

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd Dec. 1886, No. 8787-A.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding five copies of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1885-86.

ORDER—dated 4th March 1887, No. 111, Educational.

With his letter read above, the Director of Public Instruction submits his report on Education in the Presidency for the year 1885-86. The report is due on the 10th October, and the Government trust that strenuous efforts will be made to ensure punctuality in future. The statistical tables have not yet been received.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

2. The number of Arts colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 30, but the number of Professional colleges advanced from 3 to 4, owing to the affiliation to the University of the institution formerly known as the Madras Normal School, but now called the Teachers' College.

3. The number of pupils attending colleges continued to advance, thus affording the best possible proof that the enhanced scale of fees introduced from the 1st January 1884 has had no seriously deterrent effect upon the spread of higher education. The figures are given below:—

	Attendance.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Arts Colleges	2,112	2,175	2,515	2,688
Professional Colleges	217	237	262	304
Total	2,329	2,412	2,777	2,992

The increase is found in all the more important colleges, except the Presidency College, the number of students attending which fell from 295 to 240. This is, no doubt, largely, if not entirely, due to the competition that exists between this and other colleges in Madras—a competition in which the Presidency College is handicapped by the obligation it is under to charge fees 25 per cent. in excess of those obtaining in the other institutions. This matter has already received attention, and the excess rate has been reduced to 15 per cent.

4. The Director has, in paragraph 10 of his report, shown the students attending colleges under the three heads of Richer, Middle, and Poorer classes. The majority (1,924) belong to the middle classes, but 994 are said to be of the poorer classes. The Government do not, however, place much reliance upon these statistics, depending, as they must do, upon information supplied by the students themselves and never verified. Further it is observed that, since poverty is held to be the sole qualification for a cheap or free collegiate education, there is a direct inducement to understatement of the parents' incomes. The report does not give anywhere the numbers of scholarship holders or free students. The Government desire that in future a table showing the numbers of such students in each class of institution shall be furnished. It is observed that the total number of collegiate students is shown in paragraph 11 as 3,027 instead of 2,992.

5. The increase in attendance was accompanied by a proportionate increase in the fee income, which rose from Rs. 1,12,646 to Rs. 1,20,148 in Arts colleges, and from Rs. 28,823 to Rs. 33,098 in Professional colleges. In 1882-83—the last year in

It is observed that the above figures, which are taken from paragraphs 97 and 102 of the report, differ from those given in General Table No. (3). This discrepancy should be explained.

13. The total number of candidates examined for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University rose from 5,215 to 5,805, or by 11 per cent., while the number who succeeded in passing advanced from 1,603 to 1,895, or by 18 per cent. The average percentage of passes was 33, as compared with 31 in the previous year. Madras Government institutions were most successful with 50 per cent. of passes, while only 17 per cent. of the youths studying privately succeeded. This last was, however, an improvement upon the results of the previous year.

Of the 1,895 persons who passed, 1,184, or 35 per cent., were Brahmans, and 453, or 25 per cent., "other Hindus." His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to observe that the number of Muhammadans who succeeded fell from 41 to 31.

14. The number of persons examined for the Middle-School examination fell from 8,358 to 7,888, and the number that passed * 1884 1,436 from 4,895 to 2,640. The decrease in 1885 1,067 the number examined was large under "Private candidates," many of whom are long past school-going age*. The number of school boys and girls examined was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Passed.
1884	6,679	243	6,922	4,039
1885	6,542	279	6,821	2,299

The results are altogether abnormal, owing to the changes in the standard of the examination referred to above. Under the revised scheme sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th September 1886, No. 583, Educational, the standard will still be higher than formerly, but the removal of some needless complications will, it is hoped, secure a greater measure of success in future.

15. The percentage of fees to total cost fell in all upper secondary schools and Government lower secondary schools, but it rose in both aided and Board lower secondary schools.

The average cost to Government advanced in all secondary schools except aided lower secondary schools, in which there was a very slight decline. The increase was considerable in schools managed by the department,† but it is explained that the transfers of such schools to local bodies render useful comparison of the results of the two years in regard to them impossible.

The total expenditure from all sources on secondary education was Rs. 14,85,189, which was contributed as follows :—

	RS.
From Provincial Revenues	3,37,689
" Local rates or cesses	40,059
" Municipal funds	45,420
" School-fees	6,85,666
" all other sources	3,76,355

The expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 14,39,374, the proportions contributed from the various sources being nearly the same as in the year under review.

16. The raising of the standard of the Middle-School examination appears to have had a greater effect upon the female candidates than upon the male, for only 81 girls were successful out of 279 examined. The result was that the number of girls studying in High Schools on the 31st March 1886 was only 95, as against 152 on the same date in the previous year. But in Middle Schools for girls there was an advance both in number and strength.

The figures for the two years are given below :—

						Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.	
							Middle Dept.	Primary Dept.
1884-85	..	..	..	..	..	139	994	8,715
1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	153	1,315	10,435

When it is remembered that in 1879-80, the number of middle schools for girls was only 21, the above figures, small though they be absolutely, are matter for congratulation. The Governor in Council notices with much pleasure the practical interest, as evidenced by pecuniary assistance, that native gentlemen are beginning to take in female education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

17. Turning next to primary education, His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that there was a recovery in numbers and an evident improvement in the instruction given.

The number of primary schools advanced from 14,706 to 15,121, the number in 1883-84 having been 15,200. The number of pupils in these schools and in the primary departments of colleges and High and Middle schools increased by 23,849, the numbers for each of the past three years being as under :—

1883-84	413,290
1884-85	395,324
1885-86	419,173

18. The steady increase in the number of girls attending primary schools or departments continued, the advance being from 30,243 to 35,295. The number of primary schools under the management of Local Boards continued to rise, and the number under Municipal control continued to fall.* So also the fall in the number of private (aided and unaided) schools for boys was continued, but the attendance in aided schools advanced from 187,220 to 191,727. There is, however, still much ground to recover, as the attendance in such schools on the 31st March 1884 was 207,554. Among girls' schools, it is noticed that there was a decline, both in numbers and strength, in the case of aided schools, but a larger advance in those which were unaided :—

		Aided.		Unaided.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1884-85	..	310	11,401	165	3,740
1885-86	..	303	11,014	184	5,520

The fall in aided schools is said to be due to some of the primary schools having been constituted secondary schools.

19. But, satisfactory as is the advance in numbers, the improvement in teaching, as shown by the better results obtained in the examinations, is still more gratifying. In the case of boys, the percentage of passes advanced in all the four standard examinations, while in the case of girls, the percentages remained stationary under two standards, fell under one, and rose under the fourth. Further, as noticed by the Director, the marked advance, both relatively and absolutely, in the number of pupils who passed the two higher standards, shows clearly that the quality of elementary instruction is gradually improving. It is noticed that, notwithstanding an increase in the number of boys attending primary schools, there was a considerable decrease in

the number presented for examination. This would seem to be the result of the great fall in attendance that occurred in 1884-85, as that decrease had no effect upon the numbers presented for examination in that year.

20. The total amount spent on primary education was Rs. 13,11,736, of which Rs. 1,46,287 was contributed from provincial revenues, Rs. 3,93,353 from local rates, Rs. 87,616 from municipal funds, Rs. 4,18,081 from fees, and Rs. 2,66,389 from other sources. Rs. 50,971 of the provincial contribution was towards girls' schools, the total cost of which was Rs. 1,45,609.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

21. *Training Schools.*—The number of training schools for masters fell from 48 to 43, and, the Government regret to notice, the number of pupils also fell. Further, there was a very serious decrease in the number of individuals who passed the special upper primary examination,* and in the percentage of passes.†

22. The training schools for mistresses show better results, for, although there was a decrease in the number of pupils, the number who appeared for the special upper primary examination advanced from 88 to 151, and the number of passes from 56 to 100. The decrease in the number of pupils is ascribed to the rules for the grant of aid having been made more strict, in order partly to improve the efficiency of the schools, and partly to prevent public money being thrown away on training persons who have no fixed intention of becoming mistresses.

23. The Government are glad to learn that the commercial school connected with Pachaiyappa's College contained as many as 153 pupils at the close of the year. The number of industrial schools rose from 5 to 10, and the attendance from 179 to 295. It would appear from the remarks contained in paragraph 203 of the report, that Dr. Duncan considers that these schools are more valuable as affording food, shelter and occupation to poor and orphan children, than as real industrial schools. He should inquire whether there is any demand for the services of youths who have passed through such schools, and report further on the matter.

24. The total expenditure on special schools during the year was Rs. 3,14,522 against Rs. 2,94,771 in 1884-85. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 146,122 against Rs. 141,981. The amount realised from fees was small—Rs. 5,794.

GENERAL.

25. The total number of colleges and schools furnishing returns to the department, and of the pupils therein, is shown for each of the past five years in the following table:—

Year.	Colleges or Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
1881-82	15,453	356,304	37,379	393,683
1882-83	16,590	402,653	43,671	446,324
1883-84	16,139	400,235	47,550	447,786
1884-85	15,587	379,932	50,919	430,851
1885-86	16,014	397,040	58,797	455,837

It is satisfactory to observe the steady increase in the number of females at school, and the recovery in male education that the returns for the last year show. There is still much room for further advance, as only 17·3 per cent. of the boys, and only 2·5 per cent. of the girls, of school-going age, are under instruction. It must be remembered, however, that these figures do not include those boys and girls who attend

schools that do not furnish returns. There can be no doubt that the number attending such schools, which are for the most part indigenous or *pyal* schools, is considerable. According to the last census, there were, in 1881, 538,013 boys and 76,019 girls under instruction, yet the returns furnished to the Educational Department in that year showed only 356,304 boys and 37,379 girls.

26. It may be noticed that the number of children of school-going age is for the purposes of educational statistics taken to be 15 per cent. of the total population, or 4,630,276. This is, however, a very low estimate, for according to the census of 1881 the number of children between the ages of 6 and 11 alone was 4,773,913, while between the ages of 5 and 15 the number was over eight millions. The total number of children reading in primary schools on the 31st March 1886 was 419,173, or less than one-eleventh of the children who are between 6 and 11 years of age, which may be taken as the average period of primary instruction. Although, therefore, there has been great progress, much more must be done before the educational condition of the presidency can be considered satisfactory.

27. Education was most advanced in Madras, Tinnevely, Nilgiris, Tanjore and Bellary, and most backward in Kurnool, Salem, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam. The returns show great variations between districts, which in some cases cannot be easily explained. Ganjam, for example, had 1,089 primary schools for boys and 25,629 pupils, while the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam had only 635 such schools and 15,502 pupils. It is clear that, when the question of restricting aid comes to be considered, very different treatment must be given to different districts. The matter, however, is not one requiring immediate orders, and His Excellency in Council will, therefore, here merely express a general concurrence in the views set out in paragraph 222 of the report.

28. The total cost of public instruction advanced from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rupees 44,33,994. The cost to Provincial revenues was Rs. 12,74,946, and to Municipal and Local Funds Rs. 7,88,302. The amount realised from fees was Rs. 13,92,091. The expenditure is distributed as follows:—

	Percentage.
Arts Colleges	9·14
Professional Colleges	1·49
Secondary Schools	22·67
Primary	40·76
Training	3·45
Other Special Schools	3·69
Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c.	18·80
	100·00

The Government are glad to notice that the proportion of expenditure upon primary education rose from 31·52 to 40·76.

The statement of charges given by the Director does not agree with that furnished by the Accountant-General, nor does the statement contained in para. 34 of the report agree with General Statement (No. 4) and there are numerous discrepancies in all figures relating to finance.

The reason is understood to be that the latter contains only the amounts debited to the budget head "Education," while the former includes expenditure, such as that on the Medical College and the Lawrence Asylum, which, though really educational, is debited to other heads. The difference between the figures given in General Statement (No. 4) and those given in the body of the report is attributed to the exclusion from the latter of the particulars for institutions which were open for only a portion of the year. A brief explanation of these differences should in future be given in the report itself; and all figures of public expenditure must be reconciled with the finance accounts.

29. The addition of the chapter headed "General Remarks" is an improvement. Such matters mentioned therein as require orders will now be briefly noticed. The proposal to redistribute the charges of certain Deputy Inspectors, so as to have one Muhammadan Deputy Inspector in each of the districts of Kurnool and North Arcot, is

approved. The Government notice with satisfaction some improvement in Mappilla education. The promised proposals for a central school for the sons and relatives of zemindars should be submitted as soon as possible ; the matter is one of considerable importance. Paragraph 213, relating to the procedure of Local and Municipal Boards in the matter of insisting upon protection of pupils from small-pox, will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department.

30. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the report shows, on the whole, satisfactory working.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- „ Local and Municipal Department.
- „ Board of Revenue.
- „ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
- „ Military Department.
- „ Public Works Department.
- „ Accountant-General.

Gobt. of (1887) Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 4th March 1887, No. 111.

MARCH.

Recorded.

sgd J. H. W.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the annual report on — in the
Madras Presidency for the year 1885-86.

27TH MAY 1885, No. 364, EDUCATIONAL.

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, Godáviri, Salem and Tinnevely—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 Tinnevely 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.	Percentage.
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.
1874-75	10,675	rs. 1,13,378	19,292	rs. 22,072	225,770	rs. 5,37,150	255,737	rs. 6,72,600
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,261	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.
Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	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 Kumbakonam 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.

Order thereon 1399 W. of June 18. 85

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

*Recorded.
07.2.5.5*

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

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

No. 1399 W. of June 15. 1885

MAY.

Public Instruction Report.

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

29TH MARCH 1886, No. 190, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th November 1885, No. 7861.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1884-85.

ORDER—dated 29th March 1886, No. 190, Educational.

With the above letter the Director of Public Instruction submits his report on education for 1884-85. The principal event of the year was the issue of the final orders * of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Education

* Resolution, dated 23rd October 1884, No. 10—309.

Commission. A large and representative committee was thereupon appointed to carry out the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and most of the points to which special importance is attached by the Supreme Government have been considered by that committee and dealt with in their report received since the commencement of the current year. The preparation of a teacher's manual, the bifurcation of studies, and other points raised by the Government of India were engaging the attention of the Director, and a reference has been made to the leading educational authorities of the presidency on the question of organizing educational conferences; on this and on the other points above mentioned a report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction which the Government hope to receive shortly.

2. The total number of institutions furnishing returns to the Educational department on the 31st March 1885 was 15,587 against 16,139 on the corresponding date of the previous year, showing a net decrease of 1,552, while the total number of scholars fell from 447,786 at the close of 1883-84 to 430,851 at the close of the year under review. These decreases appear mainly in lower secondary and primary schools for boys and 86 per cent. of the falling off occurred in unaided institutions. The Director observes that the diminution in the number of schools does not indicate any retrogression in education, as the schools which have disappeared are mostly petty schools; and he proceeds to remark that the funds available are more wisely spent in the improvement of existing schools than in increasing their number. With this opinion, regarding the disposal of educational funds, the Governor in Council agrees, but it does not appear certain that the Director's preceding remark as to the inference to be drawn from the diminution in the number of schools is wholly borne out by the facts. It is observed that the percentage of decrease in scholars is slightly larger than that in schools, and that the average strength of primary schools for boys has decreased and not remained stationary as the Director thinks. In several districts, especially in the 6th division, an increased number of schools is accompanied by a decreased total attendance, and the heavy falling off in scholars in Tanjore, Tinnevely, and Malabar is evidently not to be accounted for by the closing of petty and struggling schools. The Government are therefore of opinion that some of the decrease must be ascribed to other causes, of which the most important was that suggested by the Director, viz., the distress caused by the failure of the south-west monsoon in

some districts and by the heavy floods of the north-east monsoon in others; more detailed notice of the causes of falling off, in which great differences among neighbouring districts are observed, should have been given in the report.

3. The diminution in the total number of schools and scholars noticed in the preceding paragraph is confined to schools of boys; in female education the year shows a satisfactory advance. The total number of girls under instruction rose from 47,550 on the 31st March 1884 to 50,919 on the same date in the year under review, and the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age from 2 per cent. to 2·2 per cent.; 17 out of the 22 districts show an advance, but the Government observe with regret that in female education, as in that of boys, a marked falling off appeared in Malabar during the year.

4. The figures, showing the relative educational condition of the great classes of the population, present but few changes in the year under review, the decrease in boys having been pretty evenly distributed among all classes except Europeans and Eurasians, while in female education each section of the population, except the Muhammadans, has advanced. The steady progress which the numbers of European and Eurasian children of both sexes under instruction have shown for several years past was maintained, and the percentage of pupils to population of school-going age in those classes reached 129 in the case of boys and 141 in that of girls. It is hoped that the important revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code as affecting European and Eurasian schools which was sanctioned during the year, and the attempts made to develop industrial education, will result in continued and increased improvement.

5. The falling off in Muhammadan education, both of girls and boys, is the least satisfactory feature of the year. The falling off is especially marked in Malabar, North Arcot, and Madras, and shows on how unstable a basis the results at present attained rest. In Malabar the decrease amounted to 16 per cent. of the total number of pupils, and is ascribed to the fluctuating policy of the District Board, which has in some years reduced and in others restored the full grants to Muhammadan pupils. The attention of the Board will be drawn to the remarks of Mr. Garthwaite regarding Mopla education quoted in a later part of the report. The progress of education among this race is a matter to which the Government attach very great importance, and no effort should be spared to promote it. In other parts of the presidency the condition of Muhammadan education though backward shows some signs of progress, and the increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils receiving collegiate education is satisfactory.

6. The statistics of the languages studied by the pupils show the following features:—Among boys, a small increase in the number learning English, large increase in the number learning Sanskrit, and a decrease of between 5 and 6 per cent., respectively, in the several vernaculars. To this decrease the exceptions are Uriya and Hindustani, which have both increased. The falling off in the numbers of the pupils studying Arabic is apparently to be attributed to the same check in Muhammadan education which has been noticed above and is therefore to be regretted. In comparing the number of pupils studying each vernacular with the population using it as its mother tongue, Tamil heads the list with 1·7 of such pupils to each hundred of the population, Malayalam comes next with 1·6 per cent., and Hindustani last with 1 per cent. only.

7. On the 31st March 1885 there were in the schools furnishing returns to the Education department 52,258 boys and 3,926 girls who remained unprotected by vaccination, as compared with 63,795 boys and 9,219 girls on the same date in the preceding year. The percentage of unprotected boys thus fell from 16 to 14, and that of girls from 19 to 8 during the year. The Government consider these results satisfactory, and are not prepared at present to agree to any such extension of the measures in force for the furtherance of vaccination as Mr. Fortey suggests in the remarks quoted by the Director. The question of the education of girls in this country is too delicate for any additional restriction to be advisable. The Government desire, however, to be informed in what number of Local Fund Circles and Municipalities the Boards have declared protection to be a condition of aid under Grant-in-Aid Code, Chapter III, Art. 30.

8. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles, respectively, in the year under review and in its predecessor:—

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Municipalities	1,785	1,849	105,801	105,604
Local Fund Circles	14,351	13,738	341,985	325,247

The average number of pupils in schools in municipalities is 57, considerably more than double the number, 24, in schools within Local Fund circles. In explanation of this fact, the Director points out that the rural villages in the neighbourhood of a town which possesses a good school send many of their children into the town to be educated. A point of some interest, as bearing on the causes of the decrease in the total figures of education during the year, is that in municipalities the number of schools rose by 74, while the attendance showed an almost imperceptible falling off; in rural tracts, on the other hand, both schools and pupils decreased considerably, leaving the average attendance almost unaltered. It is also noticeable that, while of male pupils 22 per cent. only of the total belonged to schools in municipalities, as many as 43 per cent. of the total number of girls were in these schools—a fact illustrating how the progress of education radiates from towns through the surrounding country.

9. The next subject of which the report treats is that of school-fees, to which special interest attaches from the fact that in 1884-85 the enhanced rates of fees were for the first time fully in force. The total fee income realized during the year amounted to Rs. 12,83,140—an increase of Rs. 1,25,512, or of 10 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year, and of Rs. 2,39,528, or nearly 23 per cent. on those of 1882-83, the last in which the old rates of fees prevailed unchanged. The fluctuations in the average fee per pupil have been as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1879-80	2	9	0
1882-83	2	6	0
1883-84	2	9	0
1884-85	2	15	0

The effect of the enhanced fee on the several classes of institutions is shown in the following figures:—

	Government institutions.		Local Fund, &c.		Private.		Total.	
	Attend- ance.	Fees.	Attend- ance.	Fees.	Attend- ance.	Fees.	Attend- ance.	Fees.
1875-76 to } Average of four 1878-79 } years ..	10,922	Rs. 1,25,240	29,102	Rs. 32,645	226,497	Rs. 5,12,086	266,518	Rs. 6,70,022
1879-80 to } Average of four 1882-83 } years ..	11,762	1,46,293	42,851	46,274	304,435	6,82,972	359,048	8,76,039
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85	8,598	1,50,091	48,792	1,33,065	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140

These figures show beyond dispute that in Government institutions, in which the increased scale of fees was heaviest, its result has been a distinct falling off in numbers and receipts. The Director states that the decrease, which occurs mainly in upper and lower secondary schools for boys, is accounted for by the transfer of certain departments to local bodies; but if the attendances of Government institutions and of institutions supported by Local Funds are added together, the total was 57,390 in the year under review against 58,522 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of 1,132 or of 11 per cent. on the total attendance of Government schools. This falling off in numbers must have caused a reduction in the fee revenue, although the gross amount of the latter has increased. The Director's statement, therefore, as to the decrease in income being only nominal is not completely justified by the facts. The largest increase in receipts occurred under the head of Aided schools, in which the total amounted to Rs. 7,96,092, or Rs. 1,15,000 above the figures of the previous year.

In unaided and private institutions, the receipts fell from Rs. 2,11,975 in 1883-84 to Rs. 2,03,975, but this falling off occurred entirely under unaided primary schools which were unaffected by the notification, and with the exception of the decrease above noticed in Government schools, the enhanced rates of fees do not appear to have exercised any retarding influence on the statistics of instruction, while a very much larger revenue has been made available and a further step taken in the direction of rendering education self-supporting.

10. Although the aggregate amount of fees rose, the percentage of fees to total cost in Government colleges fell in each of the first-grade colleges and in five out of the seven second-grade colleges. This is explained by the Director to be due partly to enhanced cost of the colleges, partly to the abolition in second-grade colleges of the middle departments, which were mostly self-supporting, and partly to the fact that the fee revenue of the previous year was abnormally large. The average cost per pupil advanced from Rs. 89-7-5 in the preceding year to Rs. 111-4-8. The fall in the percentage of total cost recovered from fees in Government institutions is in contrast with a large and general rise in the percentage in aided institutions. Much the same results are observed in high schools. With one exception (that of Cannanore), the Government institutions show a decline in the percentage of fee revenue to total cost, while out of sixty aided schools, in nine only did the surplus of cost above the fee revenue increase. The Director refers to the decrease in Government schools as being nominal, but his meaning is not understood. The transfer of schools to Local Boards does not affect those which remain under Government, and the effect of the collection in 1883-84 of the first-term fees of the year under review would probably not have been confined to Government institutions.

11. The total amount paid in grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 7,44,416, which is the highest figure recorded; each head with one exception shows an increase. The advance in the total amount earned as results grants during the year is satisfactory, as affording evidence of improving instruction in the schools aided, and shows the necessity of husbanding the resources of the department.

12. The opening balance of the University was Rs. 11,180; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,857, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,00,810, showing a surplus for the year of Rs. 12,047, which raised the closing balance to Rs. 23,227. This result is satisfactory, and, as remarked by the Director, gives reason to hope that the University will in time accumulate a small endowment. The total numbers, both of candidates and passes, in the University examinations, showed a falling off, the examinees numbering 6,737 against 6,848, and the passes 2,226 against 2,460, or 33.05 per cent. against 35.9. The remark of the Director that the decrease in the number of candidates is due to the unusual rush in the previous year, owing to the examinations then held being the last under the old curricula, appears to be incorrect, for the decrease in the numbers of candidates for the F.A. examination alone was nearly equal to the total decrease, and no change in the curricula of that examination is known to have been made. The decrease in the number of passes is noticed in detail below.

13. Both M.A. and B.A. examinations present an improvement. That in the M.A. is especially satisfactory, and will, it is hoped, be maintained, and in the B.A. examination the number of candidates and of passes was higher than in any previous year. The Government have noted with satisfaction the continued advance of the number of students taking up Natural Science, and hope that the newly-accorded permission to take up more than one optional subject will encourage students to combine Natural Science with Mathematics. Hitherto, this has been impossible—a fact which sufficiently explains the stationary condition of Mathematics referred to by the Director.

14. The number of examinees and passes in the F.A. examination fell from 1,110 and 501 to 1,011 and 368, or by 9 and 27 per cent., respectively. The Director points out that the fall in the number of passes is a further illustration of the rule, to which he has drawn attention in earlier reports, that a year of low percentage of success follows and alternates with a year of high success. He has before expressed his opinion that this feature is explainable by the fact that the standard of the entrance examination

is too low in relation to that of the F.A. examination, so that only matriculates of exceptional ability are able to complete the course for the F.A. examination in two years. This explanation does not recommend itself to the Government, who are inclined to attribute the result to variations of the standard of examination, which Mr. Grigg has himself shown to be, in the B.A. examination, very considerable. The alternation of years of low and high success has been, however, regular, and the subject requires further examination.

15. The falling off in the percentage of passes in the Matriculation examination is due to the introduction of a raised standard; the number of examinees falling from 5,290 to 5,215, and that of passes from 1,739 to 1,603. It is noted that the standard of success attained was highest in departmental institutions, those supported from local funds coming next.

16. The figures of the classes of the community represented at the Matriculation examination show some interesting results. In 1879, 64 per cent. of the passes were obtained by Brahmans, while in the year under review, this percentage had fallen to 58. This evidence of the progress of education among the non-Brahmanical classes of the community must be regarded with satisfaction, and is further illustrated by the fact that, while the number of passes secured by Brahman candidates has risen since 1879-80 by 33 per cent., the number of successful candidates belonging to other Hindu castes has advanced by 67 per cent., that of Muhammadans by 173 per cent., and that of Native Christians and East Indians by 80 and 41 per cent., respectively.

17. High schools numbered 115 at the close of the year against 110 at its beginning, while the strength of the schools was 23,755 against 24,179. The Director anticipates that the revision of the school-fees recently sanctioned by Government will have the effect of checking the existing tendency to raise a school to the status of a high school by opening a small fifth class without adequate means of support.

18. In the Middle School examination, a considerable improvement in the proportion of passes occurred, the percentage of success being 58 against 49 in the previous year. This is satisfactory. The Government observe that, in this examination, the great masses of the population can hardly be said to have begun to send up female candidates. Brahmans were represented by a single candidate, other Hindus by three, while no Muhammadan female candidate appeared. The female candidates were almost wholly drawn from the European, East Indian and Native Christian population.

19. Middle schools decreased both in numbers and strength, the decrease being the heaviest in vernacular schools. English middle schools fell from 494 to 434, and their attendance from 10,900 to 10,280. Vernacular schools numbered 463 against 593, and their pupils 10,431 against 11,326. As the Director points out, the decrease in pupils is very much less than in schools, showing that many of the schools closed were weak.

20. As already observed, it is in primary education that the largest falling off is apparent. Primary schools were unaffected by the enhanced school-fee notification, and some other cause for the decrease must exist, the nature of which has been already discussed (*supra* para. 2). The number of primary schools for boys on the 31st March 1885 was 14,128 and of pupils 365,081, against 14,706 and 386,028 in the previous year. On the other hand, the schools for girls increased in number from 508 to 578, and in attendance from 27,262 to 30,243. The total number of primary schools of all classes was 14,706 and that of pupils 395,324, against 15,200 and 413,290, respectively, in the previous year. Under the first four standards, the results apparent are a considerable decrease in the number of boys presented and passed for the first standard, substantial advances under the other standards, and a general advance in the number of girls. The number of pupils taking up agriculture under the third and fourth standards remained quite insignificant, the figures being the same under both as in the previous year. The general retrogression in the number of candidates and passes and in the average of passes under the first standard is to be regretted; the Director does not assign any definite cause for these circumstances, which may probably be ascribed to the falling off in the attendance in primary schools.

22. Under the head of schools for special or technical training, there was, on the whole, a marked advance, the number of schools having increased from 63 to 74, and that of pupils from 2,049 to 2,328. Six normal schools for masters, four normal schools for mistresses and one industrial school were added during the year, while, with the exception of the medical schools and the ordnance artificers' schools, the attendance increased in all classes of institutions. The most marked advance occurred in normal schools, both for masters and mistresses, the increase in attendance amounting in the former to 10 per cent. and in the latter to 38 per cent. The Government attach much importance to the promotion of this form of instruction, and especially to the creation of a supply of qualified female teachers, whose existence cannot fail to be of the utmost service to the cause of female education.

23. The total expenditure on Education from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 41,98,560, as compared with Rs. 39,54,205 in 1883-84, showing an increase of Rs. 2,44,355. The increase in the preceding year was Rs. 2,09,406, and in 1882-83 Rs. 2,83,290. The amount provided from Provincial funds was Rs. 11,72,341; local rates and cesses produced Rs. 6,36,064; municipal funds Rs. 1,66,211; fees Rs. 13,76,433; while Rs. 8,47,511 were expended from other sources. The following table shows the proportions in which this expenditure was distributed:—

	RS.
University education (Colleges)	4,26,363 or 10.09 per cent.
Secondary do.	14,39,374 or 34.45 "
Primary do.	13,15,409 or 31.52 "
Special do.	2,94,771 or 7.19 "
University of Madras	1,00,810 or 2.39 "
Direction and inspection	3,65,142 or 8.64 "
Buildings	1,46,816 or 3.48 "
Scholarships and miscellaneous	1,09,875 or 2.24 "

24. In conclusion, it may be observed that, though the year 1884-85 was not one of unvaried progress in education, yet the results show, for the most, a steady and satisfactory advance. In his report, the Director brings into prominence the rapid strides which education has made in the last five years, by giving in most cases the figures of 1879-80. Schools and scholars have increased by over 50 per cent., and female education has made even greater progress. These results are very satisfactory, and His Excellency in Council hopes that future years will see no check to the work of instruction.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Financial (L.F.) Department.
 „ Board of Revenue.
 „ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
 „ Military Department.
 „ Public Work Department.
 „ Accountant-General.

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.



Issued

Recd. 574 M.

Encl.

G.O., 29th March 1886, No. 190.

MARCH.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the annual report on — for the year 1884-85.

4TH MARCH 1887, No. 111, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd Dec. 1886, No. 8787-A.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding five copies of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1885-86.

ORDER—dated 4th March 1887, No. 111, Educational.

With his letter read above, the Director of Public Instruction submits his report on Education in the Presidency for the year 1885-86. The report is due on the 10th October, and the Government trust that strenuous efforts will be made to ensure punctuality in future. The statistical tables have not yet been received.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

2. The number of Arts colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 30, but the number of Professional colleges advanced from 3 to 4, owing to the affiliation to the University of the institution formerly known as the Madras Normal School, but now called the Teachers' College.

3. The number of pupils attending colleges continued to advance, thus affording the best possible proof that the enhanced scale of fees introduced from the 1st January 1884 has had no seriously deterrent effect upon the spread of higher education. The figures are given below :—

		Attendance.			
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Arts Colleges		2,112	2,175	2,515	2,688
Professional Colleges		217	237	262	304
Total		2,329	2,412	2,777	2,992

The increase is found in all the more important colleges, except the Presidency College, the number of students attending which fell from 295 to 240. This is, no doubt, largely, if not entirely, due to the competition that exists between this and other colleges in Madras—a competition in which the Presidency College is handicapped by the obligation it is under to charge fees 25 per cent. in excess of those obtaining in the other institutions. This matter has already received attention, and the excess rate has been reduced to 15 per cent.

4. The Director has, in paragraph 10 of his report, shown the students attending colleges under the three heads of Richer, Middle, and Poorer classes. The majority (1,924) belong to the middle classes, but 994 are said to be of the poorer classes. The Government do not, however, place much reliance upon these statistics, depending, as they must do, upon information supplied by the students themselves and never verified. Further it is observed that, since poverty is held to be the sole qualification for a cheap or free collegiate education, there is a direct inducement to understatement of the parents' incomes. The report does not give anywhere the numbers of scholarship holders or free students. The Government desire that in future a table showing the numbers of such students in each class of institution shall be furnished. It is observed that the total number of collegiate students is shown in paragraph 10 as 3,027 instead of 2,992.

5. The increase in attendance was accompanied by a proportionate increase in the fee income, which rose from Rs. 1,12,646 to Rs. 1,20,148 in Arts colleges, and from Rs. 28,823 to Rs. 33,098 in Professional colleges. In 1882-83—the last year in

which the old scale was fully in force—the fee income of Arts colleges was only Rs. 63,024.

6. The total cost of Government colleges was Rs. 1,80,730, or, if the cost of the school departments attached to them be included, Rs. 2,01,189. The total cost of Aided colleges was Rs. 1,83,995, or including the school departments Rs. 3,25,310. The percentage of fees to total cost was as follows :—

	Government Colleges.	Board Colleges.	Aided Colleges.
College department	27.1	22.2	32.8
School department	76.2	96.5	70.9
Both combined	32.1	65.2	49.3

The percentage varied from 5.4 in St. Mary's College to 71.7 in the Tinnevely Hindu College. The percentage in Government colleges has shown a steady tendency to decline of late years, owing chiefly to the increased cost consequent on an improved staff. The percentage in aided colleges shows a slight decline, but it is still much higher than it was in 1883-84.*

7. The cost to Government of each student in Government, Board, and Aided colleges is shown below :—

Class of College.	Cost of each student to Government.					
	1884-85.			1885-86.		
Government	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Board	157	15	7	153	6	1
Aided	30	5	9	36	7	5

The increase of over Rs. 6 in the cost to Government of each student in aided colleges is said to be “the result of increased aid afforded to certain colleges which seemed to be deserving of more support from the State.” It would have been well if more detailed information had been given regarding the circumstances which justified such increase.

8. The number of students who appeared for the various examinations of the University, other than the matriculation examination, was 2,041, as against 1,517 in 1884-85; and of this number, only 739, or 36 per cent., passed, as compared with 622, or 41 per cent., in the previous year. These percentages cannot be considered satisfactory, and it is clear either that there is much room for improvement in the instruction given in Colleges, or that the Matriculation Examination is not sufficiently difficult. The percentage of passes was only 34.4 for the B.A. degree examination, and 33.7 for the First in Arts or intermediate examination. It is observed that, taking these examinations together, Government institutions passed 36.9 per cent. of their candidates, and aided institutions 32.6 per cent. The following table shows the results in the first-grade colleges :—

College.	Percentage of Passes.	
	B. A.	F. A.
Government—		
Presidency College	42.5	34.4
Kumbakonam College	38.4	44.0
Rajahmundry	58.3	40.4
Aided—		
Madras Christian College	34.9	28.3
Doveton College	..	75.0
Tanjore S. P. G. College	40	28.3
Tuticorin Caldwell College	..	36.4
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	20	37.1
Do. S. P. G. College	28.6	25.9
Unaided—		
The Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum	0	45.4
Average for Presidency	34.4	33.7

As usual, a large majority of the persons who passed the Arts examinations were Brahmans, no less than 71.8 per cent. of the students who obtained the B.A. degree

being of that caste. The increase in the proportion of passes secured by other classes of the community noticed in 1884-85 has thus not been maintained at the B.A. examination; but at the F.A., while the proportion of Brahmans among successful candidates is stationary, those for “Other Hindus” and Muhammadans have increased.

9. The number of students who appeared for the B.L. degree was 72, and 36 of these were successful. The number of students in the Madras Medical College continued to increase,* and there was again a large advance in the number appearing for the various medical examinations of the University.† The percentage of passes was 61.2. His Excellency in Council notices that a female

student of this college succeeded in obtaining the L.M.S. degree, and was thus the first female graduate of the Madras University. Eight pupils appeared for the B.C.E. degree, but only three were successful, as against 7 out of 11 in the previous year.

10. The total expenditure on higher education was Rs. 4,68,596, as compared with Rs. 4,26,363 in the previous year. The contribution from provincial revenues advanced from Rs. 1,90,415 to Rs. 2,11,003.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

11. The number of Secondary Schools advanced from 762 to 784, and the number of pupils from 30,372 to 31,113. The following table shows the position in more detail :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Upper Secondary—				
For boys	120	6,659	127	6,162
For girls	26	160	22	95
Total	146	6,819	149	6,257
Lower Secondary—				
For boys	476	22,065	460	23,032
For girls	140	1,488	175	1,824
Total	616	23,553	635	24,856
Grand Total	762	30,372	784	31,113

The decrease in the number of pupils attending upper secondary classes is ascribed to the great falling off in the number of pupils who succeeded in passing the middle-school examination in December 1885. The scheme of that examination underwent considerable changes in February 1885, and whereas 59 per cent. of the candidates were successful in 1884, only 33 per cent. succeeded in passing in the following year. This matter has already received the attention of the Government, and upon the advice of the Director, the conditions of the examination were greatly simplified in September last.

12. The High and Middle Schools for boys are classified as follows according to agency :—

	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
High Schools—					
1884-85	16	10	78	11	115
1885-86	9	17	75	18	119
Middle Schools—					
1884-85	3	130	273	57	463
1885-86	2	117	252	69	440

It is observed that the above figures, which are taken from paragraphs 97 and 109 of the report, differ from those given in General Table No. (3). This discrepancy should be explained.

13. The total number of candidates examined for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University rose from 5,215 to 5,805, or by 11 per cent., while the number who succeeded in passing advanced from 1,603 to 1,895, or by 18 per cent. The average percentage of passes was 33, as compared with 31 in the previous year. Madras Government institutions were most successful with 50 per cent. of passes, while only 17 per cent. of the youths studying privately succeeded. This last was, however, an improvement upon the results of the previous year.

Of the 1,895 persons who passed, 1,184, or 35 per cent., were Brahmans, and 453, or 25 per cent., "other Hindus." His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to observe that the number of Muhammadans who succeeded fell from 41 to 31.

14. The number of persons examined for the Middle-School examination fell from 8,358 to 7,888, and the number that passed from 4,895 to 2,640. The decrease in the number examined was large under "Private candidates," many of whom are long past school-going age*. The number of school boys and girls examined was:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Passed.
1884		6,679	243	6,922	4,039
1885		6,542	279	6,821	2,299

The results are altogether abnormal, owing to the changes in the standard of the examination referred to above. Under the revised scheme sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th September 1886, No. 583, Educational, the standard will still be higher than formerly, but the removal of some needless complications will, it is hoped, secure a greater measure of success in future.

15. The percentage of fees to total cost fell in all upper secondary schools and Government lower secondary schools, but it rose in both aided and Board lower secondary schools.

The average cost to Government advanced in all secondary schools except aided lower secondary schools, in which there was a very slight decline. The increase was considerable in schools managed by the department,† but it is explained that the transfers of such schools to local bodies render useful comparison of the results of the two years in regard to them impossible. The total expenditure from all sources on secondary education was Rs. 14,85,189, which was contributed as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
From Provincial Revenues	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,37,689
„ Local rates or taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,059
„ Municipal funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,420
„ School-fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,85,666
„ all other sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,76,355

The expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 14,39,374, the proportions contributed from the various sources being nearly the same as in the year under review.

16. The raising of the standard of the Middle-School examination appears to have had a greater effect upon the female candidates than upon the male, for only 81 girls were successful out of 279 examined. The result was that the number of girls studying in High Schools on the 31st March 1886 was only 95, as against 152 on the same date in the previous year. But in Middle Schools for girls there was an advance both in number and strength.

The figures for the two years are given below:—

						Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.	
							Middle Dept.	Primary Dept.
1884-85	..	..	..	..	..	139	994	8,715
1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	153	1,315	10,425

When it is remembered that in 1879-80, the number of middle schools for girls was only 21, the above figures, small though they be absolutely, are matter for congratulation. The Governor in Council notices with much pleasure the practical interest, as evidenced by pecuniary assistance, that native gentlemen are beginning to take in female education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

17. Turning next to primary education, His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that there was a recovery in numbers and an evident improvement in the instruction given.

The number of primary schools advanced from 14,706 to 15,121, the number in 1883-84 having been 15,200. The number of pupils in these schools and in the primary departments of colleges and High and Middle schools increased by 23,849, the numbers for each of the past three years being as under:—

1883-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413,290
1884-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395,324
1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419,173

18. The steady increase in the number of girls attending primary schools or departments continued, the advance being from 30,243 to 35,295. The number of primary schools under the management of Local Boards continued to rise, and the number under Municipal control continued to fall.* So also the fall in the number of private (aided and unaided) schools for boys was continued, but the attendance in aided schools advanced from 187,220 to 191,727. There is, however, still much ground to recover, as the attendance in such schools on the 31st March 1884 was 207,554. Among girls' schools, it is noticed that there was a decline, both in numbers and strength, in the case of aided schools, but a larger advance in those which were unaided:—

		Aided.		Unaided.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1884-85	..	310	11,401	165	3,740
1885-86	..	303	11,014	184	5,520

The fall in aided schools is said to be due to some of the primary schools having been constituted secondary schools.

19. But, satisfactory as is the advance in numbers, the improvement in teaching, as shown by the better results obtained in the examinations, is still more gratifying. In the case of boys, the percentage of passes advanced in all the four standard examinations, while in the case of girls, the percentages remained stationary under two standards, fell under one, and rose under the fourth. Further, as noticed by the Director, the marked advance, both relatively and absolutely, in the number of pupils who passed the two higher standards, shows clearly that the quality of elementary instruction is gradually improving. It is noticed that, notwithstanding an increase in the number of boys attending primary schools, there was a considerable decrease in

the number presented for examination. This would seem to be the result of the great fall in attendance that occurred in 1884-85, as that decrease had no effect upon the numbers presented for examination in that year.

20. The total amount spent on primary education was Rs. 13,11,736, of which Rs. 1,46,287 was contributed from provincial revenues, Rs. 3,93,353 from local rates, Rs. 87,616 from municipal funds, Rs. 4,18,081 from fees, and Rs. 2,66,389 from other sources. Rs. 50,971 of the provincial contribution was towards girls' schools, the total cost of which was Rs. 1,45,609.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

21. *Training Schools.*—The number of training schools for masters fell from 48 to 43, and, the Government regret to notice, the number of pupils also fell. Further, there was a very serious decrease in the number of individuals who passed the special upper primary examination,* and in the percentage of passes.†

* 1884-85		658	
1885-86		467	
† 1884-85		76 per cent.	
1885-86		56	"

22. The training schools for mistresses show better results, for, although there was a decrease in the number of pupils, the number who appeared for the special upper primary examination advanced from 88 to 151, and the number of passes from 56 to 100. The decrease in the number of pupils is ascribed to the rules for the grant of aid having been made more strict, in order partly to improve the efficiency of the schools, and partly to prevent public money being thrown away on training persons who have no fixed intention of becoming mistresses.

23. The Government are glad to learn that the commercial school connected with Pachaiyappa's College contained as many as 153 pupils at the close of the year. The number of industrial schools rose from 5 to 10, and the attendance from 179 to 295. It would appear from the remarks contained in paragraph 203 of the report, that Dr. Duncan considers that these schools are more valuable as affording food, shelter and occupation to poor and orphan children, than as real industrial schools. He should inquire whether there is any demand for the services of youths who have passed through such schools, and report further on the matter.

24. The total expenditure on special schools during the year was Rs. 3,14,522 against Rs. 2,94,771 in 1884-85. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 146,122 against Rs. 141,981. The amount realised from fees was small—Rs. 5,794.

GENERAL.

25. The total number of colleges and schools furnishing returns to the department, and of the pupils therein, is shown for each of the past five years in the following table :—

Year.	Colleges or Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
1881-82.. .. .	15,455	356,304	37,379	393,683
1882-83.. .. .	16,590	402,653	43,671	446,324
1883-84.. .. .	16,139	400,236	47,550	447,786
1884-85.. .. .	15,587	379,932	50,919	430,851
1885-86.. .. .	16,014	397,040	58,797	455,837

It is satisfactory to observe the steady increase in the number of females at school, and the recovery in male education that the returns for the last year show. There is still much room for further advance, as only 17·3 per cent. of the boys, and only 2·5 per cent. of the girls, of school-going age, are under instruction. It must be remembered, however, that these figures do not include those boys and girls who attend

schools that do not furnish returns. There can be no doubt that the number attending such schools, which are for the most part indigenous or *pyal* schools, is considerable. According to the last census, there were, in 1881, 538,013 boys and 76,019 girls under instruction, yet the returns furnished to the Educational Department in that year showed only 356,304 boys and 37,379 girls.

26. It may be noticed that the number of children of school-going age is for the purposes of educational statistics taken to be 15 per cent. of the total population, or 4,630,276. This is, however, a very low estimate, for according to the census of 1881 the number of children between the ages of 6 and 11 alone was 4,773,913, while between the ages of 5 and 15 the number was over eight millions. The total number of children reading in primary schools on the 31st March 1886 was 419,173, or less than one-eleventh of the children who are between 6 and 11 years of age, which may be taken as the average period of primary instruction. Although, therefore, there has been great progress, much more must be done before the educational condition of the presidency can be considered satisfactory.

27. Education was most advanced in Madras, Tinnevely, Nilgiris, Tanjore and Bellary, and most backward in Kurnool, Salem, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam. The returns show great variations between districts, which in some cases cannot be easily explained. Ganjam, for example, had 1,089 primary schools for boys and 25,629 pupils, while the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam had only 635 such schools and 15,502 pupils. It is clear that, when the question of restricting aid comes to be considered, very different treatment must be given to different districts. The matter, however, is not one requiring immediate orders, and His Excellency in Council will, therefore, here merely express a general concurrence in the views set out in paragraph 222 of the report.

28. The total cost of public instruction advanced from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rupees 44,33,994. The cost to Provincial revenues was Rs. 12,74,946, and to Municipal and Local Funds Rs. 7,88,302. The amount realised from fees was Rs. 13,92,091. The expenditure is distributed as follows :—

	Percentage.
Arts Colleges	9·14
Professional Colleges	1·49
Secondary Schools	22·67
Primary	40·76
Training	3·45
Other Special Schools	3·69
Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c.	18·80
	100·00

The Government are glad to notice that the proportion of expenditure upon primary education rose from 31·52 to 40·76.

The statement of charges given by the Director does not agree with that furnished by the Accountant-General, nor does the statement contained in para. 54 of the report agree with General Statement (No. 4) and there are numerous discrepancies in all figures relating to finance.

The reason is understood to be that the latter contains only the amounts debited to the budget head "Education," while the former includes expenditure, such as that on the Medical College and the Lawrence Asylum, which, though really educational, is debited to other heads. The difference between the figures given in General Statement (No. 4) and those given in the body of the report is attributed to the exclusion from the latter of the particulars for institutions which were open for only a portion of the year. A brief explanation of these differences should in future be given in the report itself; and all figures of public expenditure must be reconciled with the finance accounts.

29. The addition of the chapter headed "General Remarks" is an improvement. Such matters mentioned therein as require orders will now be briefly noticed. The proposal to redistribute the charges of certain Deputy Inspectors, so as to have one Muhammadan Deputy Inspector in each of the districts of Kurnool and North Arcot, is

approved. The Government notice with satisfaction some improvement in Mappilla education. The promised proposals for a central school for the sons and relatives of zemindars should be submitted as soon as possible; the matter is one of considerable importance. Paragraph 213, relating to the procedure of Local and Municipal Boards in the matter of insisting upon protection of pupils from small-pox, will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department.

30. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the report shows, on the whole, satisfactory working.

(True Extract.)

J. E. Stobbs

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- „ Local and Municipal Department.
- „ Board of Revenue.
- „ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
- „ Military Department.
- „ Public Works Department.
- „ Accountant-General.

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Encl.

G.O., 4th March 1887, No. 111.

MARCH.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the annual report on — in the
Madras Presidency for the year 1885-86.

Ed 14/3