Rect 5091

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No. 1399. W. & 15 June/85 S.C.

Recorded.

CS
26.6.85

Issued

Recd. 9/6/85. Encl.

No. 1399. W. & 15 June/85

G.O., 27th May 1885, No. 364.

Revised Proceedings
26-6-85-

MAY.

Cancelled Original sent
up-BP 26-6-85-

Send the old Press
Copies - Print destroy
them. Pubwp

Public Instruction Report.

Reviewing the annual report on Public Instruction for 1883-84.

destroyed-

15.6.85 1810

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th March 1885, No. 1999, forwarding copies of the report on Public Instruction for 1883-84.

ORDER—dated 27th May 1885, No. 364, Educational.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the report on Public Instruction for 1883-84. The report, though dated the 20th February 1885, did not reach the Government until the 27th March 1885, or almost twelve months after the close of the year to which it relates. The labor involved in the preparation of the necessary information is doubtless heavy ; but it is of such importance that the Government should be able to review the educational work of the year as soon after its close as possible, that His Excellency hopes that every possible effort may be made to submit the report before the 10th of October (the prescribed date) in future years.

2. The number of schools and other educational institutions connected with the department on the 31st March 1884 was 16,139 compared with 17,494 in the previous year. Under the forms now in use, however, each institution is treated as a single school, without reference to the number of departments it may contain ; this has not been the case hitherto, the separate departments of the same institution having been treated as separate schools. Treating the returns of 1882-83 in a manner similar to that in which the returns for the year under report are treated, the number of schools open on the 31st March 1884 shows a diminution of 451, compared with those open on the 31st March 1883. The number of Art Colleges increased by 1, the number of High schools by 19, the number of English-teaching Middle schools by 3, but the number of Primary schools for boys decreased by 460. Girls' schools show a satisfactory increase, for, though the primary schools for girls were 18 less in 1883-84 than in 1882-83, the upper and lower secondary schools showed an increase of 26 schools in all. The numbers of normal schools increased by 10, and professional and technical schools by 3. The total number of scholars in all schools rose from 446,324 to 447,786. The Director notices the operation of the revised grant-in-aid rules, under which a higher standard is required as a condition for aid than was previously the case. With reference to this it is observed that one great object in view in future should be the provision of trained teachers for primary and secondary schools. It is no doubt too often the case now that funds are wasted upon small schools under untrained indigenous schoolmasters, the result of whose labor must be almost unappreciable.

3. Four districts—Ganjam, Godávari, Salem and Tinnevelly—show a large fall both in the number of schools and pupils. It is noted that the ranges of the deputy inspectors in Ganjam and Tinnevelly are very heavy ; but that funds have been provided for additional appointments in those districts, there is ground for hope therefore that the results of the current year will be more favorable. The marked increase both in the number of schools and scholars in South Canara is very satisfactory, and is, no doubt, due chiefly to the intelligent interest taken in education by the local board and also to the improvement in the inspecting agency, the district having been formed into a separate division, supervised by the educational officer in charge of Coorg.

4. The proportion of population to pupils ranged from 15 to 1 in Madras, to 124 to 1 in Vizagapatam, seven districts showed better results in this respect than in the previous year, five retained their position, while ten districts lost slightly. The general result shows that the proportion of male population to one male pupil was 38, and that of female population to one female pupil was 328.

5. With reference to female education the number of girls at school is still only 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age, but the year shows a great advance in numbers compared with the previous year, the numbers having risen from 43,671 to 47,550 or 9 per cent. It may be noted that in the year 1870-71 the number of girls under instruction was only 10,185.

The advance in the standard of female education is shown by the improvement that has taken place in the attendance in female high schools, and in the results attained at public examinations. Ninety-four pupils were reading in the high departments of the high schools at the close of the year compared with 76 in 1882-83. The report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools is encouraging; the teaching appears to be generally improving in almost all subjects. The number of middle schools for girls rose from 88 in 1882-83 to 114 in the year under report, and the attendance in the middle department of such schools from 623 to 873.

The Government primary schools numbered 15 compared with 19 at the close of 1882-83. The attendance, however, rose from 623 in March 1883 to 866 in March 1884. The number of Municipal and Local Fund girls' schools rose from 37 to 46, and the pupils from 1,610 to 1,758. The main increase in the number of girls under instruction has been of girls in boys' schools. The remarks of Mr. Monro upon this subject, so far as he expresses himself as unable to hope for any great progress in female education in the absence of a sufficient number of girls' schools, are more desponding than is justified by the results up to date. The objections to mixed schools are no doubt considerable, but the fact that so large a proportion of girls now undergoing instruction frequent mixed schools, viz., 19,492 girls out of a total of 47,550, shows that there is not such an aversion to this class of school among the native population as Mr. Monro seems to think. The Government agree with the Director in thinking that whenever the progress of education renders it practicable, separate schools for girls should be established.

Omitting the statistics regarding European and Eurasian female education, the returns show that of Native Christians 10,892 or 21·3 per cent. of the school-age population, of Muhammadans 1,939 or 1·3 per cent., of Brahmans 6·207 or 7·4 per cent., of Sudras 23·118 or 1·7 per cent., of other Hindus 2,215 or 0·3 per cent. are under instruction. It is satisfactory to note that female education among the Muhammadans shows marked progression; five years ago only 381 Muhammadan girls were shown as under education compared with 1,963, the number returned for the year under review.

6. The following remarks may be made upon the educational condition of each section of the population. As regards Europeans and Eurasians there was a slight advance in the number of pupils under instruction. It may be noted that the Government have recently approved of certain changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code, in view to afford substantial aid to schools for European and Eurasian children. The percentage of Native Christians under instruction to the population of school-going age fell from 58 to 52 under boys, but increased from 19 to 21 under girls. In the examination for B.A. degree and in First in Arts examination the population of Native Christians to the total number of passes has fallen, but in the Matriculation examination they head the list in the order of merit.

The Government observe the satisfactory educational progress among Muhammadans, the numbers now under instruction being 31,419 compared with 16,516, the figure of five years ago. Though the results of the University Examination were not favorable, the Muhammadans took the second place in the order of merit in the Matriculation examination.

The Director reports that seven new schools were at work in Madras at the close of the year under report, under trained pupils of the Muhammadan Normal school, he also quotes from a report of Mr. Monro showing that the number of Mapilla schools

in Malabar increased by 35 per cent. and the pupils by 52 per cent., while the number of Mapilla girls under instruction—1,014—nearly doubled during the year.

The returns furnished show for the first time the statistics relating to the education of Brahmans separately, the result being that 75 per cent. of boys and 7·4 per cent. of Brahman girls were at school at the close of the year. The returns in regard to the other classes of Hindus show comparative backwardness. With reference to Vaisyars and Sudras no doubt this is to be explained by the large proportion of them who are engaged in agriculture. It is observed that the Director has under his consideration special measures for extending education among Paraiyas. Progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

The distinction of pupils according to the occupation of their parents shows that educational advantages are much neglected by the artisan classes, not one artisan boy in twelve receiving instruction. Mr. Garthwaite thinks the absence of this class from school is mainly due to the faulty system of teaching English and accounts followed in so many schools. His remarks quoted in a later portion of the report with regard to secondary education are in the same direction, and the Government are inclined to agree with him in thinking that one great object in the future should be the better organization of instruction. The Director and his staff seem to fully appreciate this.

The following table showing the numbers of pupils in all schools studying the various vernaculars, compared with the number of persons whose mother-tongue is one of these languages, is interesting:—

	Persons in thousands.	Pupils in thousands.	Per-centage.
Tamil	12,091	216	1·8
Telugu	11,745	141	1·2
Malayalam	2,366	41	1·7
Canarese	1,296	11	·7
Hindustani	694	5	·7
Urya	1,020	14	1·3

It must be remembered that not one-sixth of the Muhammadan pupils in our schools read Hindustani.

The following table gives the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles in the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Municipalities	1,812	102,166	1,785	105,801
Local Funds	14,778	344,158	14,351	341,985

School Fees.—There was an increase in the income derived from school fees of over 10 per cent. over the income of the previous year. This increase extended to all classes of institutions.

The following table compares the attendance and school fees of ten years ago with those of the year under report, it shows at a glance the stride which education has made in the past decade:—

—	Government schools: Attendance.	Fees.	Local Fund and Municipal schools.		Public schools under private management and private schools.		Total.	
			Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1874-75	10,675	1,13,378	19,292	22,072	225,770	5,37,150	255,737	6,72,600
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,763	447,786	11,57,629

The Director reports that he has reason to believe that the fee revenue of the current year will approximate 13 lakhs. The recent enhancement of fees, which was sanctioned from 1st January 1884, will result, it may be hoped, on the one hand in an

increase of educational facilities, and on the other in rise in the pay and so in the social position of teachers. With regard to the latter consequence, the Government agree with Mr. Monro in thinking that the general raising of the status of the teacher will do almost as much as improved normal training to improve the quality of the teaching.

The percentage of fees to total expenditure for the year under report compared with that of the two former years is shown in the following table. A satisfactory rise occurred in the case of many colleges. Percentage of fees,

College.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Kumbakónam	33·85	46·00	47·4
Rajahmundry	23·79	22·34	26·3
Presidency College	17·82	22·11	24·6

Aided.

Trichinopoly	75·18	70·72	63·6
Tanjore	71·14	73·76	61·1
Madras Christian College	44·98	44·80	48·7
Doveton	26·97	35·24	23·8
Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College..	15·96	19·31	23·0

In all the Government High Schools, Kurnool excepted, more than 50 per cent. of the charges is met from fees. For almost all the schools, both Government and aided, an increase occurred over the percentage of the previous year.

The Government notice that the amount expended in grants-in-aid to private institutions increased from Rs. 6,71,499 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,75,279 in the year under report.

Various improvements were made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year.

The work done by the controlling officers of the department was generally good. The Government concur with the Director in hoping that in some of the larger and richer districts the local boards will see their way to appoint District Superintendents of Education, and thus relieve the deputy inspectors of their present administrative work, confining them to the inspection and examination of schools for grants on behalf of Government. Continued efforts should be made to improve the class of inspecting schoolmasters.

The results of the University Examinations were on the whole satisfactory. The number of graduates who obtain to the degree of Master of Arts is still lamentably few; it is much to be regretted that so few of those who take their Bachelor's degree in Arts appear to pursue their studies further, and that such a large proportion of the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts failed in English. On the other hand, the increasing number of candidates who take up physical science, forms a satisfactory feature in the report. The number of candidates in this subject has risen from 18 in 1879-80 to 110 in the year under report. The percentage of passes for the degree of Bachelor of Arts fell from 54·3 to 47·6. The number of candidates for the First in Arts Examination increased from 783 in 1882-83 to 1,110 in the year under report. Figures are adduced to show that a larger proportion of the First in Arts candidates continued their studies for B.A. course than was the case in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

The report of the working of the different first-grade colleges shows that the Presidency College, Madras, maintained its reputation. It is noteworthy that only one-fourth of the pupils were Natives of the Madras and Chingleput districts, the remaining pupils coming to the college from up-country. The preference exhibited for the Metropolitan colleges generally is satisfactory as it is in these that the best general culture and the highest education can be imparted. The system of charging and collecting fees by the term which was introduced at the beginning of the year has worked with success.

The strength of Kumbakónam College fell in consequence of the greater resort of the pupils to the Presidency town. The results of the year gauged by success in

the public examinations were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. In the Rajahmundry College there was also a falling off in attendance. The college was not successful in the Matriculation Examination, but the success of the candidates in the B.A. Examination was very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that before long an effective scheme for agricultural education in this college will be introduced. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be given at an early date to this subject. The Madras Christian College worked with admirable results during the year. It is noted that the income from fees meets about 36 per cent. of the expenditure in the College department and as much as 76 per cent. of the expenditure in the School department. The number of pupils increased from 1,333 to 1,405, and the Director reports that the tutorial staff has been considerably strengthened by the establishment of four additional tutorships.

With regard to secondary education, there was an increase of about 14 per cent. in the number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination, while the number of passes rose by 6 per cent. only. The departmental schools did not do so well as in the previous year. There was, however, an improvement in the numbers of those who passed in English, which is satisfactory. There was an increase of 16 upper secondary [High] schools during the year. The strength, however, of upper secondary classes in these schools actually fell slightly, for various reasons, noted by the Director.

The number of English Middle schools fell from 505 to 494 and Vernacular schools from 136 to 99, but the attendance in these schools has in the English risen from 10,844 to 10,900 and in Vernacular fallen from 619 to 426. The number of Government schools has fallen, owing to the transfer of a number of schools to the charge of Municipal Councils.

The Board schools rose from 85 to 136.

The primary departments of colleges and of secondary schools for boys and girls as well as the primary schools proper were reckoned as primary schools in previous returns. In the returns now submitted, primary schools proper alone are counted primary schools. This change in the mode of return explains the apparent slight decrease in the number of primary schools and pupils attending them. The number of Local Fund primary schools has fallen from 1,042 to 973, and the attendance from 37,770 to 30,825. This reduction seems to have been due in a great measure to a more careful examination into the educational needs of the different districts, schools being withdrawn in places where good results schools already existed. The attendance in municipal schools rose from 4,453 to 4,662. The total number of aided and unaided elementary result schools was 8,279 and 4,837 compared with 9,830 and 5,993 in the previous year. It must be remembered that the primary departments of secondary schools are not now counted as separate institutions.

The popularity of night schools seems to be largely increasing in some districts. In Malabar there are as many as 55 of these institutions with 1,750 pupils. The students are reported to be most regular in their attendance.

There was, during the year, an increase of three Medical schools and six Normal schools for masters, and four Normal schools for mistresses. The three Provincial Medical schools at Nellore, Tanjore and Dindigul were brought under the department. The results of the Dindigul Medical schools appear to have been very satisfactory, nine students having obtained hospital assistant certificates.

The Normal schools are doing good work. Every effort should be made to get the schoolmasters of indigenous schools under training in the place of youths having no connection with any indigenous school. The conservative feeling of parents leads them to prefer the old school to the new, and the result is too often that the trained new comer finding teaching unprofitable seeks other employment and the trouble and money spent on his training is thus wasted. Good normal instruction to indigenous pial schoolmasters is a crying want in all districts.

The total expenditure upon education during the year was Rs. 39,54,205 compared with Rs. 37,50,799 in 1882-83. Rs. 10,75,823 were provided from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,31,076 from Local funds, and Rs. 1,24,042 from Municipal funds; Rs. 21,23,264 were provided from fees and other sources of revenue. The amount of

fees rose from Rs. 6,28,403 to Rs. 12,34,529. The expenditure was distributed in the following manner:—

	RS.
Upon University education including Arts Colleges and Colleges for professional training	3,87,019
Upon secondary education	13,39,188
Upon primary education	13,23,558
Upon special education	2,91,892
Upon the University, Direction, Inspection, Scholarship and Miscellaneous	6,12,548

It must be remembered that the outlay on primary departments of High and Middle schools is included in the total outlay upon secondary education.

The total expenditure by Local Boards was distributed thus:—

Upon secondary education	8·5 per cent.
„ primary „	64·4 „
„ inspection	12·7 „
Miscellaneous	14·4 „

That from Municipal funds thus:—

Secondary education	31·7 per cent.
Primary education	58·6 „
Inspection	4·8 „
Miscellaneous	4·9 „

The Education Commission completed their inquiry and submitted their report during the year. The Government have since acted upon various recommendations in that report, and hope that all the recommendations made by the Commission and since approved by them will receive the careful attention of the Director of Public Instruction in working out the educational policy of the future.

The general features and results of the administration of 1883-84 were satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Financial (Local Fund) department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Military department.
„ Public Works department.
„ Accountant-General.

NOTE.—To be substituted for order of same No. and date.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Revised copies

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 27th May 1885, No. 364.

B. 80 1399 W 15-6-85

MAY.

Public Instruction Report.

Reviewing the annual report on Public Instruction for 1883-84.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency in 1882-83.

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, Godávari, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, 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)

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.

5. The revenue from fees (Rs. 10,43,612) exhibits an advance of nearly a lakh of rupees on that of 1881-82 (Rs. 9,45,505). The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 76-3-5 in a Government college against Rs. 10-9-8 in an aided college. One out of three Government first-grade colleges met one-fourth of its charges from fees, while four out of five aided colleges did the same. Comparing Government and aided second-grade colleges, three out of seven Government, and four out of eleven aided, colleges are half-supporting. The suggestion made by the Director in paragraph 19 of his report should be made the subject of a separate communication.

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 539 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.

12. The increase in aided and unaided elementary results schools (1,957) and scholars (48,692) is satisfactory. The average grant for a school rose from Rs. 43-8-6 in 1882 to Rs. 49-8-5. The average attendance being slightly less than in the previous year, the inference is drawn by the Director that the schools increased in efficiency.

13. The Government have perused with interest that portion of the report which relates to schools for special and technical training to which they attach the greatest importance. The changes now in contemplation will, it is hoped, have a salutary effect on the position and prospects of the Engineering school. The more scientific instruction now imparted to the students of the Madras Normal school has not escaped the notice of Government, nor has the increase of 25 per cent. in the strength of the Normal schools for schoolmistresses.

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

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
General instruction, superior	7·60
Do. secondary	21·64
Do. primary	49·19
Do. miscellaneous	4·61
Special instruction, superior	1·10
Do. secondary.	4·07
Normal schools	1·34
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.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Presidents of Municipal Commissions.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Military department.
" Public Works department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. 1/9/84 Encl.

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

AUGUST.

Administration Reports.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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The Governor in Council proceeds to review the report on Public Instruction for 1883-84. The report, though dated the 20th February 1885, did not reach the Government until the 27th March 1885, or almost twelve months after the close of the year to which it relates. The labour involved in the preparation of the necessary information is doubtless heavy; but it is of such importance that the Government should be able to review the educational work of the year as soon after its close as possible, that His Excellency hopes that every possible effort may be made to submit the report before the 10th of October (the prescribed date) in future years.

2. The number of schools and other educational institutions connected with the department on the 31st March 1884 was 16,139 compared with 17,494 in the previous year. Under the forms now in use, however, each institution is treated as a single school, without reference to the number of departments it may contain; this has not been the case hitherto, the separate departments of the same institution having been treated as separate schools. Treating the returns of 1882-83 in a manner similar to that in which the returns for the year under report are treated, the number of schools open on the 31st March 1884 shows a diminution of 451, compared with those open on the 31st March 1883. The number of Art Colleges increased by 1, the number of High schools by 19, the number of English-teaching Middle schools by 3, but the number of Primary schools for boys decreased by 460. Girls' schools show a satisfactory increase, for, though the primary schools for girls were 18 less in 1883-84 than in 1882-83, the upper and lower secondary schools showed an increase of 26 schools in all. The numbers of normal schools increased by 10, and professional and technical schools by 3. The total number of scholars in all schools rose from 446,324 to 447,786. The Director notices the operation of the revised grant-in-aid rules, under which a higher standard is required as a condition for aid than was previously the case. With reference to this it is observed that one great object in view in future should be the provision of trained teachers for primary and secondary schools. It is no doubt too often the case now that funds are wasted upon small schools under untrained indigenous schoolmasters, the result of whose labour must be almost unappreciable.

3. Four districts—Ganjam, Godávari, Salem and Tinnevelly—show a large fall both in the number of schools and pupils. It is noted that the ranges of the deputy inspectors in Ganjam and Tinnevelly are very heavy; but that funds have been provided for additional appointments in those districts, there is ground for hope therefore that the results of the current year will be more favorable. The marked increase both in the number of schools and scholars in South Canara is very satisfactory, and is, no doubt, due chiefly to the intelligent interest taken in education by the local board and also to the improvement in the inspecting agency, the district having been formed into a separate division, supervised by the educational officer in charge of Coorg.

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4. The proportion of population to pupils ranged from 15 to 1 in Madras, to 124 to 1 in Vizagapatam, seven districts showed better results in this respect than in the previous year, five retained their position, while ten districts lost slightly. The general result shows that the proportion of male population to one male pupil was 38, and that of female population to one female pupil was 328.

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5. With reference to female education the number of girls at school is still only 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age, but the year shows a great advance in numbers compared with the previous year, the numbers having risen from 43,671 to 47,550 or 9 per cent. It may be noted that in the year 1870-71 the number of girls under instruction was only 10,185.

The advance in the standard of female education is shown by the improvement that has taken place in the attendance in female high schools, and in the results attained at public examinations. Ninety-four pupils were reading in the high departments of the high schools at the close of the year compared with 76 in 1882-83. The report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools is encouraging; the teaching appears to be generally improving in almost all subjects. The number of middle schools for girls rose from 88 in 1882-83 to 114 in the year under report, and the attendance in the middle department of such schools from 623 to 873.

Vide page 89.

The Government primary schools numbered 15 compared with 19 at the close of 1882-83. The attendance, however, rose from 623 in March 1883 to 866 in March 1884. The number of Municipal and Local Fund girls' schools rose from 37 to 46, and the pupils from 1,610 to 1,758. The main increase in the number of girls under instruction has been of girls in boys' schools. The remarks of Mr. Monro upon this subject, so far as he expresses himself as unable to hope for any great progress in female education in the absence of a sufficient number of girls' schools, are more desponding than is justified by the results up to date. The objections to mixed schools are no doubt considerable, but the fact that so large a proportion of girls now undergoing instruction frequent mixed schools, viz., 19,492 girls out of a total of 47,550, shows that there is not such an aversion to this class of school among the native population as Mr. Monro seems to think. The Government agree with the Director in thinking that whenever the progress of education renders it practicable, separate schools for girls should be established.

Page 114.

Omitting the statistics regarding European and Eurasian female education, the returns show that of Native Christians 10,892 or 21·3 per cent. of the school-age population, of Muhammadans 1,939 or 1·3 per cent., of Brahmans 6·207 or 7·4 per cent., of Sudras 23·118 or 1·7 per cent., of other Hindus 2,215 or 0·3 per cent. are under instruction. It is satisfactory to note that female education among the Muhammadans shows marked progression; five years ago only 381 Muhammadan girls were shown as under education compared with 1,963, the number returned for the year under review.

6. The following remarks may be made upon the educational condition of each section of the population. As regards Europeans and Eurasians there was a slight advance in the number of pupils under instruction. It may be noted that the Government have recently approved of certain changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code, in view to afford substantial aid to schools for European and Eurasian children. The percentage of Native Christians under instruction to the population of school-going age fell from 58 to 52 under boys, but increased from 19 to 21 under girls. In the examination for B.A. degree and in First in Arts examination the population of Native Christians to the total number of passes has fallen, but in the Matriculation examination they head the list in the order of merit.

Page 9.

The Government observe the satisfactory educational progress among Muhammadans, the numbers now under instruction being 31,419 compared with 16,516, the figure of five years ago. Though the results of the University Examination were not favorable, the Muhammadans took the second place in the order of merit in the Matriculation examination.

The Director reports that seven new schools were at work in Madras at the close of the year under report, under trained pupils of the Muhammadan Normal school, he also quotes from a report of Mr. Monro showing that the number of Mapilla schools in Malabar increased by 35 per cent. and the pupils by 52 per cent., while the number of Mapilla girls under instruction—1,014—nearly doubled during the year.

Page 109.

The returns furnished show for the first time the statistics relating to the education of Brahmans separately, the result being that 75 per cent. of boys and 7·4 per cent. of Brahman girls were at school at the close of the year. The returns in regard to the other classes of Hindus show comparative backwardness. With reference to Vaisyars and Sudras no doubt this is to be explained by the large proportion of them who are engaged in agriculture. It is observed that the Director has under his consideration special measures for extending education among Paraiyas. Progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

Page 9.

The distinction of pupils according to the occupation of their parents shows that educational advantages are much neglected by the artisan classes, not one artisan boy in twelve receiving instruction. Mr. Garthwaite thinks the absence of this class from school is mainly due to the faulty system of teaching English and accounts followed in so many schools. His remarks quoted in a later portion of the report with regard to secondary education are in the same direction, and the Government are inclined to agree with him in thinking that one great object in the future should be the better organization of instruction. The Director and his staff seem to fully appreciate this.

Page 94.

The following table showing the numbers of pupils in all schools studying the various vernaculars, compared with the number of persons whose mother-tongue is one of these languages, is interesting:—

	Persons in thousands.	Pupils in thousands.	Per-centage.
Tamil	12,091	216	1·8
Telugu	11,745	141	1·2
Malayalam	2,366	41	1·7
Canarese	1,296	11	·7
Hindustani	694	5	·7
Urya	1,020	14	1·3

It must be remembered that not one-sixth of the Muhammadan pupils in our schools read Hindustani.

The following table gives the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles in the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Municipalities	1,812	102,166	1,785	105,801
Local Funds	14,778	344,158	14,351	341,985

School Fees.—There was an increase in the income derived from school fees of over 10 per cent. over the income of the previous year. This increase extended to all classes of institutions.

The following table compares the attendance and school fees of ten years ago with those of the year under report, it shows at a glance the stride which education has made in the past decade:—

—	Government schools: Attendance.	Fees.	Local Fund and Municipal schools.		Public schools under private management and private schools.		Total.	
			Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75	10,675	1,13,378	19,292	22,072	225,770	5,37,150	255,737	6,72,600
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,763	447,786	11,57,629

The Director reports that he has reason to believe that the fee revenue of the current year will approximate 13 lakhs. The recent enhancement of fees, which was sanctioned from 1st January 1884, will result, it may be hoped, on the one hand in an increase of educational facilities, and on the other in rise in the pay and so in the social position of teachers. With regard to the latter consequence, the Government agree with Mr. Monro in thinking that the general raising of the status of the teacher will do almost as much as improved normal training to improve the quality of the teaching.

Page 14.

The percentage of fees to total expenditure for the year under report compared with that of the two former years is shown in the following table. A satisfactory rise occurred in the case of many colleges. Percentage of fees,

College.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Kumbakónam	33·85	46·00	47·4
Rajahmundry	23·79	22·34	26·3
Presidency College	17·82	22·11	24·6
Aided.			
Trichinopoly	75·18	70·72	63·6
Tanjore	71·14	73·76	61·1
Madras Christian College	44·98	44·80	48·7
Doveton	26 97	35·24	23·8
Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College	15·96	19·31	23·0

In all the Government High Schools, Kurnool excepted, more than 50 per cent. of the charges is met from fees. For almost all the schools, both Government and aided, an increase occurred over the percentage of the previous year.

The Government notice that the amount expended in grants-in-aid to private institutions increased from Rs. 6,71,499 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,75,279 in the year under report.

Various improvements were made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year.

The work done by the controlling officers of the department was generally good. The Government concur with the Director in hoping that in some of the larger and richer districts the local boards will see their way to appoint District Superintendents of Education, and thus relieve the deputy inspectors of their present administrative work, confining them to the inspection and examination of schools for grants on behalf of Government. Continued efforts should be made to improve the class of inspecting schoolmasters.

The results of the University Examinations were on the whole satisfactory. The number of graduates who obtain to the degree of Master of Arts is still lamentably few; it is much to be regretted that so few of those who take their Bachelor's degree in Arts appear to pursue their studies further, and that such a large proportion of the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts failed in English. On the other hand, the increasing number of candidates who take up physical science, forms a satisfactory feature in the report. The number of candidates in this subject has risen from 18 in 1879-80 to 110 in the year under report. The percentage of passes for the degree of Bachelor of Arts fell from 54·3 to 47·6. The number of candidates for the First in Arts Examination increased from 783 in 1882-83 to 1,110 in the year under report. Figures are adduced to show that a larger proportion of the First in Arts candidates continued their studies for B.A. course than was the case in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

The report of the working of the different first-grade colleges shows that the Presidency College, Madras, maintained its reputation. It is noteworthy that only one-fourth of the pupils were Natives of the Madras and Chingleput districts, the remaining pupils coming to the college from up-country. The preference exhibited for the Metropolitan colleges generally is satisfactory as it is in these that the best general culture and the highest education can be imparted. The system of charging and collecting fees by the term which was introduced at the beginning of the year has worked with success.

The strength of Kumbakónam College fell in consequence of the greater resort of the pupils to the Presidency town. The results of the year gauged by success in the public examinations were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. In the Rajahmundry College there was also a falling off in attendance. The college was not successful in the Matriculation Examination, but the success of the candidates in the B.A. Examination was very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that before long an effective scheme for agricultural education in this college will be introduced. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be given at an early date to this subject. The Madras Christian College worked with admirable results during the year. It is noted that the income from fees meets about 36 per cent. of the expenditure in the College department and as much as 76 per cent. of the expenditure in the School department. The number of pupils increased from 1,333 to 1,405, and the Director reports that the tutorial staff has been considerably strengthened by the establishment of four additional tutorships.

With regard to secondary education, there was an increase of about 14 per cent. in the number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination, while the number of passes rose by 6 per cent. only. The departmental schools did not do so well as in the previous year. There was, however, an improvement in the numbers of those who passed in English, which is satisfactory. There was an increase of 16 upper secondary [High] schools during the year. The strength, however, of upper secondary classes in these schools actually fell slightly, for various reasons, noted by the Director.

The number of English Middle schools fell from 505 to 494 and Vernacular schools from 136 to 99, but the attendance in these schools has in the English risen from 10,844 to 10,900 and in Vernacular fallen from 619 to 426. The number of Government schools has fallen, owing to the transfer of a number of schools to the charge of Municipal Councils.

The Board schools rose from 85 to 136.

The primary departments of colleges and of secondary schools for boys and girls as well as the primary schools proper were reckoned as primary schools in previous returns. In the returns now submitted, primary schools proper alone are counted primary schools. This change in the mode of return explains the apparent slight decrease in the number of primary schools and pupils attending them. The number of Local Fund primary schools has fallen from 1,042 to 973, and the attendance from 37,770 to 30,825. This reduction seems to have been due in a great measure to a more careful examination into the educational needs of the different districts, schools being withdrawn in places where good results schools already existed. The attendance in municipal schools rose from 4,453 to 4,662. The total number of aided and unaided elementary result schools was 8,279 and 4,837 compared with 9,830 and 5,993 in the previous year. It must be remembered that the primary departments of secondary schools are not now counted as separate institutions.

The popularity of night schools seems to be largely increasing in some districts. In Malabar there are as many as 55 of these institutions with 1,750 pupils. The students are reported to be most regular in their attendance.

There was, during the year, an increase of three Medical schools and six Normal schools for masters, and four Normal schools for mistresses. The three Provincial Medical schools at Nellore, Tanjore and Dindigul were brought under the department. The results of the Dindigul Medical schools appear to have been very satisfactory, nine students having obtained hospital assistant certificates.

The Normal schools are doing good work. Every effort should be made to get the schoolmasters of indigenous schools under training in the place of youths having no connection with any indigenous school. The conservative feeling of parents leads them to prefer the old school to the new, and the result is too often that the trained new comer finding teaching unprofitable seeks other employment and the trouble and money spent on his training is thus wasted. Good normal instruction to indigenous pial schoolmasters is a crying want in all districts.

The total expenditure upon education during the year was Rs. 39,54,205 compared with Rs. 37,50,799 in 1882-83. Rs. 10,75,823 were provided from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,31,076 from Local funds, and Rs. 1,24,042 from Municipal funds;

Rs. 21,23,264 were provided from fees and other sources of revenue. The amount of fees rose from Rs. 6,28,403 to Rs. 12,34,529. The expenditure was distributed in the following manner:—

	RS.
Upon University education including Arts Colleges and Colleges for professional training	3,87,019
Upon secondary education	13,39,188
Upon primary education	13,23,558
Upon special education	2,91,892
Upon the University, Direction, Inspection, Scholarship and Miscellaneous	6,12,548

It must be remembered that the outlay on primary departments of High and Middle schools is included in the total outlay upon secondary education.

The total expenditure by Local Boards was distributed thus—

Upon secondary education	8·5 per cent.
„ primary „	64·4 „
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That from Municipal funds thus:—

Secondary education	31·7 per cent.
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The Education Commission completed their inquiry and submitted their report during the year. The Government have since acted upon various recommendations in that report, and hope that all the recommendations made by the Commission and since approved by them will receive the careful attention of the Director of Public Instruction in working out the educational policy of the future.

The general features and results of the administration of 1883-84 were satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Financial (Local Fund) department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
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Exd. J. Wright.

4. The proportion of population to pupils ranged from 15 to 1 in Madras, to 124 to 1 in Vizagapatam, seven districts showed better results in this respect than in the previous year, five retained their position, while ten districts lost slightly. The general result shows that the proportion of male population to one male pupil was 38, and that of female population to one female pupil was 328.

5. With reference to female education the number of girls at school is still only 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age, but the year shows a great advance in numbers compared with the previous year, the numbers having risen from 43,671 to 47,550 or 9 per cent. It may be noted that in the year 1870-71 the number of girls under instruction was only 10,185.

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(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Financial (Local Fund) department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Military department.
„ Public Works department.
„ Accountant-General.

NOTE.—To be substituted for order of same No. and date.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 27th May 1885, No. 364.

MAY.

Public Instruction Report.

Reviewing the annual report on Public Instruction for 1883-84.

D.Co.

Please initial order. This is a "substituted" G.O. The old copies will be destroyed.

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(2)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th March 1885, No. 1999, forwarding copies of the report on Public Instruction for 1883-84.

ORDER—dated 27th May 1885, No. 364, Educational.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the report on Public Instruction for 1883-84. The report, though dated the 20th February 1885, did not reach the Government until the 27th March 1885, or almost twelve months after the close of the year to which it relates. The labor involved in the preparation of the necessary information is doubtless heavy; but it is of such importance that the Government should be able to review the educational work of the year as soon after its close as possible, that His Excellency hopes that every possible effort may be made to submit the report before the 10th of October (the prescribed date) in future years.

2. The number of schools and other educational institutions connected with the department on the 31st March 1884 was 16,139 compared with 17,494 in the previous year. Under the forms now in use, however, each institution is treated as a single school, without reference to the number of departments it may contain; this has not been the case hitherto, the separate departments of the same institution having been treated as separate schools. Treating the returns of 1882-83 in a manner similar to that in which the returns for the year under report are treated, the number of schools open on the 31st March 1884 shows a diminution of 451, compared with those open on the 31st March 1883. The number of Art Colleges increased by 1, the number of High schools by 19, the number of English-teaching Middle schools by 3, but the number of Primary schools for boys decreased by 460. Girls' schools show a satisfactory increase, for, though the primary schools for girls were 18 less in 1883-84 than in 1882-83, the upper and lower secondary schools showed an increase of 26 schools in all. The numbers of normal schools increased by 10, and professional and technical schools by 3. The total number of scholars in all schools rose from 446,324 to 447,786. The Director notices the operation of the revised grant-in-aid rules, under which a higher standard is required as a condition for aid than was previously the case. With reference to this it is observed that one great object in view in future should be the provision of trained teachers for primary and secondary schools. It is no doubt too often the case now that funds are wasted upon small schools under untrained indigenous schoolmasters, the result of whose labor must be almost unappreciable.

3. Four districts—Ganjam, Godávari, Salem and Tinnevelly—show a large fall both in the number of schools and pupils. It is noted that the ranges of the deputy inspectors in Ganjam and Tinnevelly are very heavy; but that funds have been provided for additional appointments in those districts, there is ground for hope therefore that the results of the current year will be more favorable. The marked increase both in the number of schools and scholars in South Canara is very satisfactory, and is, no doubt, due chiefly to the intelligent interest taken in education by the local board and also to the improvement in the inspecting agency, the district having been formed into a separate division, supervised by the educational officer in charge of Coorg.

4. The proportion of population to pupils ranged from 15 to 1 in Madras, to 124 to 1 in Vizagapatam, seven districts showed better results in this respect than in the previous year, five retained their position, while ten districts lost slightly. The general result shows that the proportion of male population to one male pupil was 38, and that of female population to one female pupil was 328.

5. With reference to female education the number of girls at school is still only 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age, but the year shows a great advance in numbers compared with the previous year, the numbers having risen from 43,671 to 47,550 or 9 per cent. It may be noted that in the year 1870-71 the number of girls under instruction was only 10,185.

The advance in the standard of female education is shown by the improvement that has taken place in the attendance in female high schools, and in the results attained at public examinations. Ninety-four pupils were reading in the high departments of the high schools at the close of the year compared with 76 in 1882-83. The report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools is encouraging; the teaching appears to be generally improving in almost all subjects. The number of middle schools for girls rose from 88 in 1882-83 to 114 in the year under report, and the attendance in the middle department of such schools from 623 to 873.

The Government primary schools numbered 15 compared with 19 at the close of 1882-83. The attendance, however, rose from 623 in March 1883 to 866 in March 1884. The number of Municipal and Local Fund girls' schools rose from 37 to 46, and the pupils from 1,610 to 1,758. The main increase in the number of girls under instruction has been of girls in boys' schools. The remarks of Mr. Monro upon this subject, so far as he expresses himself as unable to hope for any great progress in female education in the absence of a sufficient number of girls' schools, are more desponding than is justified by the results up to date. The objections to mixed schools are no doubt considerable, but the fact that so large a proportion of girls now undergoing instruction frequent mixed schools, viz., 19,492 girls out of a total of 47,550, shows that there is not such an aversion to this class of school among the native population as Mr. Monro seems to think. The Government agree with the Director in thinking that whenever the progress of education renders it practicable, separate schools for girls should be established.

Omitting the statistics regarding European and Eurasian female education, the returns show that of Native Christians 10,892 or 21·3 per cent. of the school-age population, of Muhammadans 1,939 or 1·3 per cent., of Brahmans 6·207 or 7·4 per cent., of Sudras 23·118 or 1·7 per cent., of other Hindus 2,215 or 0·3 per cent. are under instruction. It is satisfactory to note that female education among the Muhammadans shows marked progression; five years ago only 381 Muhammadan girls were shown as under education compared with 1,963, the number returned for the year under review.

6. The following remarks may be made upon the educational condition of each section of the population. As regards Europeans and Eurasians there was a slight advance in the number of pupils under instruction. It may be noted that the Government have recently approved of certain changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code, in view to afford substantial aid to schools for European and Eurasian children. The percentage of Native Christians under instruction to the population of school-going age fell from 58 to 52 under boys, but increased from 19 to 21 under girls. In the examination for B.A. degree and in First in Arts examination the population of Native Christians to the total number of passes has fallen, but in the Matriculation examination they head the list in the order of merit.

The Government observe the satisfactory educational progress among Muhammadans, the numbers now under instruction being 31,419 compared with 16,516, the figure of five years ago. Though the results of the University Examination were not favorable, the Muhammadans took the second place in the order of merit in the Matriculation examination.

The Director reports that seven new schools were at work in Madras at the close of the year under report, under trained pupils of the Muhammadan Normal school, he also quotes from a report of Mr. Monro showing that the number of Mapilla schools

in Malabar increased by 35 per cent. and the pupils by 52 per cent., while the number of Mapilla girls under instruction—1,014—nearly doubled during the year.

The returns furnished show for the first time the statistics relating to the education of Brahmans separately, the result being that 75 per cent. of boys and 7·4 per cent. of Brahman girls were at school at the close of the year. The returns in regard to the other classes of Hindus show comparative backwardness. With reference to Vaisyars and Sudras no doubt this is to be explained by the large proportion of them who are engaged in agriculture. It is observed that the Director has under his consideration special measures for extending education among Paraiyas. Progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

The distinction of pupils according to the occupation of their parents shows that educational advantages are much neglected by the artisan classes, not one artisan boy in twelve receiving instruction. Mr. Garthwaite thinks the absence of this class from school is mainly due to the faulty system of teaching English and accounts followed in so many schools. His remarks quoted in a later portion of the report with regard to secondary education are in the same direction, and the Government are inclined to agree with him in thinking that one great object in the future should be the better organization of instruction. The Director and his staff seem to fully appreciate this.

The following table showing the numbers of pupils in all schools studying the various vernaculars, compared with the number of persons whose mother-tongue is one of these languages, is interesting:—

	Persons in thousands.	Pupils in thousands.	Per-centage.
Tamil	12,091	216	1·8
Telugu	11,745	141	1·2
Malayalam	2,366	41	1·7
Canarese	1,296	11	·7
Hindustani	694	5	·7
Urya	1,020	14	1·3

It must be remembered that not one-sixth of the Muhammadan pupils in our schools read Hindustani.

The following table gives the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles in the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Municipalities	1,812	102,166	1,785	105,801
Local Funds	14,778	344,158	14,351	341,985

School Fees.—There was an increase in the income derived from school fees of over 10 per cent. over the income of the previous year. This increase extended to all classes of institutions.

The following table compares the attendance and school fees of ten years ago with those of the year under report, it shows at a glance the stride which education has made in the past decade:—

—	Government schools: Attendance.	Fees.	Local Fund and Municipal schools.		Public schools under private management and private schools.		Total.	
			Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75	10,675	1,13,378	19,292	22,072	225,770	5,37,150	255,737	6,72,600
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,763	447,786	11,57,629

The Director reports that he has reason to believe that the fee revenue of the current year will approximate 13 lakhs. The recent enhancement of fees, which was sanctioned from 1st January 1884, will result, it may be hoped, on the one hand in an

increase of educational facilities, and on the other in rise in the pay and so in the social position of teachers. With regard to the latter consequence, the Government agree with Mr. Monro in thinking that the general raising of the status of the teacher will do almost as much as improved normal training to improve the quality of the teaching.

The percentage of fees to total expenditure for the year under report compared with that of the two former years is shown in the following table. A satisfactory rise occurred in the case of many colleges. Percentage of fees,

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
College.			
Kumbakónam	33·85	46·00	47·4
Rajahmundry	23·79	22·34	26·3
Presidency College	17·82	22·11	24·6
Aided.			
Trichinopoly	75·18	70·72	63·6
Tanjore	71·14	73·76	61·1
Madras Christian College	44·98	44·80	48·7
Doveton	26·97	35·24	23·8
Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College..	15·96	19·31	23·0

In all the Government High Schools, Kurnool excepted, more than 50 per cent. of the charges is met from fees. For almost all the schools, both Government and aided, an increase occurred over the percentage of the previous year.

The Government notice that the amount expended in grants-in-aid to private institutions increased from Rs. 6,71,499 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,75,279 in the year under report.

Various improvements were made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year.

The work done by the controlling officers of the department was generally good. The Government concur with the Director in hoping that in some of the larger and richer districts the local boards will see their way to appoint District Superintendents of Education, and thus relieve the deputy inspectors of their present administrative work, confining them to the inspection and examination of schools for grants on behalf of Government. Continued efforts should be made to improve the class of inspecting schoolmasters.

The results of the University Examinations were on the whole satisfactory. The number of graduates who obtain to the degree of Master of Arts is still lamentably few; it is much to be regretted that so few of those who take their Bachelor's degree in Arts appear to pursue their studies further, and that such a large proportion of the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts failed in English. On the other hand, the increasing number of candidates who take up physical science, forms a satisfactory feature in the report. The number of candidates in this subject has risen from 18 in 1879-80 to 110 in the year under report. The percentage of passes for the degree of Bachelor of Arts fell from 54·3 to 47·6. The number of candidates for the First in Arts Examination increased from 783 in 1882-83 to 1,110 in the year under report. Figures are adduced to show that a larger proportion of the First in Arts candidates continued their studies for B.A. course than was the case in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

The report of the working of the different first-grade colleges shows that the Presidency College, Madras, maintained its reputation. It is noteworthy that only one-fourth of the pupils were Natives of the Madras and Chingleput districts, the remaining pupils coming to the college from up-country. The preference exhibited for the Metropolitan colleges generally is satisfactory as it is in these that the best general culture and the highest education can be imparted. The system of charging and collecting fees by the term which was introduced at the beginning of the year has worked with success.

The strength of Kumbakónam College fell in consequence of the greater resort of the pupils to the Presidency town. The results of the year gauged by success in

the public examinations were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. In the Rajahmundry College there was also a falling off in attendance. The college was not successful in the Matriculation Examination, but the success of the candidates in the B.A. Examination was very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that before long an effective scheme for agricultural education in this college will be introduced. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be given at an early date to this subject. The Madras Christian College worked with admirable results during the year. It is noted that the income from fees meets about 36 per cent. of the expenditure in the College department and as much as 76 per cent. of the expenditure in the School department. The number of pupils increased from 1,333 to 1,405, and the Director reports that the tutorial staff has been considerably strengthened by the establishment of four additional tutorships.

With regard to secondary education, there was an increase of about 14 per cent. in the number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination, while the number of passes rose by 6 per cent. only. The departmental schools did not do so well as in the previous year. There was, however, an improvement in the numbers of those who passed in English, which is satisfactory. There was an increase of 16 upper secondary [High] schools during the year. The strength, however, of upper secondary classes in these schools actually fell slightly, for various reasons, noted by the Director.

The number of English Middle schools fell from 505 to 494 and Vernacular schools from 136 to 99, but the attendance in these schools has in the English risen from 10,844 to 10,900 and in Vernacular fallen from 619 to 426. The number of Government schools has fallen, owing to the transfer of a number of schools to the charge of Municipal Councils.

The Board schools rose from 85 to 136.

The primary departments of colleges and of secondary schools for boys and girls as well as the primary schools proper were reckoned as primary schools in previous returns. In the returns now submitted, primary schools proper alone are counted primary schools. This change in the mode of return explains the apparent slight decrease in the number of primary schools and pupils attending them. The number of Local Fund primary schools has fallen from 1,042 to 973, and the attendance from 37,770 to 30,825. This reduction seems to have been due in a great measure to a more careful examination into the educational needs of the different districts, schools being withdrawn in places where good results schools already existed. The attendance in municipal schools rose from 4,453 to 4,662. The total number of aided and unaided elementary result schools was 8,279 and 4,837 compared with 9,830 and 5,993 in the previous year. It must be remembered that the primary departments of secondary schools are not now counted as separate institutions.

The popularity of night schools seems to be largely increasing in some districts. In Malabar there are as many as 55 of these institutions with 1,750 pupils. The students are reported to be most regular in their attendance.

There was, during the year, an increase of three Medical schools and six Normal schools for masters, and four Normal schools for mistresses. The three Provincial Medical schools at Nellore, Tanjore and Dindigul were brought under the department. The results of the Dindigul Medical schools appear to have been very satisfactory, nine students having obtained hospital assistant certificates.

The Normal schools are doing good work. Every effort should be made to get the schoolmasters of indigenous schools under training in the place of youths having no connection with any indigenous school. The conservative feeling of parents leads them to prefer the old school to the new, and the result is too often that the trained new comer finding teaching unprofitable seeks other employment and the trouble and money spent on his training is thus wasted. Good normal instruction to indigenous pial schoolmasters is a crying want in all districts.

The total expenditure upon education during the year was Rs. 39,54,205 compared with Rs. 37,50,799 in 1882-83. Rs. 10,75,823 were provided from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,31,076 from Local funds, and Rs. 1,24,042 from Municipal funds; Rs. 21,23,264 were provided from fees and other sources of revenue. The amount of

fees rose from Rs. 6,28,403 to Rs. 12,34,529. The expenditure was distributed in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Upon University education including Arts Colleges and Colleges for professional training	3,87,019
Upon secondary education	13,39,188
Upon primary education	13,23,558
Upon special education	2,91,892
Upon the University, Direction, Inspection, Scholarship and Miscellaneous	6,12,548

It must be remembered that the outlay on primary departments of High and Middle schools is included in the total outlay upon secondary education.

The total expenditure by Local Boards was distributed thus:—

Upon secondary education	8·5 per cent.
„ primary „	64·4 „
„ inspection	12·7 „
Miscellaneous	14·4 „

That from Municipal funds thus:—

Secondary education	31·7 per cent.
Primary education	58·6 „
Inspection	4·8 „
Miscellaneous	4·9 „

The Education Commission completed their inquiry and submitted their report during the year. The Government have since acted upon various recommendations in that report, and hope that all the recommendations made by the Commission and since approved by them will receive the careful attention of the Director of Public Instruction in working out the educational policy of the future.

The general features and results of the administration of 1883-84 were satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Financial (Local Fund) department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Military department.
„ Public Works department.
„ Accountant-General.

NOTE.—To be substituted for order of same No. and date.

Exd. J. Wright.

Rect 5091

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No. 1399. W. & 15 June/85

S.L.C.

Recorded.

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26.6.85

Issued

Read. 9/6/85. *Encl.*

No. 1399. W. & 15 June/85

G.O., 27th May 1885, No. 364.

Revised Pro: received 26-6-85-

MAY.

Cancelled Original sent up- DP 26-6-85-

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25-6-85 1886