chiefly to the establishment of a new S. P. G. Normal School in Trichinopoly. For the Higher Examination for women 2 candidates appeared, of whom 1 passed; for the Middle School Examination, 20 appeared and 9 passed, and for the Special Upper Primary Examination 39 came up, of whom 25 passed.

8. The number of institutions and scholars connected with the Department rose from 12,878 and 327,808 to 15,453 and 393,683, respectively. This increase is principally due to the marked development of elementary education in the Vernaculars. With the exception of the Vizagapatam District there was an advance in every district in the number of pupils attending school. The apparent decrease of 106 pupils in the Vizagapatam District is stated to be due to inaccuracy in the returns. The proportion of population to 1 pupil ranged from 16 in Madras to 167 in Vizagapatam against 17 in Madras to 172 in Salem in the previous year. The number of pupils in Municipalities rose from 84,642 to 93,678, and in Local Fund Circles from 243,166 to 300,005. According to the Census of 1881, the number of persons "under instruction or instructed" was 2,268,996 out of a population of 30,868,504. In 1871 the number returned as "able to read and write" was 1,530,150 out of a population of 31,308,872.

9. The total expenditure on education in 1881-82 was Rs. 34,67,509 against Rs. 31,07,712 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 9,81,793 came from Provincial Funds, Rs. 28,856 from the Educational Building Fund, Rs. 5,45,461 from Local Funds, Rs. 79,111 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 18,32,388 from Endowments, Fees, Subscriptions and other sources. The expenditure was distributed in the following proportions:—

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P.W.C. No. 3675

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

S.L.C.

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G.O., 16th April 1883, No. 217.

No 1319 Wdy 7th May 1883

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