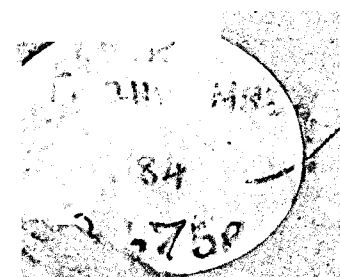


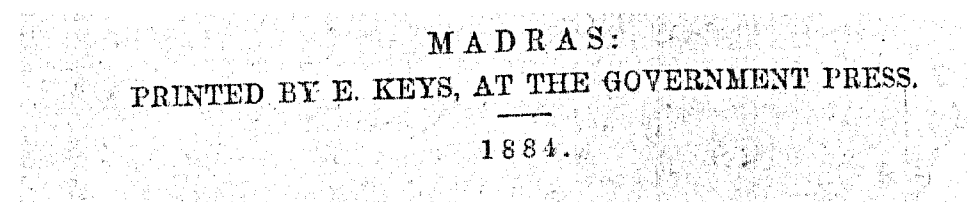
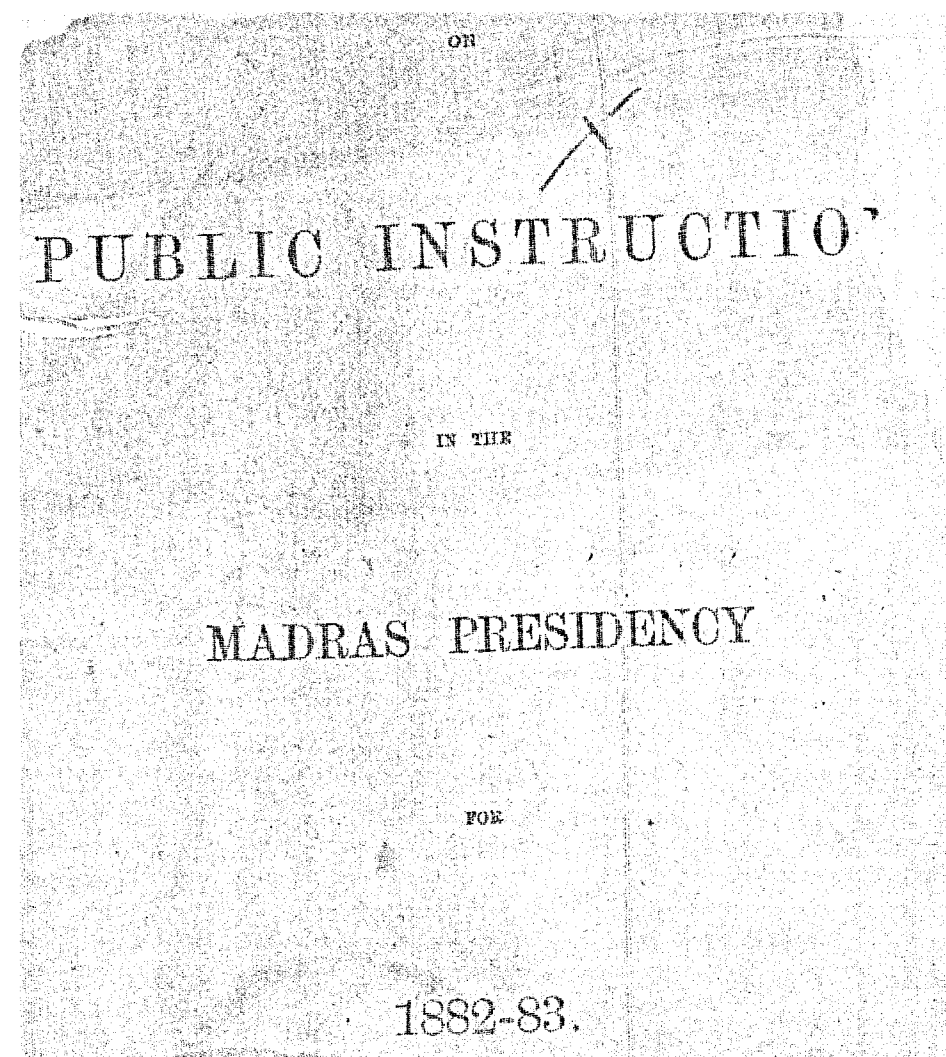
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1882-83

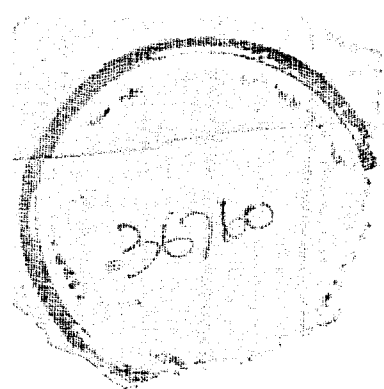


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From

H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

E. F. WEBSTER, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on education in the Presidency for the official year 1882-83.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. The year, I am glad to say, has been one of satisfactory progress. The number of schools and scholars connected with the department has risen, the former from 15,453 to 17,494, and the latter from 393,683 to 446,324, or by 13 per cent. Comparing these figures with those of 1879-80, which marks the close of the famine, it will be observed that there has been a very large increase, viz., 66 per cent., under both schools and scholars during the last three years. The absolute increase in each year shows no great variation, averaging rather less than 60,000 pupils.

This advance is chiefly due to the continued prosperity of the country, to the growing interest which the Local Boards are taking in the cause of elementary education, and to the greater desire on the part of parents to have their children educated. It must also, however, be borne in mind that during this period the subordinate Inspecting agency, consisting of Deputy Inspectors, has been strengthened. As this measure reduced the limits of ranges, it enabled Deputy Inspectors to exercise more careful supervision over elementary schools and to bring under the inspection and control of the department many indigenous schools which were willing to conform to the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. I have also little doubt that the increase in the strength of the subordinate Inspecting establishment, and the greater attention which is now paid to the scrutiny of their returns, and again on their part to the returns received from the Inspecting schoolmasters, has had the effect of rendering the returns of the past year in many instances more trustworthy than those of preceding years when the same check could not be exercised. The present year will, I trust, show even more reliable figures than those of 1882-83, as the Deputies are gradually coming under stricter control.

The subjoined statement shows particulars as to classes of institutions :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	26	1,732	29	2,112
Professional colleges	3	197	3	217
High schools for boys (English)	85	4,973	94	6,045
Middle do. do. (do.)	539	19,223	584	20,584
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	118	511	136	619
High schools for girls (English)	13	54	16	76
Middle do. do. (do.)	45	516	61	641
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	26	197	46	259
Primary schools for boys (English)	1,505	65,015	1,558	71,254
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	12,498	276,983	14,284	316,075
Do. do. for girls (English)	81	4,288	111	5,078
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	472	18,463	522	21,592
Normal schools for masters	29	799	36	978
Do. do. for mistresses	4	157	4	197
Professional and technical schools	9	570	10	597
Total	15,453	393,683	17,494	446,324

The increase has been very general, and in point of numbers extends to all classes of institutions. The bulk, however, 87 per cent. under schools and 74 under scholars, is confined to vernacular primary schools, among which are included

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

a goodly number of indigenous schools. Under no head has the number of institutions decreased, but professional colleges and normal schools for mistresses remained stationary.

Distribution of schools by districts and divisions.

3. The annexed summary shows the distribution of schools by districts and divisions:—

Districts and divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census return of 1881.	1881-82.		1882-83.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
First division.										
Ganjam	8,313	1,749,604	850	17,312	1,390	29,124	540	11,812	...	...
Vizagapatam	18,311	2,485,141	656	14,667	815	19,065	159	4,198	...	...
Godavari	7,097	1,791,512	915	25,435	1,070	29,160	155	3,725	...	...
Second division.										
Kistna	8,036	1,548,480	1,050	20,868	1,133	23,808	83	2,440	...	...
Belary	11,097	739,596	587	10,538	664	12,969	77	2,301	...	...
Anantapur		597,130	355	5,746	371	6,170	16	724	...	...
Cuddapah		1,121,038	498	8,425	538	8,580	40	155	...	...
Kurnool		709,305	404	6,501	375	7,202	...	701	29	...
Third division.										
Nellore	8,462	1,220,236	584	10,892	608	11,652	24	760	...	...
Madras	27	405,848	470	24,702	495	26,241	25	1,532	...	...
Chingleput	2,753	981,381	757	15,951	734	16,830	...	838	23	...
Fourth division.										
South Arcot	4,873	1,615,738	793	16,027	903	20,511	110	2,484	...	...
North Arcot	7,139	1,817,814	722	20,597	841	21,053	119	456	...	...
Salem	7,483	1,599,595	600	13,222	693	15,022	93	1,800	...	...
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,215,033	515	12,716	673	15,487	58	2,771	...	...
Fifth division.										
Tanjore	3,654	2,130,383	1,316	36,508	1,404	39,721	88	3,213	...	...
Madura	9,502	2,168,680	1,076	26,445	1,136	27,283	60	838	...	...
Tinnevely	5,176	1,693,747	1,471	43,901	1,800	50,877	329	6,976	...	...
Sixth division.										
Coimbatore	7,432	1,657,690	711	14,897	738	15,932	27	1,035	...	...
Nilgiri	749	91,034	37	1,627	45	1,869	8	242	...	...
Malabar	6,062	2,365,035	879	36,858	941	39,327	62	2,469	...	...
South Canara	3,902	959,514	207	7,828	227	8,593	20	761	...	...
Total ...	139,191	30,963,504	15,453	393,683	17,494	446,324	2,093	52,641	62	...

The twenty-two districts are distributed for administrative purposes into six divisions, raised since the close of the year to seven by the constitution of South Canara into a separate division, under the charge of an officer, who, in his capacity of Inspector of Schools, Coorg, has duties outside the Presidency. These twenty-two districts have an aggregate area of over 139,000 square miles with a population of nearly 31,000,000 persons. For the instruction of this vast population there are still only seventeen thousand five hundred schools in connection with the department, and probably not much over twenty thousand even if all outside schools are taken into account. Thus there is only one school on the average for every fifteen hundred and fifty persons, or, taking children of school-age alone into account, one for every two hundred and thirty children. The great majority of these schools are still in so elementary a stage and so inefficiently taught that they have little claim to consideration as a means of sound general education, except in so far as they afford a good and popular basis on which to build for the future.

But short and inefficient as the school provision is, it is encouraging to find that, Kurnool and Chingleput excepted, every district shows an increase in schools, and each district without exception an improvement in attendance; but one-fourth of the total increase appertains to the Ganjam District, due to the accession to the list of vernacular primary schools of more than 500 results schools, including 144 night schools started through the exertions of the Inspector, Mr. Monro. Tinnevely, Vizagapatam and Godavari come next with an increase of more than 150 schools and 3,700 pupils. The other districts exhibit generally comparatively slight increases.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

The increase stands as per margin arranged by divisions. The First division heads the list, being credited with the largest increase, which is due to the energy of Mr. Monro and many of his subordinates and to the special interest which the Local Boards of the division have taken in educational matters. The Presidency division shows the least advance. Speaking of his division, the Sixth, Mr. Garth-

	Schools.	Scholars.
First division ...	854	19,735
Fifth do. ...	477	11,027
Fourth do. ...	380	7,521
Second do. ...	187	6,031
Sixth do. ...	117	4,507
Third do. ...	26	3,230
Total ...	2,041	52,641

waite remarks as follows:—

"It will be observed that since 1872-73 the number of schools has nearly doubled, so also has that of scholars. But, as in 1872-73, schools of two or three or even four departments were reckoned as but one institution, whereas now each department is reckoned as a school, it follows that there must have been a considerable increase in the average attendance at each school. This may, perhaps, be considered one of the encouraging features in the progress of the division. A fairly large school has a much better chance of developing into a good school than a very small one has. I have always endeavoured to have rather a moderate number of large schools than a multitude of small schools, and the average attendance (nearly 34) at schools in this division will show this. Before the division included Coimbatore (in which district, from causes beyond my control, a number of absurdly small schools were admitted under inspection) the average attendance was still higher.

"The above table shows an increase under all heads, except Europeans and Eurasians, where there is a decrease of 114, of which the greater part (74 and 23) is in boys at school in Malabar and Coimbatore, mostly poor Eurasians in Roman Catholic schools, but no information is at present at hand as to the cause of this decrease. The railway school at Podanur lost 17 boys under the above head. The increase in the number of Hindus has been large, produced principally by an increase in the number of Hindu village schools, the greater part in Malabar, but also a considerable number, both of boys' schools and girls' schools, in Coimbatore, and a fair number in South Canara and Nilgiri; so that the increase has been general throughout the division."

The multiplication of small schools, which is fostered by the results system, is often an evil, and changes have recently been introduced into the Grant-in-aid Code calculated to check this tendency.

4. The distribution of schools according to agency is given in the following table:—

Classes of Institutions.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government institutions—				
Under the direct management of the department	246	12,141	237	11,936
Under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and committee appointed by Government	1,228	43,585	1,349	48,507
Aided institutions	7,829	229,293	9,618	266,084
Unaided institutions	6,151	114,664	6,291	119,797
Total ...	15,453	393,683	17,494	446,324

The number of schools and scholars under the direct management of the department has fallen owing to the transfer of certain institutions to Local Boards and the abolition of lower departments in certain cases. The process of abolition of Government institutions by transfer to local bodies is proceeding rapidly. The Local Fund and Municipal schools have risen by 10 per cent. and the attendance by 11 per cent. This is satisfactory. There has been an increase of 1,790 private schools receiving aid from provincial, local or municipal funds, and the largest increase in the number of pupils appertains to this class of schools. To the list of unaided schools there has been an accession of 1,930 new schools, taking into account the transfer of 1,790 schools from the unaided to the aided list. Almost all the new schools are elementary schools under improvement preparing for examination for results grants. It is very satisfactory to note that, as schools pass to the aided list, their places are taken by new schools, many of which are indigenous. No doubt each year marks the return of aided schools to the unaided list, but many of them again return to that list in the succeeding year, often to take up a lasting place there, as the tide of educational progress advances.

Distribution of schools by districts and standards.

5. The next table shows the distribution of schools in greater detail.

[illegible][illegible]

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Classification according to the religious creed of the scholars on 31st March.				Number of scholars on 31st March bearing				Expenditure.					Annual Cost of educating each scholar.	Number passed.
		In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	European and Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Persian.	Sansekrit.	Books.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1	ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Continued).																			
	Aided—(Continued).																			
	Dontashewram Middle School, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Konjappa do. do.	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kanadamburam do. do.	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yella Middle School, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palanuram do. do.	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palanuram do. do.	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palanuram do. do.	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palanuram do. do.	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	UNAIDED.																			
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	GOVERNMENT.																			
	Quintar School, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Results School, Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. Coimbatore Range, ...	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

AIDED.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
UNAIDED.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
GOVERNMENT.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
AIDED.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
GOVERNMENT.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
AIDED.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137	17	17	17	29	137	17	17	29	29	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
GOVERNMENT.	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	71	138	47	39	10	71	108	10	62	71	62	9	364	242	881	1,698	2,725	45	8	3	23	7	5	10
	Berrada C.M.S. School, ...	1	1	17	137	16	15	3	17	17	3	17	17	17	7	149	164	333	338	612	80	4	0	17	8	0	4
	Manjappa Noble School, ...	1	1	50	137	17	17	17	50	137	17	17	50	50	...	118	118	222	477	391	24	7	0	13	0	0	...
	Do. do. do.	1	1	29	137																						

* closed. † closed.

No. 2.—*Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each scholar.	Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		In High School.	In Middle School.			7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m			8n	8o	8p	8q	8r	8s	8t	8u	8v	8w	8x	8y	8z	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8ba	8bb	8bc	8bd	8be	8bf	8bg	8bh	8bi	8bj	8bk	8bl	8bm	8bn	8bo	8bp	8bq	8br	8bs	8bt	8bu	8bv	8bw	8bx	8by	8bz	8ca	8cb	8cc	8cd	8ce	8cf	8cg	8ch	8ci	8cj	8ck	8cl	8cm	8cn	8co	8cp	8cq	8cr	8cs	8ct	8cu	8cv	8cw	8cx	8cy	8cz	8da	8db	8dc	8dd	8de	8df	8dg	8dh	8di	8dj	8dk	8dl	8dm	8dn	8do	8dp	8dq	8dr	8ds	8dt	8du	8dv	8dw	8dx	8dy	8dz	8ea	8eb	8ec	8ed	8ee	8ef	8eg	8eh	8ei	8ej	8ek	8el	8em	8en	8eo	8ep	8eq	8er	8es	8et	8eu	8ev	8ew	8ex	8ey	8ez	8fa	8fb	8fc	8fd	8fe	8ff	8fg	8fh	8fi	8fj	8fk	8fl	8fm	8fn	8fo	8fp	8fq	8fr	8fs	8ft	8fu	8fv	8fw	8fx	8fy	8fz	8ga	8gb	8gc	8gd	8ge	8gf	8gg	8gh	8gi	8gj	8gk	8gl	8gm	8gn	8go	8gp	8gq	8gr	8gs	8gt	8gu	8gv	8gw	8gx	8gy	8gz	8ha	8hb	8hc	8hd	8he	8hf	8hg	8hh	8hi	8hj	8hk	8hl	8hm	8hn	8ho	8hp	8hq	8hr	8hs	8ht	8hu	8hv	8hw	8hx	8hy	8hz	8ia	8ib	8ic	8id	8ie	8if	8ig	8ih	8ii	8ij	8ik	8il	8im	8in	8io	8ip	8iq	8ir	8is	8it	8iu	8iv	8iw	8ix	8iy	8iz	8ja	8jb	8jc	8jd	8je	8jf	8jg	8jh	8ji	8jj	8jk	8jl	8jm	8jn	8jo	8jp	8jq	8jr	8js	8jt	8ju	8jv	8jw	8jx	8jy	8jz	8ka	8kb	8kc	8kd	8ke	8kf	8kg	8kh	8ki	8kj	8kk	8kl	8km	8kn	8ko	8kp	8kq	8kr	8ks	8kt	8ku	8kv	8kw	8kx	8ky	8kz	8la	8lb	8lc	8ld	8le	8lf	8lg	8lh	8li	8lj	8lk	8ll	8lm	8ln	8lo	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp	8lp

the poor, great difficulties exist in improving the character of instruction in the directions above indicated, as well as in securing the progress of pupils in the ordinary subjects of study. The causes are many, but among the chief are those connected with the cost of such improvements, and the irregular attendance and the low physique and moralé of the children.

I concluded by making the following proposals:—

To bring a larger number of European and Enrasian children under instruction, to improve the character and to extend the scope of instruction in schools intended for this class, I think the best method is to make it worth the while of managers to incur the necessarily-increased trouble and outlay by means of the grant-in-aid system. During the last two years one or two changes have been introduced into the Aid Code favourable to the managers of poor schools and of small schools in the provinces. The direction in which I consider amendments desirable are noted below; and, if they in part or wholly commend themselves to Government, I will submit draft rules for approval embodying them in the Code.

They are—

- (1) To introduce a provision enabling managers of schools, with efficient boarding establishment intended for poor Europeans and Eurasians, to draw a small monthly grant for each child boarded—not exceeding one-half the cost of boarding *and* a fixed figure (to vary for the hills and the plains)—who is a destitute orphan or fatherless and destitute, or deserted, or whose parents reside in localities where no schools for Europeans and Eurasians exist and are certified to be too poor to pay for their child's maintenance at a boarding school. The principle of this recommendation corresponds with that on which the Government now pays the fees of 75 per cent. of children admitted to gratuitous education whose parents are very poor.
- (2) To permit schools for the poor receiving aid to earn, in addition to the salary grants drawn, grants under the results system not exceeding 25 per cent. of the maximum amount fixed for each subject in each standard (excepting the vernacular and agriculture and any subject which may be introduced into the schedule of a *scientific or practical character*) in which 50 per cent. of the grant should be earned. Also to allow a small capitation grant for regular attendance and for each child who passes in gymnastic and ordinary drill and Kindergarten exercises and in singing.
- (3) To provide that poor schools aided solely under the results system should receive grant for boys at 25 per cent. in excess of the present maximum rates, also the other extra grants noted above, and an additional fixed capitation grant ordinary and for merit for infants if the school has a separate infant department or class.
- (4) To provide that the aid given to schools in small stations on either the salary or results system shall be assimilated to that provided above for poor schools.
- (5) To provide that poor schools may admit children free for elementary education, either wholly or at a fixed percentage, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.
- (6) To raise the salary grants to industrial schools or departments of schools and to add a moderate results grant for merit in any industry taught according to defined standards, and also a small capitation grant for regular attendance coupled with fair progress.
- (7) To provide for grants in aid of the salaries of matrons employed in well-organized homes for very indigent infant children, and for the boarding establishments of industrial schools maintained for the benefit of a similar class, in addition to a small boarding allowance. Also small results grants for drill, singing, and needle and other industrial work in such schools.
- (8) The institution of a system of small stipendiary scholarships to enable a few promising boys and girls in poor schools in the provinces who have passed the Middle School Examination to pursue their studies in some high school or college.
- (9) That in the case of all poor schools aided solely on the results system, quarterly advances may be made on specified conditions; each advance not to exceed one-sixth of the amount which the Inspector of the division considers will probably be earned by the school at the annual examination.
- (10) That aid on the results system should be given to night schools for both children and adults.

In reviewing this report the Government remarked as follows :—

The opinions now elicited with reference to the two Resolutions of the Government of India under consideration do not incline the Government to modify the opinion, formed in 1878, that the evils and hardships, which are found to exist in other Presidencies, do not arise, at least to any serious extent, in this.

The Director of Public Instruction, who reviews the subject in his letter of 9th October last, comes to the same conclusion. He draws attention to the great increase in the numbers

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of school-going children, both boys and girls, within the last two or three years and shows that now nearly 97 per cent.* of those of school age are under instruction. He further points out that while the tuition is almost entirely in the hands of private agency—thus harmonizing with the views of the Government of India—the State contributes one-third of its cost.

The important matters, in which he thinks improvement is desirable, relate to the provision of educational facilities for children in small out-of-the-way localities; for children of pure European birth; for destitute or orphan children; and for infants. The existing system of education is also deficient in the teaching of the vernacular languages, of drawing and cognate subjects, and of subjects which are of practical value in after-life. Opportunities, too, for industrial training and for physical development, must be provided.

In order to bring the classes of children mentioned under suitable and efficient instruction and to secure that the subjects in which the training is defective or neglected shall receive due attention, it is clear that, in the present circumstances of the country, the State must be prepared to offer special inducements to school managers. The Director accordingly recommends that special assistance be given to homes and orphanages, to boarding establishments on the hills for indigent European children, and to central boarding institutions where poor children from isolated stations or destitute children are received; also for infant classes and for industrial departments in schools. For gymnastics, Kindergarten, singing and the like, and for regular attendance, he would add capitation grants. Mr. Grigg estimates that to carry out these recommendations, and to institute a few stipendiary scholarships to enable boys and girls to pursue their studies in high schools, colleges, or technical institutions, an enhancement of the present Government grants by about Rs. 12,000 would suffice. These proposals His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve, and the Director will submit for sanction a set of rules to be embodied in the Grant-in-aid Code to give effect to them.

The subject of European and Eurasian education engaged the attention of the department during the year with reference to the report called for by the Supreme Government. Subsequently a code of regulations was promulgated in Bengal, and the Madras Government referred to a committee, of which I am president, the question whether the Bengal Code could, with modifications, be adopted in this Presidency. The committee has partly completed its labours, and proposals will be shortly submitted to Government for introducing some important changes into the Grant-in-aid Code for the special benefit of the Eurasian community.

Native Christians.—It is greatly to the credit of this class of the population and their leaders that no less than three-fourths of the male and one-fourth of the female children of school-going age are in school, and, as strenuous efforts are being made by all mission societies to improve the educational status of their members, there is every reason to hope for further improvement, more especially in the standard of instruction. The Roman Catholic missions and the Gospel society have especially distinguished themselves in this line of action—the former have improved several of their middle schools, established one college and transferred another to a locality which is the most central for the Roman Catholic population of the southern districts; whilst the latter has established a college in the southern Tamil country and developed another to the first-grade standard. Almost all districts show improvement, but in Madras and Chingleput there is a slight falling off, absolutely and proportionately, under both sexes. In Tanjore also there is an absolute and proportionate decrease under boys, but improvement under girls. In the northern districts the improvement has been marked.

Hindus.—Owing to the inclusion under this head of all classes of people who do not come under special denominations, the proportion of children attending school gives little indication of the educational condition of the higher castes, but even after making all these allowances, there can be no doubt that, with the exception of Brahmans and traders, the other respectable castes, especially artisans, are very backward: in fact, speaking generally, only those classes of the community who feel the need of reading, writing, and ciphering in their daily avocations care much whether their children are educated or not, or if taught at all, that the instruction goes beyond the barest elements. Still taking Hindus as a whole, the year shows decided progress, the percentages relating to boys and girls having risen from 14.5 (misprinted as 41.5 on page 10 of last year's report) to 16 and from 1.1 to 1.3 respectively, or excluding Paraiyas, from 17 and 1.3 to 19 and 1.6. The increase under girls is particularly encouraging, especially in Madras, where the proportion has risen from 15 to 20 with an absolute increase in pupils of one-third. This pro-

gress is in a measure due to the growing interest taken in the cause of female education by local bodies, who are thus following in the steps taken by Government. The Inspecting officers, more especially Messrs. Garthwaite and Monro, have taken a most warm interest in the work.

Muhammadans.—The education of Muhammadans has made an appreciable advance during the year. The number of male pupils has risen from 24,516 to 27,397 or by 12 per cent., and that of females from 1,049 to 1,418 or by 35 per cent. This increase extends to all classes of institutions, there being 31 pupils in colleges, 1,021 in secondary and 27,688 in primary schools, against 30,845 and 24,638 respectively in the previous year. The advance has been chiefly in the Northern Circars, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and is found in most districts. Madura, Coimbatore, and Malabar however, I regret to say, show either no progress or slight decline.

As regards Malabar Mr. Garthwaite writes:—

"The Malabar Local Fund Board, induced principally by financial considerations, refused aid to a number of Mappila schools, which, on account of small attendance and inefficient instruction, were considered inferior to others. Once the Mappila Normal school is made to turn out a large number of trained and certificated Mappila teachers, the Mappila schools will be improved in both the respects complained of, and will be recipients worthier than they now are of the combined system grants they enjoy. It must, however, be remembered that it was only by employing as an inducement these double grants that it became possible to get under inspection the Mappila mosque schools, which, indeed existed from generations back, but which no one ever thought it possible to bring under inspection till 1871-72, when I started the present plan, which must continue until we can offer a trained Mappila teacher to every aided Mappila school."

Adherence to the policy laid down in G.O., Educational Department, No. 43, of the 30th January 1883, will, I trust, work gradual improvement in the condition of both secondary and higher education, which does not present the same proportion with reference to primary education as is seen in the case of other classes of the population. As regards girls, Ganjam, Madras, and Malabar exhibit most improvement.

Others.—The figures under this head also show an advance, which indicates that those classes of the population, which are but little connected with the great masses of the people, have been affected by the growing demand for knowledge; but how feeble the contact has been as yet may be inferred from the fact that the Paraiya population of the Presidency is nearly four and a half millions, whilst probably not four out of the five thousand pupils falling under "Others" are Paraiyas. The changes recently made in the Grant-in-aid Code in favour of outcaste races will, it is hoped, tend soon to remove the reproach that hitherto our educational system has hardly touched our outcaste peoples. There are, however, other Hindus not outcaste, whom our efforts have as yet touched but little. The chief of these is the Uriya. A change, however, is coming over them also, and whilst at the close of 1881-82 there were only 8,838 Uriyas under instruction, at the close of last year there were no less than 16,303. The Uriya population numbers 114,818. "This advance," writes Mr. Monro, "is most satisfactory in a race which has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being educationally one of the most backward in the Presidency. The increase is mainly in primary schools, but it is to be hoped that Uriyas will be induced to carry on their studies to the University examinations, and so provide the district with a supply of Uriya candidates capable of taking up the higher posts in this as well as in other departments. At present these posts are mainly filled by Telugu men. The appointment of an Uriya pandit in the Berhampore College will doubtless give an impetus to Uriya higher education."

8. In the reports and statistics prepared from time to time, 15 per cent. of the entire population has been taken to approximately represent the number of children of school-going age. During the year under report, I requested the Deputy Superintendent of Census to furnish me with a statement showing the details of population under certain ages. The information has, however, not been furnished, which I regret, as the basis on which the present calculation of 15 per cent. is made is, I think, not definitely established. Moreover, some distinction should be made between the school-going age of males and females, as the latter are not kept in school as long as the former. Probably, 5 to 13 in the case of the former and 5 to 11 in the case of the latter would represent fairly

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the ages during which, taking the population as a whole, children should be attending school. In such calculations, allowance should always be made for the children at school above these ages; but at present such allowance would but slightly affect the general result.

9. Statement No. II in Appendix gives the institutions—collegiate, secondary and primary—among which the pupils are distributed.

Distribution of pupils in different classes of institutions.

There is a larger number of European and Eurasian children attending colleges, but the number of boys attending secondary schools has fallen slightly. Under Native Christians there has been a general increase, except in the case of girls in primary schools. The Hindus as well as Muhammadans show an increase in each class of institution, but while 8 per cent. of the Native Christian and 7 per cent. of the Hindu male pupils are receiving secondary education, only 4 per cent. of the Muhammadan pupils are in secondary schools.

10. The following is a summary of the race and sex of pupils as compared with the previous year :—

Race and sex of pupils.

Race.	1881-82.			1882-83.			Population.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1881-82.	1882-83.
Hindus	302,917	22,807	325,724	338,257	98,708	436,965	23,808,172	73	65
Native Christians	22,272	10,206	32,478	28,466	9,982	38,448	1,524,625	17	14
Muhammadans	24,516	1,049	25,565	27,397	1,418	28,815	1,524,625	75	67
Europeans and Eurasians	3,336	2,698	6,034	3,381	2,755	6,136	32,733	5	5
Others	3,263	619	3,882	5,153	717	5,870	4,555,341	1,173	776
Total	356,304	37,379	393,683	402,653	113,671	516,324	30,868,604	78	69

There has been a satisfactory fall in the proportion of population per pupil, except under Europeans and Eurasians, where no great decrease is necessary. I noticed in my last report an increase of 16 per cent. in the number of girls. This year I observe with pleasure a further increase of 17 per cent. over the previous year's figure, the absolute increase being 6,292 against 5,038. This is a very gratifying feature in the year's history, qualified only by the fact that there is a slight falling off in the number of Native Christian girls in school; the decrease is the more remarkable as there is a large increase in the number of boys. I would here mention in passing that the total number of girls under instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the same year was 84,006 out of a population of 23,000,000.

11. The usual particulars as to the languages studied by pupils are given

Languages studied by pupils.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
English	68,454	68,945	3,973	4,139
Vernacular	350,787	385,781	24,445	26,553
Sanskrit	3,351	4,426	...	31
Arabic	779	1,484	...	81
Persian	847	904	...	111
Latin	1,014	995	25	16
Greek	137	19	...	...

The number of boys studying Sanskrit has risen by a third, whilst the number studying Arabic has doubled. There has also been a slight increase under "Persian," but "Latin" and "Greek," especially the latter, show a considerable fall. The decrease in students of Latin is, I think, satisfactory, in that it indicates that the study is being abandoned in poor Eurasian schools in favour of the Vernaculars. The present practice of teaching Latin in such schools is too often an unwise concession to the ignorant pride of Eurasian parents. It is worthy of note that 31 girls were reading Sanskrit, 81 Arabic, and 111 Persian. No girl was studying these languages in the previous year.

in the margin. The increase in the pupils studying English is less than 10 per cent. and consequently the increase has not kept pace with the total increase of pupils. This is natural as the increase in pupils is chiefly in the more elementary schools.

12. The number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
In Municipalities	1,995	93,678	2,156	102,165
In Local Fund Circles	13,458	300,095	15,338	344,158

Circles is given in the margin. There has been an increase of 161 schools and 8,488 pupils in Municipalities, which gives an average of 3 schools and 177 pupils for each Municipality against 5 schools and 188 pupils in the preceding year. Taking pupils alone, there has been an increase of 9 per cent. in Municipalities, while under Local Fund Circles the rise has been 15 per cent. This difference in favour of the rural tracts is due to the greater scope for extension which the Local Fund Circles present. In many Municipalities education has already made considerable progress, there being in Municipalities 1 child in 3 receiving instruction, whilst in rural circles the proportion is as 1 in 13.

Statement No. III in Appendix gives the statistics of schools and scholars in each Municipality. There were 33 Municipalities, against 29 in the preceding year, in which the pupils have exceeded 1,000. Taking 15 per cent. of the population as representing the approximate number of children of school-going age, it will be seen that there is only one Municipality (Anakápal) in which less than a third of the male children of school-going age are at school. The seven Municipal towns noted in the margin show that more than 90 per cent. of such children are under instruction, which is very satisfactory. The percentages under females reveal, on the other hand, the backward condition of female education.

In no less than 21 towns the number of girls under instruction is less than 10 per cent. of the number of girls of school-going age, and there are only nine towns—Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntur, Ongole, Palamcottah, Tuticorin, Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Cochin—in which over 25 per cent. of girls are under instruction. It is worthy of note that in the above towns, Rajahmundry excepted, the satisfactory condition of female education has been brought about chiefly by the exertions of Missionary bodies. In Rajahmundry the result is mainly due to the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who not only maintains a well provided institution there for the instruction of girls, but offers many inducements to the children to attend school. Nearly a fourth of the boys and more than a third of the girls under instruction in Municipalities are credited to the city of Madras, though the percentages do not compare as favourably as in certain minor Municipalities, owing no doubt to the Paraiya population of Madras being disproportionately large.

School fees.

13. The annexed table shows the fee income of all schools during the last ten years. There has again been an increase of nearly a lakh of rupees on the whole :—

Years.	Government Institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government.		Private Institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.
1873-74	...	10,003	1,08,397	15,662	14,998	205,155	4,87,714	230,920
1874-75	...	10,675	1,13,378	19,292	22,072	225,770	5,37,150	255,737
1875-76	...	11,100	1,22,552	26,808	30,001	246,572	5,53,167	284,480
1876-77	...	10,317	1,22,432	33,009	36,431	244,622	5,45,237	287,948
1877-78	...	10,393	1,22,068	26,303	30,160	247,913	4,69,747	255,309
1878-79	...	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,871	4,80,193	237,938
1879-80	...	11,304	1,32,810	39,769	40,318	217,310	5,18,599	268,379
1880-81	...	11,638	1,42,488	39,548	40,801	276,592	6,40,022	327,808
1881-82	...	12,141	1,47,576	43,585	47,349	337,957	7,50,580	393,683
1882-83	...	11,936	1,62,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324

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The fee revenue in institutions under the direct management of the department has risen during the decade by 50 per cent., and that in private schools, aided and unaided, by 69 per cent., or, if the past three years are taken, by 51 per cent., or 22 per cent. in Government and 59 per cent. in private institutions, while it has almost quadrupled in Local Fund and Municipal schools. But it must be remembered that while the attendance has nearly doubled in private and more than trebled in Local Fund and Municipal schools, it has not risen a fifth in Government schools proper. The Government obtained nearly Rs. 30,000 more from their schools last year than in 1879-80. The vigilance which was exercised by the department during the year over the fee collections in both Government and private institutions to enforce strict compliance with fee notification has tended to raise receipts. The fee income, however, in private schools of a standard corresponding with those maintained by the State has probably increased proportionately to that of Government schools or nearly so; the inclusion of elementary rural results schools has greatly reduced the general proportion. I would add further that the returns of income from village schools are not reliable, the error being often on the deficit side. There is, therefore, good ground for believing that the sum paid for education by the people is much in excess of the ten and a half lakhs shown in our returns, and probably approximates 9 pies, or one penny per head of population.

Classes of institutions.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Arts colleges ...	Rs. 28,435	Rs. 32,916
High and middle schools ...	84,931	92,767
Primary schools ...	14,325	12,710
Special colleges and schools.	19,895	23,966
Total ...	1,47,576	1,62,299

The particulars of the fee income in Government institutions are given in the margin. There has been an increase in the fee receipts of colleges and high and middle schools, but owing to the gradual abolition of the primary schools the income shown against them has fallen.

14. The average fee in the first and last years of the decade in the different classes of institutions is shown in the subjoined table, the attendance in free institutions and the fees in closed schools being excluded from the account.

Years.	Average fee according to average number on rolls.				Average fee according to average daily attendance.			
	Government schools.	Local Fund and Municipal schools and schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.		Private schools.	Government schools.	Local Fund and Municipal schools and schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.		Private schools.
		On the salary grant system.	Others.			On the salary grant system.	Others.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1873-74 ...	12 12 3	2 4 4	6 10 2	2 4 9	14 7 6	2 12 4	7 14 4	2 11 6
1882-83 ...	18 1 8	1 12 4	9 0 1	1 11 0	20 15 9	2 1 4	10 9 8	1 15 10

15. The percentages of fees to total cost and the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the several departments of Government and aided institutions for boys are compared below :—

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Institutions.	Government.					Aided.				
	Department.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.	Department.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.
Arts Colleges	Colleges	Rs. 1,45,709	Rs. 32,915	22.6	180 3 5	Colleges	Rs. 1,27,931	Rs. 27,321	21.4	Rs. A. P. 42 15 4
	High Schools	46,600	21,224	45.5	89 12 10	High Schools	73,471	37,405	50.9	9 1 10
	Middle do.	19,558	15,216	77.8	5 13 0	Middle do.	56,579	38,211	67.5	4 5 0
	Primary do.	535	94	17.5	29 6 5	Primary do.	17,246	10,449	60.6	1 4 4
	Total	2,12,402	69,450	32.7	76 3 5	Total	2,74,987	1,13,386	41.2	10 9 8
High Schools for Boys.	High Schools	32,578	10,509	32.2	67 5 11	High Schools	82,895	24,931	30.0	21 9 2
	Middle do.	22,975	19,037	85.5	2 11 11	Middle do.	79,770	52,600	65.9	5 11 10
	Primary do.	2,724	480	17.6	12 12 9	Primary do.	34,295	20,063	58.5	2 13 11
	Total	58,277	30,045	52.6	17 7 4	Total	1,96,961	97,494	49.5	7 1 8
	High Schools	1,404	308	26.2	17 9 4	High Schools	79,770	52,600	65.9	5 11 10
Middle Schools for Boys.	Middle Schools	1,495	1,505	100.7	2 2 0	Middle Schools	79,770	52,600	65.9	5 11 10
	Primary do.	1,048	1,090	95.9	1 3 0	Primary do.	34,295	20,063	58.5	2 13 11
	Total	2,942	2,874	72.9	2 5 11	Total	1,96,961	97,494	49.5	7 1 8
	Middle Schools	64,315	24,102	44.5	18 9 6	Middle Schools	1,05,864	43,812	40.9	7 9 5
	Primary do.	24,217	9,893	40.7	8 9 3	Primary do.	61,936	21,111	24.3	1 7 8
Middle Schools for Boys.	Total	78,432	33,955	43.3	13 3 5	Total	1,67,470	64,423	38.5	4 1 8
	Middle Schools	24,784	9,081	36.6	4 7 2	Middle Schools	1,05,864	43,812	40.9	7 9 5
	Primary do.	30,932	12,478	40.3	1 1 10	Primary do.	61,936	21,111	24.3	1 7 8
	Total	55,796	21,559	38.7	1 13 11	Total	1,67,470	64,423	38.5	4 1 8
	Middle Schools	49,947	651	1.6	99 7 7	Middle Schools	1,05,864	43,812	40.9	7 9 5
Primary Schools for Boys.	Primary do.	45,927	732	1.6	102 2 1	Primary do.	61,936	21,111	24.3	1 7 8
	Total	56,874	1,383	1.6	100 11 3	Total	1,67,470	64,423	38.5	4 1 8
	Primary Schools	7,263	1,974	27.1	4 5 5	Primary Schools	7,99,393	3,10,114	38.79	0 6 1
	Do.	1,54,803	55,777	23.3	0 6 0	Do.	1,54,803	55,777	23.3	0 6 0
	Total	1,62,066	57,751	23.3	0 6 0	Total	1,62,066	57,751	23.3	0 6 0

A comparison with the figures of 1881-82 given on page 18 of my last report will show that the percentages of fees to total cost, in the college, high and middle departments of Government colleges, show much improvement, but the percentage of fees in the primary department has fallen. There is, however, an absolute decrease in the amount of fees collected in the middle department. The transfer of certain towns to class A accounts in a measure for the increase, and, perhaps, also the improved strength of the college and high school departments; but improvement in percentages is mainly due to senior officers being absent and to changes in the school staff. As a consequence of the decreased establishment charge and increased fee revenue, the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the college, high and middle departments of Government colleges has fallen from Rs. 229-11-4, Rs. 46-8-2, and Rs. 8-4-10 to Rs. 180-3-5, Rs. 39-12-10, and Rs. 5-13-0 respectively. The decrease in the cost of educating a college student is satisfactory, but it must be observed that some of the graded officers drew arrears of pay in 1881-82, which disproportionately enhanced the charge of that year.

As regards aided colleges, the percentages of fees in the college and high school departments have slightly fallen, but this has been almost made good by an increase in the percentages of fees in the middle and primary schools thereto attached. The cost of educating each pupil has risen from Rs. 39-9-6 to Rs. 42-15-4, but that of educating a pupil in the other departments has fallen. The increase under the former head is due to the higher rate of grant sanctioned for the Madras Christian College, which increase was also allowed for six months of 1881-82. The amount was drawn in arrears after 1st April 1882.

Taking all the departments together, 32.7 per cent. of the entire charge was met from fees in Government colleges, while 41.2 per cent. was so met in aided colleges. 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.

The remarks made in my last report in connection with the fee revenue of Government high schools proper are applicable to the figures of 1882-83. The percentage of fees to total cost in the high and middle departments has risen, but that in the primary department shows a marked decrease, which must be attributed to the gradual severance of the lower classes. The cost of educating each pupil has fallen in the middle department from Rs. 5-15-5 to Rs. 2-11-11, but the same has risen from Rs. 65-12-0 and Rs. 11-1-11 to Rs. 67-5-11 and Rs. 12-12-9 in the high and primary departments respectively.

The percentage of fees to cost has risen, it is satisfactory to note, in all the departments of the aided high schools; but the cost to Government of educating each pupil shows also a slight increase in the high and middle departments, due to more liberal aid and also in part to employment of teachers of higher calibre.

Taking all departments together, 52.6 per cent. of the cost was met from fees in Government high schools and 49.5 per cent. in aided high schools, against 48.8 and 43 per cent. in the previous year. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 17-7-4 in Government schools and Rs. 7-1-8 in private schools.

The percentage of fees collected in both the middle and primary departments of Government middle schools proper has risen, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil has fallen from Rs. 16-0-11 to Rs. 13-8-5. There is also improvement in this respect in the case of schools under the management of Local Fund and Municipal Boards, in which the percentage of fees has risen on the whole from 31.4 to 38.7, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil has fallen from Rs. 2-1-7 to Rs. 1-13-11.

As regards aided schools, it will be observed that, while the proportion of fee income has risen in the middle departments, it has fallen from 43.1 to 24.3 per cent. in the primary departments, owing to the inclusion of a large number of schools charging low rates of fees. Taking both the departments, however, it will be noticed that the percentage of fees has risen from 36.3 to 38.5 per cent., and the cost to Government per pupil has fallen from Rs. 4-12-7 to Rs. 4-1-8.

There has been an improvement in the fee percentage of primary Government and of Local Fund and Municipal schools, but a slight falling off has taken place in that of aided schools of the same class.

The only department in which the cost to Government for each pupil in aided schools was greater than the cost in their own schools was the middle department attached to high schools proper. Here Government paid Rs. 2-11-11 in the case of their own schools and Rs. 5-11-10 in private schools.

16. The percentages of fees to total expenditure in the several departments of Government and aided colleges are shown in the subjoined statement, excluding pensionary charges in the case of Government institutions:—

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Cost, 1882-83.					Percentage of Fees to Total Cost, 1881-82.
	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total of all Departments.	
GOVERNMENT.						
First Grade.						
Kumbakonam College	46-00	...	...	...	46-00	33-85
Rajahmundry do.	11-35	65-74	...	...	22-34	23-79
Presidency do.	18-42	27-18	64-86	...	22-11	17-82
Second Grade.						
Madras College	33-75	73-17	70-08	...	53-43	53-59
Cobcut do.	33-76	54-27	101-08	...	49-71	44-14
Cuddalore do.	18-13	50-94	98-57	...	49-54	38-66
Salora do.	14-42	40-77	96-95	...	47-24	42-86
Mangalore do.	13-10	57-43	80-04	...	37-83	33-54
Berhampore College	11-79	58-23	55-62	17-57	35-63	34-34
Bellary do.	6-71	21-06	69-68	...	25-31	29-55
AIDED.						
First Grade.						
Tanjore S.P.G. College	56-33	87-97	80-27	...	73-75	71-14
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	32-93	73-57	109-53	67-48	70-23	75-18
Madras Christian College	31-52	66-31	70-29	39-35	44-80	44-98
Doveton Protestant College	11-68	60-83	46-50	32-19	35-24	26-97
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	6-70	54-22	50-15	27-66	19-31	15-96
Second Grade.						
Coimbatore College	42-64	64-10	130-39	116-35	69-27	71-86
Tinnevely Hindu College	20-75	69-64	102-79	75-38	63-03	55-20
Nagapattam College	35-00	41-90	74-63	35-94	62-37	...
Cocanada College	67-92	51-51	49-31	...	50-36	...
Vizagapatam Hindu College	20-24	32-86	84-17	...	44-02	22-73
Pachaiyappa's College	25-48	49-82	...	...	40-13	48-79
St. Mary's College	2-92	23-30	33-75	13-21	23-91	23-99
Tinnevely C.M.S. College	5-47	29-26	54-39	33-94	27-63	...
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	18-69	22-62	26-14	...	23-66	...
Tatticora Caldwell College	10-68	40-95	...	...	21-80	33-85
Masulipatam Noble College	8-61	22-65	41-38	...	21-19	19-73

It will be noted with satisfaction that the fee percentages have risen in 7 out of 10 Government and 7 out of 12 aided colleges. In the Kumbakonam College the percentage has risen from 33.85 to 46.00 and in the Presidency College from 17.82 to 22.11, the increase in the former case being due to the raising of the fee rate from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 and changes made in the staff during the year, and the increase in the latter case to improved attendance and the absence on furlough of certain professors which reduced the cost of the institution. The percentage in the Rajahmundry College as a whole has slightly fallen, but this is entirely owing to the abolition, as elsewhere noticed, of the middle department, the percentages in the college and high school departments having actually risen. The Bellary and Mangalore Colleges excepted, all the Government second-grade colleges show an improvement in this respect.

The S.P.G. College at Tanjore, the Madras Doveton College, and the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly are credited with an increased percentage of fees to cost. In the Madras Christian College the percentage has fallen from 44.98 to 44.80, but this slight fall is due to the increasing cost of the college department and not to any diminution in the fee revenue. The Trichinopoly S.P.G. College

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became less self-supporting than in the previous year, and this must be attributed to the development of the college, which enhanced its cost, and to a reduction in the fee revenue from the rivalry of the St. Joseph's College. Of the second-grade colleges, the Coimbatore College, the Pachayappa's College, Madras, and the Tuticorin Caldwell College exhibit a reduced percentage. The reduction in the Coimbatore College is due to the rivalry of the Native High School.

One out of 3 Government first-grade colleges met one-fourth of its charges from fees, while 4 out of 5 aided colleges did the same. Comparing Government and aided second-grade colleges, it will be noticed that 3 out of 7 Government and 4 out of 11 aided colleges may be said to be half self-supporting.

17. The following table shows the percentage of fees in the several departments of Government and aided high schools proper. General improvement has taken place as in the case of colleges. Ten out of 13 Government and 24 out of 34 aided high schools became more self-supporting than in the previous year :—

High Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Cost, 1882-83.				Percentage of Fees to Total Cost, 1881-82.
	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Total of all Departments.	
Government.					
Tiruvallur High School	49.53	127.64	63.28	58.97	77.59
Tiruvadi do.	34.56	108.59	...	85.51	89.64
Chinnale do.	45.67	128.27	...	81.09	71.11
Mayavaram Municipal High School	26.21	100.73	95.87	72.76	73.62
Quater High School	45.11	108.85	...	71.92	72.65
Udumalpet do.	49.02	81.28	...	71.41	68.49
Saidapet do.	32.13	72.24	11.98	55.74	48.66
Cannanore do.	37.62	78.37	...	57.65	52.09
Chittoor do.	35.27	98.41	15.30	56.42	47.70
Palghat do.	50.07	64.21	...	56.30	53.37
Tellicherry do.	52.31	53.23	69.18	54.00	42.20
Cuddapah do.	12.61	103.31	6.03	36.76	31.67
Kurnool do.	10.42	63.61	19.03	29.26	24.14
Aided.					
Bellary London Mission School	38.58	125.65	178.16	94.04	34.68
Nellore F.C.M. School	68.86	137.88	50.82	81.26	59.70
Chingleput F.C.M. School	37.29	106.03	97.06	78.97	59.69
Triplacane Hindu School	48.22	85.09	112.75	77.28	70.72
Manargudi Native High School	72.21	77.61	...	75.32	70.35
Coimbatore London Mission School	26.46	88.96	85.79	70.03	73.42
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	30.72	67.75	103.97	62.90	49.26
Masulipatam Hindu School	34.38	51.15	15.83	62.11	61.72
Conjeveram F.C.M. School	34.37	50.00	51.51	69.41	35.07
Nellore Hindu High School	38.44	97.17	52.36	59.94	67.12
Ramnad S.P.G. School	36.38	112.26	...	56.97	39.92
Vizagapatam L.M. School	36.31	70.49	47.62	58.32	46.04
Madras St. Thomas' Seminary	42.17	60.83	51.01	62.63	51.13
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	32.91	66.25	61.66	52.36	22.27
Palamcottah Hindu High School	26.45	109.77	52.23	62.33	58.17
Vepery S.P.G. School	26.80	69.51	65.98	56.92	56.59
Madurantakam W.M. High School	19.13	71.04	57.46	50.21	53.28
Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	50.31	60.94	62.45	50.00	61.73
Narsapur Taylor High School	24.47	76.58	...	48.65	44.19
Ravapet W.M. School	24.26	78.79	61.56	47.46	43.10
Chidambaram Pachayappa's School	27.68	75.47	44.40	47.34	39.64
Madras Church of Scotland Mission School	42.37	67.74	41.23	42.98	38.70
Calicut Basel Mission School	27.80	58.47	...	40.71	44.67
Conjeveram Pachayappa's School	21.18	53.38	50.31	38.89	34.61
Tranquebar Lutheran Mission School	18.53	61.52	51.78	37.68	12.57
Madras London Mission School	15.73	60.50	51.89	36.77	43.72
Tiruvallur F.C.M. High School	40.11	110.32	69.01	36.66	47.04
Palamcottah C.M.S. High School	17.55	53.06	57.26	33.75	16.34
Amalgapuram C.M.S. do.	10.48	62.32	32.75	28.60	30.18
Manargudi W.M. School	17.79	29.20	44.84	26.68	16.34
Parakkimedi High School	15.50	21.65	41.35	25.67	...
Berrada C.M.S. High School	25.54	25.08	19.13	23.40	22.54
Ootacamund Brecks Memorial School	19.62	19.50	20.35	22.98	18.68
Nellore C.M.S. High School	8.34	32.98	15.11	19.08	17.80
Harris School	71.45	27.28	30.50	18.95	17.96
Pithapuram High School	27.20	12.60	17.84	11.62	...

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The number of high schools in which fees covered one-half, one-third, one-fourth and less than one-fourth of the entire charges is given below :—

High Schools.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
1. Number of schools in which fees covered one-half of the charge.	8	15	11	18
2. Do. do. one-third do. ...	8	13	1	10
3. Do. do. one-fourth do. ...	1	4	1	8
4. Do. do. less than one-fourth of the charge.	1	7	...	5
Total ...	13	39	13	36

The increase under head (1) and the decrease under head (4) are satisfactory.

18. The following is a list of middle schools in which the fees exceeded a moiety of the total charge during the year; it is gratifying to note that four Local Fund schools have found a place in the list for the first time :—

Government Middle Schools.	Per-centage of Fees to Total Cost.	Aided Middle Schools.	Per-centage of Fees to Total Cost.
Mananchira Municipal School	138.5	Madura Hindu Middle School	98.5
Anantapur Middle do.	119.1	Govinda Nayudu's School	75.9
Mangaluru Municipal do.	98.6	Shelavandan School	75.0
Amalguram Government School	92.5	Kottapeta do.	71.1
Karur do. do.	92.3	Mangalore St. Joseph's School	70.4
Kulitalai do. do.	82.9	Srivaikuntham C.M.S. do.	68.0
Erode do. do.	82.6	Kapitalem School	67.9
Srirangam do. do.	82.5	Trichinopoly S.P.G. Branch School	67.1
Namakkal do. do.	79.0	Rameschandrapuram School	65.8
Madanapalle do. do.	69.1	Dowlaiswaram School	57.2
Krishnagiri do. do.	67.4		
Aistur Local Fund do. do.	67.2		
Tirupattur Government do. do.	67.1		
Palghat Municipal do. do.	64.1		
Salem do. do.	63.0		
Badagara Government do. do.	59.7		
Tekkali do. do.	59.0		
Dharapuram do. do.	58.9		
Arni do. do.	58.4		
Arant do. do.	57.2		
Hosur do. do.	55.5		
Sherapet Municipal do. do.	54.4		
Koduvayur Local Fund do. do.	53.7		
Lalgudi do. do.	53.0		
Old Coimada Municipal do. do.	52.6		
Kottayi Local Fund do. do.	51.3		
Dharmayari Government do. do.	50.0		

The number of Government schools in which the fees covered 50 per. cent. or more of the entire charges rose from 14 to 27, but that of aided salary grant schools satisfying this condition fell from 15 to 10, owing to the transfer of certain schools to the results system and the closing of certain other schools in the list of last year. The fees covered more than the entire cost in the Mananchira (Calicut) Municipal and Anantapur Government schools.

19. A list of salary grant schools in which the Government grant and fees have together exceeded the total cost during the year is appended :—

Profits made in salary
grant schools.

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Institutions.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Receipts in 1881-82.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore S.P.G. College	5,213	9,807	15,020	13,295	1,725	1,956
Presentation Convent Special School	465	2,143	2,618	1,680	938	813
Bellary London Mission School	1,115	4,485	5,600	4,673	930	...
Madura Hindu Middle School	765	2,707	3,472	2,805	667	201
Nellore Free Church Mission High School	1,543	4,220	5,763	5,193	570	...
Chingleput do. do.	980	2,502	3,482	3,163	319	...
Free Church Mission Medical Mission Girls' School	338	634	1,022	755	267	...
Tiruvallur Free Church Mission High School	1,054	2,035	3,089	2,823	266	...
Triplicane Hindu High School	1,552	4,474	6,026	5,703	323	344
Davidson Street Girls' School	1,017	1,966	2,983	2,922	61	350
Madura Muhammadan School	360	120	480	450	30	26
Sholavandan Middle School	218	645	863	859	4	6

The total number of schools has increased by three, but two of the most important institutions, viz., the Trichinopoly S.P.G. and the Coimbatore Colleges, have disappeared, the former having cost the mission Rs. 704 net, after deducting fees and grants. These profits, it must be remembered, have been arrived at by taking current charges and receipts only; the former item does not include cost of supervision and wear and tear of buildings, apparatus, and furniture, or provision for superannuated teachers. An allowance of 5 to 10 per cent. might equitably be made on this account, and managers of schools encouraged to accumulate endowments by an annual grant equivalent to one-fourth the amount funded each year, the fund to be constituted on terms approved by Government.

20. The expenditure on grants-in-aid to private institutions from Provincial, Local, and Municipal funds during the last ten years is summarized in the annexed statement. It does not include salary and results grants from Provincial funds to Local Fund and Municipal schools, and salary grants from Local Fund and Municipal funds to private schools:—

Years.	Payments made from			Total.	Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.			Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878-79	2,74,893	1,20,715	27,511	4,23,109	1878-79	2,38,983	1,04,533	20,241	3,63,757
1879-80	2,57,787	1,23,304	26,221	4,07,311	1879-80	2,51,292	99,297	21,104	3,51,693
1875-76	2,61,818	1,70,459	33,069	4,65,346	1880-81	2,32,950	1,59,430	32,109	4,24,489
1876-77	2,78,682	2,04,743	33,294	5,16,719	1881-82	2,51,204	2,37,207	42,871	5,31,282
1877-78	2,81,895	1,73,184	34,427	4,94,506	1882-83	3,11,285	2,87,523	54,020	6,52,828

There has been on the whole an increase of Rs. 1,21,546, of which Rs. 60,081 appertained to Provincial, Rs. 50,316 to Local, and Rs. 11,149 to Municipal funds. The large expenditure from Provincial funds indicates mainly the development of education by the higher standards under the results system, while the increase in the grants from Local and Municipal funds shows the development of education of the lower standards, but also liberal encouragement of every branch of private agency. During the last ten years there has been a rise of 50 per cent. in the grant-in-aid expenditure on private schools. These figures deserve special consideration in view of the opinion recorded by the Education Commission that private effort has not received during the past ten years due encouragement at the hands of Government.

Classification of the grant-in-aid expenditure.

21. The particulars of the entire expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds are compared below:—

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Grants.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
<i>I—Grants for Salaries to Private Schools under Inspection.</i>		
Grants for salaries and house-rent	1,50,908	1,57,939
Furniture, book, and apparatus grants	3,612	2,672
Grants on account of fees for poor European and Eurasian children	1,884	436
Scholarship grants	8,759	6,982
Building grants paid from Provincial funds	7,418	2,863
Results grants to private schools	78,623	1,40,393
Total	2,51,204	3,11,285
<i>II—Other Grants.</i>		
Lump and Salary grants to Local Fund schools	3,642	4,740
Do. do. to Municipal schools	1,475	1,632
Results grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools	2,812	12,686
Grants to eleemosynary schools not under inspection	1,801	1,608
Total	9,730	20,666
Grand Total	2,60,934	3,31,951

There has been an increase in the expenditure on salary and rent and results grants to private schools. The rise in the former item has been brought about by the additional grant sanctioned for the Madras Christian College and drawn in arrears during the year under report. Under results grants there has been an increased expenditure of Rs. 61,664. About a third of the increase represents arrears of grants earned but not paid in 1881-82 in the Fifth Division, especially in the Tinnevely District, owing to the defective way in which certifying memoranda were prepared by the Deputies as well as to the non-observance of the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The applications for help for the higher standards are gradually increasing, but the restrictions imposed by the code and the amendments sanctioned since its promulgation will, I hope, enable the department to keep the expenditure within due limits. There has also been an increased outlay of nearly Rs. 10,000 on results grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools. This is due to the development of the schools under the direct control of these bodies, and to the admission of the higher standards to aid from Provincial funds.

22. Statement No. IV in Appendix gives particulars regarding attendance of, and grants drawn by, certain private salary grant schools, 108 for boys and 85 for girls. The total attendance has fallen from 26,358 to 25,930, but the aggregate amount of salary and rent grants drawn has risen from Rs. 1,50,908 to Rs. 1,57,939. The decrease in attendance is due partly to the severe competition of unaided schools, and partly to transfer of schools or departments of schools to the results or unaided lists.

23. On the introduction of the new code in April 1880, all half-grants to old teachers were reduced to third and all third to fourth grants. The concession was originally intended to extend to two years only, but, on my recommendation, it was extended for a third year. The executive missionary committee have, among other matters, requested that the relaxation should be extended to the teachers concerned so long as they continue in the profession of teacher. The case put by them in favour of old teachers was very strong and entitled to favourable consideration; so, in order to relieve old and experienced teachers of the necessity of attending a normal school or of qualifying immediately for an ordinary certificate, I recommended to Government that teachers who could show six years' continuous service on the 31st March last should be allowed to enjoy the favourable rates of grant so long as they remained teachers and continued to perform their work efficiently, and the Government approved this recommendation. With this modification, the new code came into force in its entirety on the 1st April 1883.

Of the institutions whose grants were reduced under the Government order of December 1878, three had their grants raised. The Madras Christian College

Council proposed to give up all claim for aid for the school department provided that the full grants allowable under the code for the college department were given, and, on my recommendation, the concession solicited was granted, subject to reconsideration on the receipt of the report of the Education Commission. The S.P.G. College at Trichinopoly having been raised towards the close of the year to the status of a first-grade college, a salary grant has been sanctioned for an additional teacher. The grant to Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, was raised, but the amount is still considerably less than it was before the reduction took place.

24. Several important additions were made to the Grant-in-aid Code during the year. These I proceed to notice briefly under the following heads :—

Changes in the Grant-in-aid Code.
Vaccination.—Under the orders of Government, vaccination was demanded of male pupils in Government schools only. The demand has now been extended to aided schools to a considerable extent. The subjoined extract from my letter to Government gives information on the subject :—

"The President of the Madras Municipality, in his letter of the 10th June 1882, informed me that the Commissioners had resolved, with reference to G.O., dated 28th October 1879, No. 2049, Financial, from the 1st January last, to pay no result grant to any child who is not certified to be protected from small-pox, and that the rule would apply to the schoolmaster himself. He points out that the operation of the rule, so long as schools receiving aid from Government are exempted from any restriction in regard to the admission of unprotected children, or the employment of unprotected masters, is injurious to the interests of masters of poor schools aided by the Municipality, and suggests, therefore, that a similar rule should be made applicable to all schools aided from Provincial funds. He points out that 18 Circle Boards have adopted the restriction refusing grant to unprotected pupils, and remarks that 'if the lower-grade Local Fund schools are found amenable to the rules, *a fortiori* the higher-class Government schools would be, and it would thus appear that almost the whole Presidency is ripe for the introduction of compulsory vaccination in schools and other educational institutions deriving assistance from public funds.'

"This letter I referred to the Inspector of Schools, Presidency, and requested him to consult the managers of the leading salary grant schools regarding the propriety of requiring all their pupils to be vaccinated. The views of each manager consulted are summarized by Mr. Fowler, but I have printed them *in extenso* as they are very valuable, and, if ultimately communicated to the press by Government, will help to reconcile the public to the rules for which I now solicit the sanction of Government. It will be observed that, with the exception of the secretaries of the Free Church of Scotland Mission (Mr. Stevenson) and of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Muttiyalpet, and of the Wesleyan Schools, every manager consulted, including the Right Rev. Dr. Colgan, Mr. Miller, Madras Christian College, Pachaiyappa's Trustees, and the Principals of the Doveton College, of the Church of Scotland High School, and of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, are in favour, to a greater or less extent, of protection being made compulsory.

"The time, it seems to me, has now arrived when, so far as schools aided on the salary system for boys and schools for European and Eurasian and Native Christian girls are concerned, as well as in the case of all teachers to be employed in such schools, protection should be made a condition of State aid. Also, that this condition should apply to the pupils of results schools in such municipalities and circles as have adopted the restrictive rule in regard to aid from Local funds. I am opposed to making educational institutions a means of forcing vaccination on the people, but the opinion in favour of vaccination now appears to be so strong among the classes who chiefly send their children to school, that I think the restriction may well be adopted in the interest of those who wish to protect their children from this disease. Mr. Cook's letter is especially valuable in this connexion."

The rules sanctioned by Government and incorporated in the code are :—

Article 4.—"In the case of schools for boys and of schools for European, Eurasian, and Native Christian girls, the manager must further declare that he will not admit any child as a pupil who is not protected from small-pox by vaccination or otherwise. No exception will be allowed to this condition without the express sanction of Government."

Article 9.—"An application must be accompanied by a certificate that the master or mistress concerned has been vaccinated, or is otherwise protected from small-pox. No grant may, without the express sanction of Government, be granted to a teacher who is not protected."

Article 23—Proviso.—"No certificate may be granted to a master who is not certified to be protected from small-pox."

Article 40.—"No certificate may be granted to a mistress who is not certified to be protected from small-pox."

Article 68—Proviso.—"No male pupil, unprotected from small-pox, is eligible for a grant payable from Local, Municipal or Provincial funds in a circle or municipality, the Board of which has declared protection from small-pox a condition of aid."

Statistics will be obtained and submitted at the close of the current year to show the effect of this measure.

Secular home education for Hindu and Muhammadan girls.—One of the great impediments, if not the greatest, to the development of female education, especially as regards Hindu and Muhammadan females, is the premature withdrawal of girls from schools, that is, as soon as they cease to be children. Under the circumstances the instruction received is merely elementary and it naturally slips from the memory as no means exist for its prosecution to a more lasting stage. One of the objects, therefore, of the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools in 1880 was the removal of the impediment by providing for secular home education among women and girls unable or unlikely to take advantage of schools. Mrs. Brander, however, was unable to do anything in this direction till 1882, when she submitted certain proposals for consideration. It appeared to me that the best course for a time would be to make a beginning by encouraging managers of private girls' schools and societies by means of grants-in-aid to inaugurate a system of instruction by regular teaching at the homes of the elder children, taking care that any plan adopted did not operate to reduce attendance in schools, or tend to develop an unsystematic, incomplete, and unsuitable form of instruction, and thirdly that it did not lead families who were in a condition to pay for education to depend upon eleemosynary agencies.

The following rule was sanctioned as a tentative measure :—

Grants-in-aid of the salaries of qualified female teachers of Hindu and Muhammadan girls pursuing their studies in private houses may be sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction according to the scale laid down in rule 43, provided (1) that the teacher is employed by the manager of a girls' school, or by a regularly constituted committee, society or association; (2) that the current accounts, the list of establishment, each household class, together with the time-table, the scheme of studies, and register of attendance, so far as secular instruction is concerned, are subject to Government inspection; (3) that the instruction given does not fall below that prescribed for the 4th standard; (4) that each pupil receives instruction according to the standard in which she may be studying, in one or more languages, in arithmetic and in history and geography; (5) that such monthly fees as may be from time to time prescribed are levied; (6) that the total number of pupils under instruction shall not be less than 15 and not less than 8 in any one household; (7) that the pupils under instruction be not less than 12 or more than 25 years of age; (8) that the teacher devote to each household class not less than 4 hours, and in the aggregate to all the classes not less than 20 hours weekly.

The National Indian Association was the first to avail itself of the rule, and it immediately engaged the services of two mistresses who are fully employed. Four of their pupils were receiving middle-school education on the 31st March last. Four of the pupils were Brahmans, 6 of the Chetty caste, and the rest were Sudras. The progress made by the pupils has been satisfactory according to the Inspectress' report. I trust next year's report will show larger results.

Night-schools.—It having frequently been brought to notice that schools opened in villages, wholly agricultural or industrial, proved to be ephemeral in consequence of the pupils being drawn away to labour during the day, night-schools and evening-classes in day-schools were opened. No opinion can yet be expressed on the experiment. I proposed the following rule, which was approved by Government. Care will, of course, be taken to see that these schools do not prove rivals to day-schools.

"In the case of night-schools or classes, an attendance of 2 hours will be accepted, but no school or class shall be treated as a night-school or class which has not been especially recognized as such by the Director of Public Instruction after duly considering the needs of the locality or community concerned."

Period of examination of results schools.—Article 64 of the Grant-in-aid Code originally provided that "a school shall be examined for a results grant once a year." This would imply that the grant was for a year's work; but as it had not been expressly stated that a year's work would be demanded, schools which had had but an ephemeral existence of a few months were enabled to earn grants propor-

tionately as great as schools that had been working for a full year. On the other hand, in spite of efforts to systematise the periodical examinations of results schools, it has been found almost impossible to secure the examination of schools within the period of twelve months from their admission to examination, or from the previous examination. If a school is examined after a shorter interval than twelve months, the manager profits; if after a longer interval, he suffers loss for no fault of his. A flood, an outbreak of epidemic disease in a village, the sudden illness of an Inspecting officer, or any other accident may vary the date. Hence I deemed it expedient to adopt the substance of the rule of the English code by regulating grants to new schools according to the date from which the Inspector recommends that they should be held to have been admitted to examination, and to old schools according to the period which has elapsed since the previous examination. The sanction of Government has been obtained for the following amended rule:—

“A school shall be examined for a results grant once a year, as far as practicable, at intervals of twelve months; the grant being for the work of a school year, which, as a rule, begins to run from the date from which a school is recommended by the Inspector for admission to examination under article 51, or, in the case of a school already on the list, from the date of the last annual examination for grant. The annual grant is the aggregate sum of individual grants passed to pupils by the examining officer according to the scale fixed in article 76 for the school year, but if the examination be held after the lapse of a period greater or less than a year, then the total grant shall, except when otherwise ordered by the Director, be increased or diminished by one-twelfth for each month more or less than a year.”

Period of study in results schools.—Rule 69 of the code ran as follows: “Only such pupils as have been actually studying within the standards throughout the six working months preceding the inspection shall be eligible for examination.” This was interpreted by some managers to mean that so long as a pupil had not been studying in a standard above that for which he has been presented, he might be presented for any superior standard. Thus, in one institution some pupils studying for the sixth standard were presented for the seventh, under which a larger grant could have been earned, and but for a departmental order forbidding the practice, they might have been presented for the lower standard after failing for the higher, as the examination for standards below the seventh is not fixed for any particular season of the year. To remove this manifest abuse of the rule and also any ambiguity, an amendment was made as below:—

Rule 69.—Pupils who have been actually studying for a standard throughout the six working months preceding the inspection shall be eligible for examination under that standard. Pupils are not eligible for examinations under any other standard than that for which they have been thus studying.

Registers in results schools.—To enable Inspecting officers to ascertain that the pupils presented for the several standards had satisfied the condition regarding attendance, it was found necessary to keep the registers of attendance, admission and fees, by standards, and the words ‘by standards’ were accordingly added to rule 60 of the code.

Transfer of charge of primary education for boys to municipalities.—Previous to 1st April 1882, the mofussil municipalities had to pay results grants earned by boys for the first three standards only. On my recommendation, which was in accordance with the views of the local self-government committee, the results grants payable for the fourth standard on account of boys, in addition to all salary grants for primary schools or departments of schools, were transferred for payment by municipalities with financial effect from 1st April 1882. The result of this change was an immediate relief to Provincial funds to the extent of about Rs. 25,000. The transfer was a partial set-off to the relief which had been afforded to Municipal funds by the discontinuance of the police contribution.

Test in needle-work.—In paragraph 28 of my last report, I referred to certain proposals regarding the introduction of plain and ornamental needle-work into the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards. In the English code, needle-work is carried through all the standards, and I deemed it expedient to pursue the same course in this Presidency. I also advised the Government, in view of the development of needle-work as a decorative industry, to introduce the ornamental branches of the art into the higher standards, care being taken that plain needle-work, even in these

standards, should not be sacrificed to ornamental, by requiring a pupil to pass for plain before a grant can be earned for ornamental; and the Government were pleased to sanction the proposal, which had the support of the superior inspecting staff and managers of important girls' schools, whom I had consulted on the subject. The proposals were formulated and submitted to Government in February, and the new tests were sanctioned in March 1883. These are:—

FOURTH STANDARD.

Cutting out and making a European chemise, showing gathering, back-stitching, felling button-hole, and band.

Fine darning on old cloth or stocking web.

Or

Cutting out and making a native woman's jacket and petticoat, showing gathering, back-stitching, felling, button-hole, and band.

Fine darning on old cloth.

Rate Rs. 3-0-0

FIFTH STANDARD.

Plain.

Cutting out and making finely, on fine cloth, a European night-dress, showing the same kinds of work as in standard four.

Neat patching of old cloth.

Or

Cutting out and working finely, on fine cloth, a native boy's cap and jacket, showing back-stitching, felling, button-hole, and band.

Neat patching of old cloth.

Rate Rs. 3-0-0

Fancy.

Ability to work a simple pattern in any one kind of fancy work,

and

Ability to mark the English or Vernacular letters on canvas or cloth.

Rate Rs. 1-8-0

SIXTH STANDARD.

Plain.

Cutting out and making finely, on fine cloth, a European child's frock, showing the same kinds of work as in standard four with the addition of tucks.

Neat patching and fine darning on old cloth.

Or

Cutting out and making finely, on fine cloth, a native man's short jacket, showing superior work of the kinds mentioned in standard five.

Neat patching and fine darning on old cloth.

Rate Rs. 3-8-0

Fancy.

Ability to work two or more patterns in one or two kinds of fancy work,

and

Ability to mark letters very finely on fine cloth.

Rate Rs. 1-12-0

SEVENTH STANDARD.

Plain.

Cutting out and making very finely, on fine cloth, a European shirt, showing superior work of the kinds mentioned in standard four.

Mending neatly an old garment.

Or

Cutting out and fitting neatly together all the garments specified for the fourth, fifth, and sixth standards. Working enough of one garment to show superior work of the kinds mentioned in standard four.

Mending neatly an old garment.

Rate Rs. 4-0-0

GENERAL
STATISTICS.*Fancy.*

Ability to make finely and neatly, of fancy work, a finished article, such as a bag, sock, scarf,

and
Ability in marking as in the previous standard.

Rate Rs. 2-0-0

Proviso.—No grant will be paid for fancy work to a pupil who has failed to get half marks for plain work.

SPECIAL UPPER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Cutting out and working, on fine cloth, a finely made European night-dress, including superior gathering, back-stitching, and button-holes.

Neat patching and darning.

Or

Cutting out and working, on fine cloth, a native man's short jacket, finely made, including superior back-stitching and button-holes.

Neat patching and darning.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Cutting out and making, on fine cloth, a finely made European shirt, including superior back-stitching, gathering, and button-holes.

Neat patching and fine darning.

Or

Cutting out and neatly fitting together a native woman's jacket and petticoat,

and

A native boy's cap and jacket,

and

A native man's short jacket. Working enough to show superior hemming, back-stitching, and button-holes.

Neat patching and fine darning.

HIGHER EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

Cutting out and making a European woman's dress in miniature, accurately cut and finely made.

Or

Cutting out and making a native man's under-jacket and long coat, accurately cut and finely made.

The effect of this change will be watched and noticed in the next report.

Certain other important changes were made in the code towards the close of the official year, with effect from 1st April last. These will appropriately find a place in the current year's report.

25. The vaccination returns for 1882 furnished by Government schools show improvement as regards boys on those of the preceding year.

Vaccination.

Out of 8,198 boys and 1,269 girls on the 31st December 1882, 5,221 boys and 748 girls were vaccinated, 2,892 boys and 346 girls were small-pox marked, leaving only 85 boys and 175 girls unprotected. The percentages of unprotected children were accordingly 1 under boys and 13.8 under girls, against 1.87 per cent. under boys and 13.43 per cent. under girls in the previous year. No statistics have been called for from aided schools as the vaccination rule was in force for a portion of the year only. The next report will furnish complete statistics.

26. Hygiene continued to be the most popular optional subject with the students appearing for the Special Upper Primary Examination.

Instruction in sanitation.

In December 1882, 1,523 pupils chose this subject in the examination, and 1,276 passed in it.

27. Government had during the year under their consideration the scheme for introducing the subject of agriculture into mofussil schools as an experimental measure, but final orders have only been recently received.

Instruction in agriculture.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

28. The library and prize books for Government institutions have hitherto been obtained through the Curator of Government Books from Messrs. Baker and Co. As the depôt will be abolished shortly some other arrangement must be made for the custody and distribution of books. The regular supply of chemicals and renewal of science apparatus in Government schools also are under my consideration. The transfer of Government schools to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards will, however, reduce the indent considerably.

Supply of library and prize books and science apparatus.

29. The existing school libraries were maintained in good order, and a consulting library was organized in connection with the Presidency College. Catalogues were prepared and printed of the library books in several of the institutions. Still, however, much remains to be done to make school libraries as useful as they should be to students in colleges and high schools. Probably, a system of teaching which made the students depend much more than they too often now do on notes taken in lecture and tutorial help would tend to make them resort more and more to the libraries to make themselves acquainted with the works of authors at first hand.

School libraries.

30. The taste for gymnastics and athletic games and exercises is, I am glad to say, extending rapidly, not only in superior institutions, but in middle and even in primary schools. The influence of the

Physical training.

Madras Field Games Association has been most beneficial, whilst it has also rendered valuable assistance to Government and managers by training free of charge gymnastic teachers sent to the People's Park gymnasium for training. The chief institutions of the Presidency, more especially the Presidency College, are, I am glad to say, showing an admirable example to mofussil schools. Here lawn-tennis courts have been established and gymnastic instruction regularly organized under a competent instructor. Gymnastic instructors have also been employed in the Government colleges at Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry and in many important private institutions. The students of the Madras Normal school have also received regular instruction in gymnastics, and efforts are now being made to introduce instruction into the elementary district Normal schools. A boat club has been established at the Medical College. The taste for cricket, as well as badminton and tennis, is unquestionably extending amongst the educated classes. Every care is taken to ensure good instructors for teaching gymnastics, and McLaren's system is strictly adhered to. The physical conditions of India render gymnastics a peculiarly suitable form of athletic exercise. I believe also that it is almost a necessary preliminary among Hindu boys to the development of a taste for athletic games. I desire to record that the President of the Madras Municipality has rendered great help to the cause by manufacturing at moderate cost the necessary apparatus for gymnasia.

Apropos, Mr. Monro writes :—

"In the gymnasium of the Berhampore College, the work was not so good as in previous years, but the Chicacole gymnasium seemed very popular with the boys, and it is, I am glad to say, used by the students of the Local Fund Normal School. The distribution of prizes to the Maharajah's College was attended by an exhibition of gymnastics, the novel feature of which was two-foot races. It was at first difficult to induce the boys to enter for these contests, afterwards difficult to keep the number of competitors within reasonable limits. Besides the races, there were exercises on the trapezium, parallel bars, &c., as well as sword exercises and fencing. As suggested by you in your review of my last annual report, I intend to institute athletic contests at my annual inspection of each of the larger schools. At Parlakimedi, the Deputy Inspector, in conjunction with the Head Master of the Zamindari school, had set on foot a "Gymnastic Association of the Result Schoolmasters of the Town." An instructor had been employed and was paid by the levying of one pie per month from each boy. The Secretary of the school had placed the apparatus of the Zamindari school at the disposal of the association. The popularity of the movement is proved by the fact that, since the institution of the association, the attendance in the results schools had risen considerably. At Mandasa, the Head Master taught the boys drilling and other exercises himself, and had, in a short time, achieved surprising results. Cricket is played at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, and the Church Mission High School, Ellore, and is attempted in the Government Schools, Russell-konda and Anakapalle. In my Durbar Examinations of schools in Ganjam, an exhibition of gymnastics was held at each centre. That such exercises are popular is shown by the eagerness with which boys in rural tracts vied with one another in exhibiting their skill. Amongst the Uriyas, the practice of athletics seems hereditary. If healthy games can only be associated

with education, it will, I think, be a great step in advance, as there can be no doubt of their influence upon the moral character."

31. The following is the balance sheet of the University for the past official year, including the previous year's closing balance :—

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Opening balance	3,304	10 9	Salaries of office establishment	5,708	6 3
Fees from candidates	74,170	0 0	Do. of Examiners	50,090	0 0
Sale of books and certificates	4,820	11 10	Contingencies	17,538	0 1
				73,336	6 4
			Balance in favour of the University	8,959	0 3
Total ...	82,295	6 7	Total ...	82,295	6 7

The University now shows fair surplus. Last year after meeting all charges and excluding the opening balance, there was a surplus amounting to Rs. 5,654-5-6. The result of this satisfactory state of things is that provincial funds are freed from all responsibility in connection with the University, and of repair charges of the Senate House, which, though Government property, is in the custody of the University.

32. The fees collected in connection with the Examination in Method and School Management, the only examination held departmentally, the Comparative Examinations excepted, amounted to Rs. 175 : the charges to Rs. 42.

Cost of the departmental examination.

Expenditure on educational buildings.

33. The expenditure from the educational building fund on school-houses was as follows :—

Expenditure by the Public Works Department.			Expenditure by the Educational Department.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Original works and improvements above Rs. 1,000	14,002	7 9	Original works and repairs costing less than Rs. 1,000	4,182	13 2
Minor new works and repairs	4,585	3 2	Building grants (exclusive of Rs. 2,863 paid from provincial funds)	6,733	7 0
Public Works supervision and tools and plant	4,387	4 0			
Total ...	22,974	14 11	Total ...	10,916	4 2

The important original works undertaken during the year were—

	RS.	A. P.
The Chittoor High School	7,048	8 0
Tirupatūr School	1,048	3 9
Presidency College	5,905	12 0
Total ...	14,002	7 9

The Chittoor school-house is in progress and endeavours are being made to complete it as early as possible.

34. The building grants paid during the year amounted to Rs. 9,596, of which Rs. 6,733 were debited to the educational building fund, and Rs. 2,863 to provincial funds. Annexed is a list showing the institutions to which the grants were paid :—

	RS.
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	5,070
Erukadantcheri Industrial School	700
Dindigul C.V.E.S. School	126
Srivaikuntham C.M.S. School	173
Chingleput F.C.M. School	84
Padupet School	320
Musiri S.P.G. School	154
	106

	RS.
Ellore C.M.S. School	727
Masulipatam Zenana School	211
Bhīmanayakanpālaiyam School	250
Ootacamund Convent School	675
Udipi Brahman Girls' School	1,000
Total ...	9,596

Many of the buildings for which grants were sanctioned were not completed in the year. This accounts for the short expenditure on building grants.

35. The balance sheet of the educational building fund is annexed :—

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Balance on the 31st March 1882	29,719	15 7	By the Public Works Department—		
Interest on the capital	2,142	4 0	Original works	15,492	11 1
Appropriation from the capital	10,000	0 0	Repairs	3,094	15 10
Miscellaneous	31	8 0	Original works and repairs by other agency	4,182	13 2
			Public Works supervision, tools and plant	4,387	4 0
			Building grants	6,733	7 0
				33,891	3 1
			Balance on the 31st March	8,002	8 6
Total ...	41,893	11 7	Total ...	41,893	11 7

The balance remaining in favour of the fund on the 1st April 1883 was Rs. 45,000. As the capital is only sufficient to meet the liabilities of the fund now outstanding, the fund will be wound up before the close of the current year.

Total expenditure on education from provincial and the educational building funds.

36. The entire expenditure on education from provincial and educational building funds during the year is summarized below :—

Charges.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction	40,479	...	40,917	...
Charges in connection with the Inspecting Agency	1,99,227	...	2,14,088	...
Government colleges and schools under the management of the Educational Department, including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Government.	4,00,358	3,79,459	2,02,111	5,81,570
Scholarships in Government colleges and schools	4,723	4,365	15,723	20,088
Grants-in-aid	16,564	21,287	...	3,33,165
Other expenditure—		2,60,934	...	...
Book depôt	...	5,628	...	5,522
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts	...	3,103	...	3,115
Adjustments on account of library and prize books, &c.	...	11,602	...	2,872
Departmental examinations	...	2,628	...	42
Expenditure on Government school-houses from the educational building fund	...	19,378	...	27,158
Building grants to private schools from the educational building fund	...	9,478	...	6,733
Civil Engineering College and Agricultural School repairs	...	1,123	...	3,900
Total ...	...	11,80,372	...	12,39,170
Deduct—				
Fees in colleges and schools	1,47,576	...	1,62,299	...
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,532	...	3,034	...
Departmental examination fees	200	...	175	...
Recovery on account of the book depôt	5,623	...	5,522	...
Sale proceeds of the manufacture of School of Arts	27,777	...	30,672	...
Miscellaneous receipts	3,759	...	2,688	...
Contribution from local and municipal funds	26,479	...	7,341	...
Net Total ...	...	2,13,951	...	2,11,731
		9,66,421		10,27,439

There has been a large falling off in the gross expenditure on Government colleges and schools for general education. This is to be attributed, as elsewhere explained, to the absence of certain officers drawing the higher rate of salary. If to this decrease in outlay be added the increase in fees, it will appear that the financial position of Government in regard to this class of institutions improved to the extent of 36,000 rupees.

The following is a summary of expenditure from Local and Municipal Funds. The figures are only approximate, some of the Boards and Municipalities not having furnished as yet the returns called for by this department :—

Nature of charges.	By Local Fund Board.	By Municipalities.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	72,155	5,013	77,168
Training schools	37,989	394	37,483
Establishment of Local Fund and Municipal schools (combined schools included)	2,31,531	53,363	2,84,894
Salary grants	22,517	6,415	28,932
Results grants	2,62,474	57,474	3,19,948
Purchase of books	13,167	83	13,250
Commission on sale of books	1,149	...	1,149
Buildings	10,501	2,419	12,920
Contribution to local funds for inspection	...	910	910
Do. to municipal funds for schools	1,160	...	1,160
Miscellaneous	14,933	2,107	17,040
Contribution to provincial funds for inspection	3,786	...	3,786
Total ...	6,70,462	1,28,178	7,98,640
Deduct fees credited to local and municipal funds	36,702	20,442	57,144
Do. grants from provincial funds credited to Local Fund and Municipal schools and sundry receipts	16,686	5,034	21,720
Total ...	6,17,074	1,02,702	7,19,776

The gross outlay from local funds has risen by about Rs. 90,000 and that from municipal funds by Rs. 30,000. Out of an approximate revenue of 15 lakhs of rupees, excluding balance, under general fund, the Local Boards are spending 6½ lakhs for educational purposes, while the Municipalities devote 1¼ lakhs of rupees out of an approximate income of 14 lakhs. To the liberal treatment of elementary education by local bodies the advance of the country in this respect is largely due, but it is to be deplored that most Local Boards have reached the limit, or nearly so, of the proportion of income which they can reasonably be expected to devote to public instruction. How funds are to be provided for this purpose is one of the great educational problems still to be solved. This solution will probably be found in connection with the establishment of village unions, and the levy of reasonable rates of fees from all classes capable of paying a fair share of the cost of their children's education.

37. General table III in the appendix gives a summary of expenditure on education from all sources—provincial, local, fees, endowments, and private

Distribution of expenditure from all sources.

sources. The percentages of expenditure

Charges.	Percentage, 1881-82.	Percentage, 1882-83.
Superintendence	9.09	8.86
General Instruction—		
Superior	7.73	7.60
Secondary	21.26	21.64
Primary	48.11	49.19
Miscellaneous	5.05	4.61
Special Instruction—		
Superior instruction in Law, Medicine, and Engineering	9.8	1.10
Secondary instruction in Professional and Technical Schools	4.90	4.07
Normal Schools	1.52	1.34
Scholarships	1.36	1.59

under the several important heads are compared in the margin. The cost of superintendence has fallen from 9.09 to 8.86. The fall is due to increased expenditure on education on the whole. When it is remembered that the number of schools and scholars dealt with by the department has risen 13 per cent. in the year and by nearly 66 per cent. in the past three years, the decrease must, I think, be regarded as very satisfactory, for the increase of work has been much greater than the increase of expenditure. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage under superior education, due to rapid advance of primary schools, but

there is improvement in the expenditure on secondary and primary schools. The alterations under other heads do not call for special remarks.

38. The receipts and charges proper of the department as per Accountant-General's statement are given in the annexed table. The fees as well as charges under colleges include the figures relating to the lower department thereto attached. The figures relating to the "University" have been omitted as the receipts and charges no more appertain to the departmental budget :—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire Receipts.		Charges.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire Charges.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.				RS.	RS.		
Fees in Government Arts Colleges	72,761	76,653	7.13	6.92	Direction	40,526	40,917	3.89	3.69
Fees in the Civil Engineering College	1,507				Inspection	1,99,227	2,14,088	19.14	19.31
Fees in Government Schools, High, Middle, and Primary	62,637	71,302	6.26	6.43	Government Arts Colleges	2,40,604	2,19,159	23.05	19.77
Fees in Girls' and Normal Schools	2,606				Government Schools, High, Middle, and Primary	1,45,629	1,43,158	13.99	12.92
Fees and other receipts of a School of Arts	27,886	30,672	2.68	2.77	Girls' Schools	5,900	9,599	.57	.87
Fees from Departmental Examinations	200	175	.02	.02	Normal Schools	34,437	31,196	3.31	2.81
Income on Endowments	2,532	2,908	.24	.26	Technical Schools	44,401	51,161	4.27	4.62
Recovery from the Book Depot	5,628	5,522	.54	.50	Scholarships	19,709	19,994	1.89	1.80
Miscellaneous receipts	734	10,484	.07	.94	Government Book Depot	5,628	5,522	.54	.50
	1,76,491	1,97,716	16.94	17.84	Grants-in-aid	2,55,750	3,33,375	24.57	30.08
Net expenditure from Provincial Funds	8,64,543	9,10,723	83.06	82.16	Miscellaneous	11,806	7,667	1.13	.69
	10,41,034	11,08,439	100	100	Civil Engineering Colleges	38,017	32,603	3.65	2.94
Total ...	10,41,034	11,08,439	100	100	Total ...	10,41,034	11,08,439	100	100

With the exception of a falling off in the income from school fees and an increase under "Miscellaneous receipts" due to contributions and recoveries from Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, there is no marked change on the receipt side. There was a decrease in the percentage of expenditure on Government colleges and high, middle, and primary schools, but the grant-in-aid expenditure has risen from 24.57 to 30.08 per cent. On the whole 17.84 per cent. of the charges was met from fees and other receipts in 1882-83 against 16.94 per cent. in the previous year.

39. Dr. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, visited Madras about the middle of the year and the Provincial Committee examined many witnesses, most of whom were gentlemen connected with the Educational Department. The provincial report has been recently communicated to this office for remarks.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

40. I was unable to make any lengthened tour of inspection during the year, owing to heavy office work which was aggravated by the demands of the Education Commission. The work of this office is rapidly increasing, in consequence, among other things, of the great increase in the schools, the more direct control exercised over the middle and high schools, the development of the Inspecting agency, the more direct part taken by the Director in checking the work of subordinate agents, and lastly the constant supervision exercised over the action of all local bodies in educational administration. To cope thoroughly with this work my office establishment must be strengthened.

41. The number of Inspectors of schools remained the same throughout the year, viz., six, the constitution of South Canara as a separate division having come into force on the 1st April 1883. There was no change in the charge of the first and fifth

divisions. Mr. Fortey, Inspector of the second division, proceeded in April to England on furlough, and Mr. Bickle, Principal of the Madras Normal school, succeeded him. Mr. Fowler was employed on other duty in connection with the Education Commission from 1st to 12th April 1882, and again from 6th August 1882 to 27th March 1883, and his place in the Presidency division was filled by Mr. Bickle during the first, and Dr. John Bradshaw during the second period, and while the latter was acting in the Presidency division, Messrs. Seshayya and Morgan acted in the fourth division. Mr. Morgan acted in the sixth division till about the middle of November, when he went to act in the fourth division on return of Mr. Garthwaite from furlough.

Work done by Inspectors
of schools.

42. The usual statement of work done by Inspectors of schools is annexed.

Divisions.	Inspecting officer.	Districts.	Population.	Number of institutions.							Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of miles travel- led.	
				Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.			Examining schools.	Other work.		
First	A. Munro, Esq., M.A.	Ganjam Vizagapatam Godavari	1,749,604 2,485,141 1,791,512	1 2 1	3 4 5	30 18 61	1,845 769 945	8 19 54	3 3 2	1,390 815 1,008	3 3 2	3 11 3	39 39	390	25	6	474	77,140	14,192	84	232	186	2,045
Second	H. Fortey, Esq., M.A. G. Bickle, Esq.	Kistna Bellary Anantapur Cuddapah Kurnool	1,548,480 739,566 597,130 1,121,038 709,305	1 1 2 1 1	5 2 3 1 1	51 9 3 9 5	1,022 639 365 521 365	51 12 2 6 3	3 1 1 1 1	1,133 664 371 538 375	3 2 1 1 1	3 8 2	30 30	327	25	6	398	58,529	11,312	77	31 227	158	3,564
Third	G. Bickle, Esq. J. T. Fowler, Esq. John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A.	Nellore Madras Chingleput	1,220,236 405,848 981,381	2 12 6	15 55 68	22 55 68	570 258 636	14 21 29	2 2 2	903 841 633	2 2 2	3 1 3	7 24 23	15 27 16	6 9 12	3 3 10	28 63 67	71,292	4,213	49	31 86 107	72 86 107	878 908 2,368
Fourth	John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A. S. Seshayya, Esq., B.A. W. Morgan, Esq.	South Arcot North Arcot Salem Trichinopoly	1,814,738 1,817,514 1,599,595 1,215,033	1 1 1 1	3 4 1 1	22 32 19 26	861 782 641 515	14 21 29 24	2 2 2 2	903 841 633 569	2 2 2 2	7 1 3	7 24 23	49	8	4	133	117,472	5,332	69	208	169	1,724
Fifth	T. Marden, Esq., B.A.	Tanjore Madura Tinnevely	2,130,383 2,168,680 1,699,747	3 1 3	13 6 7	74 59 65	1,267 1,020 1,567	38 47 155	2 3 3	1,397 1,136 1,800	2 2 3	7 17	48	49	8	4	133	117,472	5,332	69	208	169	1,724
Sixth	W. Morgan, Esq. L. Garthwaite, Esq., B.A.	Coinbatore Nilgiri Malabar South Canara	1,657,690 91,034 2,365,035 959,514	1 1 2 2	4 1 7 2	38 6 32 19	676 24 855 196	18 14 41 7	1 1 4 1	739 45 941 227	1 1 4 1	3 9 7	27 30	104	11	2	156	65,717	5,904	54	140	131	1,214
		Total	30,868,504	24	90	716	15,839	503	40	17,272	24	75	270	1,102	108	43	1,622	433,670	59,361	476	1,376	1,109	14,772

The number of schools and scholars examined by Mr. Monro rose very considerably owing to the inclusion of a large number of primary schools examined by him. He also spent more than six months on circuit. The work done by the Inspector of Schools, second division, was also heavier, showing an excess of 61 schools and 1,391 pupils examined. In the third division there is a falling off both in the number of schools and scholars examined, which is mainly owing to the Inspector, Mr. Fowler, having had to attend to the work of the education commission in addition to his office duties. In consequence of changes and the non-examination of primary schools by acting Inspectors, the number of schools examined in the fourth division has fallen, but there has been an increase in the number of pupils examined and in the number of days spent on circuit by the permanent and acting Inspectors. The number of schools and scholars examined by Mr. Marden has diminished. As in the first division, there has been a very great increase in the number of schools and scholars examined in the sixth division.

The above table gives an account of only a part of an Inspector's work: it shows no details of the "Other work" column, which after all comprises now, in consequence of the heavy supervising and administrative work thrown upon him, perhaps the most important part of his functions. Public examinations test in a way the teaching in higher schools; Deputy Inspectors do the actual examination work in lower schools. I do not believe it to be in the interests of sound education that the examination work of the higher Inspecting agency should be unduly restricted, but until that agency is considerably strengthened, it is impossible to prevent the evil, for administrative work must be done, and when that is done thoroughly, efficiently, and personally, whilst the divisions remain as at present, the other must be curtailed, or the administrative machine would come to a standstill. I trust that in time it will be found practicable to reduce the average size of divisions by adding to the Inspectorate.

Till recently, colleges of the first grade, excepting those in the Presidency town and at Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry, were under the direct control of the Inspectors of schools. In January, however, I placed the Christian College, Madras, and the St. Joseph's College at Trichinopoly in direct correspondence with this office, in consideration of these institutions being fully-developed colleges. The Inspectors will, however, as hitherto, visit and inspect the school departments. The Government Normal School, Madras, also, I took under my immediate control, leaving the Inspector of the third division, as heretofore, to report on the school's working annually. This change greatly facilitates the despatch of business, and, in other ways, is likely to prove beneficial. The supervision to be exercised over aided schools is regulated to some extent by the Grant-in-aid Code, but there can be little doubt that even in the case of schools aided from provincial funds, the system of supervision should, in some respects, be made more strict, and assimilated more or less to that prevailing in England. The change, however, must be gradual, and adapted to the various standards of schools and to the description of management. Whilst, however, the department has certain defined powers in the case of aided schools, it has none in regard to schools simply under inspection, and no legal right to supervise schools maintained by local bodies. I trust this defect will be provided for in the new bills for town councils and district committees. Considering the vast sum now being expended on education, stringent State scrutiny is more and more demanded in the administration of those funds.

43. As explained in my last report, the girls' schools at Tanjore, Kumbakonam, and Karantatangudi were placed in charge of Mrs. Brander who filled the office of Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year.

44. The work done by the Inspectress during the year has consequently been greater than in the previous year. The number of schools examined rose from 143 to 162 and the pupils examined from 5,150 to 5,947. Mrs. Brander spent 72 days in examining work and 67 days on circuit, and travelled nearly 2,300 miles.

Work done by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

45. The number of provincial Deputy Inspectors on the last day of the official year was 48 against 40 in the previous year. The Local Fund Boards of the Chatrapur, Masulipatam, Nellore, Tanjore, and Tinnevely Circles having agreed to contribute towards the employment of an additional Deputy Inspector in their circles, the sanction of Government was obtained during the year for the appointment of five new deputies. The Kurnool Local Fund Board had an additional Deputy Inspector of their own. They agreed to contribute Rs. 1,500 per annum to provincial funds to facilitate the transfer of this officer to the provincial list—a step I considered necessary and advantageous for several reasons. The Board also took up the management of the normal school at Kurnool in order to enable this department to provide the district with another Deputy Inspector. Two provincial deputies were thus added to the list in this district. A new deputy was also sanctioned on my recommendation for the principal circle of the Madura District.

In my last report I referred to the subordinate Inspecting agency as inadequate, and towards the close of the official year I submitted a reorganization scheme which has recently been sanctioned by Government with certain modifications. It will be fully noticed in my next report.

Work done by provincial Deputy Inspectors of schools.

46. The annexed statement gives particulars as to the work done by provincial Deputy Inspectors of schools:—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays and holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
First division.								
M. Sitaramayya Pantulu ...	Chatrapur, North ...	235	3,501	170	25	48	179	1,136
Babu B. C. Chatterji ...	Do. South ...	392	6,827	157	129	79	140	993
C. V. Kachayya Sastri ...	Chicacole ...	351	6,137	153	103	14	185	1,231
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Acting ...	...	74	1,566	42	45	3	61	478
K. Krishnamurti Partulu ...	Vizagapatam, North ...	218	3,975	66	24	...	58	630
C. V. Kachayya Sastri, Acting ...	Do. South ...	223	4,801	142	134	89	180	1,537
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu ...	Cocanada, East ...	477	12,413	177	111	77	167	1,818
K. Dakshinamurti Sastri ...	Ellore ...	311	6,820	178	118	69	220	2,064
K. Sanjivi Rau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second division.								
T. Srinivasacharulu ...	Masulipatam ...	331	6,726	134	155	76	230	1,506
Ch. Subbarayudu, Acting ...	...	24	409	14	18	3	34	301
Do. do. ...	Bozvada ...	51	602	44	35	1	69	540
C. Kuppaswami Aiyar, Acting ...	Guntur ...	197	2,819	86	122	5	101	1,041
M. Gopala Rau, Acting ...	...	209	3,339	101	45	6	95	1,142
T. Somasundara Rau ...	Bellary ...	429	8,507	225	106	34	197	1,632
P. Krishnamachari ...	Anantapur ...	224	3,442	100	179	86	194	1,726
V. Krishnayya ...	Cuddapah ...	280	4,881	153	165	47	206	1,474
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu ...	Madanapalle ...	251	3,141	143	190	32	304	2,314
S. Shanmukha Mudaliyar ...	Kurnool ...	201	3,535	139	137	23	212	1,039
M. Gopala Rau, Acting ...	Koilkuntla ...	82	911	66	34	11	91	422
S. Varamuniswamayya, Acting ...	...	82	1,153	69	53	41	83	575
M. Venkayya ...	Nandyál ...	251	4,366	174	133	58	222	1,255
H. Swami Rau ...	Cumbam ...	197	2,700	214	116	35	246	1,519
Third division.								
C. Kuppaswami Sastri ...	Nellore ...	270	3,782	129	224	12	166	1,500
C. Kotaiya ...	Ongole ...	295	3,325	177	159	29	182	1,378
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...	Kávali ...	134	2,161	100	92	13	122	1,285
P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar ...	Madras ...	292	7,907	176	111	78	...	...
N. Murugesu Mudaliyar ...	Saidápet ...	237	4,195	137	138	90	183	1,615
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	...	31	520	25	29	7	41	431
P. Vedantachari ...	Chingleput. ...	344	4,998	152	166	47	173	2,261

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Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays and holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
Fourth division.								
P. Venkataramayya ...	Cuddalore ...	317	9,164	171	102	59	154	1,166
K. V. Kartikeya Pillai, Acting ...		29	636	23	7	3	32	217
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar ...	Vriddhachalam ...	75	1,106	50	87	16	50	553
S. Varadachari, Acting ...		244	3,519	134	56	22	142	714
T. Srinivasa Rau ...	Chittoor, East ...	219	5,689	100	182	83	262	2,283
K. V. Kartikeya Pillai, Acting ...		22	629	7	7	1	15	232
P. Venkataramayya, Acting ...	Vellore, West ...	33	479	18	12	...	30	393
T. Muniswami Pillai ...		283	7,415	187	108	70	158	1,351
Y. Amirthanayagam Pillai ...	Salem ...	261	3,576	156	111	98	138	2,031
C. Ramalinga Aiyar, Acting ...		18	279	13	2	...	15	174
S. Viraraghava Aiyangar ...	Hosur ...	162	3,868	122	192	50	230	2,143
K. Appayya Sastri ...		206	3,783	144	113	57	220	1,836
C. Ramalinga Aiyar, Acting ...	Trichinopoly, North ...	40	1,029	15	27	9	43	351
M. Ramaswaha Aiyar ...		Do. South ...	295	4,855	177	169	19	195
Fifth division.								
T. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	Tanjore, North ...	449	9,461	139	173	53	167	1,388
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...		9	125	6	7	2	15	102
S. Gopala Aiyar, Acting ...	Do. South ...	131	2,494	65	35	25	74	409
R. Swaminatha Aiyar ...		247	5,512	129	69	26	162	702
P. Ramachendra Rau, Acting ...	Negapatam ...	234	4,190	112	14	15	96	980
A. Vaidyalingam Chettiyar ...		423	6,974	166	146	53	208	1,526
G. S. Seshayya ...	Madura ...	159	2,480	57	46	24	91	481
P. Ramachandran Rau ...		199	2,579	95	83	45	101	698
R. Sivarama Aiyar, Acting ...	Dindigul ...	137	1,922	71	31	36	79	391
Mr. J. Armstrong ...		255	4,873	84	109	33	97	816
R. Swaminatha Aiyar, Acting ...	Tinnevely, East ...	122	2,669	49	18	18	41	169
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliar, Acting ...		141	1,723	22	7	4	27	212
T. Amaladas Pillai ...	Do. North ...	353	6,254	94	94	53	137	668
A. Subba Rao, Acting ...		...	...	...	23	10	...	...
T. Amaladas Pillai ...	Do. West ...	54	712	15	59	17	26	170
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...		348	5,310	96	122	56	177	943
Sixth division.								
G. Seshayyar ...	Coimbatore, North ...	288	5,651	138	188	39	195	2,582
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Acting ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Singaravallu Mudaliyar, Acting ...	Do. South ...	175	2,211	71	106	21	134	1,384
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...		152	2,424	57	86	24	94	1,107
T. Aiyar Aiyar ...	Malabar, North ...	257	5,945	130	173	62	136	1,625
T. Mathai ...		325	5,937	105	209	51	152	1,687
Mr. J. P. Lewis ...	Do. Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. O. Pothan ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Acting ...	Do. South ...	251	6,633	138	92	75	166	2,520
K. Santappa ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Seshagiri Prabhu, Acting ...	South Canara ...	156	4,480	98	143	124	91	686
Muhammad Azam Sahib ...		34	692	25	25	10	55	337
Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools.		71	2,034	61	230	44	109	3,766

The work done by the deputies has varied greatly, as may be seen from the statement. But in several cases, deputies were employed for a portion of the year only, and the ranges are unequal in size and as regards the number of schools. Taking the body of Deputy Inspectors as a whole, their work, with the exception of that of a few officers, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory; but much improvement is still absolutely necessary to render the establishment thoroughly efficient. Hitherto they have been left too much to themselves; this would not have been of so great importance, if their duties had been carefully mapped out in the standing orders, as is the case with schoolmasters. I hope, before long, to be able to afford them this assistance in their work. A beginning has quite recently been made with Inspecting schoolmasters.

47. The Local Fund Boards of the Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddapah, and Salem Circles obtained sanction for the entertainment of an additional Deputy Inspector each, to be paid from local funds, in consideration of the heavy work devolving on the single

Local Fund additional
Deputy Inspectors of schools.

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provincial deputy employed in the circles. Excluding the additional deputy employed by the Kurnool Board and transferred to the provincial list as explained elsewhere, the number of deputies rose from 8 to 11. Since the close of the year, however, the Tinnevely Board have dispensed with their additional deputy, and all the remaining deputies have been added to the provincial list, the Vellore deputy excepted, who will be brought on the provincial list on the 1st April next.

48. The following statement shows the work done by these deputies. The result is generally satisfactory, and well admits of comparison with that of the work of provincial deputies:—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays and holidays, and absence on leave.	Number of days spent at head-quarters.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizagapatam (closed) ...	65	1,021	54	45	8	63	572
G. V. Subbaraya Sastri ...	Cocanada, West ...	232	4,467	82	61	25	87	1,112
V. Kameswar Rao ...	Vinukonda ...	265	3,574	157	193	15	309	1,848
I. Vittal Pant ...	Hospet ...	281	4,832	213	111	41	305	1,486
S. Hanumanta Rao ...	Penukonda ...	306	3,755	180	181	4	206	2,197
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Badvel ...	79	987	64	21	...	72	440
S. Varadachari ...	...	91	1,679	75	63	12	88	678
M. Aiyaswami Aiyar, Ag. ...	Tirukoilér ...	121	2,280	102	74	39	126	933
C. Kodandarama Nayudu ...	Chittoor, West ...	155	4,435	134	217	14	237	2,779
C. Venkataramayya ...	Vellore, East ...	203	3,838	159	135	70	245	1,564
T. Ramalinga Pillai ...	Tiruchengód ...	218	2,092	139	177	49	276	1,892
K. Devanayakam Pillai ...	Tinnevely ...	134	1,847	44	4	9	56	129

49. Miss S. Govindarajulu, the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, was the only assistant in the year to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

50. She examined 138 schools with 5,177 pupils, against 143 schools with 5,146 pupils in the preceding year. She spent 76 days in examining schools and was absent from head-quarters for 75 days.

51. The annexed statement exhibits the number of Inspecting schoolmasters employed from provincial, local, and municipal funds:—

District.	1881-82.	1882-83.	District.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Ganjam ...	8	8	North Arcot ...	6	2
Vizagapatam ...	6	6	Salem ...	7	10
Godavari ...	10	10	Trichinopoly ...	6	7
Kistna ...	12	11	Tanjore ...	13	13
Bellary ...	5	3	Madura ...	10	12
Anantapur ...	7	4	Tinnevely ...	2	3
Cuddapah ...	6	6	Coimbatore ...	8	8
Kurnool ...	8	8	Nilgiri ...	15	1
Nellore ...	7	7	Malabar ...	1	16
Madras ...	3	3	South Canara ...	4	4
Chingleput ...	6	6			
South Arcot ...	7	7			
			Total ...	157	155

Of the Inspecting schoolmasters, 1 was paid from provincial, 21 from municipal, and the rest from local funds. Many of these agents do good work, and the kind of assistance which they render is still very necessary for the development of elementary schools managed by illiterate masters. They are also very useful in circles in which these Boards have schools of their own. The growing feeling, however, is that in time this agency may be dispensed with. In this view I, in a measure, concur. But the time is still far distant in most districts, for it is admitted that the dispensing with the agency depends upon the supply of trained teachers; and it will be a long while before the rural tracts have an adequate

CONTROLLING AGENCIES. supply of such teachers. I give in *extenso* Messrs. Garthwaite's and Bradshaw's remarks regarding this agency.

Mr. Garthwaite writes :—

"But the great evil is not in the appointment now of inefficient men, but in the difficulty of getting rid of men who become lazy and inefficient after appointment. I have not heard that any one—Inspector, Collector or President—has ever been able to get an Inspecting schoolmaster removed, except where the criminal law has been set in motion and lodged him in gaol. The Pollachi Inspecting schoolmaster, of whose removal Mr. Morgan was hopeful, has been reinstated. I have more than one man in the Coimbatore District, who, by reason of low attainments, want of training, or apathy, is inefficient and should be got rid of, but the vested rights of one man are thought more worthy of consideration than the interests of thousands of children whose education he is spoiling, and it is hopeless for me to recommend their being superseded by better men. There are no Local Fund primary schools to which to transfer them, and, in fact, nothing (for which they are fit) to offer them, where they would get even half their present salaries."

Dr. Bradshaw writes :—

"In addition to the various other reasons which I have from time to time advanced as to the little benefit derived to elementary education from these officers, the progress of education is rapidly rendering them unnecessary. The normal schools (two of which I have in each district) have turned out so many trained students, and high and middle schools so many students who have matriculated or passed the Middle School Examination, that now an Inspecting schoolmaster finds many of the rural schoolmasters as well educated as himself and several better."

"If the fourteen Inspecting schoolmasters still employed in these three districts were each given three months' notice, there could, after that date, with the funds now paid them, be appointed a European Inspector of schools for whom the South Arcot District would not be too large a charge, seeing that at present, owing to the immense amount of correspondence and supervision—almost the entire of the examination of schools for grants is in the hands of the Deputy Inspectors—a state of things far from desirable."

52. Besides the Inspecting schoolmasters there are two officers of the same *status*, styled superintendents, employed in the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and paid from provincial funds. The duty of these officers is to pay frequent visits to the schools in the hill tracts, and to seek to interest the people there in the education of their children.

53. The state of things forcibly noticed in the following extract from Mr. Munro's report on the first division is but too common, but I hope, when the new Municipal Bill becomes law, that improvement may be effected. Mr. Munro writes :—

"The machinery for the supervision of municipal schools has hitherto been most defective in this division. Municipalities have been dependent for the inspection of their schools on the Inspecting schoolmasters, whose services were placed at their disposal by the Local Fund Boards. This arrangement is thoroughly a bad one. Inspecting schoolmasters, having a number of schools in rural tracts to visit, have little time to devote to the supervision of municipal schools. As a matter of fact, these officers make the inspection of municipal schools an excuse for loitering at head-quarters. I have therefore endeavored, as far as possible, to carry out in other municipalities the scheme which originated in Chicacole, and which has been attended with so much success. At Berhampore, the appointment of a superintendent of municipal schools on Rs. 120 per annum has been sanctioned, and I have suggested that one of the masters of the local college be entrusted with the work. At Vizagapatam the head master of the normal school has been given the general supervision of municipal schools, and at Anakapalle the head master of the Government school has been appointed to the same office. I have made a like recommendation for the municipality of Bimlipatam. In the Cocanada Municipality I advised the Commissioners to place the schools under the supervision of the head master of Linton's primary school attached to the Pittapur Rajah's college. With regard to Vizianagrum, the schools are so many in number and in such a poor condition that I thought it necessary to recommend the entertainment of a separate Inspecting schoolmaster on Rs. 15. The schools in the Ellore Municipality require a great deal of working up, as I discovered at a durbar examination of them which I held in September. If the Local Fund Board, Ellore Circle, will approve my proposal to divide the circle into two deputy inspectorates (the Narsapur and Ellore), the head-quarters of one of them to be at Ellore, the Deputy Inspector of the latter range would be in a position to look after the schools in the municipality. In Rajahmundry I have recommended that the head master of the normal school be placed in charge of the municipal schools."

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

54. Before giving particulars regarding the number and condition of the affiliated colleges and the results of the several examinations, I proceed to note briefly the most important events in the history of the University during the year. The year was one of great activity, and was marked also by the greater publicity given to the proceedings of Senate by the admission of the representatives of the Press. After long inquiry and much discussion several important and, it is hoped, salutary changes were sanctioned in the Bye-laws of the University. The foremost among these changes are those relating to the new curriculum of studies in Arts. A full account of the course adopted by the Senate in dealing with the subject will be found in the letter of the Vice-Chancellor recorded in G.O., 11th May 1882, No. 67, Educational, and need not be repeated here. The leading features of the new scheme are :—

Old.		New.	
I.—Language.		I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	
II.—Mathematics.		II.—Physical Science— (a) Physics, or (b) Chemistry.	
III.—Physical Science.		III.—Natural Science— (a) Botany and Physiology, or (b) Zoology, Geology and Physical Geography.	
IV.—Biology.		IV.—Mental and Moral Science.	
V.—Mental Philosophy and Sociology.		V.—History.	
		VI.—Language.	

from five to six, or, including the optional courses under Physical Science and Natural Science, eight, as shown in the margin. Under the old scheme, candidates for the Language branch had to qualify in English and one of the classical languages. Under the new scheme, candidates may appear in English, or a classical language (Urdu being added to Persian), or the group of the Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese); but the continued study of the optional language selected by the candidate in the B.A. Degree is promoted by a provision requiring translation from English into the selected language and *vice versa*. The B.A. curriculum has been modified on the same principle. Candidates for this degree will in future have to qualify in English, a second language, and an optional subject instead of in English, a second language, History, Mental Philosophy, and an optional subject. Opportunity was taken to raise the minimum prescribed for a pass in the second language from one-fourth to one-third—a measure intended to raise the standard of teaching in the vernacular languages. From the subjects of the First Examination in Arts, Arithmetic has been removed, and a new subject (Logic) added. The whole of the Physics Primer, of the Chemistry Primer, and nearly the whole of Arithmetic has been prescribed for the Matriculation course, and English History has also been added to the course; as also French and German to the list of second languages. As in the B.A. course the minimum required for a pass was rightly raised from a fourth to a third. The first examination under the revised curriculum will be held in December 1884, in the case of the Matriculation and First in Arts Examinations, and in January 1887 in the case of the B.A. and M.A. Degree Examinations.

The following Bye-laws with respect to the appointment and duties of Examiners were also sanctioned during the year and have already come into force :—

Bye-law I.—A Committee composed of sixteen Fellows (not being Members of the Syndicate) resident within the Presidency of Madras, and the Native States having Colleges affiliated to the University, shall be appointed by the Senate annually, in the month of January, for the purpose of nominating Examiners and Assistant Examiners. The Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Engineering shall be represented on the committee by at least one member each.

Bye-law II.—The Chairman of the Committee shall be the Senior Fellow elected to serve on the Committee who is a resident in the Town of Madras.

Bye-law III.—In appointing the Committee, Fellows shall be at liberty to vote by voting papers.

Bye-law IV.—In nominating Examiners, the Members of the Committee shall be at liberty to vote by voting papers.

Bye-law V.—The Committee shall not be restricted to the nomination of so many gentlemen only as may be required to fill the offices of Examiners and Assistant Examiners through-

out the year. The Syndicate shall be bound to consider such nominations, but its selection is not limited to them.

Bye-law VI.—The Committee, through its Chairman, shall submit its nominations to the Syndicate not later than the 31st March.

Bye-law VII.—The Examiners appointed by the Syndicate to examine in any subject or group of subjects shall, as a body, conduct and be responsible for all examinations in the subject or group of subjects for which they have been appointed whether in Arts, Law, Medicine or Engineering.

Bye-law VIII.—There shall be not less than two Examiners in any subject or group of subjects.

Bye-law IX.—For the above purpose, the subjects of examination shall be grouped as follows:—

English.	Physiology and Zoology.
Sanskrit.	Geology and Palaeontology.
Greek and Latin.	Psychology; Logic; Ethics.
Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.	Geography and History; Political Economy.
Tamil.	Ethnology and Comparative Philology.
Telugu.	Law.
Kanarese.	Medicine and Pathology; Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy; Hygiene.
Malayalam.	Surgery, including Surgical Pathology; Anatomy; Ophthalmology.
Uriya.	Midwifery, including Diseases of Women and Children.
French and German.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.	Engineering.
Physics.	
Chemistry.	
General Biology.	
Botany.	

Bye-law X.—The duties of Assistant Examiners shall be limited to examining the answer papers under the supervision of the Examiners.

Resolved that Bye-laws 42, 43, 57, 58, 71, 72, 88, 89, 101, 102, 113, 114, 185, 186 be expunged, and that the following Bye-law be enacted as Bye-law XI:—

Bye-law XI.—Examiners shall ordinarily be appointed not less than three months before the examination.

Bye-law XII.—The Examiners in each subject or group of subjects shall appoint one of their number to forward to the Registrar, on or before a day to be fixed by the Syndicate, a statement in the prescribed form, showing the marks awarded by them to each candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by them, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Syndicate.

A few amendments were made in the Bye-laws relating to application for examination and to the duties of the Syndicate and the Registrar. A scheme of examination for the proposed B.Sc. Degree was under preparation, and the Faculties of Law and Medicine had, under consideration, the revision of the curricula of studies for the Law and the Medical Degree Examinations.

55. A question having arisen towards the close of the year regarding the authority that is competent to sanction expenditure from the University Fee Fund, it was admitted that as the Fund vests in the University, and as that body can alone sanction appropriations from it, it is entitled to approve estimates, &c., before the allotment of funds. But the Government added the provision that should they at any time be asked to incur any expenditure on the University from Provincial Funds, such a request will only be complied with on the condition that the Fee Fund is held liable for the refund of the amount upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

56. No new endowments have, I regret to say, to be recorded; consequently the annual average of the endowments of the University since incorporation is reduced to Rs. 1,596. All the endowed scholarships and prizes were awarded; but no candidate being qualified for the Norton prize in Political Economy in the M.A. Examination, the prize was awarded to the pupil who, in passing the recent B.A. Examination, obtained the highest number of marks in Physical Science. The Cobden Club silver medal for Political Economy was not awarded.

57. At the close of 1881-82 there were 35 institutions affiliated to the University and, during the past year, 5 more were added to the list, making a total of 40. Of these 3—St. Joseph's College,

Affiliated Institutions.

Bangalore; St. Mary's Seminary, Madras; and the Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam—were affiliated up to the First Examination in Arts, and 2 colleges—the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, and the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly—up to the B.A. Degree. The Rajah's School, Cocanada, has, since the close of the year, been affiliated to the University up to the First Examination in Arts. There are now 13 institutions, Government and private, teaching up to the B.A. Degree, and 27 institutions, teaching up to the F.A. Examination. Ten years ago there were only 18 affiliated colleges, and even three years ago the number had reached 27 only.

58. The examinations held during the year were conducted satisfactorily. The number of candidates registered for the different examinations rose from 4,902 to 5,816, the number of examinees from 4,806 to 5,740, and the number passed from 1,739 to 2,060, but the percentage of passes to examined fell from 36.2 to 35.9. In 1872-73 the number of examinees was 1,530. In ten years, therefore, the number has risen just 280 per cent. and since 1879-80, 41 per cent.

(a.) Arts.

59. Seven candidates were registered for the M.A. Degree, but only 5 were examined, 2 in Language, 1 in Mathematics, 1 in Biology, and 1 in Mental Philosophy and Sociology. Only 2 candidates passed, both those examined in Language, the candidate examined in Mental Philosophy and Sociology having failed in the test. The candidates who passed were placed in the third class. Until professional assistance by means of College or University lectures is given to candidates for this degree the benefit which this higher course of study is calculated to confer on the country must be seriously checked.

60. The general results of the B.A. Degree Examination are summarized in the table below. The number of examinees fell from 261 to 221. The decrease was chiefly under private students, but there was a falling off in the number of candidates from every Government institution, both under this department and in Native States. The examinees from private institutions increased from 78 to 89. The small number appearing for the degree was due to the weakness in all institutions, the Christian College excepted, of the tenth class, in consequence of the unfavourable results of the F.A. Examination of December 1880, when only 167 candidates passed against 295 in the preceding year. It is worthy of note that the results of the entrance examination in 1878, when most of these students began their college course, was a marked failure, only 356 examinees having passed out of nearly 2,600.

General results.					Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Private Study.	Total.	
Examined	...	{ 1881-82	...	...	107	40	78	36	261	
Passed—		{ 1882-83	...	...	90	27	89	15	221	
First Class	...	{ 1881-82	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
		{ 1882-83	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	
Second Class.	{ 1881-82	...	...	...	34	6	20	2	62	
	{ 1882-83	...	...	...	21	3	18	4	46	
Third Class	...	{ 1881-82	...	...	36	13	27	4	80	
		{ 1882-83	...	...	26	8	34	2	70	
Total					{ 1881-82	...	71	19	48	144
					{ 1882-83	...	49	11	54	120

The percentage of passes has slightly fallen from 55.2 to 54.3 and was also less than that of three out of the preceding five years:—

Years.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Years.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1877-78	150	52	34.7	1880-81	195	113	58
1878-79	231	140	60.6	1881-82	261	144	55.2
1879-80	175	85	48.6	1882-83	221	120	54.3

The number of successful candidates in the various subjects is given below. There was an improvement in the proportionate number of passes in English, Optional Language, and History, but the results are the reverse in the Optional Subject and in Mental Philosophy, especially in the latter in which the percentage has fallen from 87 to 80—

Analysis of Success.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number examined	195	261	221
Number passed in—			
English	140	178	166
Optional Language	189	244	211
Optional Subject	161	206	167
History	179	202	182
Mental Philosophy	149	227	177

The annexed statement exhibits the results of the examination in the several optional subjects:—

Years.	Logic and Morals.		Mathematics.		Physical Science.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
1878-79	153	94	66	37	12	9
1879-80	107	46	50	24	18	15
1880-81	115	62	65	41	16	10
1881-82	148	102	77	71	36	34
1882-83	125	96	43	25	53	45

The Logic and Morals Branch continues to be popular with students, 56 per cent. of the candidates having brought up this branch last year. The Physical Science Branch is attracting a rapidly increasing number of students; on the other hand, the falling off in the number taking Mathematics is much to be deplored. The present University system, under which candidates cannot appear in more than one optional branch, either at the same or at distinct examinations, is to my mind a serious defect, in that it unnaturally restricts the field of study open to a student. The defect will, I trust, be remedied before the new B.A. course is entered on. In Physical Science the success of the candidates was great, 85 per cent. having passed against 77 per cent., in Logic and Morals.

The results of the examination in Optional Languages are shown below:—

Languages.	Examined.			Passed.			Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Sanskrit	31	40	33	26	36	28	84	90	85
Latin	7	9	10	7	7	10	100	78	100
Persian	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	100
Tamil	88	115	97	37	114	93	99	99	96
Telugu	23	35	32	23	30	32	100	86	100
Canarès	19	27	14	19	26	14	100	96	100
Malayalam	27	35	31	27	31	30	100	89	97
Hindustani	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	100
Total	195	261	221	189	244	211	97	93	95

The high percentage of passes in every language, Sanskrit excepted, indicates, I fear, an unduly low standard. The raising of the minimum in the vernacular from one-fourth to one-third is a salutary change.

Annexed is a detailed statement showing the institutions to which the students belonged:—

Institutions.	1881-82.					1882-83.				
	Number examined.	Number passed.				Number examined.	Number passed.			
		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
<i>Institutions under the Madras Government.</i>										
Presidency College	63	1	18	21	40	53	1	11	19	31
Kumbakonam do.	34	...	13	13	26	30	1	8	6	15
Rajahmundry do.	10	...	3	2	5	7	...	2	1	3
Total	107	1	34	36	71	90	2	21	26	49
<i>Institutions under other Governments.</i>										
Trivandrum College	28	...	5	10	15	21	...	2	5	7
Bangalore Central College	12	...	1	3	4	6	...	1	3	4
Total	40	...	6	13	19	27	...	3	8	11
Total Government Institutions	147	1	40	49	90	117	2	24	34	60
<i>Private Institutions under Inspection.</i>										
Madras Christian College	58	1	16	22	39	70	1	12	30	43
Tanjore St. Peter's do.	9	...	1	3	4	7	...	2	3	5
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	11	...	3	2	5	7	1	1	1	3
Doveton Protestant College	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	3
Total Private Institutions	78	1	20	27	48	89	2	18	34	54
Private study	36	...	2	4	6	15	...	4	2	6
Grand Total	261	2	62	80	144	221	4	46	70	120

The three Government Colleges sent in fewer pupils and passed proportionately a less percentage of examinees than in the previous year. The Trivandrum College passed only a third of the pupils presented. Among private institutions, the Madras Christian College sent in nearly one-third of the total number of candidates and passed more than one-third of the entire number of successful men. The Doveton College sent in 5 pupils after an interval of several years, and 3 pupils were successful, all having taken a place in the second class.

61. The results of the First Examination in Arts held in December 1882 are summarized in the following table, and like those of the

F. A. Examination. M.A. and B.A. Degree Examinations held during the year, they compare unfavourably with those of the preceding year, if the lower percentage of passes is to be taken as an indication of the inferior attainments of the candidates rather than of a variation in the standard of the examination. The arrangements recently sanctioned by the University to secure evenness of standard will, it is hoped, soon place the standard on such an unvarying basis that no room will be left for doubt as to what a fall in the percentage of passes implies. In the last examination the number of candidates rose from 733 to 783, but the number of passes fell from 423 to 279, or by 34 per cent., and the percentage of passes from 58 to 36. If this fall was the result of deterioration in the candidates we should find colleges showing markedly varying results, as it is most improbable that all colleges would decline together; but the opposite is the case, as the proportion of passes, especially in English, in every class of institution, and almost in every institution in the Presidency diminished more or less. The number of private students fell by a third, and the passes among them by four-fifths. In the preceding year there had been a rather considerable increase in this class of students.

General results.	Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Private Institutions.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined ... { 1881-82 { 1882-83 ...	230 243	99 112	313 364	... 3	91 61	733 783
Passed—						
First Class ... { 1881-82 { 1882-83 ...	25 14	10 4	17 13			52 31
Second Class ... { 1881-82 { 1882-83 ...	119 83	43 37	177 121		32 7	371 248
Total ... { 1881-82 { 1882-83 ...	144 97	53 41	194 184		32 7	423 279

But the almost constant succession of a year of failure to a year of success seems to warrant the inference that variation in the standard of examination is not the only cause, and probably not even an important cause in these variations. In the following statement the constancy of this variation appears. The fact is that in the year of a high percentage of passes it will probably be found that there is a larger percentage of men who have already failed in one examination and who are therefore in their third year. No doubt, there are such men in each year, but it is manifest that in the year that succeeds that of a successful examination they must be relatively fewer. If this be so, as I strongly incline to think, it bears out what I have long felt to be the case that the standard of the entrance examination is too low in relation to that of the F.A. Examination, so that only students above the average are able to complete the F.A. course successfully in two years. This calls for remedy, and the proper course seems to be not to lower the latter, but to raise the former; but to do this it will probably be found necessary to extend the High School course to three years by creating an Upper Fifth Class or Remove. The result of such a change will ultimately be that the standard of the examination will rise, while the proportion of passes will improve, but on the other hand the average time spent in the High School course will not be increased. Greater accuracy and thoroughness must result from distributing the work properly graduated over three instead of two years. The results of the B.A. examination show far less variation than those of the F.A., and, I think, that the main cause of this is that the standards of the examinations stand in fair relation to each other.

Years.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Years.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1876-77 ...	418	131	31	1880-81 ...	478	167	35
1877-78 ...	507	191	38	1881-82 ...	733	423	58
1878-79 ...	663	172	26	1882-83 ...	783	279	36
1879-80 ...	582	205	35				

The number of successful candidates in the various subjects is noted below. Fewer candidates passed in English, History, and Mathematics, notwithstanding an increase in the number of examinees; and the percentage of passes, compared with that of the previous year, fell from 78 to 55 in English, 89 to 76 in History, and 73 to 58 in Mathematics. In the Optional language also, there was a proportionate falling off. Under "Physiology" there is an improvement, absolute and relative, which is satisfactory, as it, I think, arises from the improvement in the teaching of Science subjects.

Analysis of Success.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number examined ...	478	733	783
Number passed in—			
English ...	215	571	433
Optional Language ...	461	709	728
History ...	329	651	597
Mathematics ...	325	538	458
Physiology ...	404	586	686

The results of the examination in the Optional Languages are shown below :—

Languages.	Examined.			Passed.			Percentage.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Sanskrit ...	50	90	117	44	74	102	88	82	87
Greek ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...
Latin ...	24	15	17	19	14	16	79	93	94
Persian ...	3	4	5	3	4	5	100	100	100
Tamil ...	223	353	358	223	351	341	100	99	95
Telugu ...	71	91	104	71	90	101	100	99	97
Canarese ...	36	61	67	35	58	65	97	95	97
Malayalam ...	65	114	112	60	113	96	92	99	86
Hindustani (Urdu) ...	5	4	2	5	4	1	100	100	60
Uriya ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	100	100
Total ...	478	733	783	461	709	728	96	97	93

There has been a steady and satisfactory increase in the number of Sanskrit students, which now forms one-seventh of the entire number of candidates. The percentage of passes among these has also improved. In Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam the results show a falling off, especially in the last language, in which the percentage of passes fell from 92 in 1880 and 99 in 1881 to 86 in 1882. This implies, I hope, the demand by the Examiners of a higher standard of knowledge.

Annexed is a detailed list of the institutions from which the candidates came. The number of examinees has been, as usual, taken from the Syndicate report. It often happens that some institutions are credited in the Syndicate report with a larger number of candidates than that actually sent up by them owing to private pupils entering in their applications the names of institutions in which they had at some time been studying. With a view to guard against this mistake, I suggested to the Registrar last year a change in the form of application, but the recommendation has not yet been adopted.

Institutions.	1880-81.				1881-82.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Institutions under the Madras Government.</i>								
Kumbakonam College	87	15	52	67	95	5	32	37
Mangalore do.	16	1	5	6	24	2	12	14
Presidency do.	39	4	23	27	35	2	10	12
Calicut do.	26	1	8	9	22	1	6	7
Madura do.	10	...	8	8	13	1	6	7
Rajahmundry do.	22	3	10	13	25	...	7	7
Salem do.	8	...	3	3	9	2	3	5
Cuddalore do.	11	...	7	7	9	...	4	4
Belary do.	8	1	3	4	7	1	1	2
Berhampore do.	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	2
Total ...	230	25	119	144	243	14	83	97
<i>Institutions under other Governments.</i>								
Trivandrum Maharajah's College	43	1	19	20	51	2	17	19
Maisur do.	22	4	9	13	22	1	7	8
Bangalore Central College	18	4	8	12	23	...	6	6
Ernakulam High School	7	1	5	6	5	1	3	4
Shimoga do.	5	...	...	...	4	...	3	3
Hyderabad College	4	...	2	2	7	...	1	1
Total ...	99	10	43	53	112	4	37	41
Total Government Institutions ...	329	35	162	197	355	18	120	138

Institutions.	1880-81.				1881-82.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
Private Institutions under Inspection.								
Madras Christian College	99	3	60	63	95	2	42	44
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	32	2	18	20	31	4	8	12
Negapatam St. Joseph's College ...	11	...	8	8	25	1	11	12
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	36	4	23	27	46	1	11	12
Tanjore St. Peter's College	28	...	18	18	36	1	8	9
Madras Pachaiyappa's College	22	3	11	14	31	1	7	8
Tinnevely Hindu do.	20	2	9	11	18	...	8	8
Madras Doveton Protestant College ...	7	...	4	4	9	3	3	6
Vizianagrum Maharajah's do.	12	2	5	7	10	...	5	5
Sawyerpuram S.P.G. College	9	1	5	6	9	...	4	4
Coimbatore College	14	...	8	8	20	...	4	4
Masulipatam Noble College	6	...	1	1	13	...	4	4
Tinnevely C.M.S. do.	9	...	4	4	7	...	4	4
Vizagapatam Hindu do.	8	...	3	3	14	...	2	2
Total ...	313	17	177	194	364	13	121	134
Other Private Institutions.								
Bangalore Bishop Cotton's College ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Jaffna Central School	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	313	17	177	194	367	13	121	134
Private study	91	...	32	32	61	...	7	7
Grand Total ...	723	52	371	423	783	31	248	279

In the above list the institutions, thirty-two in number, are arranged according to the number of passes and order of merit under each great head. Among Government institutions, the Mangalore College (second grade) passed 14 against 12 from the Presidency College, and the Second-grade Colleges at Calicut and Madura passed each as many students as the Rajahmundry First-grade College. The Kumbakonam College headed the list, though the percentage of passed fell by 33. The Bellary and Berhampore Colleges passed only 2 each.

Among institutions under Other Governments, the Shimoga High School passed 3 against none in the previous year. All the other colleges passed fewer pupils than in 1880-81.

Of the private institutions under inspection, the Madras Christian College passed 44 out of 95 against 63 out of 99 in the previous year. This college passed absolutely the largest number of candidates; nearly one-half the total number passed from Government Colleges. The Coimbatore College, it is noted with regret, passed only one-fifth, and the Vizagapatam Hindu College one-seventh, of the pupils sent up.

On the whole, Madras Government institutions passed 40 per cent. of their candidates, against 63 per cent. in 1881-82; Government colleges in Native States passed 37 against 54 per cent., and aided and unaided colleges under inspection 37 against 62 per cent. Aided colleges taken alone passed 38 per cent. of their candidates against 60 per cent. in the previous year.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations.

62. The statement below gives the passed candidates according to the classes of the community represented by them:—

Classes.	B.A. Degree.				First in Arts.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.
Brahmans ...	98	68	80	67	295	70	181	65
Other Hindus ...	29	20	19	16	86	21	56	20
Muhammadans ...	...	...	4	3	6	1	4	1
Native Christians ...	14	10	11	9	26	6	31	11
East Indians ...	3	2	3	2.5	6	1	7	3
Europeans ...	...	...	3	2.5	4	1	...	...
Total ...	144	...	120	...	423	...	279	...

The Brahman element still greatly predominates, though the percentage of passes among such candidates fell slightly in the B.A. and from 70 to 65 in the F.A. Examination. The non-Brahman Hindus also show a decline; but it is gratifying to note that four Muhammadans graduated during the year, thus raising the total number of graduates of this race to 7. On the other hand, the number of Muhammadan F.As. fell from 6 to 4. The percentage of passes under Native Christians in the First Examination in Arts shows a marked advance.

Last year I noticed that the vast preponderance of the Brahman element in the Arts course, however creditable to the intellectual energy of this section of the population, was probably one of the chief reasons why the alumni of the University are so little prone to adopt callings of a scientific or practical character. I rejoice to have now to record a change in the attitude of Brahman students, which promises well for the country and for the future influence and position of the Brahman community. The Civil Engineering College, the Medical College, and the School of Agriculture, Saidápet, are attracting to themselves Brahman students in rapidly increasing numbers, whilst the growing partiality of B.A. students for the Science course is an indication of the same spirit.

63. The following statement gives the usual information regarding attendance in colleges for general education. One new institution, the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, was added to the number of first-grade colleges, and three high schools—Hindu High School, Cocanada, the Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam, and St. Mary's Seminary, Madras—have been raised to the status of second-grade colleges. The Maharajah's College at Vizianagrum was affiliated to the University up to the B.A. Degree Examination towards the close of the official year, but no students are returned as reading for the B.A. Degree on the 31st March 1883. The S.P.G. High School at Ramnad had a college department formed during the year, but the institution has not yet been formally affiliated to the University:—

Colleges, General.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of									
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.
ENGLISH.	RS. A. P.										
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.											
Government.											
Presidency College	5 0 0	82	81	93	89	98	95	117	94	135	119
Kumbakonam do.	5 0 0	55	179	63	157	49	203	77	194	77	172
Rajahmundry do.	4 0 0	17	32	18	31	15	50	11	55	16	71
Aided.											
Madras Christian College	3 8 0	59	142	78	159	100	201	154	190	163	250
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Protestant College	5 0 0	...	14	...	17	4	17	4	21	3	24
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly (old Negapatam)	3 0 0	8	27	12	25	17	32	15	53	30	64
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	3 0 0	...	30	...	56	...	77	...	74	10	101
Do. do. Tanjore	3 0 0	...	17	9	30	13	55	21	66	20	88
Total	...	222	526	278	564	296	730	399	747	454	889

Colleges, General.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of									
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.*	
		Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.											
Government.											
Berhampore College	4 0 0	...	6	...	5	...	9	...	14	...	24
Bellary do.	4 0 0	...	3	...	7	...	19	...	15	...	13
Cuddalore do.	4 0 0	...	10	...	19	...	23	...	21	...	32
Salem do.	4 0 0	...	5	...	18	...	17	...	13	...	18
Madura do.	4 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	32	...	41	...	61
Calicut do.	4 0 0	...	28	...	40	...	43	...	53	...	93
Mangalore do.	4 0 0	...	37	...	31	...	38	...	37	...	32
Aided.											
Hindu College, Vizagapatam ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	20	...	23	...	21
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Noble College, Masulipatam ...	3 0 0	...	15	...	16	...	23	...	23	...	30
Pachaiyappa's College	3 8 0	...	...	...	25	...	55	...	72	...	88
St. Mary's Seminary	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wesleyan Mission College, Nega- patam	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
C.M.S. College, Tinnevely ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	11	...	14	...	12	...	33
S.P.G. College Tuticorin (old Sawyerpuram)	3 0 0	...	14	...	8	...	20	...	22	...	22
Hindu College, Tinnevely ...	3 0 0	...	2	...	33	...	28	...	40	...	45
Coimbatore College	3 0 0	...	23	...	26	...	38	...	38	...	54
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	17
Unaided.											
H. H. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram	2 0 0	...	12	...	15	...	26	...	23	...	40
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	4 0 0	...	...	...	50	...	90	...	86	...	56
Total	...	...	155	...	324	...	495	...	548	...	717
Total English Colleges	...	222	681	278	888	296	1,225	399	1,295	454	1,606
ORIENTAL.											
Government, Local Fund.											
Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	20	18	30	22
Grand Total	...	222	681	278	888	304	1,255	419	1,313	484	1,628

This statement shows the remarkable development which is taking place in the collegiate education in this Presidency. The number of pupils studying for the B.A. course has in three years risen from 399 to 454, and of those studying for the F.A. Examination from 1,295 to 1,606, or by 14 and 23 per cent., respectively. And in the past quinquennium the number of students going through the B.A. and F.A. courses has risen by 104 and 135 per cent., respectively. This increase has taken place chiefly in existing institutions, the seven high schools constituted second-grade colleges supplying only one-twelfth of the above F.A. total. Among Government first-grade colleges the Presidency College shows the most satisfactory and sustained advance, but at Rajahmundry, although the strength of the B.A. classes has been nearly stationary during the past three years, there has been a very encouraging advance in the number of F.A. students.

All the first-grade aided colleges (5), the Doveton excepted, show great progress, especially in the B.A. classes, the strength of which has more than doubled. These five institutions are now educating 753 students, whilst the three Government Colleges have in all 590 students only. This disproportion is partly due to the fact that one of the latter colleges is located in the Northern Circars in which the population is much more backward educationally than in the Tamil districts, in which the chief aided colleges are situated.

Six Second-grade Government Colleges show advance, the total number of

students having risen from 157 to 241. The Mangalore College alone has remained stationary, whilst Calicut, Madura, and Berhampore have progressed very rapidly, the first-named college in the presence of a very efficient rival. Madura bids fair to become a very important institution.

The increase in private second-grade colleges has been 70 per cent. The institutions showing the most rapid advance are Pachaiyappa's College, the Hindu College, Tinnevely, and the Kerala Vidyasala at Calicut. I have been at some pains to ascertain how many of the pupils annually matriculating enter on the college course, and how many of the F. As. continue their studies for the B.A. Degree Examination. The figures for 1881-82 are not available at present; but I find that of 1,634 pupils that matriculated in December 1882 nearly 700 boys joined the F.A. classes in Government and aided colleges, whilst out of 279 students who passed the F. A. Examination nearly 170 are now at colleges studying for the B. A. Degree. To these should be added the number of pupils who may have found admission into colleges in Native States and into private unaided colleges furnishing no regular returns to the department. On the other hand some slight allowance should be made for students who matriculated or passed the First in Arts Examination in December 1881 or earlier, but who only joined colleges after January 1883. On the whole, it seems probable that only about one-half of the matriculates join colleges annually whilst two-thirds of the F. As. continue their studies for the Degree. The large proportion of matriculates who advance no further in the educational course is probably mainly due to the fact that this examination qualifies for Government service. Youths who have failed to obtain a first class in the Middle School Examination must of necessity, if they seek Government employ, which most do, pursue their studies up to the Entrance Examination. Next year I hope to be able to furnish more accurate information regarding the movements of the collegiate students.

64. The following statement gives the various classes of the community to which the college (English) pupils belong. The large proportion of Brahmans in Government colleges is remarkable, and is mainly due to the presence of a first-grade college at Kumbakonam, the chief Brahman city of the south:—

Institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Brahmans.	Vaiyas.	Sudras.	Muhammadians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Total.
Government Colleges ...	11	631	16	174	13	14	4	863
Aided do. ...	40	636	52	213	17	125	18	1,101
Unaided do. ...	...	61	1	29	...	...	5	96
Total ...	51	1,328	69	416	30	139	27	2,060

65. The next table shows the pupils in English colleges classified according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians. The presence of a few artisans' sons is encouraging, but the smallness of the number of such children in the secondary schools is a very unsatisfactory feature in our educational system, for the secondary education of artisans is essential for industrial progress:—

Institutions.	Officials.	Traders.	Land-owners and Farmers.	Artisans.	Others.	Total.
Government Colleges ...	353	53	371	6	80	863
Aided do. ...	456	118	407	3	117	1,101
Unaided do. ...	21	2	21	...	52	96
Total ...	830	173	799	9	249	2,060

FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.

66. A marked improvement in the strength of the college has taken place during the year under report, so much so that it was found difficult to manage the four classes aggregating two hundred and fifty-four pupils with the existing professorial staff. In pursuance of the recognized policy of Government, the lower fourth class was abolished in the beginning of the current year, and, as a temporary arrangement, one of the senior masters of the junior department was employed to assist the professors in the college work. The Professor of Physical Science was also given an assistant temporarily on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. I contemplate submitting shortly proposals for strengthening the college staff by savings to be effected by the abolition of the junior department. The question of providing the institution with a boarding house was considered and reported on by a committee consisting of European and Native gentlemen, and I hope soon to submit the matter for the orders of Government.

The following extracts from the Acting Principal's report may be read with interest:—

Changes in the College Staff.—First as to the mathematical chair. Mr. F. S. Evans, Professor of Mathematics, returned from furlough on the 2nd April 1882, and on the forenoon of the 3rd took over charge of his duties from Mr. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, of Kumbakonam College, who had taken the place of Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar when that officer went to Calcutta to sit on the Education Commission. Mr. Evans' friends witnessed with deep concern the feeble state of health in which he arrived in Madras, and it was hardly believed that he could carry on his duties. But with indomitable fortitude he continued during April to attend college with many interruptions and amid much pain and weakness. When Mr. Thompson went on furlough on the 3rd May, Mr. Evans had to undertake the additional duties of Acting Principal. The increased responsibility thus thrown upon him seemed to have the effect of rallying him considerably for a week or ten days. But, notwithstanding this, there were not wanting indications that the illness was gaining ground and the worst fears began to be entertained about him. On the closing of the college on the 20th May, Mr. Evans betook himself to his favourite station, Ercaud, in the hope of reaping great benefit. Getting rapidly worse after his arrival there, he returned to Madras on the morning of the 6th June, and died at the residence of his brother-in-law the next day. In Mr. Evans' death Government has lost a most faithful servant; his pupils a painstaking teacher, animated by a sincere regard for their welfare; while we, his colleagues, have to mourn the loss of a fellow-worker whose character was not less remarkable for singular straightforwardness and honesty than for kindly, though undemonstrative, consideration for the feelings of others.

Mr. Bilderbeck, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Evans as Professor of Mathematics, being employed in the English chair, Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was appointed to act.

Mr. Thompson proceeded on furlough to Europe for twenty-three months on the 3rd May, Mr. Evans being appointed to act as Principal and Mr. Bilderbeck as Professor of English Literature, Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar taking the place of the latter as Professor of History. On the death of Mr. Evans, I was appointed Acting Principal and Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Acting Professor of Mathematics, the History chair remaining vacant till the 20th July when Mr. S. Seshayya came to act, until he should be relieved by Mr. T. Gopala Rau.

On the 2nd September, Dr. Oppert proceeded to Europe on furlough for fifteen months, his place being taken by Mr. M. Seshagiri Sastri, the Superintendent of Vernacular Studies. The duties of the latter officer were entrusted to Mr. J. M. Velu Pillai, Vernacular Training Master of the Government Normal School, who took over charge on the 11th September.

Pending the reorganization of the college staff, Mr. T. Paramasivan was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Physical Science with effect from the 1st January.

Mr. Michell, the Professor of Law, was absent on leave from the month of May to the 1st January, during which time Mr. H. H. Sheppard performed the duties of the chair.

Strength of the College.—The number of pupils in the junior department on the 31st March was 292, a figure somewhat less than at this time last year owing to the abolition of the lower fourth class in December last. The college department contains more pupils than it ever did before, the number on the 31st March being 254. Notwithstanding the fact that some ten pupils were not promoted from the third class at the end of the year, that class (now the fourth) has again arisen to about 80. I need not here repeat Mr. Thompson's words last year as to the inadequacy of the staff for such large numbers. In compliance with paragraph 3 of your proceedings, dated 30th November 1882, No. 6228, I am about to address you regarding the reorganization and increase of the college staff.

Optional Subjects in the B. A. Degree Examination.—There has this year been a considerable increase in the proportion of those taking up physical science, but I regret to say that the

former popularity of mathematics shows no sign of returning. Whether the educational value of mathematics, or the chances of its votaries passing the examination and obtaining employment in after-life, be considered, it appears to me to be a subject which should attract a larger proportion of our pupils. However desirable it may be to develop the experimental sciences, I for one would regret to see them attract all our best students from mathematics and natural philosophy.

Oriental Classics.—The number reading Sanskrit last year was 73. This year the lower fourth class having been abolished, the number might have been expected to fall, instead of which there is a rise of 2. It is a hopeful sign for the future that the language seems more popular with the junior than the senior classes. The number reading Persian is 21.

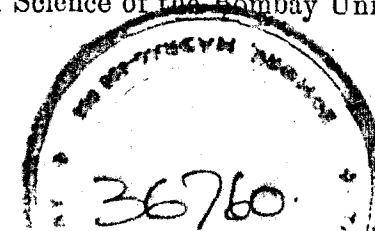
The Library.—The working of the library has gone on satisfactorily throughout the year. In September last, a consulting library was opened in a separate room where, during college hours and on Saturdays, pupils of the three higher college classes may consult books of reference. This library has been immensely popular with the students, and we hope that it will contribute largely to the formation of a habit of self-help in the matter of acquiring knowledge. The college library will never be worked economically or well so long as the Oriental Manuscript Library occupies its present place. It now occupies a part of the college library hall, a most inconvenient arrangement for our pupils. Were it merely a library with a librarian to look after it, the inconvenience to the college would be less, but there is a whole staff of clerks and peons located, I may say, in our very midst. The portion of the hall they occupy was originally intended as a reading room and consulting library for our pupils, and if the Oriental library cannot be accommodated in some other building, I would strongly urge that the opportunity may be taken of the abolition of the junior classes to find a separate room for its accommodation. I do not think there would be any difficulty in such an arrangement being carried out, and I believe it would be as advantageous to the Oriental library as it would be to the college library.

The Gymnasium and Field Games.—During the year there has been supplied to the college a set of gymnastic apparatus, consisting of one sliding plank, one sliding horizontal bar, two parallel bars, one horse, one jumping bar, one movable parallel bar, one combined system. Several of these were supplied about the month of September and the pupils were under instruction during the last three months of the year. On the completion of the apparatus at the beginning of this year, sanction was requested for the levy of a fee of two annas on every pupil, and the employment of a competent instructor and a peon. The services of Mr. Clayton Cotter, who holds a certificate of the Madras Physical Training and Field Games Association, have been secured, and he will enter on his duties at the beginning of the official year 1883-84. All pupils, except those exempted on medical certificate, will be required to attend the gymnastic classes. The love of out-door exercise has grown in other ways. A subscription was set on foot in September last with the view of raising funds for the purpose of preparing a cricket-field, making lawn-tennis courts, &c., and improving the surroundings of the college generally. The furnishing of a reading room was also contemplated. In response to the circular a sum of nearly Rs. 1,200 has been subscribed by present and former pupils, and by the professors, masters and friends of the institution. A portion of this amount has already been spent in making and furnishing three tennis courts. It is hoped that Government will give substantial encouragement to this effort on the part of our students to help themselves. In addressing you last year, requesting sanction for gardeners, I took occasion to urge how desirable it was that the college grounds should be handed over to the custody of the Principal of the college. At present the grounds belonging to the college have no defined boundaries, being included in the Chepauk Park, under the control of the Board of Revenue. The result is that outside the college doors I am uncertain both as to the nature and as to the extent of my authority. Our gymnasium and tennis courts lie right along what has been allowed for many years to become a thoroughfare between Triplicane and the Beach road at the Chepauk Agent's office, the consequence being that the college property is destroyed and our apparatus used by any idler in the neighbourhood. I would strongly urge that the college grounds be fenced in and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Principal of the college.

I share Dr. Duncan's deep regret for the untimely death of Mr. Evans.

67. The attendance in the B.A. classes was stationary, but that in the F.A. classes diminished by 22, which was probably in part due to the development of the S.P.G. Colleges at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, both of which now teach up to the B.A. Degree.

In August 1882 Mr. Stuart assumed charge of the College. During the official year there were several changes in the staff. The establishment of a boarding house is under the consideration of a special committee appointed at a meeting at which I presided and at which the Acting Collector of the district was present. A Lecturer on Science has been sanctioned since the close of the year, and I have selected for the post a Bachelor of Science of the Bombay University.



68. The attendance in this college rose by 32 per cent., the increase being chiefly in the strength of the F.A. classes which had doubled during the last five years notwithstanding the raising of the Berhampore and Vizagapatam (Hindu) Schools to the status of second-grade colleges. The results of the B.A. and Matriculation Examinations were good, but those of the F.A. Examination indifferent as in the case of most other colleges during the year.

69. The rapid development of this institution is a remarkable feature in the history of higher education in this Presidency during the past few years. The preceding statement gives details regarding the strength, whilst the results of the B.A. and F.A. Examinations, in which this college passed the largest number of pupils, bear testimony to the continued efficiency and popularity of the institution. It receives no aid from Government in its school departments, but in the college department it receives the full aid to which it is entitled under the rules in consideration of the very efficient staff of European professors which it employs, the great number of students which it educates, and the high and liberal tone of the education imparted. It is under contemplation to carry out extensive enlargements to the college buildings which the importance and growth of the institution have rendered indispensable.

70. This institution, which until quite recently was the only collegiate institution especially intended for Eurasians, shows in the matter of strength some slight improvement. The principalship having become vacant on the resignation of Mr. Cook, it has been conferred on Mr. C. M. Barrow, an Oxford Graduate, who for some years successfully worked the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut. It obtained moderate success in the University Examinations.

71. During the year the Roman Catholic College at Negapatam was transferred to Trichinopoly, and in consequence the attendance has greatly improved, the number of pupils studying for the B.A. and F.A. Examinations having risen from 15 and 53 to 30 and 64. This increase has been, it will be observed, at the expense of the S.P.G. Mission College, and so far the opinion, which I expressed when the transfer was made, has been verified that in Trichinopoly there is room for two efficient collegiate institutions. The managers have, I am glad to find, strengthened their staff, and will, I believe, provide adequate and efficient teaching in all branches of the Arts course, and are providing the college with buildings in keeping with the dignity of the institution. Higher education should be associated with noble and impressive surroundings. In the last B.A. and F.A. Examinations 43 and 48 per cent. of the candidates were successful.

72. The newly constituted B.A. class in the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, had ten pupils on the last day of the year. In the F.A. Examination of 1882 twelve out of thirty-one candidates were successful, of whom four were placed in the first class. This College has not as yet a suitable staff for a college which aspires to take a proper position among first-grade institutions, but, I believe, the Society which supports it contemplates adding an English graduate of good attainments in Mathematics and Natural Science to the teaching body.

73. The college at Tanjore maintained by the same society has improved in strength, but the whole of the increase is confined to the junior section, or the F.A. classes. In the B.A. Examination five out of seven were successful, but in the F.A. test only nine out of thirty-six candidates examined met with success. This institution still lacks a suitable building.

SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.

74. Of the Government Colleges, that at Berhampore improved in attendance, but in the F.A. Examination held in December 1882 only two out of four passed. There has been considerable improve-

Berhampore College.

ment recently in the attendance, and I trust in time the institution will succeed in providing the district with well educated men, which is now far from being the case.

75. Although the Bellary College is under the charge of a Cambridge graduate, I regret to find that the attendance has fallen again; the number on rolls on the 31st March being 13 against 15 and 19, respectively, on the 31st March 1882 and 1881. For the last F.A. Examination seven went up and two were successful. These results are out of all proportion to the expenditure incurred on the institution, and unless improvement soon takes place it will be a question whether its maintenance is desirable.

Bellary College.

76. The strength of the Cuddalore College has improved, the numbers having risen from 21 to 32. In the F.A. Examination 4 out of 9 passed, against 7 out of 11 in the preceding year.

Cuddalore College.

77. The Salem College too has improved in attendance, and it is satisfactory to record that out of 9 candidates presented for the F.A. Examination 5 were successful, 2 being placed in the first class. The numbers examined and passed in 1881 were 8 and 3, respectively.

Salem College.

78. The College at Madura is as already noted progressing rapidly. During the four years it has been in existence the attendance has risen from 10 to 32. In the last F.A. Examination 7 out of 13, or 59 per cent., of the candidates were successful. This institution promises to become a very important one, and its existence is very necessary for the educational progress of the people.

Madura College.

79. The unusual increase in the attendance of the Calicut College—from 53 to 93—may be accounted for by a great falling off in the numbers attending the Kerala Vidyasala, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Barrow. In the F.A. Examination the results were poor.

Calicut College.

80. The Government College at Mangalore has again suffered in numbers, the number on the rolls having diminished from 38 and 37 at the close of 1880-81 and 1881-82 to 32 on 31st March 1883. This falling off may be due to the progress of the Jesuit College at Mangalore. In the last F.A. Examination 14 out of 24 pupils succeeded, against 6 out of 16 in the preceding year; a satisfactory result.

Mangalore College.

81. The attendance has slightly declined, and in the F.A. Examination only 2 out of 14 passed, against 3 out of 8 in the previous year. These results are far from satisfactory.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

82. The Pithapuram Rajah's College at Cocanada, just raised from the status of a high school, had 19 pupils reading in the Junior F.A. class on the 31st March.

Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada.

83. In the Church Mission Society's Noble College, Masulipatam, the numbers rose from 23 to 30, and in the last F.A. Examination 4 passed out of 13 examined. The percentage is below the average, but an improvement on the preceding year, when only 1 student passed out of 6 examined.

Noble College, Masulipatam.

84. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, is steadily advancing in numbers. In the F.A. Examination, however, only 8 out of 31 candidates were successful against 14 out of 22 in the previous year. The percentage of passes (25.8) is below the average (35.6).

Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

85. St. Mary's Seminary, Madras, which has been lately affiliated to the University up to the F.A. Examination, contained but 3 pupils in the college department on the last day of the official year. The institution is chiefly intended for the benefit of the Roman Catholic community.

St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.

86. The Wesleyan Mission Institution at Negapatam, which has been raised this year to the status of a college on the transfer of the St. Joseph's College to Trichinopoly, contained 16 pupils on

Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam.

the last day of the year reading in the Junior F.A. class. It has been provided with a Principal who has taken good honours both at London and Oxford.

87. The Church Mission Society's College, Tinnevely, shows signs of improvement. The numbers have risen from 12 to 33, and in the late F.A. Examination 4 out of 7 passed, against 4 out of 9 in the previous year. A building grant has been sanctioned for the college, and the building is now complete.

88. The S.P.G. College, which has been transferred from Sawyerpuram to Tuticorin, remained stationary as regards attendance. It however is necessary for the improvement of the Christian population and bids fair to become a useful and efficient institution.

89. The attendance of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, has risen, and in the last F. A. Examination, 8 pupils were successful against 11 in the previous year.

90. Though the attendance of the Coimbatore College rose from 38 to 54, the results of the F.A. Examination indicate indifferent teaching, as only 4 out of 20, or 20 per cent., of the candidates were successful.

91. The new Jesuit College at Mangalore slightly improved in numbers. It has not as yet commenced to send in pupils for the F.A. Examination.

92. This college, though raised to the status of a first-grade college as noticed elsewhere, is returned as a second-grade college. The attendance rose from 23 to 40, and in the F.A. Examination 5 out of 10 passed against 7 out of 12 in the previous year.

93. The strength of the Kerala Vidyasala suddenly fell from 86 to 56. The institution was also unfortunate in the F.A. Examination, in which only 12 passed out of 46 against 27 out of 36 in the previous year. The Zamorin has sought my aid in obtaining an Oxford or Cambridge graduate as Principal, and, should I be able to secure a good man, there is little doubt the institution will soon regain the position it has lost.

94. The Sanskrit College at Tiruvadi shows improved attendance. From its very nature it is beyond the supervision of the inspecting agency, and is rather a school of Sanskrit than a college.

(b.) Law.

95. As in the previous year no candidate appeared for the M.L. Degree.

General Result.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Examined	44	48	68
Passed—			
First Class	...	...	1
Second do.	...	1	...
Third do.	7	11	7
Total	7	12	8

Law Class, Presidency College.

Faculty of Law.

The results of the B.L. Degree Examination are shown in the marginal table. The number as well as the percentage of passes has fallen. The continued low percentage is unsatisfactory, and I contemplate shortly seeking the sanction of Government for a revised scheme of teaching.

96. Regarding the Law Class, Dr. Duncan writes :—

The number attending the Law Class during the second term of 1882 was 115. The present class consists of 111 students. As pointed out by Mr. Thompson last year, a considerable sum accrues to Government from this class. I wish I could add that the condition of the class in other respects was on a par with its financial prosperity. But taking the class as a whole, its morale is not what I could wish it to be. While I readily admit that it contains many students, hard-working and eager to attend to the lectures, there are many, I fear, who look upon attendance as an irksome burden to be shirked on every possible occasion. This unsatisfactory state of things is being inquired into by Mr. Michell and myself, and a separate report on the subject will be forwarded to you.

(c.) Medicine.

Faculty of Medicine.

97. The results of the several University Examinations in Medicine are summarized below :—

Examinations.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Preliminary Scientific Examination ... { Examined... 5 9 8			
... { Passed ... 5 9 7			
First M.B. and C.M. Examinations ... { Examined... 2 2 5			
... { Passed ... 2 2 4			
Second do. do. ... { Examined... 2 2 ...			
... { Passed ... 2 2 ...			
First L.M.S. Examination ... { Examined... 6 13 5			
... { Passed ... 3 8 2			
Second do. do. ... { Examined... 8 3 9			
... { Passed ... 8 2 4			

One student appeared for the M.D. Degree, but failed.

98. The following extracts from my proceedings reviewing the Medical College report show the working of the institution :—

Numbers.—The strength of the institution has slightly fallen off, especially in the third or junior department, as shown below :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Senior or University Department	82	88
Second Department	67	65
Third or Junior Department	77	55
Total	226	208

The number of admissions to, and withdrawals from, each department during the year has not been stated. The information should be given in future reports.

There were three female students in the senior department and five in the second department, or eight in all. Two of the former came from Bengal and hold the Borthune scholarships.

The steady increase in numbers in the senior department during the last five years and the fact of there being in it no student who receives a stipend from Government, while all, excepting the females and the three free scholars, pay fees, bear clear evidence of the growing popularity of the department and the growing demand for superior medical aid in this province. The decline in the numerical strength of the third or junior department is not accounted for. This was probably due to the diminished demand for hospital assistants in the out-stations in consequence of the instructions of Government to supersede them by civil apothecaries if in charge of hospitals.

No mention is made of the distribution of the students among the great classes of the community. This information is very necessary and should be furnished in future reports.

College Staff.—Surgeon-Major Keess acted as Principal throughout the year. There were no changes in the college staff, except that Professor Sibthorpe took the chair of Anatomy in June 1882, and that Surgeon W. E. Johnson vacated the Professorship of Pathology on the last day of the year. The newly appointed Professor of Dental Surgery is expected to arrive and take up his appointment shortly.

The Proportion of Examinations to Meetings.—In almost all the subjects the proportion was 1 to 3, but in anatomy in the junior department it was 1 to 2½. The number of subjects specified is twenty-two against twenty-three in the previous year's report. This is due to midwifery and diseases of women and children being treated as one subject instead of as two in the previous year.

Senior Department.—The students in this department are reported to have acquitted themselves as satisfactorily as in the previous year. There were 26 in the section qualifying for the M.B. degree, and 62 in that for the Licentiate's degree. Of these, the Maharaja of Vizianagrum supported two, and the Mysore and Travancore Governments six and two respectively, and one was a Lane scholar. Seven out of eight passed the preliminary scientific examination, and four out of five the first M.B. examination. In the L.M. and S. section, two out of three passed the first examination, and also all the four who appeared for the final degree examination. The account given of the students is very satisfactory. The success of many, after leaving the college, testifies to the soundness of the training there given. Of the three lady students in this department, one is qualifying for the M.B. degree and has, since the date of the report, passed the preliminary scientific examination. The other two are qualifying for the L.M.S. degree.

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Lady Students.—The progress made by the lady students may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. Miss D'Abreu from Calcutta has passed the preliminary scientific examination and is qualifying for the M.B. degree. Misses Hayes and Abala Dás are in the class qualifying for the L.M.S. degree. Four other ladies are qualifying for the college diploma. The failure of three of these is to be regretted; but the Acting Principal thinks it is due rather to the overcrowding of subjects into the second year of study, to remedy which he has suggested a change of curriculum, than to any defects in the candidates themselves. They are reported to have worked well and successfully during the year as clinical clerks in the General Hospital, to which they were attached.

On the whole, the Professors and the Principal are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts in imparting medical instruction to female students in conjunction with male students—a stage still unattained in the sister Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal. The Acting Principal reports that the Principals of the Medical Colleges in the other Presidencies have been in correspondence with him in view to institute similar female classes there. The example of Mrs. Scharlieb will doubtless have a favorable effect on the education of women in medicine in the country generally.

Library.—The number of volumes in the library was, according to the report for 1881-82, 5,744. Since then 73 volumes have been added during the year, thus making a total of 5,817. Of these, 2,003 volumes are said to constitute the students' library. It should be noted how many of these were lent to the students during the year, under each important class of writings. This information is necessary to convey some idea of the advantage taken of the library by the students.

Museum.—During the past year, the museum received 48 pathological specimens, which raised the total number to 1,319.

In conclusion, it is noted that important and useful reforms have been either introduced or resolved on during the year, viz.:—

1. The institution of a primary examination for the apothecary grade, and the appointment of an independent body of examiners for its conduct, and that of the final examinations for the two grades of hospital assistant and apothecaries.
2. The abolition of the college sessional examinations.
3. The transfer of the junior department to the Auxiliary Medical school at Ráyapuram.
4. The compulsory attendance of students at the vaccine depôt to receive practical instruction in vaccination before completing their training at the college.
5. The introduction of a systematic plan of clinical instruction in the wards of the General Hospital.

The history of the year, viewed as a whole, indicates satisfactory progress in many ways, and a condition of things which reflects much credit on the Acting Principal, Dr. Keess, and the other members of the college staff who have co-operated with him in endeavouring not only to maintain the high position held by the college, but to render the institution still more efficient and useful to the country.

(d.) Engineering.

Faculty of Civil Engineering.

99. One student was examined for the B.C.E. Degree Examination, but he failed.

Madras Civil Engineering College.

100. The working of the institution will appear from the following extracts from my review of the College report:—

There were not many changes in the staff during the year. Mr. McAleese was transferred to the Military department in March last, and on the occasion of the two temporary vacancies which preceded this transfer, a re-arrangement of the work among the existing staff was effected in one case, and Mr. Pope was brought in in the other.

First Department.—The Director is glad to observe that the first department is becoming more and more popular every year. The first and second divisions had eight and thirteen pupils respectively, while in 1881-82 there were no students in the first class, and only nine in the second—a number which was said to be the largest attained for many years. Very good results are expected from the fact of several of the students being already graduates in arts. The fact that graduates in arts are entering college is a most hopeful feature in the year's report, as it indicates that classes of natives of Madras who have not hitherto taken to engineering as a profession are, in the present demand among graduates in arts, for suitable employment, tending to do so now. The Director is persuaded that the time is not far distant when it will be possible to secure for even the lower subordinate establishments men who have added to a degree in arts, a degree in civil engineering, as the remuneration granted in the lower subordinate establishment is, on the whole, more favorable than that attainable in several departments to which graduates now flock. To render this change, however, an unmixed benefit to the great employers of engineering labor in this country, it is essential that such men, by the time they leave the institution, shall have obtained not merely a good theoretical but also a thoroughly

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practical knowledge of the mechanical and industrial arts which it will be their duty to guide and exercise. The Principal does not name the classes of the community to which the students belong, but from the returns it appears that, as contrasted with 1881-82, the figures are as follow for all departments:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Europeans and Eurasians	11	11
Brahmans	11	33
Hindus (not Brahmans)	17	15
Native Christians	9	7
Muhammadans	1	1
Others	3	3
Total	51	70

The absence of any students in the first division last year accounts for the college not having sent up any students for the last B.C.E. Degree Examination. The Director trusts that the impetus given by the admission of natives to the grade of apprentice supervisor and the prospect of employment afforded by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities will conduce to the department improving in strength and supplying candidates for the B.C.E. degree hereafter.

Employment of Passed Students.—The Principal has forcibly explained the causes which have prevented natives from taking full advantage of the engineering instruction given to them, and the gradual increase from 1881 is pointed out. The notification of the Government of India proposing to reserve certain appointments to the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department for the different Civil Engineering Colleges of India will, with the policy of decentralization of local self-government, doubtless tend to enlarge the prospects of employment to the college students; but the Director is persuaded that the institution, in all its branches, will never take its proper position in the educational scheme of the country, until it ceases to educate men for a few reserved Government appointments, but has, instead, the permanently assured prospects of admission to the subordinate ranks of the Public Works Department by means of some system of open competition.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a.) High Schools for Boys.

101. The results of this examination show, on the whole, a considerable advance on those of the previous year both under Government and private schools, as will be seen from the subjoined abstract.

General result.	Madras Government schools.	Government schools in Native States.	Private schools under inspection.	Other private schools.	Private study.	Total.
Examined	496	290	2,073	340	526	3,725
Passed—	546	297	2,358	501	932	4,634
First class	17	7	32	7	1	64
Second class	58	18	115	12	5	208
	210	111	600	76	70	1,067
	237	122	769	139	159	1,426
Total	227	118	632	83	71	1,131
	295	140	884	151	164	1,634

There was an increase of 909 boys in the number examined and of 503 in the number of passes. The increase is general and not confined to schools of any particular class, the highest advance being under "Private schools under inspection." Among the Government schools, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Madura, Pálghat and Berhampore passed a much larger number than in the previous year, but there was a considerable fall at Bellary. The Kumbakónam Hindu Union School, lately brought under inspection, sent in 209 boys for the examination, but only 44 of this number passed. In the Town and Native High Schools the numbers fell from 68 and 34 to 37 and 25 respectively.

The percentages of passes were as noted in the margin, and show a general rise

Institutions.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Madras Government schools ...	53	46	54
Government schools in Native States ...	43	41	47
Private schools under inspection ...	41	31	38
Other private schools ...	31	24	29
Private study ...	20	18	18
On the whole ...	39	30	35

increase under Government schools and a slight fall under "Other schools." Private High Schools are being established at many of the important towns. During the year under review such schools were established at Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, and Madura. The first two have been brought under inspection. The organization of these new schools evidences educational activity which demands most careful guidance and direction. Liberal aid under very strict conditions will be necessary, as observed in the last report, to render them really efficient. The income derivable from fees, though in many cases sufficient to give a fair remuneration for the labor of the Headmaster and his colleagues, does not suffice for the provision of good and adequate accommodation and other requisites.

The marginal statement shows the number of passes in the various subjects.

Analysis of success.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Examined ...	3,519	3,725	4,634
Passed in—			
English ...	2,206	2,421	2,011
Optional language ...	2,893	2,993	4,195
Mathematics ...	2,356	1,956	3,572
General knowledge ...	2,247	2,148	2,972

training. Two years' study, moreover, is hardly sufficient to enable an ordinary lad to rise from the Middle School standard to that of the entrance examination; the remedy seems to be the lengthening of the course by one year. At present the

	Percentage of success.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Mathematics ...	67	53	78
General knowledge ...	64	58	64

average of passes is little over one in three, which implies that the course really takes an ordinary lad four instead of two years to pass through. In optional language, it rose from 80 to 90 per cent., and this is an advance in the right direction, evidencing, as I hope it does, increased attention to vernacular studies, the neglect of which was noticed in previous reports. Mathematics and general knowledge also show satisfactory advance, the percentages of success having risen considerably, especially in the former.

The table below gives the results of the examination in optional languages.

Language.	Examined.			Passed.			Percentage of passed candidates.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Sanskrit ...	250	301	419	221	266	340	88	88	81
Latin ...	179	184	209	113	138	145	63	75	69
Persian ...	23	30	33	22	26	27	96	87	81
Arabic ...	3	2	...	3	2	...	100	100	...
Tamil ...	1,787	1,854	2,299	1,392	1,357	2,116	79	73	94
Telugu ...	637	689	850	580	665	817	91	97	96
Canarese ...	274	289	410	235	242	374	86	84	91
Malayalam ...	357	348	368	301	271	334	84	78	91
Hindustani (Urdu) ...	24	22	42	21	20	38	88	91	90
Uriya ...	5	6	4	5	6	4	100	100	100
Total ...	3,519	3,725	4,634	2,893	2,993	4,195	82	80	90

over the previous year. There was an increase of 5 per cent. in "Private schools not under inspection" and under "Private students," while it was 8 per cent. in Government schools, 6 in Government schools in Native States, and 7 in "Private schools under inspection." Comparison with the percentages of 1880-81 shows that there has been a slight

In English the percentage of success fell from 65 to 43, or by 19 from the average of the last three years. There can be little doubt that the instruction in English is very far from being efficient in many schools, especially in schools whose superior teachers have not had the benefit of normal

There has been a general increase in the number of candidates taking up the several languages. Sanskrit and Latin were taken up by 118 and 25 pupils respectively in excess of the numbers in the previous year. It is gratifying to note the development of a taste for Sanskrit and its magnificent literature. This revival will probably have a most wholesome effect on the languages of the country, more especially as affording to them a ready means for giving adequate expression to the ideas of the West, philosophic and scientific, which are daily finding a fixed place in the minds of the people. Tamil no longer shows results much poorer than Telugu, the percentage of success in that language having risen from 73 to 94, or only two less than that in Telugu. Canarese and Malayalam also show marked advance, while Persian and Hindustani show a slight fall. In Uriya 4 candidates against 6 in 1881-82 appeared for the examination and all passed. None came up in Arabic during the year.

Of the various classes of the community represented at the Matriculation

Classes.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of number examined to number passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of number examined to number passed.
Brahmans ...	2,150	670	31	2,702	947	35
Other Hindus ...	1,066	290	27	1,303	419	32
Muhammadans ...	71	19	27	106	27	26
Native Christians ...	271	92	34	332	151	45
East Indians ...	115	43	37	112	54	48
Europeans ...	52	17	33	73	34	47
Others (Parsis) ...	...	...	...	6	2	33
Total ...	3,725	1,131	30	4,634	1,634	35

Examination, the Brahmans, as usual, form the largest number of those that passed, viz., 58 per cent., but the percentage of success to those examined was in their case only 35, while Native Christians, Eurasians, and Europeans secured far higher percentages, viz., 45, 48, and 47 respectively. The number examined, however, was far less, which greatly qualifies the difference. Twenty-seven Muhammadans passed against 19 in 1881-82, but the percentage of success fell from 27 to 26. There were 6 Parsis examined for the first time, of whom 2 passed.

The annexed statement gives in detail the results of the examination for each school.

Institutions.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Number examined.	Number passed			Number examined.	Number passed		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Madras Government Institutions.</i>								
Presidency High School	68	7	41	48	68	9	37	46
Mangalore do.	47	3	18	21	73	4	31	35
Rajahmundry do.	67	1	17	18	70	11	22	33
Calicut do.	48	1	22	23	51	4	23	27
Madura do.	23	...	13	13	40	4	20	24
Palghat do.	24	...	12	12	45	5	16	21
Berhampore do.	20	...	9	9	25	3	14	17
Chittoor do.	27	1	12	13	24	4	11	15
Salem do.	27	...	10	10	21	1	13	14
Cuddalore do.	27	2	6	8	26	1	10	11
Tollicherry do.	8	1	4	5	14	2	8	10
Saidapet do.	19	...	9	9	15	3	6	9
Chicacolo do.	8	...	4	4	12	...	7	7
Kurnool do.	7	...	1	1	8	2	4	6
Guntūr do.	7	...	4	4	9	...	5	5
Cannanore do.	13	...	7	7	8	1	2	3
Amalapuram do.	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	3
Bellary do.	27	1	11	12	7	2	1	3
Cuddapah do.	11	...	6	6	10	...	3	3
Máyavaram Municipal Town School	19	...	3	3	14	...	3	3
Tiruvalur School	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Municipal School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	496	17	210	227	546	58	237	295

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Institutions.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Number examined.	Number passed			Number examined.	Number passed		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
Government Schools in Native States.								
Trivandrum High School	101	2	40	42	84	8	45	53
Bangalore Central High School	52	...	14	14	58	3	18	21
Ernakulam do.	17	3	11	14	14	3	9	12
Maisur Maharajah's do.	31	...	12	12	32	1	10	11
Pudukota do.	12	1	4	5	19	1	9	10
Hyderabad High School	17	...	10	10	21	1	8	9
Shimoga do.	16	...	8	8	20	...	9	9
Tumkur do.	12	...	2	2	14	...	6	6
Hassan do.	8	...	4	4	8	...	4	4
Mercara Central High School	7	1	2	3	10	1	1	2
Chittaldrug do.	4	...	2	2	8	...	2	2
Chikkamagalur do.	8	...	1	1	6	...	1	1
Kolar do.	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	...
Total ...	290	7	111	118	297	18	122	140
Total Government Schools ...	786	24	321	345	843	76	359	435
Private Schools under Inspection.								
Madras Pachaiyappa's High School	183	2	39	41	171	7	52	59
Madras F.C.M. High School	103	3	49	52	114	14	44	58
Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School	104	2	39	41	118	3	44	47
Kumbakonam Hindu Union High School	...	...	...	...	209	6	38	44
Tanjore S.P.G. High School	70	1	23	24	134	4	38	42
Kumbakonam Town High School	158	5	63	68	124	9	28	37
Tinnevely Hindu do.	88	...	23	23	67	2	32	34
Coimbatore do.	67	1	27	28	77	3	27	30
Negapatam St. Joseph's High School	36	1	15	16	43	8	17	25
Kumbakonam Native do.	173	5	29	34	98	6	19	25
Madras Church of Scotland Mission High School	54	1	16	17	79	4	20	24
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	68	2	20	22	54	1	23	24
Vizianagrum Maharajah's High School	18	...	8	8	27	4	17	21
Sawyerpuram S.P.G. do.	25	...	2	2	26	3	16	19
Madras Doveton Protestant do.	14	3	3	6	33	2	15	17
Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	27	1	7	8	20	4	12	16
Masulipatam Hindu High School	35	...	7	7	26	4	11	15
Cuddalore St. Joseph's do.	26	...	8	8	35	3	11	14
Nellore F.C.M. do.	46	...	6	6	52	1	14	15
Mangalore St. Aloysius' do.	32	1	14	15	31	2	12	14
Tinnevely C.M.S. do.	43	...	6	6	38	...	14	14
Cocanada Hindu do.	27	...	14	14	43	2	11	13
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	2	...	2	2	28	3	10	13
Coimbatore Native High School	...	...	...	...	27	...	13	13
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	40	...	4	4	37	1	11	12
Tranquebar Lutheran Mission do.	9	...	3	3	19	2	9	11
Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission do.	19	...	4	4	30	2	9	11
Negapatam do.	25	...	9	9	22	1	10	11
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's do.	11	1	6	7	25	1	10	11
Vizagapatam Hindu do.	11	...	6	6	17	3	7	10
Nellore Hindu do.	32	...	11	11	25	1	9	10
Narsapur Taylor do.	20	...	10	10	19	...	10	10
Masulipatam Noble do.	14	...	4	4	22	...	10	10
Mannargudi Native do.	17	1	5	6	21	3	6	9
Vizagapatam London Mission do.	13	...	8	8	17	1	8	9
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's do.	27	...	8	8	23	...	9	9
Bellary London Mission do.	8	...	1	1	15	...	8	8
Calicut Basel Mission do.	40	...	8	8	25	...	8	8
Conjeeveram F.C.M. do.	15	...	8	8	15	...	8	8
Madras London Mission do.	26	...	6	6	33	1	6	7
Madras Native do.	47	...	12	12	20	1	6	7
Madras St. Mary's Seminary	15	...	3	3	22	...	7	7
Tellicherry Basel Mission High School	23	...	6	6	22	...	7	7
Ellore C.M.S. High School	7	...	3	3	13	...	7	7
Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	10	2	4	6	18	2	4	6
Palamcottah Hindu High School	23	...	5	5	13	...	6	6
Ramnad S.P.G. do.	15	...	5	5	20	...	6	6
St. Thomé Seminary	19	...	5	5	24	...	5	5
Chingleput F.C.M. High School	9	...	2	2	11	...	5	5
Palamcottah C.M.S. do.	9	...	1	1	6	...	5	5
Coimbatore London Mission High School	6	...	2	2	15	...	5	5
Negapatam Native do.	13	...	4	4	19	1	3	4
Tiruvallur F.C.M. do.	13	...	7	7	13	...	4	4
Guntur American Mission do.	14	...	6	6	9	...	4	4

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Institutions.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Number examined.	Number passed			Number examined.	Number passed		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Private Schools under Inspection—(Continued).</i>								
Vepery S.P.G. High School	23	...	4	4	23	...	4	4
Tanjore Viraragava Pillai's High School	25	...	3	3	32	...	4	4
Dindigul American Mission do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	3
Bobbili Samasthanam do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2
Hosur Remount Depot English School	4	...	1	1	4	...	2	2
Ornolla's Seminary	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Amalapuram C.M.S. High School	8	...	1	1	12	...	1	1
Triplicane Harris do.	6	...	3	3	8	...	1	1
Bezvada C.M.S. do.	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	1
Poraiyar S.P.G. do.	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Madras Hindu Proprietary School	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matigiri Anglo-Vernacular do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,073	32	600	632	2,353	115	769	884
<i>Other Private Institutions.</i>								
Bangalore London Mission High School	45	...	8	8	64	...	21	21
Bangalore Wesleyan Mission do.	30	2	10	12	42	...	19	19
Madura Hindu Union do.	...	...	...	...	47	...	16	16
Kottayam C.M.S. do.	7	2	5	7	12	4	8	12
Maisur Wesleyan Mission High School	21	1	10	11	30	2	9	11
Bangalore Bishop Cotton's do.	14	...	6	6	15	1	8	9
Madura Pasumalai do.	15	...	4	4	26	...	9	9
Trichinopoly Hindu do.	74	...	5	5	70	...	8	8
Bangalore St. Andrew's do.	6	1	3	4	11	1	5	6
Nagercoil Seminary	7	...	2	2	6	...	5	5
Narsapur Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	18	...	2	2	21	...	4	4
Kumbakonam Hindu Vidyasala	...	...	...	...	23	1	2	3
Maisur Marimallappa's School	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	3
Tinnevely Town High School	3	...	...	...	12	...	3	3
Ongole Baptist Mission High School	4	...	...	2	9	...	3	3
Rajahmundry Patriotic Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	2
Bangalore Pettah High School	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	2
Poraiyar Nadar's do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2
Bangalore Baldwin School	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bangalore Convent do.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Hyderabad All Saints' Institution	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Jaffna Central School	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	1
Salem London Mission High School	16	...	3	3	17	...	1	1
Vizianagrum London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' School	6	...	2	2	3	...	1	1
Bangalore St. Mark's Grammar School	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
Baticola Wesleyan Mission Central Institution	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Bangalore St. Joseph's Seminary	5	...	3	3	3	...	1	1
Glendower Hall High School	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Secunderabad Anglo-Vernacular School	4	...	1	1	6	...	1	1
Black Town High School	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	1
Madras Hindu do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Madras Youth's Seminary	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Pondicherry Kalvi Subbaraya Chetti School	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bangalore Arcot Narayanaswami's High School	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madras-i-Alya	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chundikalli Seminary	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madras St. Andrew's High School	17	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad St. George's Grammar High School	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Mission High School	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund Preparatory High School	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Pottamurai do.	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alavati Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chintadripet Anglo-Vernacular School	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Primary School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
County School, Dorset	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullakam English School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombo Academy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maisur Anglo-Vernacular Patriotic School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Literary Excelsior	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	340	7	76	83	501	12	139	151
Total Private Schools ...	2,413	39	676	715	2,859	127	908	1,035
Private Study ...	526	1	70	71	930	5	159	164
Grand Total ...	3,725	64	1,067	1,131	4,634	208	1,426	1,634

102. The general results of the Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class are

Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.

Schools.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Examin- ed.	Passed.		Examin- ed.	Passed.	
		First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Government Schools ...	491	25	223	495	78	261
Aided Schools ...	334	5	130	307	30	167
Unaided Schools ...	84	2	32	110	11	51
Total ...	909	32	385	912	119	479

against 909 presented in the previous year by 19 Government, 12 aided and 4 unaided schools. Four schools—the Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar, the Hindu High School, Masulipatam, the London Mission High School, Coimbatore, and the American Mission School, Guntūr—withdraw from the examination, and their places were taken by the Bobbili Samasthanam School, the Government School at Amalāpuram and the Mission and Hindu Schools at Dindigul. A minimum was required for each main subject taught during the year under report, and it is satisfactory to find that the number of passed candidates rose from 417 to 598, though the number of examinees was about the same; and if the pupils who secured one-half and one-third marks on the whole be taken as in the previous year to represent first and second class passes respectively, 130 candidates would have passed in the first class and 549 in the second, against 32 and 385 in the preceding year. These results may be taken to indicate some improvement in the quality of instruction imparted in the fifth classes of the schools concerned; but owing to the changes in the regulations of the examination no very correct estimate can be formed for another year. The entry of private schools for the examination is voluntary, and the Heads of such schools as are desirous of subjecting their schools to examination are merely required to co-operate in examining work, and to regulate promotions generally by the results of the examination.

Number and Strength of
High Schools for boys.

103. The figures relating to High Schools (English) are compared below :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools on 31st March		Number of Pupils on 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
					Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
First Division ...	10	13	527	620	199	81	259	130	122	43	135	79
Second do. ...	9	9	240	350	124	41	110	55	100	29	70	41
Third do. ...	21	22	1,431	1,619	749	254	804	322	109	51	115	61
Fourth do. ...	8	10	527	873	224	89	320	150	98	39	95	72
Fifth do. ...	24	26	1,481	1,715	846	243	957	319	163	78	147	109
Sixth do. ...	13	14	767	868	371	149	442	197	305	170	306	210
Total ...	85	94	4,973	6,045	2,513	857	2,892	1,173	897	410	868	572

The number of High Schools increased from eighty-five to ninety-four.

- (1.) Eight Middle Schools have been raised to the grade of High Schools by the opening of a fifth class, viz., the Parlākimedi School, the Bobbili Samasthanam School, the Pithāpuram School, the Wesleyan Mission School, Triplicane, the Government School, Wāljāpet, the Independent School, Tirumangalam, the Roman Catholic School, Palamcottah, and the St. Francis Xavier's School, Tuticorin.
- (2.) Three private unaided schools were brought under the control of the department for the first time—the S.P.G. School, Tiruvādi, the Kumbakōnam Hindu Union School and the Coimbatore Native High School.

summarized in the marginal table. Excluding the Pachaiyappa's School at Conjeeveram, which sent in pupils for the examination in certain subjects only, 35 institutions, 20 Government, 9 aided and 6 unaided, presented 912 pupils

- (3.) Two High Schools were closed: the Government School, Tiruvādi and the S.P.G. High School, Poraiyar. The first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth divisions show an increase in the number of such schools, while the second division remains stationary.

There is a noteworthy improvement in the attendance in the High Schools. The number has risen from 4,973 at the close of 1881-82 to 6,045 on the last day of 1882-83. Of the increase, viz., 1,072 pupils, 332 pupils belong to the new schools above referred to, and the balance, 740, to the existing schools in the several divisions as specified in the margin. The large increase in the fourth division and the comparatively small increase in the fifth are to be attributed to the transfer of the Negapatam College from the fifth to the fourth division during the year. The increase in the second division is satisfactory.

In the number of candidates presented for the Matriculation Examination every division shows an advance, the second excepted, but there is an increase all round in the number of passes. For the Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class, the second, fourth and fifth divisions presented fewer candidates than in the previous year, but every division has passed a larger number of pupils.

Distribution of High
Schools.

104. The following statement shows the distribution of High Schools according to agency :—

Divisions.	Government Schools.				Aided Schools.				Unaided Schools.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
First Division ...	3	222	3	232	6	224	8	278	1	81	2	110
Second do. ...	4	80	4	110	4	138	4	219	1	32	1	21
Third do. ...	2	181	2	195	19	1,250	19	1,405	...	...	1	19
Fourth do. ...	3	182	4	231	4	338	5	621	1	7	1	21
Fifth do. ...	4	142	3	190	14	1,001	11	672	6	338	12	853
Sixth do. ...	6	335	6	433	4	181	5	299	3	251	3	136
Total ...	22	1,142	22	1,391	51	3,132	52	3,494	12	699	20	1,160

The number of Government schools remained unchanged, the Wāljāpet High School having taken the place of the Tiruvādi School closed in January 1883. The attendance has improved in every division. The first division shows an increase of two aided schools and the fourth and sixth divisions one each, while, owing to the abolition of the Poraiyar S.P.G. School, the transfer of the Negapatam College to Trichinopoly and the discontinuance of aid to the Kumbakōnam Town School, the number of aided schools in the fifth division fell from 14 to 11. This division excepted, the other divisions improved in attendance. To the list of unaided schools eight were added; one, the Bobbili Samasthanam School, being in the first division; one, the Wesleyan Mission School, Triplicane, being in the third division; and six, the Kumbakōnam Hindu Union High School, the Tiruvādi S.P.G. High School, and the Town School, Kumbakōnam, the Independent School, Tirumangalam, the Roman Catholic School, Palamcottah, and the St. Francis Xavier's School, Tuticorin, being in the fifth division. The increase in the number of unaided schools is a satisfactory feature.

Of the seventy-two aided and unaided English High Schools, forty-one were under the management of Missionary Societies and thirty-one under Native or other management.

Three private schools, St. Mary's Seminary, the Doveton Protestant School and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, are chiefly intended for the education of European and Eurasian children, and one private school, the Harris School, Madras, for the education of Muhammadans.

High Schools, First Division.

105. The particulars relating to High Schools in the first division are shown below.

Ganjam.—The Berhampore High School has fallen in numbers, but it acquitted itself well in the Matriculation Examination, having passed 17 out of 25 against 9 out of 25 in the previous year. In the Comparative Examination also the school did well, having passed 28 out of 44 against 14 out of 48 in 1881-82. Mr. Monro calls special attention to the marked improvement. "The measure of success" he says, "attained in the different examinations is creditable, and the results of my own examination were more satisfactory than has hitherto been the case. Reciprocal translation showed signs of improvement, but still requires a great deal more attention. So long as the Tamil element predominates in the teaching staff great proficiency in translation is not to be expected." The employment of Tamils, I may observe, depends upon the supply of efficient Telugu graduates, and is at present, though perhaps an evil, still necessary. The Chicacole High School shows slight improvement in its attendance: it passed 7 out of 12 candidates at the Matriculation Examination, but in the Comparative Examination, out of 23 examined only 10 were successful. A fifth class has been opened in connection with the Zemindari School at Parlákimedi. It still maintains its high character for efficiency. The home exercises and maps are excellently done.

Vizagapatam.—The London Mission School, Vizagapatam, improved in numbers, but in the last Matriculation only 9 passed out of 17, which is less than the percentage of the previous year. The High School department of the Hindu College in the town fell in strength, but in the Matriculation Examination 10 passed out of 17 against 6 out of 11 in 1881. The Vizianagrum Maharajah's School advanced in numbers and efficiency. In the Matriculation Examination 21 passed out of 27 examined, with 4 in the first class. A High School department has been opened in the Bobbili school since it ceased to be a salary-grant school. Speaking of the two institutions at Vizagapatam, Mr. Monro reports that they have entered into the authorized compact regarding fees, and that this arrangement has put a stop to the capricious migration of pupils. The fees have been raised without affecting attendance.

Godávári.—The C. M. S. High School excepted, the Government and aided High Schools in the district have improved in numbers. The High School attached to the Rajahmundry College passed 33 out of 70 in the Matriculation Examination against 18 out of 67 in the previous year, and one-third of the passed pupils found a place in the first class, which is very creditable. The Ellore C. M. S. and the Narsápur Taylor Schools passed 50 per cent. of their candidates, but the Cocanada Hindu High School passed only 13 out of 43 candidates against 14 out of 27 in the previous year.

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
			Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
					First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
GANJAM.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Berhampore School ...	87	72	20	25	9	3	14	48	44	14
Chicacole School ...	35	38	8	12	4	...	7	23	23	10
<i>Aided.</i>										
Parlákimedi Zemindari School ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIZAGAPATAM.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Vizagapatam L. M. School ...	46	51	13	17	8	1	8	...	...	...
Do. Hindu School ...	38	29	11	17	6	3	7	21	14	13

High Schools for boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
			Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
					First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
VIZAGAPATAM—(Continued).										
<i>Unaided.</i>										
Vizianagrum Maharajah's School ...	81	98	18	27	...	8	4	17	...	5
Bobbili Samasthanam School ...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	3
<i>Government.</i>										
Rajahmundry School ...	100	122	67	70	1	17	11	22	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>										
Ellore Church Mission School ...	28	46	7	13	...	3	...	7	...	...
Amalápuram do. ...	14	8	8	12	...	1	...	1	...	...
Narsápur Taylor School ...	30	44	20	19	...	10	...	10	...	...
Pithápuram Samasthanam School ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada Hindu School ...	68	77	27	43	...	14	2	11	30	49
Total ...	527	620	199	259	1	80	24	106	122	135

High Schools, Second Division.

106. The high schools in the second division are—

High Schools for boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
			Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
					First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
KISTNA.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Guntúr School ...	23	28	7	9	...	4	...	5	12	13
<i>Aided.</i>										
Masulipatam Noble School ...	44	71	14	22	...	4	...	10	...	...
Bezvada C.M.S. School ...	7	17	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Masulipatam Hindu School ...	57	76	35	26	...	7	4	11	18	...
<i>Unaided.</i>										
Guntúr American Mission School ...	22	21	14	9	...	6	...	4	12	...
BELLARY.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Bellary School ...	27	29	27	7	1	11	2	1	21	22
<i>Aided.</i>										
Bellary London Mission School ...	30	55	8	15	...	1	...	8	16	21
CUDDAPAH.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Cuddapah School ...	18	30	11	10	...	6	...	3	10	9
KURNOOL.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Kurnool School ...	12	23	7	8	...	1	2	4	11	5
Total ...	240	350	124	110	1	40	8	47	100	70

"This table," rightly observes Mr. Bickle, "shows the very satisfactory increase in all the high schools of the division of 45·8 per cent.; that in all of them from which the necessary

numbers have been sent there was a marked improvement in the percentage of success at the Matriculation Examination, except in the High School at Cuddapah; and that a greater proportion of success attended the Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class except in the case of the High School at Kurnool."

Kistna.—Of the five high schools in the district, the strength of the American Mission School, Guntur, fell from 22 to 21, but that of all the others improved. The Government school at Guntur, which has recently been constituted a second-grade high school, passed 5 out of 9 pupils in the Matriculation Examination and 7 out of 13 in the Comparative Examination. The Bezvada C.M.S. school passed 1 pupil only in the Matriculation Examination, none having passed in the previous year. The teaching staff is weak. The Hindu School, Masulipatam, sent 26 against 35 pupils to the Matriculation Examination, but 15 passed against 7, and 4 were placed in the first class.

Bellary.—From the high school attached to the Bellary College 7 appeared for the Matriculation Examination, but only 3 passed. The figures of the previous year were 27 and 12 respectively. These results are very poor. On the other hand, the London Mission school sent up 15 and passed 8 pupils. In the Comparative Examination also this school did better than the Government school. This institution has "vastly improved in every respect and reflects great credit on its present able head master." The attendance has improved 83 per cent. and the school is practically self-supporting.

Cuddapah.—The only high school in the district, the Government School, Cuddapah, made good progress. The numbers rose from 18 to 30. In the Matriculation Examination, however, only 3 passed out of 10 examined.

Kurnool.—The attendance in the Government School, Kurnool, has nearly doubled. In the Matriculation Examination 6 passed out of 8 examined, but in the Comparative Examination only 1 was successful out of 5 pupils examined.

High Schools, Third Division.

107. The annexed statement contains the statistics of high schools in the third division:—

High Schools for boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
			Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
					First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
NELLORE.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Nellore F.C.M. School ...	60	84	46	52	...	6	1	14	...	...
Nellore Hindu School ...	40	46	32	25	...	11	1	9	...	...
<i>Madras.</i>										
<i>Government.</i>										
Presidency High School ...	135	137	68	68	7	41	9	37	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>										
F.C.M. Institution ...	202	267	103	114	3	49	14	44	...	...
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School ...	59	91	40	37	...	4	1	11	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission School ...	141	148	54	79	1	16	4	20	...	...
Vepery S.P.G. School ...	59	60	23	23	...	4	...	4	...	...
St. Mary's Seminary ...	42	41	15	22	...	3	...	7	...	...
London Mission High School ...	51	66	26	33	...	6	1	6	...	...
Harris School ...	15	20	6	8	...	2	...	1	...	...
St. Thomé Seminary ...	37	38	19	24	...	5	...	5	...	...

High Schools for boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
			Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
					First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
MADRAS—(Continued).										
<i>Aided—(Continued).</i>										
Pachaiyappa's School ...	283	258	183	171	2	39	7	52	91	87
Doveton Protestant High School ...	49	43	14	33	3	3	2	15	...	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.	45	27	27	20	1	7	4	12	...	...
Triplacane Hindu School ...	40	48	10	18	2	4	2	4	...	...
<i>Unaided.</i>										
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras ...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINGLEPUT.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Saidapet School ...	46	58	19	15	...	9	3	6	18	28
<i>Aided.</i>										
Chingleput F.C.M. School ...	28	35	9	11	...	2	...	5	...	...
Conjeeveram do. ...	25	36	15	15	...	2	...	8	...	...
Tiruvallur do. ...	24	30	13	13	...	7	...	4	...	...
Madurantakam do. ...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's School ...	43	56	27	23	...	8	...	9	...	...
Total ...	1,431	1,619	749	804	19	235	49	273	109	115
									1	50
									10	51

Nellore.—Both the high schools in the district and town of Nellore—the F.C.M. and Hindu—show increased strength, especially the former, but in the University examination the former passed only 15 out of 52, while the passes from the latter were 10 out of 25.

Madras.—The attendance in the 14 high schools in the Presidency town rose from 1,158 to 1,263; but the increase is confined to 10 schools only, the 3 schools for European and Eurasian children, St. Mary's Seminary, the Doveton High School and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, as well as the Pachaiyappa's School, especially the last, showing a falling off. The results of the Matriculation Examination were generally good, those of the L.M. School, Vepery, S.P.G. School, Harris School, and St. Thomé Seminary being exceptions.

Chingleput.—The 6 high schools in the district have all improved in attendance. The Wesleyan Mission School, Madurantakam, has not commenced as yet to send in pupils for the Matriculation Examination. The other institutions passed a fair proportion of candidates.

Mr. Fowler draws attention to the fact that, with three exceptions, the fifth classes in the high schools of the division were weaker than the sixth. This indicates that the course is too short or the teaching too inefficient for pupils to pass through it in two years, and not, as Mr. Fowler supposes, that a large number of pupils in the former upper fourth classes found the Middle School Examination above them, for the number of passes in that examination was exceptionally large. The block is above and not below. It is probably enhanced by some managers keeping pupils after a second failure, which is not permitted in Government schools.

High Schools, Fourth Division.

108. The subjoined statement shows the high schools in the fourth division:—

High Schools for boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1892.	1893.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
SOUTH ARCOT.														
Government.														
Cuddalore School	55	57	27	26	2	6	1	10	30	24	...	11	2	14
Aided.														
Cuddalore St. Joseph's Insti- tution	52	75	26	35	...	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School	44	55	11	25	1	6	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH ARCOT.														
Government.														
Chittoor School	68	69	27	24	1	12	4	11	32	41	2	11	3	26
Wallajanagar School	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.														
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	47	76	2	28	...	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.														
Vellore Hindu Union School.	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALEM.														
Government.														
Salem School	59	92	27	21	...	10	1	13	36	30	...	15	9	18
TRICHINOPOLY.														
Aided.														
Trichinopoly S.P.G. School.	195	204	104	118	2	39	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's School	...	211	...	43	...	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	527	873	224	320	6	83	24	126	98	95	2	37	14	58

Dr. Bradshaw considers that the raising of the standard of the Wálajápet school was unnecessary; all the high schools did well, and in each of them, he observes, there was an increase in the strength and in the number who passed the Matriculation Examination.

South Arcot.—The attendance has improved in all the high schools in the division. The results of the Matriculation Examination were only fair, none of the schools having passed 50 per cent. of the examinees.

North Arcot.—An experimental fifth class was opened in connection with the Wálajápet Middle School. The institution has since the close of the year been handed over to the Municipality. The Chittoor High School passed 15 out of 24 candidates in the Matriculation Examination, with four in the first class. The Church of Scotland Mission High School at Vellore has made great progress. For Matriculation it sent up 28 pupils, of whom 13 were successful.

Salem.—The only school in the district, the high school department attached to the Salem College, has continued to improve and yielded fair results in the Matriculation and Comparative Examinations.

Trichinopoly.—It is satisfactory to note that the Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School has not fallen in strength, though it has a rival in St. Joseph's. It passed 47 pupils against 41 in the previous year. The high school department attached to the St. Joseph's College has more than trebled since the transfer of the college to Trichinopoly.

High Schools, Fifth Division.

109. Annexed is a list of high schools in the fifth division:—

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1881-82.	1882-83.			1881-82.		1882-83.				1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	1881-82.	1882-83.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
TANJORE.														
Government.														
Tiruválúr School	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	2	9	5	2
Tiruvádi do.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	5	2	6
Máyavaram Municipal School.	18	25	19	14	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.														
Tanjore S.P.G. School	185	188	70	134	1	23	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission School	24	30	19	30	...	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission School	33	63	25	22	...	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam St. Joseph's School.	68	...	36	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar Lutheran Mission School	27	23	9	19	...	3	2	9	18	...	2	16	...	...
Poriyar S.P.G. School	10	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannárgudi Native School ...	58	54	17	21	1	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.														
Negapatam Native School ...	35	26	13	19	5	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakónam Town School ...	330	286	158	124	5	63	9	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Native High School	154	168	173	98	5	29	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvádi S.P.G. High School.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Native High School...	44	62	25	32	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakónam Hindu Union High School	...	135	...	209	...	...	6	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.														
Government.														
Madura School	103	138	23	40	...	13	4	20	63	57	4	24	7	37
Aided.														
Ramnád S.P.G. School	43	49	15	20	...	5	...	6	19	21	...	5	2	15
Unaided.														
Madura Native High School...	77	65	47	20	...	12	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dindigul American Mission High School	16	15	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2
Dindigul Hindu High School...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	4
Tirumangalam Independent High School	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY.														
Aided.														
Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School	47	64	43	38	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamecottah do. do....	19	21	9	6	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	...	1	6
Tuticorin Caldwell School ...	67	60	25	26	...	2	3	16	29	33	...	8	...	19
Tinnevelly Hindu School ...	73	93	88	67	...	23	2	32	13	...	...	3	...	...
Palamecottah do.	17	22	23	13	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.														
Palamecottah Roman Catholic High School	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin St. Francis Xavier's School	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,481	1,715	846	957	13	230	44	275	163	147	8	70	18	91

This statement illustrates forcibly the intellectual activity among the people of Tanjore, more especially the Brahmans, who comprise about 80 per cent. of the

pupils in its high schools. It also illustrates the energy of private agency. The Government withdrew their middle school from Tiruvadi. Its place was taken by a mission school, which now numbers 50 pupils in this department, and works without aid from Government, although it has a strong staff of masters.

Tanjore.—The Tiruvádi school was transferred to Anantapur. The Tiruválúr school has improved in numbers, but the school will, I hope, be soon transferred to the Local Fund Board, who may or may not maintain the high school department now attached to the institution. A good building is being provided for it partly from Local Funds. The Májavaram Municipal school advanced in strength, but in the Matriculation Examination only three passed. The teaching staff should be improved. The aided high schools of the district show improved attendance, the Native High School, Mannárgudi, excepted. The attendance of the Town High School at Kumbakónam has greatly fallen, owing apparently to the rivalry of the Kumbakónam Hindu Union School, a new adventure school. The management and internal control is not as satisfactory as might fairly be expected.

Madura.—The Madura (Government) High School shows improved strength and passed in the last Matriculation 24 pupils out of 40 examined. The Ramnad S.P.G. School passed 6 pupils only out of 20 examined. A college department was irregularly opened in connection with this school, as it has not been affiliated to the University.

Tinnevely.—The Tuticorin Caldwell High School, transferred from Sawyer-puram, excepted, the strength of the other high schools has risen, and all the schools met with a fair amount of success in the Matriculation Examination. The marked improvement which has taken place in these schools of late is satisfactory.

High Schools, Sixth Division. 110. The high schools in the sixth division are exhibited in the statement appended:—

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March.		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
COIMBATORE.														
Government.														
Udamalpet School ...	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	4	2	5
Aided.														
Coimbatore London Mission School ...	21	16	6	15	...	2	...	5	11	...	...	3	...	...
Coimbatore High School.	122	121	67	77	1	27	3	27	53	55	1	20	10	31
Unaided.														
Coimbatore Native High School ...	...	47	...	27	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
NILGIRI.														
Aided.														
Ootacamund Brecks' Memorial School ...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.														
Government.														
Calicut School ...	91	94	43	51	1	22	4	23	32	38	1	15	8	24
Pálgat do. ...	79	96	24	45	...	12	5	16	38	40	3	27	12	17
Cannanore do. ...	26	31	13	8	...	7	1	2	17	15	1	8	7	5
Tellicherry do. ...	34	69	8	14	1	4	2	8	17	21	2	10	4	12

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March.		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
MALABAR—(Continued).														
Aided.														
Calicut Basel Mission School ...	37	52	40	25	...	8	...	8	15	19	...	3	3	8
Unaided.														
Tellicherry German Mission Parsi School ...	39	32	23	22	...	6	...	7	18	13	...	4	...	9
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.	117	57	68	54	2	20	1	23	42	55	...	21	5	19
SOUTH CANARA.														
Government.														
Mangalore School ...	97	121	47	73	3	18	4	31	51	41	10	37	10	19
Aided.														
St. Aloysius' School ...	95	105	32	31	1	14	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	767	868	371	442	9	140	22	175	305	306	18	152	61	149

Coimbatore.—The Udamalpet School is making satisfactory progress. Like the Tiruválúr school, it will probably be handed over to the Local Board. The London Mission School, Coimbatore, and the high school department of the Coimbatore College, suffered in strength probably from the rivalry of the Coimbatore Native High School, an adventure school started by certain Kumbakónam graduates. The London Mission School did not meet with the same success as the other two schools in the Matriculation Examination. Mr. Garthwaite considers that this college, though ranking next to the Government College at Mangalore, is decidedly inferior in its teaching staff; more trained men and more graduates are needed. "I hear too," he says, "that some of the assistant masters give much of their time to business unconnected with their profession. Probably, if they spent more time on the preparation of their lessons, and on self-instruction, so as to bring out of their treasure things new as well as old, the outcome of Matriculates might be larger and of better quality. In the latter respect there is much room for improvement." And I may add the same of the college department judged by the results of the F.A. Examination.

Nilgiri.—There were 5 pupils in the high school department of the Brecks Memorial School, but they did not appear for the University Examination. This school has now an Honour Cambridge Graduate, a Native Christian, at its head, and promises to do well.

Malabar.—The Government schools and the Basel Mission School, Calicut, improved in numbers, but not the Tellicherry Basel Mission School and the Calicut Kerala Vidyasala, the latter especially, the fall being more than 50 per cent. The results of the Matriculation and Comparative Examinations were good on the whole. Of the Kerala Vidyasala High School Mr. Garthwaite remarks that it has "for the last three years been decreasing in attendance, the numbers being 120, 117, 57, the last drop being considerable—to less, in fact, than half! The cause, possibly, is inefficient instruction in the middle school; hence boys cannot pass the Middle School Examination.

"I note that the late Mr. Morgan in his report takes the same view that I do of the buildings. His words are:—'The buildings in which the classes are held

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are not remarkable for their suitability. Some of them are low and close, and to pass from one to another, one has to go up and down, and in and out as in a lot of rabbit runs.

"The Kerala Vidyasala is remarkable for being entirely without trained teachers."

The transfer of the High School at Pálghat to the Municipality is now under the consideration of Government; also that of Tellicherry. These transfers are not necessary on financial grounds, but on those of general policy. That at Cannanore, whose inhabitants are chiefly Tiyars, I propose to retain and develop.

South Canara.—The Government and salary grant (St. Aloysius') schools in Mangalore have increased in strength, and took a fair position in the examinations. I quote Mr. Garthwaite's remarks regarding secondary education in full, but refrain from discussing here the views expressed.

"The Mangalore College High School earned a very favourable report except as regards pronunciation both of English and of Canarese. The school is attended almost entirely by Hindus, the Roman Catholics going now to the Jesuit College. The Hindus are mostly Brahmans and of the official class. I have, in other places, spoken of the urgent necessity in South Canara of spreading education amongst the agricultural population, the Bants and Billavas, races whose Vernacular is Tulu. It is but a question of money and special effort—indeed I may say of money alone—for unless the money is forthcoming, much especial effort cannot be made. With special funds, specially favourable terms, and special officers, progress has been made among the Mapillas of Malabar, a race much more inaccessible than the Billavas and Bants of South Canara; and similar success would probably now follow a similar attempt in South Canara. I trust my successor in the district will take up this matter earnestly, and that the Local Fund Board will be made to provide funds. Till it is so taken up, it is useless to remark upon the absence from high and middle schools of the agricultural classes. As for the traders, it is hardly beyond hope at present that any large number of them will attend English-speaking schools. Only large firms have business that requires a knowledge of English, and, except in the Presidency town, such firms are few. That the artisan class should send their children to a high school is still less likely; they are too poor to stand the expense; their children are early employed in learning the father's trade, in which their assistance, too, grows too valuable to be spared, and (up-country at all events,) they have little or no occasion for a knowledge of English. But, whilst it is to be regretted that particular classes have few or no representatives in the attendance at the Mangalore Government College High School, it is satisfactory to find that the general attendance there has risen from 97 to 121. Athletic exercises are much appreciated at this school."

(b.)—Middle Schools for Boys.

111. The progress in the number, strength, and efficiency of high schools extends to middle schools, Government and private. There were 584 English middle schools with 20,584 pupils and 136 vernacular schools with 619 pupils at the close of the year, against 539 and 116 English and vernacular schools with 19,223 and 511 pupils respectively on 31st March 1882. At the close of 1879-80 there were but 262 middle schools with 13,183 pupils on rolls. The increase in the course of three years of 174 per cent. in the number and 61 per cent. in the strength of this class of schools is an indication of the growing desire of the people to secure for their children something more than elementary education. The introduction of the Middle School Examination and its constitution the main gate of entry to the public service, and the extension of the results system to secondary education, all of which changes may be said to have taken effect from 1880, have had a most marked, and, I hope, beneficial effect on the spread of secondary education.

Middle School Examination.

112. Some important changes were made in the scheme of the examination during the year. These relate to—

- A reduction in the number of the branches which must be brought up.
- Provision for bringing up *extra* branches.
- Giving greater prominence to the vernaculars and to translation.
- The addition of a third class of passed candidates.

Change (a) was made to promote greater thoroughness in instruction in Language, Mathematics, History, and Geography, while (b) was introduced with the

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object of encouraging the study of special subjects. Vernacular translation and vernacular composition having been more or less neglected in all English schools, (c) was intended to remedy the defect. The last (d) was intended to utilize the examination for purposes of class-promotion; whilst the standard of the second class was raised so as to afford a suitable general test for fourth-grade masters and second-grade mistresses and for entrance to the School of Agriculture.

The following table compares the number of examinees and passes from the different classes of institutions and from private students :—

	December 1882.					December 1881.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.			Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.			First Class.	Second Class.
Madras Government schools ...	1,163	1,149	246	346	294	876	866	56	397
Other Government schools ...	234	228	36	40	59	212	202	4	73
Private and aided schools ...	4,478	4,420	576	1,029	1,099	3,912	3,846	150	1,321
Private tuition ...	1,328	1,235	57	450	190	2,102	1,976	34	553
Total ...	7,203	7,032	915	1,865	1,642	7,102	6,890	244	2,344

Taking *pupils* only, it will be observed that the number registered rose from 5,000 to 5,875 (17·5 per cent.), the number examined from 4,914 to 5,797 (18 per cent.), and the number passed from 2,001 to 3,725 (86 per cent.). The very great improvement in the number of passes is to be attributed to the changes in the scheme noticed above, as well as to the increased efficiency of middle schools.

The next table gives the results of the examination under males and females from the different classes of institutions. The number of females examined shows a slight decline, being 200 against 245 in the previous year, but the number of passes rose from 104 to 157, which is very satisfactory.

Class of Institution.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.					
					First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>A—Pupils.</i>										
1. Madras Government schools ...	1,154	9	1,141	8	245	1	341	5	292	2
2. Schools under Government inspection ...	3,323	102	3,293	100	474	28	796	42	833	16
3. Schools not under Government inspection ...	705	14	688	14	45	3	134	7	149	1
4. Government schools in Native States ...	232	2	226	2	36	...	39	1	68	1
5. Other schools in Native States ...	238	46	281	44	24	2	44	6	86	14
Total ...	5,702	173	5,629	168	824	34	1,354	61	1,418	34
<i>B—Others.</i>										
Private candidates ...	1,295	33	1,203	32	48	9	439	11	182	8

Of the passed female candidates, only 3, however, were non-Brahman Hindus, and while 47 were Native Christians, the rest (107) were Europeans and Eurasians. This will be seen from the annexed table showing the nationality of the pupils. The utilization of this examination by Native States shows its value and the estimation in which it is held.

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Class of Community.	A—Pupils.										B—Others.									
	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.						Regis-tered.		Exam-ined.		Passed.					
					First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.						First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Brahmans ...	2,823	...	2,794	...	503	...	694	...	689	...	688	...	643	...	20	...	252	...	98	...
2. Hindus (other than Brahmans)...	2,024	5	1,996	4	225	...	448	1	509	1	453	1	423	1	16	1	153	...	60	...
3. Europeans ...	76	46	72	46	4	9	15	11	25	9	9	8	9	...	2	...	8	6	2	1
4. East Indians ...	200	82	195	78	17	15	29	29	54	16	24	14	23	13	2	1	4	4	2	4
5. Native Christians ...	397	40	394	40	55	10	128	20	94	8	70	9	66	9	6	5	16	1	13	3
6. Muhammadans...	178	...	175	...	20	...	38	...	46	...	51	...	40	...	4	...	11	...	7	...
7. Parsis ...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,702	173	5,629	168	824	34	1,354	61	1,418	34	1,295	33	1,203	32	48	9	439	11	182	8

Nearly one-half of the examinees were Brahmans and 35 per cent. were other Hindus. Taking the percentages of passes to examinees, Native Christians come first and Brahmans next. But it must be borne in mind that the former form only a small proportion of the examinees. The percentage of passes under Muhammadans is also satisfactory.

The statistics relating to the optional subjects of candidates are given below :—

Optional Subjects.	A—Pupils.								B—Others.							
	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.				Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Mathematics ...	...	7	...	7	...	100	946	1	738	1	78	100	...	...	...	...
Introduction to Science ...	28	1	9	...	32	...	19	4	9	1	47	25	...	...	...	...
Physical Geography ...	140	163	16	25	11	24	254	14	68	4	27	29	...	...	...	...
Botany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physiology ...	15	30	8	23	53	93	163	...	10	...	77	...	...	...	...	...
English History ...	545	88	422	85	77	97	152	22	116	22	76	100	...	...	...	...
Political Economy or Agriculture ...	5	...	4	...	80	...	26	...	25	...	96	...	...	...	...	...

English History was chiefly selected by male, and Physical Geography and English History by female candidates. Mathematics is not an optional subject with male pupils, and consequently the columns are left vacant. The high percentage of passes under Agriculture or Political Economy is to be noted with satisfaction.

The results of the examination in the optional languages are summed up in the annexed table.

Optional Languages.	A—Pupils.								B—Others.							
	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Latin ...	205	3	200	3	153	2	77	67	18	...	17	...	16	...	94	...
Sanskrit ...	551	...	544	...	537	...	99	...	44	...	36	...	36	...	100	...
Telugu ...	1,353	2	1,340	2	1,331	2	99	100	390	1	358	1	357	1	99	100
Tamil ...	2,739	33	2,718	33	2,704	33	99	100	541	6	512	6	511	6	99	100
Malayalam ...	267	...	264	...	260	...	98	...	63	...	61	...	61	...	100	...
Kanarese ...	369	...	364	...	357	...	98	...	53	...	48	...	47	...	99	...
Hindustani ...	53	...	52	...	52	...	100	...	12	...	9	...	9	...	100	...
Persian ...	48	...	47	...	44	...	94	...	12	...	7	...	7	...	100	...
Uriya ...	10	...	10	...	10	...	100	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	60	...

The condition of secondary education among the great language divisions of the people of South India is evidenced by the following figures :—

12½ million	Tamils sent up	...	...	...	3,269	candidates ;
12 do.	Telugus sent up	...	...	...	1,701	do.
2½ do.	Malayalis sent up	...	...	...	325	do.
1½ do.	Canarese sent up	...	...	...	412	do.
2 do.	Muhammadans sent up	...	...	...	115	do.
1 do.	Uriyas sent up	...	...	...	13	do.

Probably some of the last two races did not appear for examination in their race vernacular, but in the chief vernacular of their district.

Comparing the statistics of age of candidates with those in the last report, two important facts are to be noticed, viz., a diminution in the number of pupils under 14 years of age and the increased percentage of passes under all ages.

I entrusted the preparation of examination papers for the first time to a committee of schoolmasters, Government and private, in order to ensure uniformity of standard and to check eccentricity in questioning. The result was satisfactory and the basis on which the examination rests strengthened. The scheme of examination, though much improved, will still need modification from time to time.

113. The number of schools which presented pupils for the Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class held in November 1882 increased from 86 to 131, and there was a corresponding increase in the examinees and passes. This may be accepted as an indication of the increasing popularity of the examination. The following extracts from my review of the results of the examination furnish the necessary statistics.

In the following statement will be found the classification of schools from which pupils were presented :—

Divisions.	Government schools.			Municipal and Local Fund schools and Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.			Salary-grant schools.			Results schools.			Unaided schools.			Total.		
	Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Schools.	Examined.	Passed.
First Division ...	12	162	109	1	11	8	8	215	98	3	54	17	...	...	...	24	442	232
Second do. ...	5	170	109	...	...	...	2	87	58	5	41	16	...	...	...	12	298	183
Third do. ...	6	136	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	143	47	8	279	126
Fourth do. ...	22	413	244	3	23	18	3	12	7	...	...	...	1	56	23	29	504	297
Fifth do. ...	4	99	66	...	...	...	7	143	67	16	182	48	...	...	...	27	424	181
Sixth do. ...	13	274	201	8	122	94	5	167	123	3	85	36	2	67	45	31	715	499
Total ...	62	1,254	808	12	156	120	25	624	353	27	362	117	5	266	120	131	2,662	1,518

Nearly one-half of the schools were Government schools. Eleven Municipal and Local Fund schools and the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, presented on the whole 156 pupils, of whom 120 passed. Only 25 salary-grant schools have yet joined this examination; but the Director trusts that their number will increase as the advantages of the examination are perceived by the managers of schools. Twenty-seven results schools were also examined for the sixth standard by the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination, as the standard for both the tests is almost the same. Only five unaided schools entered the examination. The percentage of success in the different classes of schools ranged from 32 to 77, as follows :—

Quasi-Government schools (Local Fund and Municipal schools and Lawrence Asylum) ...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Government schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Salary-grant do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Unaided do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Results-grant do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	32

The percentage passed by Local Fund and Municipal schools is very creditable, and bears testimony to the efficient management of the schools by the Boards concerned.

Regarding the result of this examination in the first division, Mr. Monro writes :

"I am disposed to think that in all examinations of a more or less searching character such as this, the standard for results schools, viz., half marks to entitle to a pass, is somewhat too high. I think that it would be fairer to arrange the candidates in three classes—the first class,

half marks to entitle to a full grant; the second class, 35 per cent. of the maximum to receive two-thirds of the grant; and the third class, 25 per cent., one-third of the grant. Had the system of marking adopted in the case of the Government and grant-in-aid schools been applied to these schools, the results would have been as follows:—

	Passed.		Total.
	First Class.	Second Class.	
Native School, Cocanada	0	4	4
Theistic School, Rajahmundry	4	6	10
Hindu Preparatory School, Ellore	0	3	3
Total	4	13	17

"It does not appear from this that the results schools compare very favourably with the others. The comparison, however, is interesting as showing the standard attained by some results schools, which are accustomed to earn large grants when examined by Deputy Inspectors.

"The examiners in English *viva voce* have made no remarks. Mr. Scott remarks on the English language paper that 'the pure grammatical questions were very fairly answered by all the schools, but very few pupils were able to give anything like correct answers to those of idiom and composition.' This is due to a defect I have constantly called your attention to, namely, the failure of masters to insist on making the pupils translate the passages read into the vernacular, in the daily lessons, so as to illustrate peculiarities of idiom by comparison with the vernacular. The examiner in English dictation makes no remarks. Babu Chatterjea, the examiner in translation from and into Uriya, remarks as follows: 'With some exceptions the candidates acquitted themselves shamefully, some of the translations being devoid of both sense and grammar.' He suggests that 'boys should be made to translate sentences daily on the black-board so that the teacher may point out their inaccuracies on the spot.' The sentences so translated might be entered in the home-exercise books.

"The examiner in translation into Telugu remarks that the results were very poor, 'some boys being unable to translate the passage set in Telugu essays on the subject.'

"The examiner in arithmetic remarks that 'of 340 pupils, as many as 249 or 75 per cent. failed to secure a fourth of the maximum number of marks. The least satisfactory schools are those at Cocanada and Rajahmundry, where there is unwholesome rivalry amongst the different schools, and boys are put into classes for which they are unfit. The only boy who answered the whole paper correctly was from the Taylor High School, Narsapur.' I fully endorse the remarks about the Rajahmundry schools, and I hear that the rivalry alluded to has crept into Cocanada.

"I wish to call your attention to a serious evil in connection with this as well as the other comparative examinations. In places where there are rival institutions, one or more of which do not enter for the examination, the boys who fail in the examination immediately desert to one of the rivals on condition of getting their promotion, and are received with open arms. In such cases the examination is practically valueless as a test, and positively injurious to the schools sending up pupils for it. For example, the attendance in the Hindu College, Vizagapatam, has been seriously affected by the wholesale migration of the boys who failed in the Lower Fourth and Third Class Comparative Examinations to a rival institution. The agreement contained in paragraph 7 of the Standing Orders is useless, because it does not prevent boys from leaving the school to which they belong at the end of the year. The general complaint urged against the examination is that it encourages cram. This may be true of competitive examinations, but not of those which are simply intended to regulate promotion from class to class. The minima in each subject are as low as they well can be, and if a boy fails in any one of those, he is, I think, unfit for promotion into the next class. It seems to me that the examination should relieve head masters of a great deal of trouble, as well as odium from parents and boys concerned, if they fail to promote."

The Director endorses Mr. Monro's remarks regarding instruction in translation as well as the migration of pupils. He considers that such boys as fail in one school in the Comparative Examination and do not deserve promotion ought not to be admitted to a higher class than the one in which they were reading in an aided or recognized school in the same town.

For the first time this examination has been utilized for the purpose of testing candidates for the sixth standard, with some success. The necessity for this measure in the interest of schools is manifest, in that it ensures thoroughness of examination and evenness in the test. It is also called for to relieve divisional officers of the heavy demands which examinations of the kind throw upon them. The subjects and standard, however, of the examination and the requirements of the sixth standard do not quite correspond. This difficulty can be remedied when the code is revised.

114. A Comparative Examination of the Third Class in Government and salary-grant schools and fifth standard classes in results schools was held by the Inspectors of Schools of the first and sixth divisions. They were conducted on the same plan as the Fifth and Lower Fourth Class Comparative Examinations. In the first division 46 schools presented 662 pupils for the examination, of whom 326 were successful. In the sixth division 715 pupils were examined, of whom 331 were successful. Speaking of the results of this examination in testing the fifth standard of results schools Mr. Monro writes:—

"The results do not speak well for the teaching in this class of schools. Three schools earned no grant at all. Of the 135 presented, 60 only passed in the vernacular and 18 in arithmetic. The failure of both sixth and fifth standards is doubtless due to defective teaching. In rural tracts the fifth standard is often undertaken by men who are quite incapable of teaching it, and in the Theistic School, Rajahmundry, and the Cocanada Native School the teachers are mainly amateurs, such as F.As. and Matriculates out of employment, who take to teaching whilst waiting for some other occupation. The obvious result is that, if the examination is at all strict, the boys lose a year; if it is merely cursory, such as the *viva voce* examination of a Deputy Inspector, State money is wasted. The inference from the figures given above is that the fifth and sixth standards of results schools are infinitely below the standard of Government and other schools. With the view of assimilating the two standards, it becomes a question whether these examinations should not be made obligatory. This might, I think, safely be done in municipalities and larger towns in rural tracts. In small villages it might possibly be judicious to let the looser and more popular method of test by the examination of a deputy inspector hold good for a few years. In towns where there are rival schools, the examination should be compulsory, or not held at all, as the candidates who fail in one school are received with open arms by rival institutions, so that it becomes practically a farce."

Mr. Garthwaite has the following remarks:—

"It will be observed that fewer passed for the third class examination than for the fourth, and fewer for the fourth than for the middle, while the reverse should be the case. The lower the class, the more should be the number of passes, as in the results standards. The explanation of the paradox is that the third class examination is merely a divisional one; the fourth is departmental, it is true, but not general; while the Middle School Examination is not only general, but also opens the door to State employment. Hence, youths flock willingly to it. The other two examinations and the fifth class comparative examination should be made compulsory for promotion in all schools recognized by the department, and they would then have their proper proportion of examinees. By allowing them, as at present, to be shirked by those who choose, serious injury is done to the schools and to the pupils that shirk, and a quite unnecessary difficulty is placed in the way of those who desire to see education rendered sounder than at present."

The proposal made by him to make the comparative examinations of the two remaining classes compulsory in all aided schools is shared by not a few managers, European and Native, of aided schools, but I am not prepared to recommend a departure, except as regards results schools, from the voluntary system hitherto pursued.

115. The following statement shows the number and strength of English and Vernacular middle schools for boys in each division according to agency. There was a rise of 10 per cent. in the number and 8 per cent. in the attendance of these schools, which is chiefly to be attributed to the development of results schools. The schools under the direct management of the department have fallen again, viz., from 78 to 74, and the proposals approved in the current year for the transfer of Government middle and primary schools to Municipalities will further reduce their number. The change, however, does not relate to the year under review. The number of Local Fund and Municipal schools has increased from 56 to 88 and may be expected still further to increase hereafter, as the new Local Self-Government schemes come into operation. Under salary-grant schools there has been a decrease, but this is chiefly due to the conversion of certain petty schools into results schools. It is one of the defects of the present system of statistics that a school must be classed in the middle list so soon as it opens a third or fifth standard class, and not when it has an assured position as a middle school. Aided results schools have more than doubled in number and in attendance, and under unaided schools there is a falling off, which is however nominal, a large number in the last year's "unaided" list having been transferred to the list of "aided" schools.

Divisions.	Government schools						Aided schools						Unaided schools.						Total.					
	Under the direct management of the department.			Under the management of Local Fund and Municipal Boards and Committees appointed by Government.			On the salary-grant system.			On the results and combined systems.			1881-82.			1882-83.								
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				
<i>English.</i>																								
First Division	16	601	14	554	3	63	11	217	18	1,182	16	1,065	2	51	9	379	21	549	20	402	60	2,449	70	2,617
Second do.	8	503	9	520	12	110	16	181	7	508	7	542	10	180	17	257	8	107	6	125	45	1,408	55	1,625
Third do.	7	495	6	439	8	108	9	163	27	2,776	25	2,867	26	503	23	536	36	682	31	748	104	4,564	97	4,753
Fourth do.	26	1,288	25	1,352	8	109	15	218	16	1,073	11	1,218	16	283	36	515	26	256	7	48	92	3,069	94	3,851
Fifth do.	5	347	5	167	4	198	4	198	32	2,493	22	1,431	21	344	70	1,643	97	1,577	81	1,760	159	4,959	182	5,199
Sixth do.	16	877	15	786	17	526	15	600	7	589	8	709	18	373	22	398	21	469	26	543	79	2,834	86	3,039
<i>Vernacular.</i>																								
First Division	...	...	...	...	4	35	16	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	52	15	97	15	79	19	132	39	210
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	47	12	67	22	82	10	38	35	129	22	105
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28	8	38	38	152	36	127	44	180	44	165
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	3	20	3	15	3	20	6	30
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	8	31	16	71	9	37	16	71
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	30	5	11	5	8	6	13	9	38
Total	78	4,111	74	3,821	56	1,152	86	1,656	107	8,621	89	7,832	114	1,817	215	3,930	300	4,083	256	3,964	655	19,734	720	21,203

Middle Schools, First Division.

116. The statistics of middle schools in the first division are shown below by districts and according to agency :—

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Districts.	Government schools.				Municipal and Local Fund schools.				Salary-grant schools.				Results-grant schools.				Unaided schools.				Total.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English.</i>																								
Ganjam ...	5	296	4	267	1	33	2	53	3	96	3	121	1	5	3	59	5	58	2	11	15	488	14	511
Vizagapatam	6	152	6	173	1	9	1	9	3	319	4	270	...	...	...	...	7	236	7	309	17	736	18	761
Godavari ...	5	153	4	114	1	24	8	155	12	737	9	674	1	46	6	820	9	265	11	82	28	1,225	38	1,343
<i>Vernacular.</i>																								
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	45	9	65	9	47	9	65	16	92
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	...	...	6	32	...	...
Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	4	35	16	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	6	32	4	35	23	116

There was on the whole an increase of 10 English and 20 Vernacular schools with 168 and 78 pupils respectively, the increase being mainly confined to the Godávári District.

For the Middle School Examination 612 candidates were presented by Government schools and private schools under inspection in the division, and of these 415 passed, of whom 100 were placed in the first class. The results are satisfactory; 512 were examined and 246 passed in the previous year.

The number of candidates sent up by Government and private schools in the division for the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination also rose from 353 to 442 and the number of passes from 174 to 232.

Ganjam.—There was an increase of 6 schools with 50 pupils, but the increase under the former head was confined to Vernacular schools. The Government middle school at Ichapur, which had been in a languishing condition for some time, was transferred to the Chatrapur Circle Board with a view to set free funds for the entertainment of an Additional Deputy Inspector for the circle. Of the English results schools, one aided school and one unaided school were closed and two were transferred from the unaided to the aided list, and the standard of one combined-system school was raised.

Of the Government schools, the Berhampore and Chicacole schools declined in numbers, though in the Middle School Examination 75 per cent. of the examinees succeeded in passing. In the Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, however, only 50 per cent. were successful. The middle department of the Berhampore College will be abolished at the close of the current year. The Tekkali school slightly diminished in strength, and in the Middle School Examination 5 passed out of 14 examined. The Russellkonda school improved in strength. These two schools did very well at the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination, having passed 6 and 9 candidates out of 7 and 12 respectively. The Municipal school at Berhampore is improving, and it is certain to benefit by the closing of the Government middle school. Mr. Monro reports of it that it is now located in a new building and is proving one of the most thriving institutions in the division. "The attendance has risen from 33 to 66 and the Commissioners are to be congratulated on having brought the school to a greater state of efficiency than it has ever attained before. If they," he adds, "will only open an Uriya branch of it, they will confer a great boon on the Uriya community of Berhampore, amongst whom education is much neglected. The Zemindari School, Parlakimedi, and the Onslow Institution at Chatrapur rose in numbers, and in the Middle School Examination 10 and 9 candidates respectively passed out of 18 and 11 sent up. To the head master of Parlakimedi credit is due "for the way in which he encourages gymnastics both in his own and the elementary schools of the town." The attendance of the Zemindari school at Mandasa rose from 15 to 18, but it has not developed into

a first-grade middle school though it has been in existence for years. The appointment of an F.A. of the Vizianagrum College has led to marked improvement in this school.

Vizagapatam.—Under English schools there was an increase of 1 school and of 25 pupils, but all the 6 Vernacular middle schools in the district have ceased to exist.

With the exception of the Yellamanchili school all the Government middle schools improved in attendance, notably the Anakapalle and Bimlipatam schools recently transferred to the Municipalities. For the Middle School Examination the Anakapalle, Yellamanchili, and Bimlipatam schools sent up 9, 8, and 4 pupils, of whom 8, 7, and 4 passed. These results are creditable. The above three schools also did satisfactorily in the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination. The Gunupur school had 10 pupils against 6 at the close of the previous year.

The Bobbili Zemindari school ceased to be an aided institution. The school has recently been raised to the status of a high school, but "suffers from an inadequate staff of teachers." In the Middle School Examination 9 out of 11 candidates were successful. The Vizagapatam London Mission and Hindu schools both declined in number, especially the latter, in which the fall was from 128 to 97. Seventy-five per cent. of the candidates examined for the Middle School Examination met with success. The Merangi and Srungavarapukota schools, aided from local funds on the salary-grant system, had middle departments formed in them with 11 and 3 pupils.

Godavari.—Ten English schools with 120 pupils and 19 Vernacular schools with 83 pupils were added to the list of middle schools in the district. The middle department of the Rajahmundry College was closed during the year to provide funds for the entertainment of a Superintendent of Hill Schools for the Jeypore territory, for the establishment of a school at Rayaghada, and for the institution of scholarships in connection with the Gunupur school (G.O., 22nd July 1882, No. 169, Educational). One Municipal (Cocanada) and 6 Local Fund schools have been added to the list of middle schools. For the Middle School Examination the Amalapuram school sent up 16 pupils, of whom 12 passed. This last school is financially the most successful in the division, but the results of the inspection were far from creditable. The assistants do not second the efforts of the head master. This school will, I trust, soon be transferred to the Local Board. The Viravasaram school continues to improve. The new building has been completed and is now occupied by the school.

Among the aided schools, the Rajahmundry town school has been incorporated with the Municipal school, and the salary-grant school at Vella was closed. The middle departments of the Ellore and Amalapuram C.M.S. high schools and the Taylor High School, Narsapur, improved in numbers, but the Cocanada middle school had only 127 pupils against 189 in the previous year, due apparently to the competition of the middle-class results schools in the town. The Innepettah middle school at Rajahmundry is declining. In the Middle School Examination all the aided schools in the district passed a fair examination with the exception of the Amalapuram C.M.S. school, which passed only 4 out of 9 examined. Twelve Vernacular Local Fund primary schools have been constituted middle schools, and 6 Vernacular results schools have also opened higher standard classes during the year.

In speaking of the way in which private schools suffer from change of masters, Mr. Monro says, "In the present state of the teaching market managers of schools might, I think, insist on their teachers entering into an agreement binding themselves to serve for, say, not less than two years on penalty of forfeiting all back pay," but, I fear, such agreement would not suffice; probably the true remedy lies in managers employing trained teachers, *i.e.*, men who have overtly announced their intention of making teaching their profession, supplemented by the offer by the State of small grants in aid of annuities to old teachers.

Middle Schools, Second
Division.

117. The middle schools in the second division are exhibited in the annexed statement,

Districts.	Government schools.		Municipal and Local Fund schools.		Salary-grant schools.		Results-grant schools.		Unaided schools.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English.</i>												
Kistna ...	2	108	2	103	5	49	6	61	6	358	6	357
Bellary ...	2	148	2	68	3	31	6	82	1	150	1	185
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	55	2	14	2	19	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	2	143	2	179	2	16	2	19	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	2	104	2	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Vernacular.</i>												
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	46	11	60
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There was on the whole an increase of 10 English schools with 217 pupils, but the Vernacular schools have fallen from 35 to 22 and the attendance from 129 to 105. "All the above schools," observes Mr. Bickle, of the 10 second-grade middle schools of the division, "except the Muhammadan branch of the Noble College, were raised a grade in the course of the year, with a consequent increased attendance. Five of the above schools were found to be in a satisfactory condition when examined, two hardly so, and one very unsatisfactory." Of the 21 third-grade middle schools, he says, all were examined and individually reported on, but "as the reports on the results-grants schools, which were examined by the Deputy Inspector, were returned to them after being reviewed, no record was retained in this office of the general condition of each class."

For the Middle School Examination 355 went up from Government schools and private schools under inspection against 259, and 235 passed with 65 in the first class against 96 in the previous year. These results are very good. For the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination 298 went up and 183 passed against 246 and 101, the figures of the previous year.

Kistna.—While the number of English schools has risen from 25 to 30, the Vernacular schools have fallen in number from 30 to 21. The Nizampatam Local Fund school having been constituted a combined middle school, the number of Municipal and Local Fund schools rose from 5 to 6. The other changes are those relating to results schools.

The middle department attached to the Guntur high school shows diminished attendance, which must be attributed to the rivalry of the American Mission school at Guntur. The school passed 17 pupils in the Middle School Examination out of 28 examined, and 24 pupils in the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination out of 35. These results are fair.

The Masulipatam C.M.S. Muhammadan and practising schools excepted, the other salary-grant schools in the district show diminished attendance. The Noble College sent up 48 pupils and the Masulipatam Hindu school 61 pupils for the Middle School Examination, of whom 28 and 48 respectively were successful. The Bezvada C.M.S. school passed 2 pupils out of 7 examined. Both the number of passes and the percentage are below average.

The attendance of the American Mission school at Guntur has nearly doubled. For the Middle School Examination the school sent up only 8 pupils, and of these 4 passed. This is a poor outturn considering the standard of the school, and it is a necessary sequel of premature promotions.

Bellary.—The number of English middle schools has risen from 6 to 9 consequent on the constitution of the Bellary Municipal and the Narayankeri and Alur Local Fund schools middle schools.

The middle department of the Bellary College has greatly fallen in strength

(from 131 to 42) owing to the abolition of the third class. A third class was opened in connection with the Municipal school, and the school will doubtless benefit by the abolition of the middle department of the college at the close of the current calendar year. The attendance of the Adoni, Hóspet, and Harpanhalli schools, as well as that of the middle department of the Bellary London Mission school, has risen. The Bellary Government and London Mission schools sent up respectively 33 and 56 pupils for the late Middle School Examination and passed 25 and 40 pupils, the percentage being in favour of the former institution. In the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination 37 and 55 pupils passed out of 67 and 83 examined.

Anantapur.—There was no Government school in the newly constituted Anantapur District, but the establishment of the Tiruvadi Government school was transferred to Anantapur in January 1883. The school contained 55 pupils on 31st March 1883. The Tadpatri school improved in numbers, but the Penukonda school had 7 pupils against 8 in the previous year.

Cuddapah.—Owing to the addition of two results schools the number of English middle schools rose from 6 to 8 and the attendance therein from 167 to 214, but Vernacular schools have fallen from 2 to 1.

The strength of the Cuddapah school rose from 115 to 142, and in the Middle School and Lower Fourth Comparative Examinations 18 out of 21 and 22 out of 29 pupils respectively were successful. These results are very good. Improvement has also taken place in the attendance of the Madanapalle school, and it passed 9 pupils in the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination out of 12 candidates examined. The two Local Fund schools at Proddutur and Badvel have slightly improved in numbers.

Kurnool.—There has been an increase of 1 school and 26 pupils. The attendance of the Kurnool and Nandyal Government schools has risen from 93 and 11 to 99 and 16 respectively. The former school passed 15 out of 20 in the Middle School Examination against 1 out of 16 in the previous year, and in the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination 17 out of 27 passed against 8 out of 17.

The condition of middle education in the Ceded Districts, though unquestionably decidedly improving, is still far from satisfactory. At the close of the year under report there were only 26 middle schools, English and Vernacular, with 786 pupils. The number of schools, it is to be noted, falls below the number of English schools (30) in the Kistna District alone.

Middle Schools, Third Division.

818. The particulars regarding the number and strength of middle schools in the third division are given below :—

Districts.	Government schools.		Municipal and Local Fund schools.		Salary-grant schools.		Results-grant schools.		Unaided schools.		Total.	
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English.</i>												
Nellore ...	1	35	1	37	8	108	8	136	2	247	2	292
Madras ...	4	269	4	242	...	...	...	18	2,082	16	2,057	...
Chingleput ...	2	191	1	160	...	...	1	27	7	447	7	518
<i>Vernacular.</i>												
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	7	32

Under "English" schools there has been a fall of 7 schools; this is confined to the city of Madras. The attendance, however, improved, having risen from 4,564 to 4,753. The number of Vernacular schools remained stationary, but the strength has slightly declined.

The Government schools and private schools under inspection sent up 1,132 pupils for the Middle School Examination, of whom 701 passed with 142 in the first class. The examinees and passes in the previous year were respectively 988 and 461. For the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination 279 went up against 90 and 126 passed against 41. Few schools in the division avail themselves of the departmental examinations, nor do they unite for comparative tests among themselves. Owing to competition and other causes there can be little doubt that the middle schools of the Presidency town especially do not in many cases contrast favourably with schools in the mofussil, and will not do so until more efficient teachers are employed and greater strictness enforced as regards class promotions.

Nellore.—The number of schools rose by 1 and that of pupils by 79, the increase under the former being due to the addition to the list of a results school.

The Ongole middle school, the only Government institution in the district, improved in strength from 35 to 37. In the Middle School Examination 7 pupils passed from this school out of 10 examined, and in the Comparative Examination 7 passed out of 12. The school has recently been transferred to the Municipality. The attendance of the Local Fund schools, that of Atmakur excepted, has improved. It is satisfactory to note that out of 6 pupils who appeared for the Middle School Examination from the Kandukur Local Fund school 5 passed, 1 in the first, 3 in the second, and 1 in the third class.

Both the salary-grant schools in the town of Nellore have improved in numbers, especially the Free Church Mission School. No candidate passed the Middle School Examination from either of the schools, as heavy floods in Nellore prevented pupils from attending the examination.

Madras.—There has been a fall of 8 middle schools, which is the result of (1) the closing of the Davidson Street School and of the middle department of Pachaiyappa's College; (2) the closing of 1 aided results and 5 unaided results schools.

The attendance in Government schools has fallen from 269 to 242, which is due to the abolition of the lower fourth class of the Presidency College as explained elsewhere. Thirty-six out of 44 pupils examined passed the Middle School Examination. The Madras-i-azam remained stationary as regards numbers. In the Middle School and Comparative Examinations 7 and 12 pupils passed out of 12 and 21 examined. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year. The Mailapur middle school as well as the practising middle school attached to the Government Normal School improved in attendance; 13 out of 17 passed the Middle School Examination.

The strength of the salary-grant schools has risen in six cases and fallen in others. But these fluctuations must take place every year owing to the existence of a large number of competing schools. St. Mary's Seminary and Orphanage, the St. Thomé Seminary and the Harris School excepted, all the institutions passed more than 50 per cent. of the examinees for the Middle School Examination. The results schools met with varied success.

The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's and the Mutyalpet schools, two of the most important unaided schools, have both declined in numbers. For the Middle School Examination they respectively sent 193 and 19 pupils and passed 96 and 18. The percentage of passes in the latter institution is creditable.

Chingleput.—The number of English schools was on the whole the same as in the previous year, but the attendance improved. The Vernacular schools increased in number and strength.

The Poonamallee Government school having been taken over by the Chingleput Local Fund Board, the number of Government schools has fallen from 2 to 1 and the attendance from 191 to 160.

The Saidápet school slightly improved in numbers, and in the Middle School and Comparative Examinations passed 37 and 39 pupils out of 51 examined in each case. The Poonamallee school declined in numbers.

With the exception of the Madurantakam Wesleyan Mission school, which suffered in numbers from the rivalry of a Hindu school lately started, the salary-grant schools have progressed in numbers and passed a fair percentage in the Middle School Examination, notably the Free Church Mission school at Wárajábad and the Wesleyan Mission school at Madurantakam.

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

The middle-class results schools, both aided and unaided, are making good progress.

Middle Schools, Fourth
Division.

119. The following figures relate to middle schools in the fourth division:—

Districts.	Government schools.		Municipal and Local Fund schools.		Salary-grant schools.		Results-grant schools.		Unaided schools.		Total.	
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English.</i>												
South Arcot...	8	265	8	300	...	...	1	26	3	320	3	317
North Arcot...	9	450	8	474	4	31	8	77	3	198	2	200
Salem ...	6	415	6	412	4	78	5	88	5	47	1	11
Trichinopoly	3	158	3	166	...	...	1	27	5	508	5	690
<i>Vernacular.</i>												
South Arcot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
North Arcot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The English middle schools increased by 2 and the attendance by 342, and the Vernacular schools by 3 and the attendance by 10.

The Government schools and the private schools under inspection presented 666 pupils for the Middle School Examination, of whom 487 passed, 149 being placed in the first class. Four hundred and ninety-three appeared in the previous year and 221 passed. The number of candidates for the Comparative Examination rose from 396 to 448 and that of passes from 250 to 269.

South Arcot.—There was 1 school less, but there were 17 pupils more under English schools, and 2 schools and 14 pupils more under Vernacular schools.

The middle department of the Cuddalore College has improved in attendance, and passed 31 and 28 pupils respectively out of 45 and 55 candidates examined for the Middle School and Comparative Examinations. The Tirukoilur school has declined in strength, but the other Government schools have either remained stationary or improved in attendance. But still the numbers are below 30 in the case of every school, and there is no justification for the maintenance from provincial funds of such petty schools. It has therefore been proposed to transfer the schools to the Local Fund Board or to abolish them altogether, leaving it to private agency to come forward and provide for the middle education of children with such aid as can be earned under the ordinary rules. It is gratifying to note that the Municipal school at Chidambaram has been raised to the status of a middle school.

The St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore, improved in strength, but the reverse is the case with reference to the other aided schools. In the Middle School Examination St. Joseph's passed 38, Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's 25, the Cuddalore S.P.G. school 3, and the Tindivanam American Mission school 10, out of 50, 28, 4, and 17 pupils examined.

North Arcot.—The number and strength of English schools rose from 27 and 902 to 29 and 956, and under Vernacular schools there is an increase of one school, but the number of pupils has fallen from 16 to 12.

The middle department of the Muhammadan school at Arcot having disappeared, the number of Government schools has fallen from 9 to 8. The attendance has improved in all schools, the Tirupati and Karvetnagar schools excepted. The latter school was closed on the 1st April owing to the Zemindar of Karvetnagar having failed to contribute the amount he agreed to pay towards the upkeep of the school. The Chittoor and Wárajápet schools passed 36 and 17 pupils out of 53 and 17 pupils examined for the Middle School Examination. The latter school did creditably also in the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination, having passed 22 out of 24 examined.

The standard of 5 Local Fund schools has been raised, that of one was reduced, and the private middle school at Gudiyátam was taken over by the Local Fund Board, so that the number of such schools has risen from 4 to 8. The increase in the number of these schools is evidence of the interest taken by the Local Fund Board in the development of education, and the way is no doubt being paved towards the transfer of the supervision of middle education to Local Boards.

The conversion of the Gudiyátam school into a Local Fund school has reduced the number of salary-grant schools from 3 to 2. The salary-grant schools are under the management of the Church of Scotland Mission and are located at Vellore and Arkonam. They are gradually improving in numbers and efficiency. The Church of Scotland Mission school at Vellore passed 24 out of 43 examinees against 10 out of 27 in the previous year, and the Arkonam school passed 9 out of 10. The Hindu results school at Vellore sent up 23 pupils, of whom 12 were successful.

Salem.—The number of schools has fallen by 2, which is due to a falling off in the number of results schools. The attendance has, however, risen by 19.

The middle department of the Salem College declined in numbers from 137 to 108. This is probably due to the late riots. In the Middle School Examination 42 out of 57 pupils examined were successful against 16 out of 67 examinees in the previous year. Of the 48 pupils presented for the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination 27 met with success. The other Government middle schools have made good progress. The Municipal schools at Salem and Shevapet have not yet developed into first-grade middle schools, but they will rise in numbers and in standard on the abolition of the middle department of the Government college at the close of the current year.

With the exception of the Vaniembadi school, the other salary-grant schools were placed on the results system. This is a step in the right direction.

Trichinopoly.—The number of schools rose by 3 and the attendance by 255.

The Srirangam middle school was stationary as regards numbers, and in the Middle School Examination all the boys presented, viz., 19, were successful, 11 being placed in the first class. The school has been transferred to the Municipality, who are about to build a school-house. The Kulitalai school rose in attendance, and in the Middle School Examination passed 13 out of 16. The Trichinopoly Muhammadan school has not improved, though a third-grade middle school establishment was provided for it. The private middle school at Lalgudi was taken over by the Local Fund Board.

The middle department of the Trichinopoly S.P.G. College has fallen in numbers from 440 to 366 owing, probably, to the rivalry of the St. Joseph's College transferred from Negapatam. In the Middle School Examination 108 passed out of 158 examinees against 51 out of 149 in the previous year. The results schools in the district have made good progress.

Middle Schools, Fifth Division.

120. The number of middle schools in the fifth division is shown in the annexed statement.

Districts.	Government schools.		Municipal and Local Fund schools.		Salary-grant schools.		Results-grant schools.		Unaided schools.		Total.	
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English.</i>												
Tanjore ...	3	222	3	106	2	141	2	168	14	1,498	10	740
Madura ...	2	125	2	61	2	57	2	30	6	344	4	266
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	651	8	425	
<i>Vernacular.</i>												
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22
Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9

Middle education has made great progress in this division, but many of the schools which are classed as middle are little above the primary standard. There were 182 English and 16 Vernacular schools with 5,199 and 71 pupils against 159 English and 9 Vernacular schools with 4,959 and 37 pupils respectively in the previous year. This increase extends to every district of the division.

For the Middle School Examination the Government and private schools connected with the department sent up 1,318 candidates, of whom 790 passed. The figures of the previous year were—*examinees* 1,010, *passes* 386.

For the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination 424 appeared against 244, and 181 passed against 122.

Tanjore.—The number of English schools has risen by 4, but the number of pupils has fallen by 65, while the Vernacular schools have fallen both in number and strength. The Government school at Tiruvadi has been abolished, but its place in the list has been taken by the Nagore Muhammadan school, which has now a middle department. The attendance of the Tiruvalur school has risen from 91 to 92, and in the Middle School Examination 32 were examined and 28 passed against 12 out of 19 in the previous year. The Patukōta school contained only 11 pupils as in the previous year. The Mayavaram Municipal school has improved in numbers, and 18 out of 21 pupils sent up for the last Middle School Examination were successful.

The number of salary-grant schools has fallen from 14 to 10 on account of—
i. abolition of the Poraiyar S.P.G. school;
ii. amalgamation of the Mohanambuchavadi school with St. Peter's College;
iii. transfer of St. Joseph's School, Negapatam, to Trichinopoly;
iv. transfer of the Kumbakōnam Town school to the unaided list.

This led to the falling off of 758 in the number of pupils in schools of this class. The attendance of the middle department of St. Peter's College, Tanjore, has fallen from 229 to 191, whilst that of the Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission school has risen from 48 to 89. The fluctuations in the strength of the other schools were slight. In the Middle School Examination all the schools passed a fair proportion of examinees. There were several changes in the aided and unaided results schools.

Madura.—English schools advanced by 11 schools and 117 pupils; Vernacular schools by 3 schools and 5 pupils. These increases are due to the development of results schools.

The strength of the middle department of the Madura College has fallen from 100 to 37 owing to the abolition of the lower fourth class at the commencement of 1883. In the Middle School Examination 48 pupils succeeded out of 57 examined. The Periyakulam school declined in number, and the institution is to be abolished at the close of the current year.

With the exception of the Madura Hindu middle school, the other salary-grant schools show diminished attendance. All the salary-grant schools have acquitted themselves creditably in the Middle School Examination, having passed not less than 75 per cent. of the candidates examined. The results schools in the district have also made good progress.

Tinnevely.—The increases are 8 English schools with 188 pupils and 6 Vernacular schools with 40 pupils. The salary-grant schools at Thachanallur, Sawyer-puram, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri have been placed on the results system and the number of such schools has accordingly fallen from 12 to 8. With the exception of the Tinnevely C.M.S. and Tuticorin Subscription schools, all the schools have declined in numbers. In the last Middle School Examination the Hindu and C.M.S. middle schools passed 51 and 17 respectively out of 59 and 22 examined. The middle results schools in the district have made considerable progress.

Middle Schools, Sixth Division.

121. Annexed are the statistics of middle schools in the sixth division.

Districts.	Government schools.		Municipal and Local Fund schools and Lawrence Asylum, Coimbatore.		Salary-grant schools.		Results-grant schools.		Unaided schools.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English.</i>												
Coimbatore ...	5	254	5	271	...	...	2	300	2	327	8	38
Nilgiri ...	...	...	...	...	1	143	1	132	1	9	1	25
Malabar ...	7	489	6	406	12	252	12	319	3	239	6	160
South Canara ...	4	143	4	112	4	131	2	149	1	41	2	136
<i>Vernacular.</i>												
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
Nilgiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	...	...

There is an increase of 7 English and 3 Vernacular schools with 205 and 25 pupils respectively, the increase being, however, confined to the Coimbatore and South Canara Districts.

"In including" observes Mr. Garthwaite, "in the above table the private adventure results and combined system schools that teach standards above the primary ones, I have followed the example of the reports of the gentlemen who acted for me during my absence on furlough. But many of these schools do not deserve to be recognized as middle schools; they are nearly all in Coimbatore, and their retention on the list as middle schools might, without this notice, have given a false impression of the extension of middle education in that district. The attendance of most is only two or three boys and even one only. Only two, 'Nirur Agraharam' and 'Andakovil' sent up any boys for any of the examinations, and these two passed only four boys. The others sent up none, yet they compose more than half of the list of Anglo-vernacular so-called 'middle schools' of the Coimbatore District; so that that district is in actual fact not very well off for really good Anglo-vernacular middle schools."

The institutions in this division connected with the department sent up 636 pupils against 527 and passed 481 against 247. The examinees and passes in the Lower Fourth Comparative Examination also rose from 519 and 333 to 715 and 499 respectively.

Coimbatore.—There was an increase of 4 English schools with 235 pupils, due to the addition to the list of the Coimbatore Native High school and three results schools.

The Erode and Pollachi schools excepted, the Government schools have improved in numbers. The Erode and Karur schools have since been transferred to Municipal Boards, and the Coimbatore Local Board took over the Pollachi school on the 1st April last with a view to enable the department to provide the district with an additional Deputy Inspector. The Karur, Erode and Udumalpet schools passed very creditably in the Middle School Examination. The school at Udumalpet, where the inhabitants take a most praiseworthy interest in education, is full of promise, and will probably grow into a good high school.

The attendance of the middle departments of the Coimbatore College and the London Mission school has risen from 231 and 69 to 255 and 72, notwithstanding the rivalry of the native high school started in the town. In the Middle School Examination the college passed 65 out of 77 pupils, but the London Mission school passed only 11 out of 20 candidates. The results schools have also improved. The Native Middle School, Coimbatore, had 106 pupils on the last day of the year and passed 27 pupils in the Middle School Examination. Mr. Garthwaite writes: "Both this and the London Mission schools would be improved if arrangements were made for more effectual supervision. The middle school attached to the native high school passed 28 pupils in the last Middle School Examination, but they were boys who had received the bulk of their education at other schools. I

do not think this school likely to advance the soundness of education in Coimbatore." In this opinion I am not prepared to concur.

Nilgiri.—There was a falling off in the attendance of the Lawrence Asylum from 143 to 132. In the Middle School Examination 15 out of 18 entrances were successful, 6 being in the first class. The Brecks' Memorial school improved in attendance from 9 to 25, but to the Middle School Examination only 1 boy proceeded against 2 in the previous year and met with success. The increase in strength will, I trust, soon be supplemented by corresponding improvement in the efficiency of the school. The condition of the results schools calls for no special remarks.

Malabar.—The number of schools remained stationary, but the attendance has fallen slightly. The transfer of the Quilandi school to the Local Board has reduced the number of Government schools proper from 7 to 6. The attendance of the middle departments of the Calicut College and the Palghat high school has fallen owing to the abolition of the lower classes. The Cannanore and Badagara middle schools too have declined in numbers. All the schools passed satisfactorily in the Middle School Examination. The number of Municipal and Local Fund schools remained the same as in the previous year, the Angadipuram Local Fund school having been closed and its place taken by the Mananchira (Calicut) Municipal school, which was raised to the status of a middle school on the abolition of the lower classes of the Calicut College. The salary-grant schools have all declined in strength. The Kerala Vidyasala shows slight increase in numbers, and in the Middle School Examination it passed 24 pupils out of 38 examinees.

"The Local Fund schools" writes Mr. Garthwaite, "did fairly at the Lower Fourth and Third Class Comparative Examinations, but the Alatur school is the only one that passed pupils in the Middle School Examination, and that passed only 3 out of 10 sent up. The Porani Local Fund middle school was abolished at the close of the year. A similar step was recommended by me in reference to the Cherpalcheri school, but it still lingers on. Manantoddy Local Fund middle school is in a languishing condition, but this state is chronic, probably owing to the sickly climate. The school sent up 8 pupils for the Third Class Comparative Examination, but none passed.

South Canara.—The number of English schools rose by 3, but the attendance has fallen. Three new vernacular schools were added to the list.

The Karkala school excepted, all the Government schools show a falling off in number owing to the development of the Municipal and results schools. In the Middle School Examination the Mangalore school passed 34 pupils out of 44 against 21 out of 52 in the previous year. The St. Aloysius' school, now aided on the salary-grant system, has fallen slightly in strength, and in the Middle School Examination 26 out of 36 were successful against 1 out of 3 in the previous year.

(c.)—High Schools for Girls.

122. Improvement in the strength and number of female high schools and in the results of the examinations held are also noteworthy features in the year's work. Of the 13 schools on the last day of the previous year, 3 disappeared. The practising branch of the Government Female Normal school was closed on the reorganization of the institution, and the London Mission Boarding School, Madras, and the Nazareth Convent School, Ootacamund, which had but 1 pupil on 31st March 1882, were abolished. Six new schools were added to the list. The attendance rose by 50 per cent., the number who went up for the Higher Examination for Women from 19 to 34, and the number of passes from 6 to 14.

The following statement exhibits the details relating to each high school. Mrs. Brander, who inspected these schools, writes:

"In almost all these high schools, reading and reciting, explanation of meaning, mental arithmetic and map-drawing appear to me to have improved, while writing and needlework seem to require more attention."

High Schools for girls.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Higher Examination for Women.					
	1882.	1883.	Examined.		Passed.			
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
BELLARY.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Bellary Roman Catholic Convent Girls' School	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Practising School, Madras	1	...	7	...	1	2	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>								
Presentation Convent Special School	6	7	4	12	...	...	...	7
Do. do. Pay School	3	4			...	...	...	...
Do. do. Orphanage	3	2			...	...	...	...
St. Francis Xavier's School	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	2
Wesleyan Mission Day School	2	9	4	3	...	1	...	...
London Mission Boarding School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Roman Catholic Girls' School	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Doynton Girls' School	8	9	3	6	1	1	1	2
Davidson Street Girls' School	10	12	...	7	...	...	...	2
Military Female Orphan Asylum	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methodist Seminary	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emmanuel Church School	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Girls' School	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALEM.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Matigiri Remount Depot School	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
NILGIRI.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>								
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	76	19	34	2	4	1	13

(d.)—Middle Schools for Girls.

123. Both the English and Vernacular middle schools have improved in number and efficiency. The English schools increased from 45 to 58 and the attendance from 516 to 632, while the number of Vernacular schools rose from 28 to 46 and the strength from 197 to 259. It is very gratifying to note that out of 81 and 233 presented by these schools for the Middle School and Special Upper Primary Examinations, no less than 69 and 134 were successful against 49 and 28 out of 92 and 97 candidates in the previous year, thus showing that the schools have advanced very much although the increase in number was not proportionate. The advance must, I think, be attributed to the growing demand for certificated schoolmistresses in supersession of male teachers. As the Inspectress' supervision has been extended and an Additional Deputy Inspectress has been appointed to the charge of the southern districts, I trust that female secondary education will receive stimulation, and that in its turn it will improve elementary education. As regards Vernacular middle schools for girls, the supply of suitable Vernacular reading is the great need of the day. Mr. Garthwaite justly observes that until there is an abundant supply of good and pure Vernacular reading, ability to

read easy English books will have to be the native girl's chief resource for intellectual improvement and recreation. A detailed list of middle schools is appended for information.

Middle Schools for girls.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.							Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1882.	1883.	Examined.		Passed.					Examined.		Passed.			
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.															
GODAVARI.															
Aided.															
Cocanada St. Thomas' School ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Church of England School ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2
Tangailanudi Boarding School ...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.															
Cocanada Mission Results School.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, First Division ...	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2
KISTNA.															
Unaided.															
Masulipatam C. M. S. Boarding School ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raghavapuram C. M. S. Girls' School ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BELLARY.															
Aided.															
Bellary R. C. Convent School ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2
CUDDAPAH.															
Unaided.															
Cuddapah Mission Boarding Schl.	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Second Division ...	4	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2
NELLORE.															
Aided.															
Nellore Christ Church School ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
Do. American Mission Baptist School ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.															
Government.															
Female Practising School ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.															
Presentation Convent Special School ...	12	12	11	8	4	4	4	3	...	7	10	1	3	3	5
Do. do. Pay School.	25	23													
Do. do. Orphanage.	19	22	6	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Xavier's School ...	20	23	5	9	1	1	4	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	1
Wesleyan Mission Day School ...	22	22	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery R. C. Girls' School ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
F. C. Medical Mission School ...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. Peter's R. C. School ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boys'pet do. ...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	2	1
F. C. M. Boarding School ...	5	5	3	4	...	1	1	2	...	7	7	...	...	6	...
Doveton Girls' School ...	28	34	9	5	...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Middle Schools for girls.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.							Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1882.	1883.	Examined.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Passed.		Examined.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Passed.		Examined.	1881-82.	1882-83.
						1881-82.	1882-83.				1881-82.	1882-83.			
1881-82.	1882-83.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	1881-82.	1882-83.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Contd.).															
MADRAS—(Continued).															
Aided—(Continued).															
Davidson Street School ...	27	26	10	5	...	6	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Military Female Orphan Asylum.	12	27	4	5	1	2	4	1	...	8	13	2	3	...	...
Methodist Seminary ...	19	18	6	5	...	2	...	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	...
Emmanuel Church School ...	9	14	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Civil Female Orphan Asylum ...	11	12	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
St. Thomas' School, St. Thomé ...	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Union School, John Pereira's ...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
Christ Church School ...	12	13	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...
Baptist Day School ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School.	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	2	1	1
Perambore St. Joseph's School ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Boarding School.	4	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
Padupet St. Antony's School ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Third Division ...	303	317	70	49	7	31	19	18	7	55	92	3	11	30	23
SOUTH ARCOT.															
Aided.															
Cuddalore English Girls' School...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...
NORTH ARCOT.															
Aided.															
Allapuram Girls' School ...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALEM.															
Aided.															
Shevapet Christian Girls' School.	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Matigiri Remount Depot School...	15	14	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Fourth Division ...	34	37	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	7	...	...	2	1
TANJORE.															
Aided.															
Tanjore S. P. G. Girls' School ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...
MADURA.															
Aided.															
Ramnad School ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...
Madura American Mission Boarding School ...	25	26	4	6	...	3	1	4	1	13	13	1	3	9	...
Unaided.															
Pasumalai Middle School ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura East Indian Middle School ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY.															
Aided.															
Idaiyankudi Boarding School ...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Unaided.															
Puthiampet Boarding School...	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Nazareth do.	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	...	...	4	...
Sakshiyapuram do.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalur do.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christianagaram do.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Fifth Division ...	96	115	4	6	...	3	1	4	1	20	43	2	3	19	6

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Middle Schools for girls.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.					Special Upper Primary Examination.			
	1882.	1883.	Examined.		Passed.			Examined.		Passed.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Contd.).											
COIMBATORE.											
<i>Aided.</i>											
Coimbatore Day School ...	12	11	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Do. Convent School ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. All Souls' Church Schl.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Unaided.</i>											
Karur Children's Home ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NILGIRI.											
<i>Government.</i>											
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum ...	4	29	3	4	...	2	1	2	1	4	5
<i>Aided.</i>											
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School ...	1	14	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	5
Do. do. Native School ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Day School ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.											
<i>Aided.</i>											
Cochin Saint Joseph's Convent Girls' School ...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3
Calicut do. do. ...	12	18	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	4
Cannanore St. Teresa's School ...	3	4	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
SOUTH CANARA.											
<i>Aided.</i>											
Mangalore Saint Ann's Convent Girls' School ...	24	30	1	5	1	...	1	1	3	4	10
Total, Sixth Division ...	64	125	16	17	2	5	2	8	4	14	40
Total English Schools ...	516	632	92	77	10	39	22	31	14	91	189
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.											
GODÁVARI.											
<i>Unaided.</i>											
Rajahmundry Maharajah's Girls' School ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KISTNA.											
<i>Aided.</i>											
West Guntur Boarding School ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Caste Girls' School ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatnam Results Schools (2) ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur Hindu Girls' School ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Unaided.</i>											
Guntur Mission Results School ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banachandrapuram Girls' School ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Second Division ...	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Middle Schools for girls.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.					Special Upper Primary Examination.			
	1882.	1883.	Examined.		Passed.			Examined.		Passed.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(Continued).											
NELLORE.											
<i>Government.</i>											
Nellore Girls' School ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Malapet do. ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Nabobpet Municipal Combined School ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>											
Anglo American Baptist Mission School ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
MADRAS.											
<i>Aided.</i>											
F. C. M. Day School ...	17	12	...	4	...	...	1	1	6	...	...
Do. Chetty Girls' School ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. Balika Patasala ...	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Black Town School ...	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
London Mission Hindu Girls' School, Vepery, ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Do. School, Hindu Girls' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. C. M. Girls' School, Kayapuram ...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Do. Mint Street ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Poor School ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Triplicane ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Xavier's School ...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Paraiya Girls' Schl. ...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Central Girls' School ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Unaided.</i>											
H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagaram's Girls' School, ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Black Town ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Egmore ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Triplicane ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Madapur ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINGLEPUT.											
<i>Unaided.</i>											
Kilachari Mission Results School ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadras Non-mission do. ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottanahalli do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Third Division ...	81	112	...	4	...	...	1	1	6	29	...
TRICHINOPOLY.											
<i>Unaided.</i>											
Cantonment R. C. School ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Hithayapuram School ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
TANJORE.											
<i>Government.</i>											
Karantatungudi Girls' School ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kumbakonam do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Middle Schools for girls.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Special Upper Primary Examination.						
	1882.	1883.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.				
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
			1881-82.	1882-83.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	1881-82.	1882-83.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS— (Continued).															
TANJORE—(Continued).															
Aided.															
Tanjore G. L. M. School ...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission School ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.															
Tanjore S. P. G. Boarding School	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michelpet Girls' School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.															
Aided.															
Palani American Mission Boarding School ...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batlagundu do.	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.															
Mantapasali Boarding School ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY.															
Aided.															
Tuticorin Convent School ...	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarisesapuram Boarding School.	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.															
Palamecottah Boarding School ...	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muyanapuram do.	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surandi do.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudalur Middle School ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S. P. G. School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Schools ...	197	259	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	8	44	...	1	10	3
Total English and Vernacular Schools ...	713	891	92	81	10	29	22	32	15	97	233	12	16	85	49

Regarding middle schools in the Presidency division Mrs. Brander writes:—

"In these schools, language and composition, arithmetic, spelling and writing appear to require the most improvement. Reading aloud and recitation are improving in most of the schools and in some are very good. Geography and map-drawing are generally satisfactory. History is often poor owing, as I believe, to the want of good text-books, especially in the vernaculars. Hygiene is almost always well and intelligently known, especially by the Hindu girls, and is a popular subject with them. Needlework is proportionately better than in high schools."

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Classification of primary schools.

124. The classification of primary schools remained the same as in previous years.

125. The number and strength of primary schools, English and Vernacular, are shown in the following statement. It is satisfactory to find that every class of school shows improvement in both number and attendance, the increase in the number of Vernacular

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schools for boys being most marked. This appears to be chiefly due to the opening of a large number of results and night schools in the first division. The increase in the strength of the upper primary section of girls' schools, English and Vernacular, is specially deserving of notice, and is full of encouragement to those engaged in the great work of female education. The night schools are intended for the children of the agricultural, mercantile and other classes, who cannot attend school during the day. The increase above referred to in the attendance has not, however, quite kept pace with the increase in the preceding year, it being 49,245, while the increase of 1881-82 over that of 1880-81 was 60,345.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils in upper primary division.		Number of pupils in lower primary division.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
English schools for boys ...	1,505	1,558	12,265	13,687	52,750	57,547	65,015	71,234
Do. for girls ...	61	111	639	790	3,649	4,288	4,288	5,078
Vernacular schools for boys ...	12,498	14,284	9,330	12,409	267,653	303,966	276,932	316,075
Do. for girls ...	472	522	1,010	1,132	17,453	20,460	18,468	21,592
Total ..	14,556	16,475	23,244	27,718	341,510	386,251	364,754	413,909

Mr. Garthwaite has the following suggestive remarks on the number and strength of primary schools in his division:—

"I fail to see any reason why the number of pupils in the lower primary division should be, as it is, ten or twelve times that of those in the upper primary. The pupils at infant schools in the United Kingdom do not much outnumber those in the next department. The contrary being the case in this Presidency (and probably in India generally) is due partly no doubt to a low appreciation of education, many of the poorer classes of parents taking away their children before they are fit to enter the upper division, whose ranks those children ought in due course to have swelled. But I cannot help suspecting that the returns under the head lower primary 'Unpassed' include a number of so-called pupils, who have not even made a beginning of study and who never pass at all. It is a question for consideration whether such should not be excluded from the returns.

"The decrease (17) in the number of English primary schools (boys) has been already explained. It is more than compensated by an increase of 492 in the attendance at that class of schools. With the above exception, there is an increase under all heads. The total increase in the number of pupils (4,072) is not large. Whether it shall become larger or not resolves itself at present into the other question, whether Local Fund Boards and Municipalities can allot more for primary education than the amount now allotted. Not much further can be advantageously done in the way of reducing the rates of grants, or restricting grants to the more eligible schools—advantageously, I mean, for increase in the number of pupils. All such measures will lose us on one side almost as many pupils as they bring in on the other. More money will have to be spent or there can be little more increase in the number of those instructed in primary schools.

"The fact that out of a total of 65,717 pupils in the division 61,224 are in primary schools is striking. To me it is a pleasure to think that 12,169 of these are in English schools, and it would be a still greater pleasure if I could be sure that all or the greater number of these would go on till they acquired at least sufficient knowledge of ordinary English to be able to read an easy English book with pleasure. I am no believer in the present Vernacular education in this Presidency. As a student of the vernaculars even before my first arrival in this country and ever since, I have read enough to know the poverty and comparative worthlessness of their literature. Let an English boy have learned but to read with intelligence, and the whole field of science, of history, of art, and almost of the world's literature is open to him. If he will but study, he can educate himself, and even if he reads only the papers and magazines, he may acquire a good deal of useful and interesting knowledge, and not inconsiderably expand his mind. But let a boy have learned to read with intelligence ordinary Tamil—so much and nothing more—what has he gained? Not even access to the literature, for that is not in ordinary Tamil, nor is the best of it even intelligible to him without as much study as an ordinary Englishman would require to read the earliest English which remains—the Anglo-Saxon poem Beowulf, say. And beyond a few translations of elementary works, there is no science; art is unknown; and of newspapers and magazines there is a woful scarcity, so that a boy who has acquired only the ability to read ordinary Tamil has acquired something, which, while it is not without some practical advantage, has very little value for purposes of self-improvement or mental expansion. Certainly, Tamil, and still less Telugu, Canarese or Malayalam, cannot, in these respects, be one-thousandth part as useful as the ability to read easy ordinary English intelligently.

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"In this connection, I may be allowed to urge again what I have often urged before, the pressing necessity of preparing 'something to read' for the thousands, soon to be millions, whom we are teaching to read the Vernacular. Unless we are able to send round to the villages the colporteur with a supply of Vernacular books and magazines, unless Vernacular newspapers begin to be read there, to what end congratulation on the increase in the number of villagers that have learned to read? They will even forget the accomplishment if they have little or no occasion to use it, for this has happened before now even in the villages of civilized England."

126. From the following statement it will be seen that, except as regards the second division, there has been a reduction in the number and strength of primary schools attached to colleges, high, middle and practising schools, the total decrease being 25 schools and 724 pupils. The decrease, however, is nominal, owing to the transfer of certain schools chiefly to the results system.

Primary schools attached to colleges, high, middle and practising schools, Government and private, other than schools on the results and combined system.

Divisions.	Number of primary schools attached to colleges, high, middle and practising schools.		Number of pupils.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
First division	33	32	1,590	1,559
Second do.	26	28	1,380	1,681
Third do.	41	39	3,808	3,819
Fourth do.	45	40	2,607	2,629
Fifth do.	37	26	2,108	1,648
Sixth do.	31	29	2,205	1,978
Total	219	194	18,548	13,124

The 194 schools shown in the above statement are distributed according to class in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Government.				Aided.				Unaided.			
	Attached to colleges.	Attached to high schools.	Attached to middle schools.	Total.	Attached to colleges.	Attached to high schools.	Attached to middle schools.	Total.	Attached to colleges.	Attached to high schools.	Attached to middle schools.	Total.
First division	1	13	13	27	4	3	10	17	1	1	6	8
Second do.	2	19	21	42	3	3	6	12	1	1	1	3
Third do.	13	13	13	39	15	3	25	43	1	1	1	3
Fourth do.	1	23	27	29	3	3	12	18	1	1	1	3
Fifth do.	2	4	23	29	1	12	19	32	1	1	1	3
Sixth do.	1	23	23	47	1	12	19	32	1	1	1	3
Total	1	6	98	105	8	32	57	97	2	3	8	13

Compared with the figures of the previous year, it will be seen that in the first division there has been a decrease of two Government and of five aided schools and an increase of three unaided schools. The decrease in Government schools is due to the conversion of the primary departments of the middle schools at Anakapalle and Viravásaram into private schools under the supervision of the headmasters of the Government schools concerned, and the transfer of the Yellamanchilli school to the Local Fund Board, who constituted it a results school, while the Old Cocanada school was taken over by the Municipality. Under aided schools the primary department of the Church Mission Society's High School, Ellore, and the Vella school were closed, the Old Cocanada and Rajahmundry town schools were transferred to the Government list, and Bobbili became an unaided school. The increase of three schools in the unaided list is due to the change in regard to Bobbili, and to the appearance for the first time of the schools at Konada and Vaddadi.

In the second division, the Local Fund School at Kottur became a primary school, while the Local Fund School at Naraindevakerri and the Bellary town school

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were raised to the middle-school grade. The Anantapur Municipal school was closed, and Government transferred the Tiruvadi school to Anantapur.

In the third division, the primary department of the High School, Saidápet, was handed over to the Local Fund Board, and the primary department of the St. Mary's Seminary appears under the head "Colleges." Of the 9 aided middle schools of last year, the Davidson Street school was closed, and the Wesleyan Mission School, Madurantakam, became a high school.

In the fourth division, the Wálajápet primary and the Arcot Muhammadan schools have disappeared, the former having been transferred to the Municipal Commissioners, who converted it into a combined system school, the latter having become a purely primary school. The places of these schools have been taken by the Salem Muhammadan school and the Lálgudi Local Fund school. The increase in the number of primary schools attached to aided colleges is due to the transfer of the St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, to Trichinopoly. Of the 13 primary departments of aided middle schools which existed last year, the Gudiyátam and Lálgudi schools were transferred to the Local Fund Board, while the London Mission School, Atúr, and the Matagiri, Denkanikóta and Tiruchengód schools, and the Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly, were converted into results schools.

In the fifth division, the Rajamadam school became a primary school, but its place was taken by the Nagore school, which has become a middle school. The decrease of one school under aided colleges has been already accounted for. Under high schools, the S.P.G. School, Poraiyar, has been closed, while under middle schools, the decrease is due to the amalgamation of the S.P.G. School, Manumbachavadi, with the S.P.G. Boarding School, Tanjore, the closing of the Tirupatúr school, and to the conversion of 6 schools into results schools.

In the sixth division, the Municipal Middle School, Mananchira, appears for the first time, while the Local Fund Schools, Kandapur, Bantvál, Puthur and Quilandi, have become primary schools.

127. During the year, the Ramagiri school in the Pedda Kimeri Malahs was re-established, while the schools at Donga and Nukrikia in the Chinna Kimeri Malahs were abolished with reference to the instructions in G.O., Educational, 12th September 1882, No. 272. With the exception of these changes, the number of schools was the same as in the previous year. The total number on the rolls of all the schools, of which there are 15 including the 2 Pedda Kimeri schools, was, on the 31st March last, 692 boys and 98 girls, against 799 boys and 103 girls in the schools which were in operation on the same date of the previous year. The decrease in strength, however, is only nominal, as a number of children were removed from the roll for satisfactory reasons, the efficiency and progress of the schools being promoted thereby. It is worthy of note that a second class was formed for the first time in three schools, and Mr. Mounsey states that especially in these schools improvement is noticeable in the preparatory class and class A. The results of the examinations by the Special Assistant Agent and Deputy Inspector exhibit general improvement. The swings erected for the children continued to be very popular. The question of bringing the Khonds more into the educational system was considered during the year, but the matter belongs more appropriately to the administration of the current year; still I think it well to repeat here Mr. Munro's remarks on the subject in submitting the report for the year.

"Having regard to the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of the Ganjam hills is Khond, it cannot be said that 161 children of this race out of a total of 719 under instruction represents a satisfactory state of things. The primary object of a system of education in these hills should be to educate the Khonds rather than the Oriya immigrants from the plains. As I have pointed out in my letter No. 181, dated the 17th January 1883, little progress in this direction can be expected until something is known of the language, and I have suggested the offering of substantial rewards for the publication of suitable text-books in Khond. A colloquial knowledge of the language would be very useful to inspecting officers, and it might tend to the extension of education amongst the race were Deputy Inspectors and Superintendents of hill schools induced by the offer of rewards to pass a colloquial test in the language. I would also make another suggestion. It has occurred to me that, with the object of promoting education amongst the Khonds, it might be desirable to place one of the schools, say that at Brahma-napad which adjoins Donga, a Khond village, on the combined system by way of experiment. The system of payment by results is undoubtedly the best remedy for an educationally back-

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ward race. Possibly, if double grants were offered for Khond pupils, a teacher might be induced to exert himself in the cause of Khond education. The experiment might, I think, fairly be tried; the teacher to be paid half his fixed salary and double grants for Khonds."

128. In G.O., Educational, dated the 22nd July 1882, No. 169, sanction was given for the appointment of a superintendent and for the establishment of 8 normal scholarships in connexion with the Gunupur middle school and of an elementary school at Rayaghada. A superintendent was appointed, and a school was opened at Rayaghada on the 18th January last with an attendance of 19 boys. The master's pay was to be supplemented by Rs. 8 from the Maharajah of Jeypore. There was an attendance of 28 on the 31st March last. Mr. Monro made a tour through the territory and has succeeded in his attempt to create a practical interest in education. The school of the Singapore Rajah was put on a better footing, and a school was opened in December in Bissamkattack under G.O., Educational, No. 410, dated 13th December 1882, the Rajah of Bissamkattack paying Rs. 15 per month and providing a building. At Korapat a small school was inspected and steps taken to improve it. The Jeypore school, a flourishing one, was examined and suggestions made for raising it to a higher level. Seven towns were selected for the establishment of schools, and the Maharajah approving had promised to give pecuniary and other assistance. The sum of Mr. Monro's work is that 4 new schools, including the Normal School at Gunupur, have been opened below ghats, and 7 above ghats. The primary object, that of bringing the aboriginal population within the pale of instruction, will best be accomplished by the education of men of the hills as teachers, by fixing upon one, or perhaps two, languages—Telugu and Uriya—as the school languages of the territory, by utilizing the aboriginal tongues as the means of imparting instruction in the language adopted, and by the liberal encouragement of private effort. Action is being taken in the directions indicated.

129. During the year the attendance in the Bhadrachalam, Gauridevipeta, Marrigudam and Kunavaram schools improved slightly, Marrigudam showing 7, the largest increase, but the attendance in other schools had fallen, Chodavaram showing only 3 pupils in place of 11. The total attendance rose from 188 to 235. The Government schools at Chinturu and Parnasala and the aided schools could not be examined owing to the dangerous state of the river. They had, however, been visited a few months before by the Deputy Inspector. The results of the Inspector's examination, on the whole, were not very encouraging, but the Bhadrachalam school was improving. Various steps were taken to put the schools on a better footing, especially the girls' school at Bhadrachalam, which was in a deplorable condition. The constitution of the schools on the combined system is under consideration.

130. From the statement in the margin it will be seen that the number of Government Muhammadan schools fell from 5 to 4. The Arcot school, which was last year raised to the position of a third-grade middle school, has again become a primary school, and the Nagore school, which was a primary school, has become a middle school. The attendance in the Madras Muhammadan practising school and in the Rajahmundry and Adoni schools has improved. The two latter schools, however, have, under the G.O. transferring middle and primary education to Municipalities, been transferred to the Commissioners concerned. As the Arcot school shows no signs of improvement, it is in contemplation to abolish it at an early date if the Yeomiah school at the station is taken over by the Local Fund Board.

Schools.	On the rolls on 31st March	
	1882.	1883.
<i>English.</i>		
Rajahmundry	32	37
Adoni	45	48
Madras Muhammadan Practising School.	58	74
Arcot	...	41
Nagore	68	...
<i>Vernacular.</i>		
Rajahmundry	22	...
Total ...	225	200

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131. The following statement shows that the number of Local Fund primary schools has risen from 973 to 1,043, and that of pupils attending them from 32,201 to 35,816. A few girls, comparatively speaking, attend these schools, the number being 2,640 in place of 1,759. Of the schools, 193 are what are designated English schools with 9,964 pupils, and the remaining 850 are Vernacular schools with 25,852 pupils. Taking the English and Vernacular schools together in each division, the first division shows the largest increase in both number of schools and pupils. An increase is observed also in the fourth division, which is due to the Vellore Local Fund Board having converted the schools on the combined system which they had aided, into combined system schools proper. In the fifth division there was an increase of 4 schools and 242 pupils, while in the sixth division the Quilandi and Kundapur schools (the former of which has been converted from a Government middle into a Local Fund primary school, and the latter reduced from a Local Fund middle to a primary institution,) appear for the first time in the statement. The second and third divisions show decrease, the former in the number of schools and the latter in the number of both schools and pupils. The decrease in the second division is due to the Local Fund school, Naraindevakurri, having been raised to the grade of a middle school, to the closing of the Local Fund school at Kadiri, and to the conversion of a few schools in the Kurnool circle, which were on the combined system, into results schools. Viewing these schools as a whole, I think they show an unmistakable tendency to improve, a tendency which I am fostering by affording them liberal aid under the Grant-in-aid rules. Many of them are being rapidly supplied with trained teachers; regular fees, though still ordinarily at unduly low rates, are collected; furniture, apparatus and maps, and, in some cases, better school houses or rented school-rooms are being provided; and in a few cases provision is being made for the physical well-being of the pupils. Such schools will probably become in time union schools, and with the extension of the union scheme, which contemplates the constitution of union schools on the principle of voluntary effort, I am sanguine that great things are yet in store for the elementary education of the people by means which can rightly be called their own.

Districts.	Circles or Ranges.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.	
		On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.		
English schools.							
Tanjore	Chitradurga	1	1	95	74	a Combined system.	
Vizagapatnam	Vizagapatnam	20	20	528	623		
Godavari	Cocoanada	...	6	...	338		
	Ellore	7	7	345	403		
	Total	28	34	968	1,438		
Vernacular schools.							
Kistna	Guntur	9	5	525	340		
	Masulipatam	7	6	240	223		
	Virakonda	3	3	263	237		
	Bervada	...	3	...	96		
Bellary	Bellary	2	1	117	36		
	Harpanaballi	2	2	83	142		
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	2	2	60	60		
	Madanapalle	1	...	42	...		
	Total	26	22	1,370	1,154		
Nellore	Nellore	13	9	571	419		
Chingapat	Saidapet	1	1	105	172		
	Total	14	10	675	591		
South Arcot	Cuddalore	18	16	815	803		
	Tirunelveli	8	9	513	580		
	Viduthachalam	32	15	1,123	691		

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Districts.	Circles or Ranges.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	
English schools—(Continued).						
North Arcot ...	Chittoor (East) ...	2	a 6	123	361	a Combined system.
	Do. (West) ...	17	a 20	830	865	
	Vellore (Do.) ...	1	a 4	37	329	
	Do. (East) ...	2	a 2	95	151	
Salem ...	Salem ...	7	a 4	413	219	
	Tiruchengód ...		a 3		197	
	Total ...	87	79	3,812	4,055	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore (North) ...	10	a 7	442	277	
	Do. (South) ...		a 4		188	
	Negapatam ...	30	35	1,939	2,129	
	Total ...	40	46	2,381	2,604	
Malabar ...	Malabar ...		1		18	
South Canara ...	Canara ...		1		46	
	Total ...		2		62	
Total, English schools ...		195	193	9,207	9,964	
Vernacular schools.						
Ganjam ...	Chatrapur ...	1	1	30	35	b 72 Combined system. c 115 do. d 11 do.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	33	a 52	953	1,373	
Godavari ...	Coatandla (West) ...	287	b 119	7,793	3,006	
	Do. (East) ...		c 179		4,909	
	Ellore ...	148	d 149	4,474	4,505	
	Total ...	469	500	13,250	14,228	
Kistna ...	Guntur ...	6	a 10	329	492	
	Masulipatam ...	48	a 36	1,365	1,165	
	Vinukonda ...	6	a 6	281	310	
	Bezváda ...		a 11		355	
Bellary ...	Harpanashelli ...	2	a 2	44	50	
Anantapur ...	Penukonda ...	1	a 1	11	40	
	Kurnool ...	19	14	492	397	
Kurnool ...	Kolkuntla ...		15		456	
	Cumbum ...	14	12	329	303	
	Nandyál ...	31	14	622	455	
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...		a 2		54	
	Badváli ...		a 1		8	
	Total ...	127	124	3,473	4,151	
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	41	37	1,129	1,109	
	Ongole ...	9	7	472	361	
	Kávali ...		0		214	
	Total ...	50	53	1,601	1,684	
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	14	22	368	795	
	Tirukoilú ...	6	9	195	277	
	Vidichachadagan ...	2	20	103	640	
	Chittoor (East) ...	13	10	509	302	
North Arcot ...	Vellore (West) ...	17	22	726	547	
	Do. (East) ...		15		350	
	Salem ...	44	a 30	1,344	911	
Salem ...	Hosúr ...	25	a 26	845	898	
	Tiruchengód ...		a 13		557	
	Total ...	121	164	4,191	5,351	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore (North) ...	5	a 3	170	165	
	Do. (South) ...		a 1		38	
	Negapatam ...	6	5	309	235	
	Total ...	11	9	479	438	
Total, Vernacular schools ...		778	850	22,904	25,852	
Grand Total, English and Vernacular schools.		973	1,043	32,201	35,816	e Of these 1,759 were girls. f Of these 2,640 were girls.

Regarding the Local Fund schools in the third division, Mr. Fowler writes :—
 "Of such schools all belong to the Nellore District, excepting one at Saidápet; subjoined is a statement comparing the numbers of these schools for two years :—

Districts.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
	On the 31st March 1882.	On the 31st March 1883.	On the 31st March 1882.	On the 31st March 1883.	
<i>English schools.</i>					
Chingleput	1	1	105	172	* 1 on the combined system.
Nellore	13	* 9	571	419	
<i>Vernacular schools.</i>					
Nellore	50	+ 53	1,561	1,684	+ 32 on the combined system.
Total ...	64	63	2,257	2,275	

"The above table shows a decrease of 4 English schools and an increase of 3 Vernacular schools. This is accounted for by the conversion during the year of 3 English schools at Podili, Budamagunta and Kaligiri into Vernacular ones owing to the indifference of the people in those out-of-the-way localities to the study of English.

"1 school—that at Brahmanakraka—was also closed during the year for want of support.
 "There is but a small increase in the number of pupils, and the Deputy Inspector, Kávali, writes as follows regarding the decrease in some of the schools :—

"The schools would have flourished well were it not partly for the opening of rival pial schools in places where party spirit is predominant and partly for the objection some of the parents raise to the modern system of education imparted in these schools, inasmuch as they were at one time results schools managed by old teachers of the pial school stamp. The masters of the present schools seem to have long ago been, and are still being, directed to conduct their schools in the most popular way possible, without prejudice, of course, to the scheme of studies prescribed for their use."

"Of the 63 schools in the table, 33 were on the combined system against 34 last year, and the statistics for two years are as follow :—

District.	Circle.	Schools.		Pupils.	
		1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
<i>English schools.</i>					
Nellore	Nellore	3	1	101	33
<i>Vernacular schools.</i>					
Nellore	Nellore	31	32	920	982
Total	...	34	33	1,021	1,015

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nellore range, writes as follows :—"The combined schools are of two grades—the higher and the lower. The higher school has greater numbers and two masters on the staff. The lower grade one has a single master. In short, it is an improved pial school. This class of schools is now provided with *rented* buildings, and a small contingent sum, which had been denied to them very long with the expectation that the parents of the children would take interest in them and provide them with buildings, &c. Their status has risen wherever a normal student is appointed. The dislike of normal students for such schools has been almost removed by the sanction of an increase of Rs. 2 to the pay of the certificated master, who gets now Rs. 6 besides half the grant earned and half the school fees collected."

132. From the following statement it will be seen that the number of municipal schools has fallen from 87 to 84, and the attendance from 4,820 to 4,453. A few girls attend the schools, the number being 60 against 72 for the previous year. The English schools show, on the whole, an increase of 1 and 76 pupils, but in the Vernacular schools there is a decrease of 16 schools and 443 pupils. Taking English and Vernacular schools together in each division, the first and sixth divisions show increase in both schools and pupils. In

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the fourth division there is an increase of 3 schools and a decrease of 133 pupils. The second, third and fifth divisions show decrease in both schools and pupils. The decrease in the second division is due to the Municipal school at Bellary having become a middle school and the school at Anantapur having been taken over by Government. In the third division the 4 schools in the Conjeeveram Municipality, which were Vernacular schools in the previous year, were converted into 2 English schools. In the fifth division the municipal schools in Tanjore and Kumbakonam were closed. The effect of the transfer of Government middle schools to the municipalities concerned is of course one on which it would be rash to speak confidently; but judging from the experience of the past, I see no reason to fear that such schools will not be efficiently conducted, whilst the responsibility for this branch of education will tend to create a wider and more intelligent interest in public education, which is no mean set off against a slight decline in efficiency in that of Government schools, even if such decline should prove a fact, which, as a general rule, I by no means apprehend.

Districts.	Municipalities.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	
English schools.						
Ganjam ...	Chicacole ...	1	1	130	129	a Combined system.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	...	a 1	...	40	
Godavari ...	Billore ...	...	2	...	47	
Total ...		1	4	130	216	
Kistna ...	Guntúr ...	2	2	73	125	
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	1	...	83	...	
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	1	...	40	...	
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1	1	153	119	
Total ...		5	3	354	244	
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	4	a 4	233	221	
Chingleput ...	Orgole ...	1	1	100	94	
	Conjeeveram ...	...	a 2	...	131	
Total ...		5	7	333	442	
South Arcot ...	Chidambaram ...	1	a 1	114	137	
North Arcot ...	Wárajánagar ...	2	a 1	149	152	
	Vellore ...	2	a 3	175	189	
Salem ...	Salem ...	2	2	163	108	
Trichinopoly ...	Srirangam ...	1	a 1	51	77	
Total ...		8	8	652	663	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	3	...	177	...	
	Kumbakonam ...	1	...	60	...	
	Máyaravam ...	1	2	110	161	
	Nagapatam ...	3	3	182	148	
Madura ...	Madura ...	6	8	551	495	
Total ...		16	13	1,080	804	
Coimbatore ...	Erode ...	...	1	...	235	
Malabar ...	Cochin ...	1	1	60	74	
Total ...		1	2	60	309	
Total, English schools ...		36	37	2,689	2,635	
Vernacular schools.						
Vizagapatam ...	Anakapalle ...	1	a 1	57	57	
	Vizianagaram ...	2	a 2	70	72	
	Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	68	
Godavari ...	Cocanada ...	1	1	33	42	
	Billore ...	3	1	70	30	
	Rajahmundry ...	...	1	...	20	
Total ...		7	7	230	279	
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	2	2	53	40	
Anantapur ...	Adóni ...	4	4	175	175	
Cuddapah ...	Anantapur ...	1	1	27	22	
	Cuddapah ...	1	1	138	112	
Total ...		8	8	393	349	

Districts.	Municipalities.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	
Vernacular Schools—(Continued).						
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	1	1	49	54	
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram ...	4	...	187	...	
	Total ...	5	1	206	54	
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	2	1	88	36	
	Wárajánagar ...	...	4	...	156	
Salem ...	Salem ...	8	8	362	322	
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	14	14	526	321	
	Srirangam ...	3	3	200	197	
	Total ...	27	30	1,176	1,032	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	1	1	36	54	
	Kumbakonam ...	2	...	64	...	
	Total ...	3	1	100	54	
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	1	...	106	...	
	Total, Vernacular schools...	51	47	2,211	1,768	
Grand total, English and Vernacular schools ...						
		87	84	3,420	3,453	b Of these 72 are girls. c Of these 60 are girls.

133. The following statement shows the number and strength of schools aided on the combined system by Local Fund Boards. Strictly speaking, this term should be confined to schools aided, and not managed by boards on a combination of fixed monthly payments supplemented by results grants, but the natural outcome of such a system has been that the fixed grant has come to be regarded as a monthly stipend, and its receiver a paid servant of the board or municipality concerned. This confusion will ultimately have to be rectified, but rectification must be postponed for the present. It is a satisfactory feature that the schools of this description aided by Local Boards have risen from 702 to 727 and the pupils from 22,396 to 25,608. The increase, unlike that of the preceding year, appertains to both English and Vernacular schools. The number of girls attending these schools also shows increase, being 2,063 against 1,292:—

Districts.	Circles or Ranges.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	
English schools.						
Salem ...	Salem ...	1	1	41	40	
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly, North	10	13	327	511	
	Do. South	11	23	447	806	
	Total ...	25	37	815	1,360	
Madura ...	Madura ...	16	6	434	134	
	Ramanad ...		4		86	
	Dindigul ...	11	5	216	190	
	Total ...	27	15	750	410	
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore, North	...	3	...	183	
	Do. South	7	5	419	350	
Malabar ...	Malabar, Central	...	3	...	105	
	Do. South	14	9	571	381	
South Canara	South Canara	26	28	1,285	1,437	
	Total ...	47	48	2,276	2,439	
Grand total ...		99	100	3,911	4,209	

Districts.	Circles or Ranges.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	
Vernacular schools.						
Ganjam ...	{ Russalkonda ...	105	54	2,841	1,896	
	{ Berhampore ...	84	83	2,077	1,318	
	{ Chitacole ...				2,318	
	Total ...	189	137	4,918	5,562	
North Arcot ...	{ Vellore, West ...	7	...	195	...	
	{ Do. East ...	5	...	140	...	
Trichinopoly ...	{ Trichinopoly, North ...	22	21	739	598	
	{ Do. South ...	8	10	206	124	
	Total ...	44	31	1,280	722	
Madura ...	{ Madura ...	29	11	922	313	
	{ Ramnad ...		18		623	
	{ Dindigul ...	2	7	37	218	
	Total ...	31	36	959	1,154	
Coimbatore ...	{ Coimbatore, North ...	8	10	188	313	
	{ Do. South ...	9	9	207	219	
	{ Malabar, North ...	32	53	1,204	4,539	
Malabar ...	{ Do. Central ...	164	136	5,515	4,531	
	{ Do. South ...	88	95	2,831	2,906	
South Canara ...	{ Do. South ...	38	39	1,453	1,453	
	Total ..	339	372	11,398	13,961	
	Grand Total ...	603	627	18,555	21,399	
Grand Total, English and Vernacular schools ...		702	727	a 22,396	b 25,608	a Of these 1,232 are girls. b Of these 2,953 are girls.

134. The following statement shows the number and strength of schools aided on the combined system by municipalities. The total number has fallen by 2, while the attendance has improved by 167. The decrease is due to a large number of schools having been closed in the Calicut Municipality. The number of girls attending the existing schools has also risen from 107 to 134. The Muhammadan schools in Madras aided on the combined system appear for the first time. These schools have been included under this head for convenience, but they are practically Provincial schools :—

Districts.		Municipalities.	Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
			On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	
English schools.							
Ganjam	Berhampore	...	1	...	22	...	
Madras	Madras	...	...	4	...	135	
Coimbatore	Karur	...	1	1	90	104	
	Cochin	...	1	2	34	91	
	Palghat	...	4	4	205	509	
Malabar	Cannanore	...	1	1	65	49	
	Calicut	...	...	3	...	137	
South Canara	Mangalore	...	6	5	320	253	
Total			14	20	736	1,078	
Vernacular schools.							
Ganjam	Berhampore	...	1	...	30	...	
	Chitacole	...	7	7	474	471	
Madras	Madras	...	...	1	...	20	
	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	41	
Coimbatore	Erode	...	1	...	26	...	
	Karur	...	1	...	23	...	
	Cochin	...	1	1	48	39	
	Calicut	...	12	1	468	51	
Malabar	Palghat	...	8	9	353	456	
	Tellicherry	...	6	8	293	402	
	Cannanore	...	...	1	...	65	
Total			37	29	1,720	1,545	
Grand total, English and Vernacular schools			51	49	2,456	2,623	<i>a</i> Of these 107 are girls. <i>b</i> Of these 134 are girls.

Regarding the combined system schools, Mr. Bickle writes :—

The only two districts in which combined schools have been established to any extent are Kurnool and Kistna, in neither of which, however, were they extended during the year, but in the former district, just the reverse, as they were nine fewer at the end of the year than at the beginning. Bellary and Anantapur contain very few, and a small commencement was made in the Cuddapah Circle, but Madanapalle does not yet possess a single school of the kind. In my opinion it is a matter for regret that these schools are not more abundant, as I am satisfied by an examination of a considerable number of combined system and results schools, that the former are very much superior to the latter. They are beneficial to the masters, as they have a fixed moderate salary secured to them; they protect the parents of the children attending them against the exaction of unduly heavy fees; and their pupils enjoy the advantages of a more extended curriculum, superior discipline, and more regular and systematic teaching. There was a decrease in the whole number of these schools in the division of eight, the numbers for the last two years being 146 and 138, but the number of pupils increased by 11.6 per cent. The number presented for examination for results grants was, however, not in proportion to the increase in attendance, as it was only 2.9 per cent. The advance in efficiency was most satisfactory, 80 per cent. of the pupils examined having passed against 42 per cent. the year before, and the average amount of grant earned by each pupil being Rs. 4-5-4 against Rs. 3-6-0 in the preceding year. The cost to the Local Fund Boards of educating each pupil under instruction during the year was rather high, amounting, exclusive of results grants, to about Rs. 2 a year, but as the schools become more largely attended and the fees are raised to moderate rates, but little if any more expenditure will be incurred on account of these schools than thoroughly efficient results grant schools. The Kurnool Local Fund Board recently raised the fees in their combined system schools to four annas for the fourth standard, three annas for the third, two annas for the second, and one anna for the first and for beginners, and the slight additions made to the former fees were calculated to increase the Board's income by at least Rs. 1,000 a year. The Masulipatam Circle will, it is hoped, also shortly raise the fees in their schools to the same scale, which is that now prevailing in the Cuddapah Circle. In the Bellary Circle the uniform low fee of two annas is levied for all standards, though one school teaches up to the fifth standard.

Of the Muhammadan combined system schools in Madras, Mr. Fowler writes :—

These, mentioned in paragraph 81 of my last report may conveniently be noticed here. The Muhammadan Deputy Inspector writes of them briefly :—

"Five Muhammadan schools in Madras on the combined system, opened by trained men from the Muhammadan Normal School, Triplicane, were also examined, but the results were not so satisfactory as might be expected."

Of the same schools, P. Vijayarangam Mudaliyar says :—

"Five of the non-poor schools were combined schools opened by the passed normal pupils of the Government Elementary Muhammadan Normal School, Triplicane. Four of the teachers received salary grants at Rs. 5 each; and two of these schools were also examined on the results system for half grants, but had not drawn their grants when the year closed."

135. The following table shows the elementary schools which received aid, as well as those which were not aided either because they were not sufficiently advanced to justify an examination, or because it was found impracticable to examine them, or because they were unable to earn a grant, or, if able, the grant was not paid within the year :—

Years.	Aided during the year.		Unaided during the year.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1881-82 ...	8,076	218,220	5,790	108,113	13,866	326,333
1882-83 ...	9,830	262,219	5,993	112,806	15,823	375,025
Increase ...	1,754	43,999	203	4,693	1,957	48,692

It is satisfactory to note that 1,754 schools, with 43,999 pupils, over those of the preceding year, received aid; and, in spite of this great increase in aided schools, which, as pointed out in my previous reports, is brought about by transfer from the unaided to the aided list, the number of unaided schools has appreciably increased; in other words, the schools which are gradually preparing to take a permanent position in connection with the department have, by fresh additions, more than made good the number (1,754) of schools which, speaking generally, have passed

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to the permanent list. This is very satisfactory from one point of view, as it shows unmistakably the extension of the influence of the State education system over indigenous schools, and the rapid establishment of new schools. But it has its dark side, for it shows how long the process of transfer is; one year should suffice, but the figures seem to prove well that one to three years are now required, as only one-third of the unaided schools passed to the aided list. But this observation needs qualification, as many schools which are aided in one year cease to be aided in the next, or cease to exist, and, in so far as they cease to be aided only, they swell the unaided list. If allowance for this retrograde movement is made, the process of improvement will probably be found less tardy than above estimated. In any case, however, the rapid advance in the aided and unaided lists testifies to the improved working of the Deputy Inspectors. The strict scrutiny of their monthly returns of work both in the Inspectors' offices and in this office, the decrease in the area of several ranges, the greater care exercised in organising their work, and last, and probably not least, the better prospects of this grade of officers, have contributed to this improvement; but no efficiency of organisation could effect so rapid a change, if there were not amongst the people a growing desire for instruction, and still more for instruction on our improved methods.

Mr. Monro has the following remarks on elementary education in his division. I quote them, but I do not in the least endorse the opinion to which he seems to incline that children should be encouraged by pecuniary bonus to be taught. In barbarous tracts alone do I think such a system permissible. The rapid advance of elementary education in Ganjam shows that it is not much needed there. In the suggestions as to scholarships I quite concur.

Babu Chatterjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Berhampore Range, Chatrapar Circle, makes the following remarks in his annual report:—"As matters stand at present, there is no pecuniary incentive to the parents and guardians of the rural school-going age population to send their children to school, all the money expended in the shape of grants finding its way into the pockets of village schoolmasters. Something more tangible than the bare inducement of educating their children is sure to find favor in the eyes of villagers, and this may be offered by diverting a portion of the grant earned by each school to the distribution of presents amongst the pupils. Some such provision exists in the neighbouring province of Orissa, and in the whole of the Bengal Presidency. During my six years' experience as a Deputy Inspector of Schools, I have not unfrequently heard complaints from village people that the schoolmasters are unduly encouraged by the Government, the pupils whose efforts contribute to their aggrandisement being left in the shade." These remarks are, I think, worth considering. In more advanced districts, the commercial value of education is sufficiently appreciated, and considering the rapid progress of elementary education, the present state of things may be regarded as satisfactory; but for educationally backward races, such as Khonds and Savaras and Uriyas of the taluks bordering on the hill tracts, the system advocated by Babu Chatterjee might be introduced with advantage. One of the main defects of the system of elementary education in this division is that it leads to nothing further. It is true that most of the pupils in village schools are too poor, and have no desire to proceed to higher schools, but boys of more conspicuous ability and greater ambition should have an opportunity afforded them of continuing their studies beyond the village school standard. This would best be done by a system of scholarships offered to the best boys of the more important Local Fund and Result schools in connection with the Government taluk and other schools. I propose, therefore, asking the Local Fund Boards in the Division to grant a few scholarships for this purpose, by way of experiment. During my tour of inspection in Ganjam I held darbar examinations of elementary schools at certain centres, these being the important villages that lay on my road from place to place. The examinations were not intended as a test. The main object of them was to give me an insight into the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters, and to afford village schoolmasters an opportunity of ventilating any complaints they might wish to bring forward. The advantage of the arrangement was shown conspicuously at Bebbili, where I discovered that the unfortunate teachers of the town, owing to the disgraceful neglect of the Deputy Inspector, had received no grants for upwards of two years.

136. The annexed statement presents the operations of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities under the results system; but it confines itself only to the attendance of schools and grants paid under the first four standards. The number of English schools has risen from 1,236 to 1,360, and that of the pupils in them from 47,072 to 54,806. The number of Vernacular schools advanced from 12,630 with 279,261 pupils to 14,463 schools with 320,219 pupils. The grants drawn during the year also show a very large increase, especially from provincial funds.

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Districts.	Circles and Ranges.	Number of				Amount of Results Grants actually drawn from								Combined System Schools.			
		Schools aided during the Year.		Pupils in Aided Schools on 31st March.		Schools under improvement, but not aided during the Year.		Pupils in Un-aided Schools on 31st March.		Provincial Funds.		Local Funds.			Municipal Funds.		
		English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.		English.	Vernacular.	
Ganjam ...	{ Chhatrapur, North Do. South	1	189	12	4,158	324	6,480	119	1,801	...	6,013	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	{ Chittracole Circle	8	123	183	2,830	210	8,148	83	386	...	4,791	161	...	...	...	...	51
...	{ Vizagapatam	...	251	...	3,908	204	...	...	1,412	...	6,573	...	...	...	...	...	90
Vizagapatam	{ Vizagapatam	23	146	813	3,569	1	101	55	2,152	1,090	1,183	1,168	921	10,168	...	...	43
...	{ Vizagapatam	9	315	313	6,811	2	156	96	2,557	400	2,389	921	10,168	...	...	...	33
Godavari	{ Occanada, East Do. West	10	185	313	4,773	9	71	239	1,424	746	1,015	532	...	144	226	...	117
...	{ Elore Circle	7	107	272	4,080	45	118	47	762	976	525	1,233	...	119	385	...	74
...	{ Masulipatam	17	134	584	2,857	1	75	47	1,323	1,613	525	1,233	...	676	120	...	61
Kistna ...	{ Guntur	37	163	1,083	3,975	10	101	133	1,543	1,311	2,126	750	3,295	1,152	1,556	42	...
...	{ Guntur	6	243	289	5,258	2	110	70	1,586	515	3,196	206	...	388	1,200	13	...
...	{ Vankonda	...	147	...	2,653	...	73	...	1,065	...	1,122	...	...	3780	...	16	...
...	{ Bezavada.	8	81	251	1,833	3	52	78	882	905	956	352	...	...	...	14	...
Bellary ...	{ Bellary	3	275	243	5,680	70	103	...	1,032	280	434	234	3,893	220	1,145	1	...
...	{ Hospet	3	149	56	2,679	...	133	...	1,651	32	269	87	2,494	...	...	2	...
Anantapur	{ Anantapur	1	118	83	1,272	121	1,632	133	264	170	2,741	78	129	...	...	2	...
...	{ Penakonda	...	67	...	1,272	1	54	30	777	11	1,114	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cuddapah	{ Cuddapah	2	95	76	1,703	1	88	16	1,195	80	107	...	...	106	...	2	...
...	{ Badvel	3	59	83	1,007	2	48	28	710	123	141	124	1,391	...	...	2	...
...	{ Madanapalle	3	61	132	1,031	152	110	169	1,639	276	123	66	1,762	...	...	1	...
...	{ Kurnool	3	59	98	1,801	37	551	82	140	...	1,279	110	387	...	...	17	...
...	{ Kolkuntla	2	51	72	1,004	26	322	269	509	175	1,351	...	...	...	...	15	...
Kurnool	{ Nandval	1	45	10	1,081	49	715	...	119	120	1,451	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	{ Oorahum	1	...	47	...	50	599	97	256	61	1,258	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	{ Nellore	13	119	495	2,050	83	49	49	1,024	162	1,330	56	2,521	679	615	22	...
...	{ Karim	...	79	...	1,121	50	624	...	26	...	1,899	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	{ Ongola	...	131	...	2,710	1	55	69	674	...	3,411	...	...	848	...	7	...
Madras ...	{ Madras	114	92	6,413	3,836	24	43	974	1,438	6,579	3,007	...	...	4,949	3,316	5	...
Chingleput	{ Chingleput	29	248	798	5,301	12	107	328	1,908	567	2,389	1,328	8,843	297	1,069	2	...
...	{ Siddipet	20	175	812	4,207	41	91	737	751	2,837	1,973	6,662	...	...	...	...	...

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Districts.	Circles and Ranges.	Number of						Amount of Results Grants actually drawn from						Combined System Schools.		
		Schools aided during the Year.		Pupils in Aided Schools on 31st March.		Schools under improvement, but not aided during the Year.		Pupils in Un-aided Schools on 31st March.		Provincial Funds.		Local Funds.			Municipal Funds.	
		English.	Verna- cular.	English.	Verna- cular.	English.	Verna- cular.	English.	Verna- cular.	English.	Verna- cular.	English.	Verna- cular.		English.	Verna- cular.
South Arcot	Cuddalore	46	208	1,953	4,809	3	77	137	1,585	926	1,121	1,831	5,363	970	465	40
	Tiruchalur	11	88	479	1,671	...	3	...	20	249	235	574	2,159	...	...	15
	Tiruchachalam	42	174	1,368	3,190	...	205	...	3,393	552	245	1,318	3,850	669	151	37
North Arcot	Chittoor, East	16	189	1,004	4,546	4	71	90	1,377	1,172	1,911	1,035	6,329	...	329	17
	Do. West	21	81	593	1,472	...	63	...	1,149	720	409	538	2,275	...	...	21
	Vellore, East	4	78	197	1,610	...	29	...	487	145	538	531	2,216	...	...	17
Salem	Do. West	10	148	614	4,006	...	69	...	1,248	579	1,545	550	3,889	864	1,192	20
	Salem	8	219	356	4,551	3	80	77	1,417	323	891	499	4,488	...	459	50
	Tiruchengod	8	124	284	2,504	...	63	10	821	322	184	315	3,009	...	...	18
Trichinopoly	Heisar	2	100	64	1,250	...	58	...	314	50	1,353	133	3,595	...	...	23
	Trichinopoly, North	21	175	824	3,566	3	100	77	1,930	494	362	1,168	3,661	...	...	34
	Do. South	60	112	2,139	3,123	47	346	345	1,006	1,404	1,916	2,242	836	1,443	977	51
Tanjore	Tanjore, North	63	150	2,713	4,912	14	158	1,369	3,432	2,949	1,640	2,317	3,253	2,969	956	9
	Do. South	27	90	980	2,992	15	117	476	2,193	836	672	1,504	1,955	504	345	5
	Negapatam	69	166	2,913	4,617	40	313	1,051	6,080	1,891	2,072	3,327	4,356	1,651	1,676	36
Madura	Madura	46	210	1,730	5,141	5	126	142	2,111	1,402	1,359	999	4,260	1,517	567	28
	Ramanad	24	140	1,023	4,226	2	100	33	1,594	1,634	494	1,017	3,119	816	271	26
	Dindigul	27	201	1,180	5,916	16	155	263	2,635	979	1,281	1,625	6,343	...	...	12
Tinnevely	Tinnevely, East	33	465	1,744	14,581	7	337	173	8,759	6,337	11,271	1,147	12,445	1,678	1,688	...
	Do. North	14	267	576	7,351	2	133	45	3,165	1,115	939	931	13,237	...	...	...
	Do. West	15	332	379	9,149	7	89	200	2,025	1,378	5,708	1,664	12,563	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Coimbatore, North	17	141	1,112	3,213	6	137	313	2,071	1,371	453	567	4,187	632	1,405	19
	Do. South	24	189	1,273	3,510	5	164	257	2,319	1,084	1,387	2,698	5,504	946	1,467	16
	Nilgiri	6	12	398	530	1	6	51	180	273	270	91	3	428	...	...
Malabar	Malabar, North	8	228	466	11,885	1	76	148	3,631	533	4,153	97	7,415	797	1,388	43
	Do. Central	21	299	1,254	3,346	...	86	...	3,282	1,637	2,161	257	6,724	1,619	414	175
	Do. South	18	134	1,137	4,243	1	83	108	851	1,414	709	158	4,741	673	607	153
South Canara	South Canara	45	99	2,636	3,369	4	49	162	1,108	1,851	935	1,370	4,867	777	213	89
	Total	1,035	8,736	45,538	216,626	325	5,638	9,213	103,593	43,706	75,650	41,169	2,46,414	27,717	26,303	...

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137. The following table summarises the operations of the last two years. The largest proportionate increase in attendance is in the fifth division, while the first, fourth, second, sixth and third divisions follow in order. The average grant per school has fallen in the first and sixth divisions, while the other divisions show increase, notably the fifth. The average grant per school for the whole Presidency has risen from Rs. 43-8-6 to Rs. 49-8-5, and the average grant per head, taking the total attendance in aided schools, from 1-61 to 1-68. As the average attendance in the schools receiving grant is slightly less than in the preceding year, the increased grant earned by each school and each pupil, assuming, as is but reasonable, that the standard of examination has not varied, shows that the schools are, as a whole, more efficient than they were in the preceding year. Moreover, grants in some places were reduced—a fact which tells still more in favor of the above inference. The improvement in the earnings of each school appears in all divisions except the first and sixth. In the first division the fact is due to the large admission of new schools.

Divisions.	Number of Schools aided.		Attendance.		Grants paid.		Average Grant per School.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
First division ...	1,194	1,595	27,817	37,756	Rs. 23,119	Rs. 23,197	Rs. A. P. 48-2-7	Rs. A. P. 48-14-5
Second do. ...	1,436	1,688	29,368	35,421	42,459	50,044	29-9-1	34-15-8
Third do. ...	996	1,021	24,615	27,535	45,327	57,843	51-5-0	56-2-7
Fourth do. ...	1,456	1,945	53,195	47,192	53,081	77,503	36-7-1	39-14-1
Fifth do. ...	1,978	2,340	58,505	69,563	90,815	1,33,851	45-10-7	53-12-5
Sixth do. ...	1,117	1,241	40,720	44,452	64,678	66,901	57-14-5	53-14-7
	8,076	9,930	218,220	262,219	3,51,555	4,63,899	43-8-6	49-8-5

Remarks of Inspectors of Schools on elementary education and the working of the results system.

138. I extract the following from Mr. Monro's remarks regarding night schools in the first division:—

"The popularity of the night school movement, which originated in Rajahmundry, has rapidly extended all over the division.

"As many as 208 night schools, attended by 3,695 pupils, have been opened, as shown in the margin. In fact, the number of these schools is increasing to such an extent that it will be difficult to find funds for their support. I am persuaded that night schools will be the instrument of bringing under instruction a

large class of people who otherwise would have been kept outside its pale—I mean the class of artisans and ryots. The main obstacle to the success of schools in rural tracts is, as you have observed, the fact that boys are prevented by their daily occupations from attending school. The same cause operates in towns in the case of artisans engaged in weaving, carpentry, and the like. Nocturnal attendance may, as a rule, be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that the desire for education is genuine, since it is improbable that a workman, after a day's labor, would attend school, if he were not really anxious to learn. Too great care, however, cannot be exercised in encouraging these schools lest they should be used by those who are able to attend day schools. If this is not insisted on, there will be a danger of day being supplemented by night schools—a result to be deprecated. To prevent this, I think that full particulars regarding the age, caste and occupation of each pupil should be furnished by the inspecting schoolmasters to the Deputy Inspector, for submission to the Inspector. Passing through so many hands before it reaches you, the evidence as to the claims of each school applying for aid ought to be thoroughly sifted."

The night school movement is, I am glad to say, extending, and bids fair to become an important factor in the education system of the Presidency.

Mr. Bickle, Acting Inspector of Schools, second division, thus dwells on one of the blot in the administration of the results system:—

"One very unsatisfactory feature of the results system hitherto has been the indiscriminate way in which schools have been recommended by the Deputy Inspectors for admission to examination for grants, and thus during the past year a considerable proportion of the schools registered for examination were found, when the time came for them to be examined,

not to be in a position to earn a grant. This proportion, which formed 27.4 per cent. of the whole number of schools in the division, varied in the different ranges between 15.3 per cent. the lowest, and 44.7 per cent. the highest."

This is a blot, however, which I hope to see soon in great measure removed with the strengthening and better organization of the establishment of Deputy Inspectors. I have also taken pains to obtain the opinion of every Local Board on the explanations afforded by Deputy Inspectors for failure to examine, and in most cases their explanations were accepted, sometimes, I fear, too leniently.

Great delays, I regret to say, occurred in the issue of certifying memoranda in Tinnevely, due partly to the inefficiency of the two deputies then in the district, the non-exercise of due and scrutinizing control over their work by the Inspector, to the changes in the rules regarding the issue of these memoranda which managers took little trouble to acquaint themselves with, to the vast increase in the work of the circle, and lastly to the failure of the Local Boards to exercise any proper check over the admission of schools to the aided list. Efforts have been made to prevent any recurrence of the trouble, and I trust that matters are now working smoothly. Mr. Marden makes the following remarks on the subject. The system of which he complains works fairly well elsewhere and ought not to have so seriously failed for a time in Tinnevely.

"There has been this year a great deal of trouble regarding the issue of certifying memoranda, especially in Tinnevely. It is apparent that the present system does not work at all well. The rules under which the grants are issued, are far from simple, and matters are further complicated by Local Fund Boards, and not the educational officers, being nominally at least in charge of primary education. Then, again, the increase of primary schools is fast out-running (in some parts has outrun) the inspecting agency. I think that the rules require recasting, and that the arrangements for primary education require to be put on a new footing.

Regarding the progress of Mappila education Mr. Garthwaite writes:—

The last report submitted by me previous to the present one was that for 1879-80. The total amount expended on Mappila schools by the Malabar Local Fund Board in that year is stated at Rs. 10,317-9-9. In the year previous to the one now under report it appears to have risen to Rs. 11,750-2-0, but during the year under report to have sunk to Rs. 8,373-14-0 or about what it was eight years ago. The fluctuations during that period have been considerable. This is owing to the fluctuating policy that has been pursued in reference to these schools. I beg leave to quote from my previous annual reports:—

"It appears from the table that the amount expended on Mappila education has decreased yearly since 1875-76, chiefly by withholding or reducing the stipends promised to the Mappila schoolmasters, a measure which has much shaken their faith in the permanence of any State aid." (1878-79.)

"I have nothing further particularly worth adding to what I wrote in my previous report. What I there wrote still remains true, and to it I beg to refer you." (1879-80.)

The remarks above made are still in a measure true.

The following are the remarks of the Deputy Inspector, Central Range, Malabar, in his last annual report:—

"The great decrease under Mappila schools and scholars has to be explained. It is mainly due to steps taken with the approval of the Board to withhold aid from all badly conducted Mappila schools, which merely went to swell the number of schools and pupils under inspection but served no good purpose. From the nature of the things themselves it is unreasonable to expect any good results from the majority of the Mappila schools. The Mullas or Mappila masters of these schools are, as a rule, unable to teach Malayalam, and therefore the Malayalam instruction in them is supposed to be conducted by circuit teachers, who, for the most part, when I took charge of the Ponani taluk, were unpassed and untrained men, and who, therefore, needed as much instruction and training as an ordinary village schoolmaster."

Notwithstanding what Mr. Lewis says, I must urge that the progress or retrogression of education among the Mappilas should be watched with jealous care. No further diminution in the number of schools under inspection should be approved of, and for some time to come every year should show an increase in the number of pupils. More students should be taken on in the Mappila normal school, and temporarily another one should be established in North Malabar, so as to more quickly supply the existing schools with trained teachers and thus get rid of the anomaly of combined grants to untrained men.

Mr. Garthwaite adds the following searching remarks regarding the neglect of attention to the physical requirements of the children in elementary schools:—

Before closing this portion of the report, it seems desirable to notice the not only utter neglect of physical education in private primary schools, but the positive physical injury

inflicted on the attendants. For one thing, the children attend school too many hours. It is the custom in pial schools to hold school from sunrise to sunset. During nearly the whole of that time the children crouch over their books and are squatted upon the floor, no support being given to the spine. Surely it will not be difficult to introduce, as a break, some physical exercises such as are common in board schools in England. For instance, rising, standing and sitting again repeated two or three times, stretching the arms, clapping the hands, extending the foot, turning to the right, left and right about face, &c. Such require no apparatus or special instructor, and cost nothing but a little trouble, while if they come in often enough, they form a very salutary break on the monotony and weariness of constant poring over books. A beginning might be made at the elementary normal schools, where a little marching and singing also might perhaps be introduced. But a general order on the point would be needed, as there would be considerable reluctance at first.

Apropos here is a communication from Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.S., late Acting President of the Coimbatore Local Fund Board. It appears to me so valuable that I quote nearly the whole of it.

The school (Kangyara) is improving in methods and standards, but the attendance is not so regular as is desirable: only about two-thirds were present at 9 A.M. on date of visit and the school register shows a large amount of absences. Throughout the school, spelling and handwriting as shown by dictation, and arithmetic as shown by problems and questions, seemed well taught; reading aloud was not so good, clearness being sometimes sacrificed to noise and speed. My examination, however, in all subjects was chiefly directed to physical observation of the boys, since the first things noticeable were the extremely dangerous and slovenly habits of the boys in their positions for reading and writing: this was throughout the school, down to the children who could only just read and write. I allude

(1.) To the habit of bringing the eyes down to the book or slate: two out of the three seventh standard boys read with their eyes four or five inches from the book and wrote as though with the tips of their noses: one out of the fifth standard and two out of the fourth standard boys did the same. The headmaster said that one of the seventh standard boys was short-sighted, but I pointed out that others who were not short-sighted were *worse*. In the second standard class the position was equally bad in this respect though not in so large a proportion of cases. One little girl whom I carefully and repeatedly observed held her slate less than three inches from her eyes and several others within four, five or six inches. In most of the above cases, it is simply a *bad habit*, evidently quite unchecked. When spoken to, the boys could write or read at the usual distance, but relapsed as soon as they forgot the caution. Out of about twenty children examined, not two held their books or slates at the proper distance, though all were not so bad as about ten were.

(2.) The position in standing is most slovenly and prejudicial to health. The book or slate is held on the arm or hand and the head bent down to it: hence out-growing shoulder-blades, stooping figures, narrow chests and projecting shoulders. The whole body and legs too were all anyhow. There was not one boy who stood fair and square and as though he had any physical energy or any idea of a sturdy upright carriage.

(3.) There was not one boy or girl who stood with the slate fairly perpendicular to the line of sight. I was astonished at the extraordinary angles taken by the slates in writing and ciphering. I endeavoured to copy some boys and literally could see nothing. The angles had nothing to do with the light but were mere tricks of habit.

I have dwelt on this at length, having of late noticed the prevalence of short-sight among advanced pupils, often combined with slight and stunted figures: these physical deficiencies are easily accounted for if such tricks of habit, even in early years, are not promptly dealt with by a rigid insistence on the part of masters and examiners on proper positions. The Local Fund Board can do much by providing proper desks for sitting or, preferably, for standing: it is difficult to get boys to stand or sit properly through the long hot hours if the slate or book has always to be rested on the arm or hand. I do not think that there was a single desk in the school. But masters ought to be made to drill their boys into proper positions and not let them degenerate into slovenly habits: examiners can detect bad habits in five minutes as soon as the boys get absorbed in the mental task.

The matter here discussed is one of very great importance. Every effort will be made to devise suitable means to remedy the admitted evils complained of, but I refrain from entering further on the subject here.

139. The Muhammadans are, as I have noticed in the first chapter of this report, beginning to evince a growing interest in the secular education of their children, and I am glad to observe that that tendency is not to isolate their children from the people among whom they live, but to educate them in the ordinary schools, even where no provision is made for teaching their own vernacular. Thus in the second division I find that only one Muhammadan boy in three is learning Hindustani. This tendency to abandon

separatism in education should be encouraged as far as possible. The establishment of separate primary schools for Muhammadans by Government has almost everywhere proved an expensive failure. Assurance of employment under the State and the growing demands of western knowledge in trade transactions are the two real incentives which can be fairly relied on by friends of the improvement of this race, which numbers nearly one-fifteenth of the population of the Presidency. I quote the following extracts from the report of the Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools:—

The general condition of Muhammadan education, as far as it has come under observation, is fairly satisfactory. The number of results schools, especially in the second division, is steadily increasing, and some of the results schools examined during the year evinced a degree of efficiency hitherto unknown in schools of that description.

In a community which has been a laggard so long, and which has begun to realize its position but lately, the growth of a desire for education must be slow, and it is not to be wondered if the results obtained do not fully come up to expectations.

More, however, could be done by means of increased machinery and the adoption of certain other means suited to the condition of the people.

By an increased machinery I mean an increased inspecting agency consisting of two or more Deputy Inspectors of Muhammadan schools and a suitable number of inspecting schoolmasters, perhaps two for a district. Thus strengthened, Muhammadan inspecting agency will be better able to grapple with the difficulties of its task. The inspecting officers will be in a position to watch and promote elementary Muhammadan education more adequately and to bring about the utilization, to the fullest extent, of the concessions of the Grant-in-aid Code, among the community.

Another means of improvement that, during my experience of Muhammadan results schools, has suggested itself to me is the introduction of a standard of examination lower than the first, called the preparatory, providing for a small grant for each pupil passing in that standard.

Several of the results schools examined contained a large number of boys who, though not exactly up to the first standard, had, nevertheless, been taught with quite as much as, or perhaps more, care and trouble than the boys of that standard, and it was a matter of disappointment to the teacher to know that his pains on these pupils would not find recognition in the shape of a grant from Government. This disappointment, as might be expected, reached its highest when the school consisted mainly or wholly of such pupils, and consequently, under the existing rules, received little or no grant on the results of the examination. Village schoolmasters, like so many other partially informed persons, are too prone to generalize from but a few instances, and thus a single case of disappointment of the kind may be the means of preventing several schoolmasters in that locality from placing their schools under the results system with the apprehension that the undertaking will be productive of no better results.

There is also an evil in connection with Muhammadan schools, whose removal would greatly improve elementary Muhammadan education. This is the practice that now prevails of appointing untrained and even uncertificated teachers to posts in elementary Muhammadan schools under the management of Local and Municipal Boards.

The task of appointing to vacancies in such schools is entrusted to the local Deputy Inspectors, and these officers being ignorant of Hindustani, cannot be expected to make good selections. The result is that a school that would otherwise produce very useful results is placed in the hands of a teacher who knows very little of his work, or even of the subjects he professes to teach, and who, perhaps, has been appointed to the post by the advice or influence of some interested Muhammadan whom the Deputy Inspector may have made his guide in the selection.

Such a school evidently cannot be expected to produce good results, and when it is considered how unpleasant it is to be under the necessity of getting rid of a teacher of the above-mentioned description by an unsparingly severe report, especially when he is old and helpless, and how often valuable time is lost before this is done, the objections to the prevailing practice become formidable.

If, therefore, it were made a rule that none but certificated and, if possible, trained men should be appointed to such posts, not only would elementary Muhammadan education be greatly benefited, but also a field of useful employment would be opened for the trained men that pass yearly from the Muhammadan Normal School, Madras. I have, in remarking on Muhammadan schools in Madras, noticed as rather unsatisfactory the results of the Muhammadan combined schools opened by some of these trained men, and though it would be premature so soon to pronounce on the expediency or otherwise of opening such schools in Madras, I would, however, remark that the best field for these trained men would be the mofussil and not the Presidency town, where their new-born schools have to compete with schools of long standing and of established reputation in their line.

The making of a rule of the kind above alluded to, besides being a great boon both to the mofussil Muhammadan community and to these trained men, will also act as a stimulus to the pupils to exert themselves and qualify for such situations; for, as I said in my last annual report, the hope of securing employment under Government is, at present, the strongest incentive to education in the country.

140. From the tables given below it will be seen that the number of schools which passed pupils has risen from 8,581 to 10,794. The increase has been general, every district showing improvement. Comparing the percentage of increase, however, with that of the preceding year, it is 26 to 29, but the absolute increase is 2,213 against 1,930 schools. Taking each division separately, the first division shows the largest increase—one of 592 schools. The fourth, second, fifth, sixth and third divisions follow in order. Excepting the fifth and sixth divisions, which have changed places, the position of the other divisions; as regards the increase in the number of schools which passed pupils, remained unchanged:—

Districts.	Number of schools passing pupils.			Number of schools passing pupils.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.
Ganjam ...	477	675	North Arcot ...	465	548
Vizagapatam ...	241	521	Salem ...	274	488
Godavari ...	424	538	Trichinopoly ...	296	378
Kistna ...	620	765	Tanjore ...	527	685
Bellary ...	259	398	Madura ...	630	763
Anantapur ...	188	230	Tinnevely ...	1,207	1,268
Cuddapah ...	208	257	Coimbatore and Nilgiri	372	482
Kurnool ...	221	267	Malabar ...	567	660
Nellore ...	380	415	South Canara ...	124	157
Madras ...	207	208			
Chingleput ...	406	548	Total ...	8,581	10,794
South Arcot ...	488	563			

The usual statement showing for each district the number of pupils presented and passed under each standard is given in the appendix. From the summary given below it will be seen that the number of pupils presented for examination rose from 133,210 to 160,144. The absolute increase was 26,934 against 34,876 in the preceding year. As regards needle-work, there is a decrease under each standard as compared with the results of the previous year, but under each standard and in all the other subjects there is improvement. The passes in agriculture and hygiene have more than doubled; the passes in English writing also show great improvement. The decrease in needle-work, which extends to every standard, is probably due to greater strictness in the examination, the Deputy Inspectors being now provided with specimens for each standard. Taking the numbers passed under each standard—for boys—the second and fourth standards show the greatest proportionate numbers, i.e., about 25 per cent. As regards girls, of whom 11,019 passed against 9,963 in the preceding year, the fourth standard shows no advance, the third standard shows the greatest advance:—

Standard.	Number of schools that passed pupils.	Number of pupils presented for examination.		Number of pupils who passed in											
				Vernacular.								English.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
I ...	9,719	70,253	5,589	51,268	53,986	50,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596
II ...	7,987	45,767	3,229	34,483	35,573	32,349	31,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192
III ...	4,890	24,332	1,611	17,234	17,807	14,953	15,926	7,417	9,431	1,337	...	3,063	3,453	...	694
IV ...	1,872	8,783	640	6,219	6,639	3,593	5,605	3,147	3,161	704	928	107	1,585	2,073	1,286

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Mr. Garthwaite has the following observations on the summary of passes in his division :—

"The following tabular summary of passes I insert more to put it on record for comparison with the figures in next report than for any remarks at present. I may, however, call attention to the very small number (2,513) who pass beyond the second standard in arithmetic; that is, who get a knowledge of that subject sufficient to be of any practical use to them, for it is only after the second standard that the children learn to compute rupees, annas, and pias. The former results standards were more practical in this respect; ability to compute money was taught from the very first, without difficulty and to the great satisfaction of the parents and of the members of the various Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. Seeing how few, comparatively, the children are that get beyond the first two standards, it is important that the instruction in those standards should be practically useful. I fail to see how the arithmetic of abstract numbers now taught in the first two standards is easier to children than the concrete I would fain see introduced; and in this, I have on my side the dictum of most modern works on school instruction, '*Teach the concrete before the abstract.*'"

"The small number (about three and one-third thousands) that come on to write on paper (Standards III and IV) is, from a practical point of view, another matter for regret.

Standards.		Number passed.	
I	Reading	...	7,400
	Writing	...	8,036
	Arithmetic	...	7,931
II	Reading	...	4,910
	Writing	...	5,206
	Arithmetic	...	4,858
III	Reading	...	2,430
	Writing	...	2,424
	Arithmetic	...	1,944
IV	Reading	...	899
	Writing	...	923
	Arithmetic	...	574

The number of successful candidates in the first three standards in reading, writing and arithmetic is given below. The increase in the several standards and subjects is satisfactory :—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
First standard...	Reading	44,828	51,268
	Writing	46,663	53,986
	Arithmetic	42,477	50,765
Second do. ...	Reading	23,492	34,489
	Writing	29,520	35,573
	Arithmetic	27,050	32,349
Third do. ...	Reading	13,541	17,331
	Writing	14,175	17,507
	Arithmetic	11,538	14,963

141. In the following table the percentage of pupils passed is compared with the percentage of the previous year. Though there is a decrease in reading and writing, the increase in the first, third and fourth standards in arithmetic must be looked upon as a satisfactory feature :—

Percentage of passes in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Standards.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
First	68	68	72	71	66	67
Second	71	70	74	73	67	66
Third	67	66	70	69	57	58
Fourth	68	66	71	70	35	37

142. The following statement shows the number and strength of the Government girls' schools. It will be seen that all are Vernacular schools, and that, during the year, three schools were opened—one in the Ganjam and two in the Nellore District. The girls' school at Kumba-

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kónam, which was maintained by the Municipality, was further taken over by Government. The attendance has risen from 775 to 1,167. The increase is a satisfactory feature, especially as it appertains principally to the number of pupils reading in the upper primary or second class. Besides four of the schools, those at Nellore and Mulapet, Karantattangudi and Kumbakónam had middle departments. Excepting the Karantattangudi and Ouddalore schools, the attendance in all the schools has risen, notably in the Chicacole school :—

Districts.	Towns.	Number on the rolls on 31st March						Remarks.
		1882.			1883.			
		Upper Primary	Lower Primary	Total	Upper Primary	Lower Primary	Total	
	Vernacular schools:							
Ganjam	Chicacole		43	43		137	137	Have a middle department.
	Tekkali		47	47		82	82	
	Busseltonda					45	45	
Cudavari	Bantracelam		21	21		27	27	
	Nellore	5	52	57	7	54	61	
Nellore	Mulapet		35	35	3	34	37	
	Nayampet		25	25	2	27	29	
	Verhansgiri				3	45	48	
	Ongole					52	52	
South Arcot	Cuddalore		32	32	2	63	65	
	Vaidichalant		40	40		47	47	
	Wahajpet		48	48	5	47	53	
North Arcot	Vellore	7	72	79	4	76	80	
	Salem		36	36	11	63	74	
Salem	Krishnagiri		54	54		75	75	
	Hoeér		45	45	3	50	53	
	Karantattangudi		62	62	1	62	63	
Tanjore	Patkōla	2	38	40	4	47	51	
	Kumbakonam				7	70	77	
	Total	14	761	775	52	1,115	1,167	

Regarding the girls' schools in the first division, the following extract, taken from Mr. Mouro's report, will be read with deep interest :—

The employment of seven female teachers has made the year under review unique in the history of female education in this division. The names and caste of the teachers and the posts to which they were appointed are given below :—

Name of School.	Name of the Teacher.	Caste.
Government Girls' School, Chicacole	D. Chellayya	Rajput.
Samasthanam Day School, Vizianagram	M. Rajayya	Do.
Do. do. Anakapalle	K. Venkanna	Brahman.
Local Fund Girls' School, Amalapuram	N. Bhavanna	Do.
Do. do. Kapilawarapuram	Y. Venkatarathnamma	Do.
Do. do. Alampur	J. Venkatasubbanma	Do.
Do. do. Pithapuram	Sayanna	(Weaver) Sudra.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has sanctioned the attachment of a normal class for the training of female teachers to the Samasthanam Girls' Boarding School, Vizianagram. The class was opened in March last with an attendance of eleven girls. The school might well be utilized, with His Highness' consent, by the different Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in the division, for the training of female teachers for employment in Local Fund and Municipal schools, small scholarships being offered to such girls as are willing to attend the school. The normal class which, with your approval, I opened in the girls' school, Chicacole, is attended by nine girls, and I trust that Government sanction will be accorded for the scholarships recommended. The employment of female teachers I consider a most hopeful sign, as showing that the prejudice against female education is beginning to die out. The main desideratum, viz., female instructing agency, being supplied, there can be no doubt that the education of women will make rapid strides in advance if only proper encouragement is afforded to it. The first attempt at zenana education was made at Rajahmundry. The District Munsif of that town, A. Lakshminarasimham Chetty, B.A., in the face of active opposition from the orthodox

party, established a school of this class in his own house. I visited it in September, and found it attended by ten young women, the teachers being the ladies of the Canadian Mission Society. The progress made, especially in needle-work, was encouraging. Music was taught, the Munsif having supplied the school with a piano. The school was also furnished with croquet and badminton grounds. The Munsif received the thanks of Government for the courage and public spirit he displayed in starting the school, in Government Order, No. 20, Miscellaneous, dated the 16th January 1883. . . . Whereas there were 60 schools attended by 2,400 girls on the 31st March 1882, there are now 80 schools with an attendance of 3,406 pupils.

A.—*English schools*.—The St. Thomas' School, Cocanada, the Church of England Girls' School, Rajahmundry, and the Grant-in-aid School, Bimlipatam, are intended exclusively for Eurasians. The Rajahmundry school is the best of them, both in point of efficiency and attendance. The attendance in St. Thomas' school has somewhat decreased owing to the withdrawal of the children of Baptists, who objected to the compulsory teaching of the Church of England Catechism. The majority of the Baptist children have joined a new girls' school in Cocanada, opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who do not interfere with the religious convictions of the students. The Maharajah's Girls' Boarding School, Vizianagram, still maintains its character under the able instruction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, as being the best taught native girls' school in the division.

B.—*Vernacular schools*.—1. *Ganjam*.—The attendance in the Government girls' schools, Chicacole and Tekkali, has risen from 43 and 47 to 137 and 62 respectively. Both schools did well in my examination. Regarding the Hindu and Muhammadan girls' schools at Berhampore, the first had not made much progress, but there was some little improvement in the latter. The Samasthanam Girls' School at Kimedi has turned out a great success, the attendance being good and the needle-work amongst the best in the division. The manager of the estate takes the greatest interest in it, and had encouraged games of ball amongst the girls—a novelty in girls' schools. A school for Uriya girls was also opened in Kimedi with an attendance of thirty girls. The Government girls' school, Russellkonda, was attended by forty-six girls, sixteen of whom were Uriyas, at the end of the year. A girls' school on the result system was opened at Srikurman. In addition to the above, there were 880 girls studying in boys' schools.

2. *Vizagapatam*.—The girls' schools supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram have improved considerably during the year, notably the school at Anakapalle in which the attendance has risen from 70 to 159. A new school was opened by the Rev. Mr. Thomas of the London Mission Society in the town of Vizagapatam. The American Mission Girls' School, Bobbili, was in a stationary condition. The Government girls' school at Palakonda is attended by 32 girls, which is satisfactory considering the fact that it was only opened in March last. A girls' school on the result system has been opened in Chodavaram. The Samasthanam Girls' School at Bimlipatam is provided with a good swing, which seemed very popular with the girls. The attendance of girls in boys' schools was 603.

3. *Godavari*.—The most important girls' schools in the district are those at Rajahmundry and Cocanada, maintained respectively by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Rajah of Pithapuram. The attendance in the former has risen from 350 to 397. Both schools did well in my examination. I examined the Local Fund girls' schools at Narsapur, Dowlaiswaram, Pithapuram and Amalapuram, and found them in a promising condition. The school at Narsapur, attended by 101 girls, is the best of them, the needle-work being remarkably good. The Church Mission Girls' Schools at Ellore I examined in September and was generally satisfied with the results produced. The building of the Fort Caste Girls' School was completed at the time of my inspection and is, in every respect, an excellent one. The Rev. Mr. Alexander promised to supply the girls with a swing. The Government girls' school at Bhadrachalam was in a poor condition at the time of my inspection; but I have made certain proposals which, if sanctioned, will, I trust, lead to its improvement. In the Church Mission Girls' School at Dummugudam the attendance has risen from 18 to 39 and the Deputy Inspector reports most favorably upon it. The Rev. Mr. Cain and Mrs. Cain are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their labors in such an uncivilized part of the district as Dummugudam. New schools were opened by the Local Fund Board at Teki, Kazuluru, and Kapilaswarapuram. The attendance of girls in boys' schools is 1,320.

Mr. Bickle, in the portion of his report on female education, states that, though such education is still very backward in his division, it made satisfactory progress during the year, inasmuch as the number of pupils increased by nearly one-third.

Mr. Garthwaite writes as follows regarding the demand for female education in the sixth division :—

In Canara and Coimbatore what demand there is for Hindu female education outside the dancing girls' caste is mostly among the Brahmans, and amongst them there is very little. In these two districts Brahmans form a large proportion of the attendance at the boys' schools.

It will be in vain to look for a demand for female education until education has extended more widely among the females. On this point I beg to quote from a letter I recently addressed to the Coimbatore Local Fund Board :—

"My own opinion I have already stated to you personally. Outside the towns, education generally is in a backward state in the Coimbatore District—the agricultural population failing to see much benefit in the education they are offered—so that even boys attend schools in small numbers. In this country as in others the education of the male juvenile population will have to become common before much will be done for female education—and hence I think the best way for the board to encourage the latter will be to urge on the former more rigorously. Rural schools are likely to be better attended if they are rendered more attractive. We want schools with trained teachers, decent school-houses, a fair supply of school necessities, and frequent inspection. If these are provided in every large village, I think a good many more boys would come to school than come now, and in due time a movement for female education might be expected."

It is a noticeable fact in connection with these girls' primary schools, that in my last tour of inspection in Malabar I came across two female Mappila teachers, one teaching a school consisting wholly of girls and the other a mixed school of girls and biggish boys. It is an encouraging feature in respect to the Muhammadans of Malabar, the Mappilas, that they are willing that their females should receive instruction.

As soon as the female normal school that I have lately got started at Calicut supplies trained Mappila teachers, we shall gradually see a considerable extension of primary female education amongst the Mappilas.

143. The number and strength of the girls' schools maintained by Local Fund Boards on the salary or combined system are shown in the following statement. Four schools were opened during the year in the Godavari District. With the exception of the Palakol, Sidhantam, Tallapudi and Dharmapuri schools, in which the attendance has fallen, and the Narsapur school, in which the attendance was stationary, all the schools show satisfactory improvement. The total attendance has risen from 661 to 871.

Districts.	Localities.	Number on the rolls on 31st March						Remarks.
		1882.			1883.			
		Upper Pri- mary.	Lower Pri- mary.	Total.	Upper Pri- mary.	Lower Pri- mary.	Total.	
	Vernacular schools.							
Godavari	Amalapuram	...	34	34	...	45	45	* Combined system schools.
	Dowlaiswaram	...	32	32	...	38	38	
	Ramachandrapuram	...	30	30	...	31	31	
	Injaram	...	20	20	...	25	25	
	Tallarevu	...	26	26	...	30	30	
	Peddapuram	...	30	30	...	77	77	
	Pithapuram	...	25	25	...	36	36	
	Narsapur	...	101	101	5	96	101	
	Palakol	...	78	78	...	75	75	
	Sidhantam	...	30	30	...	21	21	
	Polavaram	...	40	40	...	40	40	
	Tallapudi	...	26	26	...	21	21	
	Kasuloor	...	...	...	...	23	23	
Kirlampudi	...	...	...	...	23	23		
	Cocanada Circle (2 schools)*	...	...	...	2	58	60	
North Arcot	Punganur	1	29	30	3	28	31	Do. do.
	Namakal	...	56	56	...	68	68	
Salem	Tiruchengod	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Atur	...	38	38	3	25	28	
	Dharmapuri	3	62	65	6	87	93	
Tanjore	Nidamangalam Chuttram school.							
	Total ...	4	657	661	19	852	871	

144. The annexed statement shows the number and attendance in Municipal schools. The Negapatam school, which was formerly shown as Vernacular, now appears as an English school. The year

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also records the opening of new schools at Anantapur and Coimbatore; and in the Calicut Municipality 2 schools, 1 English and 1 Vernacular, were added to the list of new schools. It will be seen from the statement that on the whole there is an increase of pupils from 604 to 739, but there was a fall in the strength of the Chidambaram and Máyavaram schools. The Mannárgudi school was transferred to the results' system. Regarding the Hindu and Muhammadan girls' schools noticed specially in the last report, Mr. Monro observes that the first had not made much progress, but that there was some little improvement in the latter.

Districts.	Towns.	Number on the rolls on 31st March						Remarks.
		1882.			1883.			
		Upper Pri- mary.	Lower Pri- mary.	Total.	Upper Pri- mary.	Lower Pri- mary.	Total.	
<i>English schools.</i>								
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	59	59	
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
<i>Vernacular schools.</i>								
Ganjam ...	Berhampore (Hindu) ...	...	35	35	...	40	40	
	Do. (Muhammadan) ...	...	30	30	...	46	46	
Bellary ...	Ádóni ...	...	17	17	...	22	22	
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	31	31	
Nellore ...	Nellore (2 schools) ...	5	63	68	15	105	120	Combined system.
Chingleput ...	Conjeevaram (2 schools) ...	...	71	71	...	72	72	Do. do.
South Arcot ...	Chidambaram ...	...	51	51	6	37	43	Do. do.
Trichinopoly ...	Srirangam ...	...	53	53	...	57	57	
Tanjore ...	Kumbakónam ...	5	80	85	...	...	...	Taken over by Government.
	Máyavaram ...	...	81	81	...	66	66	
	Mannárgudi ...	...	47	47	...	...	...	Transferred to results system.
	Negapatam ...	...	66	66	...	...	...	Has become an English school.
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	95	95	
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	74	74	
Total ...		10	594	604	21	718	739	

145. The accompanying table gives information regarding the aided and unaided schools under inspection excepting schools on the results system. The figures will be found compared by divisions with those of the previous year, and it will be perceived that the total number of schools, English and Vernacular, rose respectively from 42 and 46 to 55 and 50, and that the attendance also increased from 2,405 and 3,833 to 2,659 and 4,434. Reference has been made to home education and the Maharajah of Vizianagram's girls' schools in the section relating to middle education, but it is necessary to state further here that eight classes for home primary education were opened, and that the primary girls' schools of the Maharajah in Madras, which were taken over by the National Indian Association, were placed under inspection. The Church Mission Society's Central Girls' School, previously a Vernacular school, has become an English school, and the Wesleyan Mission Boarding School and the St. Joseph's School, Perambore, have become aided

schools with salary grants from provincial funds. Two schools were also opened at Parlákimedi from estate funds. In the Vizagapatam District a school was opened by the London Mission at Chengalvarayapettah, and in the Godávári District the Zenana Girls' School, Rajahmundry, was established. The following schools, the Roman Catholic School Anantapur, the Free Church Mission School Wárajábád, the Caste Girls' School Shevapat, and the German Lutheran School Tranquebar, which were aided on the salary system, were during the year placed on the results system.

Divisions.	Number of Schools on 31st March				Number of Pupils on 31st March			
	1882.		1883.		1882.		1883.	
	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.
First Division ...	4	11	4	16	156	900	150	1,277
Second do. ...	1	5	1	3	29	221	23	123
Third do. ...	26	22	37	25	1,635	2,149	1,817	2,642
Fourth do. ...	3	6	5	5	58	420	115	330
Fifth do. ...	2	2	2	1	82	143	94	57
Sixth do. ...	6	...	6	...	425	...	460	...
Total ...	42	46	55	50	2,405	3,833	2,659	4,434

146. The following statements show for each division the number of institutions which sent up pupils for the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations, the number of pupils who appeared, and the number passed. The statements also give information with reference to the return of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. There is a fair increase in both cases in the number of passes for each division and as regards the Upper Primary Examination in the Inspectress' return; but as regards the Lower Primary Examination there is a falling off so far as Mrs. Brander's return is concerned, comparing it with the return of last year.

Upper Primary Examination, 1882-83.

		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.				
		Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
First Division ...	{ Boys ...	133	145	18	296	870	1,321	149	21	2,361	517	721	108	15	1,361
	{ Girls ...		1	5	1		15	26		41		6	20		26
Second do. ...	{ Boys ...	66	127	5	198	548	710	48	58	1,364	401	431	34	43	909
	{ Girls ...		5		5		49			54	3	24			27
Third do. ...	{ Boys ...	43	162	2	207	322	1,715	2	3	2,042	200	1,021	1	3	1,225
	{ Girls ...		1		1		11			11					
Fourth do. ...	{ Boys ...	197	207	3	407	1,318	1,162	22	6	2,508	866	558	11	3	1,435
	{ Girls ...	6	16		22	21	69		2	92	12	32		1	45
Fifth do. ...	{ Boys ...	37	330	17	384	326	2,313	353	5	2,997	214	1,585	269	5	2,073
	{ Girls ...	1	17		18	1	216	3		220		125	3		128
Sixth do. ...	{ Boys ...	26	222	1	249	556	1,326	55	13	1,950	363	935	48	11	1,357
	{ Girls ...		2		2		97			97		46			46
Inspectress of	{ Boys ...						21			21		16			16
Girls' Schools.	{ Girls ...	6	65		71	28	344			372	22	246			268
Total ...	{ Boys ...	502	1,193	46	1,741	3,940	8,568	629	106	18,243	2,561	5,267	471	80	8,379
	{ Girls ...	13	107		120	55	801	29	2	887	37	479	23	1	540

Lower Primary Examination, 1882-83.

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		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.				
		Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
First Division...	Boys.	404	564	35	1,003	2,173	3,344	226	20	5,763	1,592	2,061	176	12	3,841
	Girls.	5	5	4	14	53	57	72	...	182	39	37	54	...	130
Second do. ...	Boys.	170	733	91	994	1,304	2,966	453	57	4,780	966	1,994	117	44	3,121
	Girls.	1	22	2	25	12	165	2	2	181	10	119	2	2	132
Third do. ...	Boys.	76	642	20	738	520	3,845	70	1	4,446	415	2,612	56	1	3,084
	Girls.	3	6	...	9	3	101	...	...	104	1	48	...	...	44
Fourth do. ...	Boys.	285	659	...	944	2,197	3,341	...	3	5,541	1,577	2,128	...	3	3,708
	Girls.	12	30	...	42	46	171	...	...	217	31	110	...	...	141
Fifth do. ...	Boys.	59	1,022	14	1,095	596	5,660	167	37	6,460	458	3,927	149	36	4,570
	Girls.	2	94	...	96	8	586	...	1	595	8	323	...	1	332
Sixth do. ...	Boys.	23	622	1	646	612	3,618	38	10	4,278	322	2,514	33	9	2,878
	Girls.	...	7	...	7	...	326	...	...	326	...	183	...	...	183
Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	16	...	...	16
	Girls.	15	89	...	104	89	672	1	...	762	75	517	1	...	593
Total ...	Boys.	1,017	4,242	161	5,420	7,412	22,802	954	128	31,296	5,330	15,252	531	105	21,218
	Girls.	38	253	6	297	211	2,078	75	3	2,367	164	1,331	57	3	1,555

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Number and strength of
schools for special or tech-
nical training.

147. The number and strength of schools for special instruction are compared below for the past two years:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Schools of art ...	1	84	1	106
Medical schools ...	2	200	2	180
Civil Engineering school ...	1	42	1	49
Normal schools for masters ...	29	799	36	978
Do. for mistresses ...	4	157	4	197
Industrial schools ...	3	138	4	122
Ordnance Artificers' school ...	1	65	1	70
School of Agriculture ...	1	41	1	70
Total ...	42	1,526	50	1,772

There has been an increase, consisting of 7 normal schools for masters and 1 industrial school. Medical and industrial schools excepted, the attendance in the other schools has risen; but as regards the former I would note that there are two schools—one at Dindigul, the other at Nellore—which furnish no returns to the department. The causes for the increase or decrease will be explained under each head.

(a).—Schools of Art.

148. The strength of the School of Arts, Madras, has, it is very satisfactory to note, risen from 84 to 106. Of these, 42 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2 Native Christians, 60 Hindus, and 2 Muhammadans, showing thus an increase of 18 Europeans and Eurasians and 4 Hindus over the figures of 1881-82. The increase in the former class is noticed with pleasure, as it has been a source of complaint that Europeans and Eurasians have not taken advantage of the institution. Of the pupils 96 were in the artistic branch against 72 in the previous year. The following extracts from the officiating Superintendent's report will be read with much interest:—

Artistic branch.—The average daily attendance in this branch during the year under review was 96, showing a marked increase over that of the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the average attendance in which was 82, 76 and 73 respectively.

There were during the year examinations held in perspective, geometry and freehand, and, considering the number of certificates that have been granted as noted below, I consider that very considerable progress has been made.

Art master 1

Second grade.

Sepia drawing from the round 1
Chalk do. do. 2
Freehand drawing from examples 1
Still-life painting in oil 1

First grade.

Chalk drawing from the round 6
Linear geometry 3
Freehand drawing from models shaded in sepia 3
Do. do. examples 8
Linear perspective 2
Chalk drawing from models in outline 4
Sepia drawing from the round 3
Still-life painting in oil 1

As will be seen from the annual statistical return, the institution had on the rolls, at the end of the official year, 13 stipendiary students. In this number, however, must be included 12 who have secured employment or have left during the year.

Of these, E. deClosets, who was allowed a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem as an inducement to continue his studies, was the first student who secured an art master's certificate in this institution, and, with a view to improving himself as an artist, proceeded to Europe to gain a wider knowledge. Nine stipendiary students have found employment as draughtsmen in the Archaeological Survey under Dr. Burgess. One is employed as a drawing master in the Government Normal school, another as a draughtsman in the Parlákimedi State; and a female stipendiary student as drawing mistress in the S.P.G. school for native females. Considering that many of these, who have secured a means of livelihood, have but a slight knowledge of English, I think the school of arts opens out a new field of employment to those who have not the means of securing an English education, and to those who have no inclination for it.

The course of instruction followed out in this institution embraces so many branches, that once a pupil masters one or two of these, he finds no difficulty in securing employment outside the school. Very few students as a rule continue their studies for any length of time, owing to their impecuniosity, and their desire to get independent employment quickly. The students belong chiefly to the poorer class of artisans. To encourage them to prosecute their studies further, and to excite in them a proper interest in their work, the school offers, as far as funds permit, a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to all students who pass in "freehand," and this year has shown better results than any for the past 7 years. Four students secured prizes and honorable mention in drawing at the Fine Arts Exhibition.

Industrial department.—While the general results in the artistic branch has been satisfactory, greater progress has been made in this department. Experiments steadily carried on in the pottery industry have at last resulted in the production of all kinds of ware from the clays as yet obtainable, and the institution is in a position to compete with the European market in point of quality as well as cost, in such articles as are required by the Medical, Stationery, Commissariat and Telegraph Departments. I must not omit to state that one of the chief results of these experiments has been that porcelain of a translucent body has been turned out, but from want of funds to build improved kilns and for seggars of a better quality, this result cannot be continuous. In this branch also, the school carried off His Highness the Guikwar of Baroda's prize for the best decoration on Ceramic ware and the Madras Fine Arts Society's silver medal for the best specimen of art furniture at the exhibition of December last. It is very evident that the pottery industry is meeting with increased appreciation in this Presidency, and that this school continues to exercise an influence for the well-being of its object.

Finances.—The expenditure for the past year is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Disbursements	39,957	0	5
Liabilities	6,272	12	11
Superintendent, drawing master, scholarships and teachers.	5,911	10	8
Total ...	52,141	8	0

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	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts on sales	33,010	12	4
Fees from pupils	12	0	0
Amount from Government	20,045	14	9
Outstandings	10,725	14	2
Stock and stock materials	7,430	7	8
Cash in bank	904	0	11
Total	72,129	1	10
Difference	19,987	9	10

The outturn of work is greatly in excess of that of the two previous years, and the accounts show a credit balance of Rs. 19,987-9-10, against Rs. 11,105-14-7 for 1881-82.

The school buildings.—The museum attached to the school has been rebuilt at a cost of about Rs. 1,400, and a number of new casts, which the Government were pleased to present to the school, have been arranged in it, and form a useful addition to the museum, and an attraction to the public.

Library.—Owing to the receipt of a large number of books from the India Office (many of which are of great value) I find great difficulty in preserving them from injury from the want of a suitable book-case. A design is in preparation, and I intend requesting the Government to sanction a grant to enable me to make what I consider absolutely necessary for the preservation of books of value. The present almirahs are quite unsuited for the purpose.

The usefulness and importance of the institution will, I trust, materially improve on the arrival of a qualified superintendent from England, for which application has been made to the Secretary of State.

(b.)—Medical Schools.

149. The school department attached to the Medical College declined in numbers, viz., from 157 to 124. This is chiefly attributable to a falling off in the attendance of the third or junior department intended for the training of hospital assistants. This department has, since the close of the official year, been abolished, in pursuance of the orders of Government. The following extracts from my review of the college report show the working of the school during the year :—

Second department.—The second department consisted of 53 apprentices, 5 female students and 7 private students, or 65 in all. Of these, there were 21 students of the third year, the same number of the second year, and 23 of the first. During the year the first examinations (final and primary) under G.O., 23rd August 1882, No. 228, were held by an independent Board of Examiners appointed by Government. Nineteen of the third-year's students presented themselves for the final examination, and all except 4 passed for the grade of apothecary. The acting Principal speaks well of the qualifications of these students and their character. Twenty of the second-year's students, including 4 female pupils, underwent the primary examination. Of these 12 passed, 1 being a lady student. In regard to the failures, they are ascribed by the acting Principal, in his covering letter, to the novelty of the examination and to the disadvantages under which the students labored of having to study such advanced subjects as Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Clinical Surgery, owing to an alleged defect in the curriculum which prescribes a more extended course of study than that covered by the scheme of examination. The question of revising the curriculum is under consideration, and will be separately disposed of and reported to Government, if necessary. It involves two important changes, viz., first, the elimination of the advanced subjects above referred to from the first (two years') course and confining them to the second course; second, the extension of the college course from three to four years. The college council are in favor of these changes, and the main question for settlement in this connection appears to be whether the first year now devoted by civil hospital apprentices to learning the routine of practical work in Government or Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries may, instead, be spent with advantage in attendance at the Medical College and General Hospital. There would seem to be probably better opportunities of giving practical training in routine matters at Madras than elsewhere. The subject, however, requires further investigation.

Regarding the first-year's students of this department, it is simply remarked that they are favorably reported on by the professors. The abolition of the college examinations has, apparently, left no means of gauging the progress of the pupils in this class at the end of the year; but the class examinations held by the professors during the session, in the proportion of one to every three meetings, doubtless suffice to test the intelligence, industry and progress of the pupils.

Junior or Third department.—There were 55 students in this department. Of these 14 were third-year pupils, who appeared for the final examination for the hospital assistant grade. Ten of them passed.

No mention is made of the second and first year classes, but it is reported of the pupils, as a whole, that their teachers entertain a favorable opinion of their industry and behaviour, and that their progress has been fairly satisfactory. It has already been noted in reviewing the Board of Examiners' report that the success obtained by this class of students was more satisfactory in the school at Ráyapuram, as was expected, when the transfer of these classes to Ráyapuram was recommended to Government.

Chemist and Druggist Class.—There were only 7 pupils in this class. Four of these showed fair ability and good progress in Materia Medica, but of the 3 who appeared before the Board of Examiners, only 1 passed. This poor result contrasts strongly with the general success of the college in other departments.

150. The strength of this school rose from 43 to 56, and all of them are preparing for the hospital assistant grade. Of the 22 pupils examined in June by the Board of Examiners, 21 passed, and the first 6 places in the merit list were taken by the pupils of this institution. The second and first year classes which contained 18 and 16 pupils respectively underwent a fair examination. The results are creditable to Dr. Thompson and his assistants.

The junior department of the Medical College has been transferred to this school since the close of the year. The Surgeon-General, however, considers that there will be no great improvement in attendance, owing first to the orders of Government requiring the supersession of hospital assistants in charge of dispensaries by hospital apprentices, and secondly to the starting of medical schools in the mofussil, of which there are already 3, viz., at Nellore, Tanjore and Dindigul.

(c.)—Engineering Schools.

151. It is gratifying to note that, as in the college department, there has been an increase of 7 pupils in the school department of the institution; still the strength has not come up to that of 1880-81. But the changes now in contemplation will probably have a very salutary effect on the position and prospects of the institution. The following extracts from my review show the progress of the school :—

Second department.—There were 10 students in the first class of this department, who all underwent examinations for certificates as overseers. Five obtained certificates as supervisor, Public Works Department, and the remaining certificates as overseer. The results of the examination were, on the whole, good, and the 5 men who head the list are said to possess exceptional merit. In "earth-work and roads," the results were poor, and "building materials and construction" only moderate. The partial failure in these two practical subjects, as against the almost uniform success in those of more theoretical character, is noted. Compared with 1881, in some cases marked increase appears in the average percentage of marks obtained in the several subjects, but "the unintentional relaxation of the usual standard on the part of one or two of the examiners," is noted by the Principal as one of the causes of this improvement.

	Increase.
Mathematics	2 per cent.
Engineering	7 do.
Surveying	6 do.
Drawing	9 do.
Language	10 do.
Total increase	9 do.

The strength of the class would have been greater but for the panic caused by the reductions in the Public Works Department two years ago, when these students entered the college. Now that it has subsided, greater numbers are expected to enter the college.

The second class was 20 strong. Nineteen of these are reported to have passed a fair examination and all 20 have been promoted to the first class. The circumstances under which one of the number did not undergo examination and yet obtained promotion should have been explained. The first 6 students are said to have acquitted themselves very creditably at the examination, but only 5 obtained scholarships. Driver Huson occupied the third place

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and obtained prizes for engineering and language. He does not appear to have been awarded a scholarship, although the 3 who stand below him obtained one each.

Drawing Class.—The numbers in the 2 divisions show decline—

	Present strength.			
First division	...	...	...	8 against 10 in the preceding year.
Second do.	...	...	...	3 do. 5 do. do.

A marked improvement appears in the first division, 2 having secured first-class certificates, 2 second-class and 4 third-class. These results are very creditable. Two of the pupils appear to have had more than two years' training.

The results of the second division are disappointing. None of the 3 forming the class succeeded in securing a scholarship.

The drawing class examination was open also to candidates other than college students. There were 40 of these. The results of their examination are not known.

Surveying class.—The first division consisted of only 3 students, who have been examined for certificates. One obtained a first-class, another a third-class, and the third failed. The second division, with 5 students, did fairly at the examination.

Regarding the poor strength of the drawing and surveying classes, it is remarked that the pay of the lower grades of draughtsmen is still small; and until their condition is ameliorated, improved attainments in this class, or increase of numbers, cannot be looked for. If a proposal to create a graded establishment of surveyors for the Public Works Department is carried out, this department will doubtless improve in number and in the calibre of the students. A photographic class was formed during the year of 12 selected students of the college. Creditable work is reported to have been done with wet plates, and the dry plate process is now being introduced.

(d.)—Normal Schools for Masters.

152. The number of schools has risen by 7, which is the result of (1) the opening of 7 Local Fund Normal schools, viz., at Berhampore, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Poonamallee, Tirukoilūr and Madura, (2) the opening of a normal class in connection with the Government school at Gunupur in the Vizagapatam District, and (3) the abolition of the Government Normal school at Vellore.

The number of normal students has risen from 799 to 978 or by 22 per cent. The increase in the attendance and strength of these schools augurs well for the progress of the primary education of the rural population, for whom they are more particularly intended, although they are also being more and more taken advantage of by the teachers of elementary schools in towns. The general opinion of those interested in elementary education is becoming stronger and stronger in favor of this means of establishing a sound system of primary instruction, but the number of these schools is still lamentably out of proportion to the needs of the country, and unless the number is doubled or trebled, the amelioration which these schools are calculated to produce will be very tardy in operation. The action of some Local Boards in passing rules tending to encourage village teachers to undergo training deserves great praise.

Six hundred and sixty-one pupils from the normal schools appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 499 passed, 371 being placed in the first class. In the previous year, 536 pupils went up and 326 passed, 187 in the first class.

As evidence that the men educated in these schools are taking to the calling for which they are intended, and in furtherance of which scholarships are granted to them, I find from the returns of the Inspectors that of the 383 pupils who passed out no less than 281 returned to their work as teachers or obtained fresh employment as such. In some districts the strong feeling in favor of vested interests interferes with the proper absorption of these young men into schools.

I may here note that, with the exception of the Nilgiri and Madras Districts, all the other districts now possess one or more normal schools for the training of village schoolmasters, and it is under contemplation to open a school in Madras and another on the Nilgiris.

Normal Schools, First Division.

153. The following particulars relate to normal schools in the first division :—

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Normal schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1881.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1882.		
	1882.	1883.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.
Russellkonda Government Normal school	14	13	14	...	5	12	1	2
Berhampore Local Fund do.	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole do.	...	20	...	...	...	21	16	1
Vizagapatam Government do.	30	26	17	2	6	25	20	3
Gunupur do.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palkonda Local Fund do.	13	21	...	...	...	15	8	3
Narsapur Government do.	23	26	26	16	5	25	11	5
Rajahmundry Local Fund do.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	80	174	57	18	16	98	56	14

This division has made a conspicuous advance in the establishment of normal schools. The Chatrapur Local Fund Board have opened a normal school at Berhampore for the training of Uriya teachers. The Chicacole and Cocanada Boards have, at the instance of this department, started schools at Chicacole and Rajahmundry, and a normal class was attached to the Gunupur Government school for the benefit of the teachers in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam.

The attendance in the schools has doubled, and 70 pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination out of 98 candidates, against 34 out of 57 in the previous year.

The attendance, number of examinees and number of passes have all declined in the Russellkonda school. The Chicacole Normal school, which was opened only after the close of 1881-82, sent in 21 pupils for the Special Upper Primary Examination and passed 17, of whom 16 were placed in the first class. This is very creditable. No information has been furnished by the Inspector regarding the number of normal pupils who obtained employment during the year.

The Vizagapatam Normal school has fallen slightly in strength, owing probably to the establishment of the Palkonda Normal school, but in the Special Upper Primary Examination it passed 23 out of 25 pupils. The latter institution also showed good results in the examination, having passed 11 out of 15 candidates. The Gunupur Normal class has not yet begun to send in pupils for the Special Upper Primary Examination. In the Vizagapatam District 11 trained students obtained employment during the year.

The Narsapur Normal class attached to the Taylor High School, Narsapur, improved in strength, but did not meet with the same proportion of success as in the preceding year in the Special Upper Primary Examination, only 16 having passed out of 25 examinees. Thirty-three trained pupils obtained employment during the year.

Out of 3,297 teachers employed in the elementary schools of this division, only 595 are passed men, a fact which shows how great is the work which still has to be done by means of these normal schools before even the existing elementary schools of the division are placed on a sound basis. But there can be no doubt that the number of elementary schools will increase each year, and with that increase will the demand for trained teachers grow. The existing normal schools are not sufficient for present necessities, and their number will have to be considerably increased if future needs are to be met. The Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, where the percentages of passed teachers are only 6 and 13 respectively, are particularly backward. In Godavari matters are better, the percentage of passed teachers approximating 40.

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Normal Schools, Second
Division.

154. The normal schools in the second division are—

Normal schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1881.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1882.		
			Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
	1882.	1883.		First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.
Masulipatam Local Fund Normal school ...	25	19	29	12	10	25	16	6
Guntūr do. do. ...	27	35	...	...	...	27	13	5
Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution ...	26	25	10	...	7	20	15	2
Bellary Local Fund Normal school ...	11	16	17	3	3	10	4	3
Anantapur do. do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah do. do. ...	20	22	14	...	4	14	13	1
Kurnool do. do. ...	19	17	17	7	6	19	5	8
Total ...	128	146	87	22	30	115	66	25

One new school was added to the list, viz., that at Anantapur. Both the Local Fund and C.M.S. Schools at Masulipatam declined in strength, though they produced better results than in the previous year, and the Kurnool Normal school transferred to the Local Fund Board has also declined in numbers. The other schools in the division have improved in attendance. On the whole, the attendance, the number of examinees and the number of passes have all risen, the last especially showing the increasing efficiency of the institutions concerned.

There are in this division 3,090 teachers employed in middle and primary schools, and of these only 261 have passed any examination. Thus 2,849 teachers have yet, from the departmental point of view, to establish their capacity to teach. There are 160 scholarships attached to the normal schools in the division, and assuming that every scholarship is availed of and every teacher passes the examination at the end of a year's training, or if he fails to pass, but yet takes up work as a teacher and subsequently passes, it will take ten years for all the teachers to obtain certificates, even after making allowance for teachers who may pass the examination prescribed for fifth-grade masters. This is a discouraging prospect for elementary schools.

Seven students from the Bellary, 13 from the Cuddapah, 13 from the Kurnool, 18 from the Guntūr, and 22 from the Masulipatam Local Fund Normal schools received or joined their appointments. Ten of the trained men of the C.M.S. Training Institution at Masulipatam were also able to secure appointments during the year.

Normal Schools, Third
Division.

155. The particulars regarding normal schools in the third division are given below :—

Normal schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examina- tion, 1881.			Special Upper Primary Examina- tion, 1882.		
			Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
	1882.	1883.		First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.
Nellore Local Fund Normal school ...	23	19	20	8	8	15	6	4
Madras Normal school ...	29	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Muhammadan Normal school ...	14	17	10	3	2	7	1	3
Poonamallee Local Fund Normal school ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66	108	30	11	10	22	7	7

The number of normal schools in the division has risen from 3 to 4, due to the accession to the list of the Poonamallee Normal school started by the Chingleput Local Fund Board. Nellore will soon have another normal school established at Kávali, and I have recommended to the Madras Municipality the establishment of an elementary normal school for the benefit of pial schoolmasters, the two institutions now maintained being intended one for the training of teachers

for the higher classes of institutions, and the other for the training of Muhammadan masters.

The Nellore Normal school has slightly fallen in strength, and in the Special Upper Primary Examination passed 10 out of 15 examinees, against 16 out of 20 in the previous year.

The following extracts from the Principal's report show the working of the Madras Normal school :—

"The following statement shows the changes which took place in the number on the rolls of the institution in the course of the year :—

Department.	Number of students and pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Number remaining on 31st March 1883.
Normal ...	29	43	34	38
Practising ...	131	97	62	166
Total ...	160	140	96	204

"Out of the 30 students who left during the year, examined for certificates, no fewer than 21 passed in the first class of their respective grades.

"Four of the students were examined in teaching power by Mr. Fowler and the rest by Dr. Bradshaw. All those who were examined by Mr. Fowler secured first class passes, while Dr. Bradshaw reported as follows :—

"The candidates on the whole did very well, and I recommend all for teachers' certificates."

"While, as might be expected, there were a few of rather poor attainments, there were several (as their marks may indicate) who are likely to turn out very good teachers.

"I noted that the masters whom I had sent in from the fourth division had improved greatly since their admission.

"A short course of 9 lectures on Indian agriculture was delivered to the students towards the end of the year by Mr. Benson of the Agricultural College. The course terminated with an examination, the results of which were good, the students gaining on an average 59 per cent. of the maximum marks.

"In July, a small chemical laboratory was set up, and some of the graduates gave a few simple lectures, with experiments, to their under-graduate fellow-students. These lectures (given after school hours) were much appreciated and served to prepare the way for the more elaborate course given to the students by Dr. Wilson at the Presidency College.

"In the same month, drawing was experimentally introduced as part of the students' course. By the end of February last, the majority of the normal class had made marked improvement in the subject. Sanction has since been obtained to retain the drawing master's services till the end of the current calendar year.

"During the summer vacation, opportunity was taken to erect a well-appointed gymnasium in the school grounds, and as I found in one of the F.A. students, N. Pitchu Ayyar, a thoroughly capable gymnast, regular gymnastic training on MacLaren's system, lawn-tennis and field games were introduced on the re-assembling of school. Both boys and students appreciated the change from the first. The result on the school at large has been a decided improvement both in health and discipline. All the classes are now exercised in gymnastics twice a week."

The increase in strength is satisfactory, and all the stipendiaryships were taken up.

The system hitherto in force in the institution made no difference, so far as special qualifications in the theory and practice of school management were concerned, between a third-grade master and a first-grade mistress on the one hand, and first and second grade masters on the other; and the latter had accordingly regarded their normal course with dislike. The absence of instruction in the science of education and in the history of education has had a prejudicial effect on the standard of teaching in Government and private schools, and it has led to the profession of teacher being looked upon rather as a means of securing admittance to more congenial occupations than as a distinct and honorable profession. To remedy these admitted defects, I proposed early in this year to institute a triple course of

weekly lectures in the Madras Normal school, the first in psychology in relation to education, viz., the scientific basis of education, the second in the general history of education in Europe, more especially since the revival of learning, and the third with the object of developing the present course of study in method and school management. These proposals, which are more or less in accordance with the schemes adopted by the Universities of Cambridge and London, were sanctioned by Government, and Dr. D. Duncan, M.A., Professor of Psychology and Logic in the Presidency College, was requested to deliver the psychology course, and the Rev. A. Alexander of the Madras Christian College the course in history, both these gentlemen having paid particular attention to these subjects. The acting Principal, Mr. G. Duncan, has undertaken to deliver the last course. The lectures commenced on the last day of the official year. All students of the normal school are required to attend them, and all *bonâ fide* teachers residing in or out of Madras who have passed the general education test for first, second and third grade masters, and all first-grade mistresses are permitted to attend on payment in advance of the following fees for the entire course.

Teachers whose salaries exceed Rs. 100	...	...	RS.
Do. drawing salaries from Rs. 75 to 100	...	...	20
Do. do. Rs. 50 to 75	...	...	15
Do. do. Rs. 25 to 50	...	...	10
			5

Graduates not employed as teachers are, by special permission of each lecturer and subject to my approval, permitted to attend the lectures on paying a fee of Rs. 25 if their salary exceed Rs. 50, or half that amount otherwise. The lecturers are required to hold a short examination at the close of the spring session and a final examination at the beginning of December. Two papers are to be set in each subject, one to qualify and the other for honors. A pass will qualify for an ordinary certificate under the Grant-in-aid Code, and I have laid down that an honor certificate in the case of teachers of 5 years' standing will be held, subject to the sanction of Government, as exempting a teacher from normal training, provided the conditions regarding teaching power and reading are satisfied. This proviso will apply in the case of both ordinary and honor certificates.

The following is the syllabus proposed by the lecturers, and it shows the amount of scientific knowledge proposed to be imparted to teachers and normal pupils:—

Dr. D. DUNOAN'S Syllabus of Lectures on Psychology with special reference to the work of teachers.

The two courses will together consist of about 20 lectures.

It will begin with a brief survey of the physiological conditions of mind, embracing a general view of the skeleton, and of the muscular system and locomotive apparatus, with a more detailed account of the nervous system and the sense organs. The connexion between bodily states and mental processes will next be taken up, with special reference to the correlations of mind and brain. Attention will be called to the more important consequences—physiological and psychological of this connexion.

The various modes of mental activity will be next considered in order, beginning with the muscular feelings and sensations. The relative importance in education of the different senses will be pointed out, and what is meant by the training of the senses will be explained.

The appetites will be cursorily considered; and the instinctive aptitudes will be more fully dealt with, for the purpose of showing the materials which the teacher has to work upon.

The intellectual faculties will be treated under such time-honoured names as perception, observation, attention, memory, abstraction, imagination, conception, judgment, reasoning. It will then be considered whether these so-called faculties are not really various manifestations of a few fundamental functions. The law of relativity will be dwelt upon at length on the bodily and mental sides, and its important bearings on the work of teaching will be carefully looked into. The physiological basis of retentiveness will receive a similar treatment.

The laws of association will be expounded in detail. Contiguity will be exemplified in connexion with the formation of habits of thinking, feeling and acting; and in the growth of acquirements in all the great departments of human activity—in literature, science and art, both industrial and æsthetic. Special stress will be laid on the importance of the so-called secondary laws—the circumstances that govern the rate of acquisition, on the indispensableness

to the teacher of a study of the individual character of his pupils with reference to the nature and strength of the power of acquisition, and on the necessity of husbanding to the utmost the resources of the retentive faculty.

The law of similarity will be treated as far as practicable in the same manner. An account will be given of the part played by it in the development of bodily and mental powers, in the growth of a knowledge of external nature, and in the methods of investigation and procedure in science and art. The circumstances that thwart and favor the operation of similarity will be considered, and it will be shown how far the teacher has it in his power to minimize the former and utilize the latter in school-life. The aid rendered by similarity in lessening the strain on the memory will be pointed out.

Obstructive association and association by contrast will be alluded to mainly with a view to show how the teacher must deal with the former, and what uses he may make of the latter in teaching. In treating of constructive association, occasion will be taken to show how the mind rises from the more lowly walks of mere acquisition to the higher walks of independent thought and the still higher regions of invention and genius.

Before leaving the understanding, the proper sequence of subjects in a scholastic curriculum will be dealt with, when it will be shown that this does not necessarily follow the logical order of the subjects, but must adapt itself to the order in which the intellectual faculties are unfolded. This opportunity will be taken to give a brief outline of the evolution of the mental faculties from childhood upwards.

The nature, origin, interpretation and estimate of emotion will next be taken up. The importance of the study of the emotional character of mankind generally as well as of the emotional character of individuals will be shown, and the ways and means of doing so explained. A description of the leading classes of emotions will follow. The agents by which the various emotions are excited and the control which the teacher has over these agents, and consequently over the emotions themselves, will be dwelt upon. The social aspects of the several emotions will be brought out for the purpose of indicating the direction which emotional training should pursue.

Theories of pleasure and pain will be explained as briefly as possible, and Dr. Bain's laws of self-conservation and stimulation will be expounded, so as to bring out their fundamental position in the theory and practice of education.

The primordial character of will, the principal stages in the growth of voluntary power, and the nature of the mature volition, will be dealt with. This will lead to a review of the principal classes of motives, their relation to one another, and the law of their operation on the will. A short account will be given of desire and its relation to will. The question of punishment will be dealt with in the light of the established facts and laws of physiology and psychology.

The course will embrace an account of the origin, elementary constitution, psychological character, functions and authority of conscience. An attempt will be made to show in what sense the teaching of morality comes within the scope of school work, and what appliances the teacher has for carrying it on. This will open up the important field of the formation of moral habits. The connexion between the religious and moral life will also be explained from a psychological stand-point.

The main purpose of this course of lectures will be kept prominently in the fore-ground throughout, every opportunity being taken to point out and emphasize the bearing of the facts and principles on scholastic life and work.

Mr. GEORGE DUNCAN'S Syllabus of Lectures on Method and School Management.

- I. *The Study of "Method."*—Works on the subject. Knowledge of the principles of teaching necessary. "Training;" what it means. The teacher's special qualifications.
- II. *"Organization."*—The school-house: its site and surroundings. The school-room; necessary furniture, books and appliances. Classification, time-tables, registers of attendance, progress, &c. Libraries.
- III. *"Discipline."*—What it is. "As is the master so is the school." Attention and obedience to be obtained. Diligence, regularity and other right habits to be fostered. Rewards, punishments, recreation.
- IV. *Lessons.*—General rules for conducting a lesson, oral teaching, teaching from text-books, lecturing, home lessons, characteristics of good questioning and of good answering. Hints on questioning. Wrong answers; their uses; their treatment. Some teaching aphorisms.
- V. *Teaching to read.*—Systems of teaching English reading. Its inherent difficulties. Special difficulties to Indian pupils. Stages to be reached. The characteristics of good reading. Reading an imitative art. The teacher must be a good reader.
- VI. *Writing.*—Writing a matter of practice. The rules of good writing considered. How to teach writing effectively. Common faults noticed. Mulhauser's and other methods. Vigilance necessary in all.

- VII. *Spelling and Dictation*.—Methods to be employed in teaching these subjects. Spelling rules. Correction of errors. Uses of "transcription."
- VIII. *Arithmetic*.—Objects to be aimed at in teaching the subject. The use of concrete illustrations in the early steps. "Tables," their construction; a good knowledge of them essential; value of mental arithmetic. New rules; how to be established, order of rules, rules presenting exceptional difficulty to the learner, some improved methods, specimen lessons.
- IX. *General Geography and History*.—Reasons for teaching it in schools. General methods. Order of treatment of topics. Specimen questions, globes, maps, map-drawing. Physical geography. History; its connection with geography, methods of treating the subject.
- X. *The English Language and Grammar*.—First steps, words, phrases, sentences, subject matter to be understood, idioms. Black-board, illustration and vernacular to be freely used. Translation and retranslation, specimen lessons.

The Rev. A. ALEXANDER'S Course of Lectures on the History of Education.

Will begin with a survey of the field, indicating the sources of the history, the most instructive parts, and the necessary divisions of the subject (theoretical advances and practical improvements). After some discussion of the earliest forms of education, the leading theories of Greece will be expounded, especially those of Plato and Aristotle. Roman education before and after the conquest of Greece will then fall to be considered, and some account will be given of the educational activities of Athens and Alexandria.

The confluence of pagan and christian culture will be noted and the rise of christian schools. The state of education under the christian Roman empire, and the break up of the imperial system in its effects on education must also be sketched.

2. The life and culture of the middle ages will fall to be considered next. The monastic and the knightly ideals in education will be described and contrasted, while some account will be attempted of the practical labors of such mediæval educationists as the Brethren of the Common Life. The rise of the universities and the mediæval idea of a liberal education as exhibited in the course of studies also fall under this head.

3. The revival of letters and the revival of Christianity (reformation) within and without the Roman Catholic church had immense effects upon education. Among these must be placed the Protestant Latin schools, the labors of Sturm and Ratke, the school systems of Geneva, Scotland, &c., and the establishments of the Jesuits.

4. From this point the course will deal largely with individual reformers and theorists, who may be grouped thus:—

Comenius, Milton and Locke.

French educationists—Port Royal, Montaigne and Rousseau.

German educationists—(1) theories and (2) practical improvements—Pestalozzi and Froebel.

English reformers—Bell and Lancaster.

The course will conclude with a brief account of the leading national systems, especially the Prussian, the English and the Scotch.

The lectures were attended by 8 graduate teachers, 7 under-graduate teachers and 34 normal pupils. A special report will be submitted to Government on the results of the experiment.

The attendance of the Muhammadan Normal school has risen from 14 to 17, and in the Special Upper Primary Examination 4 passed out of 7, against 5 out of 10 in the previous year. Some of the teachers trained in the institution have been encouraged to open combined system schools in Madras, and Government were pleased to sanction a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 in each case besides results grants.

As already stated, a normal school has been opened at Poonamallee, and the Government school at that place, which has been transferred to the Local Fund Board, has been constituted the practising school. It is hoped that this institution will prove a success.

Normal Schools, Fourth division.

156. The statistics of normal schools in the fourth division are—

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Normal schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1881.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1882.		
	1882.	1883.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.
Cuddalore Local Fund Normal school.	39	30	42	20	12	38	23	8
Tirukoilūr do. do. ...	...	30	...	...	...	11	3	5
Vellore Government Normal school.	27	...	27	6	8	23	12	4
Chittoor Local Fund do. ...	22	24	25	5	5	22	13	4
Arni do. do. ...	30	30	26	15	2	31	19	1
Salem do. do. ...	36	34	27	10	5	28	15	5
Krishnagiri do. do. ...	25	30	30	22	3	31	22	2
Kulitalai do. do. ...	33	29	19	5	7	31	9	8
Total ...	212	207	196	83	42	215	116	37

The number of schools remained the same as in the preceding year. The Vellore Government Normal school was abolished early in the year, and the Local Fund Board of the South Arcot Circle have established a second normal school for the district at Tirukoilūr. The total attendance has slightly fallen, but the number of examinees and passes in the Special Upper Primary Examination has risen.

The strength of the Cuddalore Normal school has necessarily declined, owing to the opening of the Tirukoilūr school, but the school succeeded better than in the previous year, having passed 31 out of 38 examinees, with 23 in the first class. The Chittoor, Arni, Salem and Krishnagiri Local Fund Normal schools are making good progress, but the Kulitalai school has not yielded satisfactory results and it has also declined in strength.

Normal Schools, Fifth Division.

157. The particulars of the normal schools in the fifth division are given below:—

Normal schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1881.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1882.		
	1882.	1883.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.
Tanjore Local Fund Normal school ...	34	34	...	...	...	31	27	2
Madura do. do. ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dindigul C. V. E. S. Training Institution ...	61	50	18	10	4	20	18	...
Palamcottah C. M. S. Training Institution ...	80	75	38	13	9	44	23	11
Total ...	165	176	56	23	13	95	68	13

Owing to the addition of the Local Fund Normal school at Madura to the list, the number of schools has increased from 3 to 4, and the attendance from 165 to 176:

The Tanjore Normal school was examined and reported on very favorably. For the Special Upper Primary Examination, 31 candidates went up, of whom 29 succeeded, 27 being placed in the first class. These results are very creditable. The attendance of the Madura Normal school, which was opened only in March last, is as yet very weak, and special encouragement should be held out to teachers to undergo training. It is hopeless to expect teachers to leave their villages and sustain loss by closing or temporarily transferring their schools to others, unless assured advantage will accrue to them.

The C. V. E. S. Training Institution at Dindigul had 50 pupils against 51 under training at the close of 1881-82. In the Middle School Examination, 5 pupils passed, 1 in the first and 4 in the second class, and out of 20 entrances for the

Special Upper Primary Examination, 18 passed, all in the first class. These results are very good. Fourteen pupils were tested in teaching power, and 9 trained men obtained employment as schoolmasters.

The C. M. S. Training Institution at Palamcottah has also slightly fallen in attendance. In the Middle and Special Upper Primary Examinations, 7 and 34 candidates were successful, against 7 and 22 in the previous year. The lessons given were rather poor, owing, it is said, to defective knowledge of English on the part of the students.

It has been more than once suggested to the Tinnevely Local Fund Board to open an elementary normal school for the training of teachers of non-mission schools, especially as the only institution in the district, the Palamcottah Training Institution, cannot suffice for more than the training of mission and native christian teachers. Paucity of funds has not permitted the Local Fund Board to take action in the matter; and they also seem to hold that the advanced condition of the district as regards education renders normal schools unnecessary.

The Inspector has furnished no information regarding the number of unpassed teachers.

Normal Schools, Sixth Division.

158. There are in the sixth division 6 normal schools.

Normal schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1881.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1882.		
	1882.	1883.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.
Coimbatore Local Fund Normal school	27	23	21	9	3	22	16	2
Pálghat Government Normal school	38	40	19	5	5	25	6	7
Tellicherry do. do.	32	34	27	2	9	34	19	10
Calicut Local Fund do. do.	15	19	17	4	5	13	6	4
Ponáni do. do.	17	27	13	...	4	10	7	3
Mangalore Government do. do.	19	24	13	10	2	12	4	6
Total	148	167	110	30	28	116	58	32

The number of schools remained stationary, but the attendance, the number of examinees, and notably the number of passes, have increased.

The strength of the Coimbatore Normal school has slightly fallen owing to the non-admission of female students, for whom it is under contemplation to open a separate school. Two more normal schools for masters are stated by the Inspector to be required for the district. The school passed 18 pupils out of 22 examined for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 16 were placed in the first class. Eighteen pupils passed in teaching power, and 22 obtained employment during the year.

The Pálghat school shows an advance in numbers, but the results of the Special Upper Primary Examination, owing to defective supervision, have been as unsatisfactory as in the preceding year, one-half of the examinees only having succeeded. Eight pupils passed in teaching power and 10 obtained employment during the year.

The Tellicherry Normal school, on the other hand, has made considerable progress. Twenty-nine pupils were successful in the Special Upper Primary Examination out of 34 examined, against 11 out of 27 in the preceding year. Twenty-eight pupils of the new batch and 4 of the old passed in teaching power, and 28 pupils obtained employment during the year. This school is considered the best normal school in Malabar.

The Calicut Normal school has been in a languishing condition for sometime owing to the late head master's incompetency and neglect. I have recommended the adoption of vigorous measures for the restoration of the school to its former condition of efficiency. Only 10 pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination from this institution.

This is admittedly a very poor outturn compared with the expenditure incurred on the institution.

It is very satisfactory to note the improvement made by the Ponáni Local Fund Mappila Normal school. The attendance has risen from 17 to 27, and all the 10 students who appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination were successful, 7 being placed in the first class. The improvement of this school and the success of its students are the best means by which the anomaly of giving salary grants to Mullas in charge of mosque schools in Malabar can be remedied. Mr. Garthwaite considers that two more normal schools are temporarily required for this and the South Canara Districts, so that within about 5 years all the primary schools may have at least one trained teacher.

The attendance of the Mangalore Government Normal school has risen from 19 to 24, and in the Special Upper Primary Examination 10 passed out of 12. The number of students turned out by the institution is considered insufficient to meet the demand, and Mr. Garthwaite recommends the establishment of a second normal school at Kundapur, and the opening of a normal school at Mangalore for the benefit of the Billava students.

159. The conviction that the improvement of normal schools is an absolute necessity, if elementary education in rural tracts is to be developed, is gradually asserting itself, as may be inferred from the fact that the number of normal schools established by

Local Fund Boards is annually increasing. The increased activity of the Boards in this direction is now being encouraged by aid from Provincial Funds both towards the salaries of the masters and the stipends of students belonging to the class of village teachers. But it has been frequently said that young men enter the Educational Department merely to procure temporary means of livelihood, and that they seek employment in other departments eventually. This statement, if true, would not justify the maintenance of normal schools, but I have reason to think that the statement does not hold good to any great extent, especially in the case of village schoolmasters, the training of whom is the special province of the normal schools now being established by the Local Fund Boards. In his annual report for the year, Mr. Garthwaite gives a valuable statement showing the vocation of the students entertained in the normal schools of the sixth division since their opening. The total number of men admitted into the schools was 618, of whom 52 left without completing their course, 8 have been disabled for work and 13 died. Of the remaining 545 men, 380 are teachers or managers of schools, 130 have failed or have been dismissed for inefficiency, 20 have not yet secured employment and only 15 joined other departments. I have every reason to believe that almost the same results will be exhibited by the other divisions. There is therefore great probability that village teachers will, when trained, keep to their profession. The exceptions will, I think, gradually grow fewer as the chances of employment in other vocations decrease on account of the competition of men with higher educational attainments.

I quote the following passage from Mr. Garthwaite's remarks on the defects in general in elementary normal schools. His remarks are especially deserving of attention, as it is mainly to him that the Government are indebted for the present system of elementary normal schools:—

"The manner of the normal student's teaching is generally very good. It is the matter that wants improving. I much fear, however, that, without careful and diligent inspection and report by the Inspecting Schoolmasters and the Deputy Inspectors, together with occasionally an overhauling by the Inspector, the normal students will retrograde and sink back to the level of their old style. No special supervision has been exercised over them of late years. I hope now again some effort will be made in this direction. Some sort of annual congress of the trained teachers under the presidency of the head master of their normal school would, perhaps, be a good thing, and if sanction were given to a tour being made once a year by the head master to visit the schools of his old pupils (the tour coming about six months before and after the congress), that would be another means of keeping up the traditions of the normal training received.

"The notes of lessons shown me in all the normal schools were mostly poor stuff, this defect arising partly from ignorance, the students having little knowledge to put into their notes, and partly from the subjects not receiving enough attention from the headmasters,

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themselves not capable, moreover, of drawing up good notes in all subjects, especially on the reading lesson, which, by a curious inversion, they train their students to teach on the same plan they themselves were taught to teach English. Of course a foreign language requires a far different method of teaching from that which will be appropriate for teaching the pupil's own language. I much fear that in no elementary normal school in this Presidency are the native students taught what scientific instruction should be in relation to the vernacular reading books and grammar, or, to use the technical term, how to give "a real language lesson" on the vernacular reading book.

"I think books containing specimens of notes of lessons on various subjects are very much needed, both for primary and secondary normal schools. Till there are good models for imitation there will be no good notes. Native teachers can imitate, but can seldom, if ever, originate. Thus the best notes of lessons that came under my inspection were always those on the object lessons because I had supplied the head masters with some very good notes of lessons on objects by Lako, Mayo, and others. Formerly, when English was taught in the normal schools in this division, the notes on the English lesson were generally fair, because my own printed volume of notes on that subject served as a guide. Next were the geography and arithmetic lessons, where also some models of notes of lessons had been supplied. Worst were the vernacular reading lessons, where no aid, such as the above, had been afforded."

(c).—Normal Schools for Mistresses.

160. In my report for 1880-81, paragraph 156, I referred to the want of female normal schools to provide adequately for the education of mistresses, without which any great and satisfactory advancement in female education cannot be looked for. During the year under review, no new schools have been started for the training of mistresses, though the strength of the 4 existing normal schools has risen from 156 to 197 or by 25 per cent. It is with pleasure that I note, however, that a female normal class has since been opened with 8 students, in connection with the Local Fund Normal School at Chicacole, and another, under the designation of the "Grant Duff Female Normal Class" in connection with His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum's Rajput girls' boarding school at Vizianagrum. In 1882, the Government sanctioned the transfer of the surplus sale proceeds of the estate of the late Moyan Kunhi Raman Nair, declared an escheat, to the Malabar Local Fund Board for the endowment of 2 female schools. As it was considered essential to prepare the way for schools by providing trained female teachers, the Local Fund Board, Malabar, and the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division, recommended the establishment of a female normal school, and this having been sanctioned by Government on the last day of the official year, a normal school was established at Calicut, and before the end of July last, 6 Native Christian, 7 Malayali and 2 Tiyan females joined the institution. The Local Fund Boys' Normal School, Coimbatore, was taken advantage of to train females; but this arrangement having been considered inexpedient, the Local Fund Board have, since the close of the year, resolved to open a female normal school at Coimbatore, and their proposals are now before the Board of Revenue. I trust that before the close of the current year the number of female normal schools will be doubled.

161. The attendance of the Government Female Normal School, Madras, has risen from 20 to 28, and the increase of 8 pupils consists of 5 Native Christians and 3 Hindus. Miss Carr, appointed Superintendent in England, joined the school on the 1st December 1882. The following extract from my review of the inspection report shows the working of the normal and practising departments of the institution :—

There were 27 pupils in the normal school, of whom 9 were Sudras, 12 Native Christians and 6 Europeans and Eurasians. In the practising department, there were 39 Sudras and 5 Native Christians, 52 Europeans and Eurasians, 1 Armenian, and 1 Brahman. Fifteen and 60 were, respectively, the children of officials, 5 and 24 of traders, 7 and 11 of others, and 3 in the practising department only of coolies. The almost utter absence of Brahmans and Vaisyas and of Muhammadans is noted. The number in the normal department had increased by 12. The whole 27 pupils were free. The number in the practising department had fallen, and there was but 1 free pupil in the lower primary class. Twenty-one of the normal pupils and all the others were receiving instruction in gymnastics. The results in the practising school for the Higher Examination for Women were good, being 50 per cent. Those for the Middle School

Examination were 60 per cent., the Special Upper Primary Examination and the primary examinations yielded cent. per cent. The results are very satisfactory, but those of normal students in the public examinations (1881) were quite the reverse. In the recent examinations, the results were as follow :—

	Normal, percentage.	Practising, percentage.
Higher Examination for Women ...	20	50
Middle School Examination ...	33.3	60
Special Upper Primary Examination ...	12.5	...

The inspection results in class VI must be considered very good, only two subjects, Venkayya's Grammar in Telugu and the Nannul in Tamil, having been marked bad. It is of very great importance in the state of female education that the vernaculars should be carefully studied, and Miss Carr will give her immediate attention to the matter. The upper fourth class gave good results, except in Tamil. The results in the middle school third class, English, were very good so far as English is concerned. Tamil poetry was poor and poorly understood, and in dictation, spelling was poor. Otherwise the examination gave good results. In Telugu, spelling in dictation was poor. The upper primary second class, English, failed in recitation. In Tamil dictation the variation was from good to bad and spelling poor, but otherwise the results were good. The results in the lower primary first English class were good, except in grammar which was very poor. In the lower classes again the results were very good on the whole. The middle school third class, Tamil, did very fairly. In the lower primary first class, Tamil, spelling in dictation was poor, and some of the pupils were bad in Anthology. Otherwise the results were good. In the lower primary B division and other Tamil classes, the results show much variation, in many cases being very good. On the whole, the results must be regarded as very fair. Calisthenics, singing, Kindergarten and drawing almost invariably showed successful teaching. The lessons given by normal pupils yielded poor results only in 3 cases out of 15. The criticism lesson was marked good. The marks obtained by normal students in teaching, reading, &c., are creditable in several cases. The 2 pupils who went up for second grade certificates in the Method and School Management Examination were, however, not successful, and only 2 passed out of the 5 who went up for the first grade. A better result ought to have been obtained. The Director is glad to learn that the European and Eurasian normal pupils have joined the drawing class and are making fair progress. The students had very fair note-books for method, and they had prepared good and careful patterns of the needle-work prescribed for each public examination. It will be an advantage to have patterns for each standard. Altogether the school seems to be in an improving condition, and the normal students seem to be much interested in their work, but much remains to be done before this institution can be said to be making a return equivalent to the heavy charge which its maintenance involves. A very careful scrutiny of the girls now drawing scholarships should be made, and those that are not likely to prove efficient teachers and to pass their examination within a reasonable time should be removed from the school.

A revised scale of establishment was sanctioned for the school in March last to suit present requirements. Mrs. Brander remarks in her annual report, after giving the names of 8 mistresses who have obtained employment during the year.

"The demand for trained native mistresses is still far in excess of the supply. Four of those mentioned in the above table left the school before their training was complete, in consequence of the demand for their services, and most of the native students might have obtained situations had they been willing to leave before their training was complete."

In school management, 2 pupils passed in the first grade against 3 in the preceding year.

162. It is gratifying to note that the attendance of the Christian Female Normal School, Madras, maintained by the Free Church of Scotland Mission, has nearly doubled. All the 4 candidates who appeared for the Middle School Examination, and 9 out of 10 candidates who appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination were successful. These results are very creditable and give encouraging signs of the development of the school.

163. The S.P.G. Female Training institution at Puttur, Trichinopoly, is improving in numbers. Three candidates went up for the Middle School Examination and all passed, 1 in each class. All the 13 candidates for the Special Upper Primary Examination succeeded and in the first class. The school will, I trust, conduce to the development of female education in and about Trichinopoly. At present, however, I understand that few of the students belong to Trichinopoly or its neighbourhood.

Free Church Mission Christian Female Normal School, Madras.

Trichinopoly S.P.G. Female Normal school.

Government Female Normal School, Madras.

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164. The attendance of the institution has remained stationary, but that greater progress compared with that of the previous year has been made by the institution may be inferred from the results of the public examinations. Ten pupils passed the Middle School and 17 the Special Upper Primary Examination against 2 and 9 respectively.

Palamcottah Sarah Tucker
Female Training institution.

(f.)—Industrial Schools.

School of Ordnance Arti-
ficers, Madras.

165. The following extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory show the working of the institution :—

2. On the 31st March 1883, the number of the students on the rolls of the school was 70.

3. The admissions comprise the entertainment of 9 men as ordnance artificers, 16 lads as pupils on the pupil establishment, 2 men having rejoined from the Revenue Survey Department through ill-health, and 7 others from outstation arsenals, making in all a total of 34 admissions. The withdrawals have been effected by the removal of 2 by death, 4 discharged, 17 posted to outstation arsenals, and 6 being transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, making a total in this case of 29.

4. On the removal of ordnance artificer, C. H. S. Baker, to Secunderabad, the teaching staff has undergone some little change, he having been in charge of the third division, geometry class, which vacant post was filled by the appointment of third-class foreman J. Greene, then in charge of the third division, arithmetic class. First-class foreman G. A. Cumine was then appointed as teacher of the arithmetic class alluded to. On foreman Cumine retiring, being transferred to the pension establishment, ordnance artificer M. McDonald, a man well qualified, was appointed in his (foreman Cumine's) stead.

5. From paragraph 3 it will be seen that, during the year, 6 men were transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, in accordance with an application for that number, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

6. The system of instruction continues the same as reported last year, every effort being made to enable the men to maintain such positions, as may be offered them, under the service of Government, and with a view of bettering their condition. The progress of the school, for the past year, has been satisfactory, while the conduct of both teachers and students has been very good.

166. The attendance of the industrial school has, I regret to observe, fallen from 61 to 40. The following extracts from my review of the annual report on the school for 1882-83 show the nature of work turned out by the institution.

Industrial School, Black
Town.

Industrial department.—Fifteen boys and 1 assistant were engaged in carpentry, 15 in book-binding, 11 in shoemaking, 9 in blacksmith's work, and 9 in rattan work. Five of the 60 boys are apprentices from the Civil Orphan Asylum which pays Rs. 5 a head for them. They live on the Industrial School premises. The carpenters' work seen by the Inspector seemed well done, and the same is to be said of the shoemakers' work. Bookbinding and blacksmiths' work was going on. Folding and stitching books appear to be suitable employment for the smaller boys. Some baskets were shown, but rattan work was done outside by contract. The receipts over expenditure on materials averaged about Rs. 50 a month, but no statement is given showing what the expenditure on extra labor was. There were no less than 5 natives aiding the boys in the shoemaking class. To arrive at a fair estimate of the value of the pupils' work, the actual expenditure on hired labor should be added to that on materials. Thirty-seven boys had left the school. Of them 5 absconded, 3 being new boys. Twelve have not been traced, but every effort should be used to discover what boys do after they leave the school, as the success or failure of the school depends upon the fact whether its pupils succeed in after-life or not. Twenty are accounted for, but it would be well in future that information should be given regarding the behaviour and success of these ex-pupils when employers are known. The cost to Government of these 20 pupils was, including rent of building, about Rs. 120 per head, not a large sum if the instruction has been really valuable. Thirty-nine boys sleep on the premises under charge of 5 monitors, and all have to be in at 8 o'clock when the roll is called. The Superintendent lives on the premises, and the discipline continues to be good. The building is, the Director believes, now under repair. The business books of the school are well kept. The committee of management seem to be somewhat irregular in their meetings. The school, the Inspector states, is doing good work, and he adds that he would be glad to see its efficiency increased and its influence extended. The Director may see his way towards giving the school more encouragement; but what he would like to see introduced, and which he would recommend to the committee, is a labor test under the inspection of professional men. It is only under such circumstances that the individual work of each boy and his progress can be ascertained.

SCHOOLS FOR
SPECIAL OR
TECHNICAL
TRAINING.

167. An industrial school was opened at Ramnad by the S.P.G. Mission, but only printing work is taught. There were 10 pupils learning the work on the last day of the year. The institution received a grant of Rs. 1,234 for a press, &c., and is also receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 36.

Industrial Orphanage,
Ramnad.

168. The industrial school attached to St. John's Orphanage, Nazareth, is attended by 38 boys and 17 girls, against 40 boys and 12 girls in the previous year. The pupils are reported to have made good progress during the year. The cloths woven are stated to be "very strong" and "appreciated in the neighbourhood." Some of the boys learning carpentry seem to work neatly.

Industrial School,
Nazareth.

169. The unaided Lutheran Mission school at Erukadantcheri near Ologamangalam in Tanjore has fallen in strength. A substantial building has been provided for the institution, to which a Government grant of Rs. 700 was paid during the year.

Industrial School, Eru-
kadantcheri.

(g.)—School of Agriculture.

School of Agriculture,
Saidapet.

170. The following extracts from my proceedings reviewing the report on the School of Agriculture for 1882-83 relate to the work of this year :—

Changes in the staff.—A few changes took place. Veterinary-Surgeon Gunn's place was taken by Veterinary-Surgeon Mills, and although the veterinary hospital was transferred to his charge as Inspector of Cattle Diseases, it is gratifying to note that the students had the same facilities for attending the hospital for practical instruction. Mr. Benson, on return from furlough, was appointed acting Agricultural Lecturer. The Director regrets the death of A. Ganapathi Aiyar, who had proved himself to be an active and able teacher, and one possessed of tact and judgment. His place was filled first by C. K. Subba Rau, a graduate of the institution, and afterwards, permanently, by G. Krishna Prabhu, also a graduate, from Canara.

SUMMER SESSION.

Classes.—There were two classes in the college. Class II consisted of two divisions and contained 15 students, and class I of 26 students. The students in section A, class II, joined in 1881 : in section B, in 1880. All these students entered under the old rules. Class I was formed in September 1881 under the new scheme. During the session, the students coming from states and zemindaries stood as follow :—

Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Janapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Patiala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dewas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kattywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Karvetnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kalahasti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yelandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
										14

The number, though small, indicates that the influence of the institution extends far beyond the limits of the presidency—a gratifying fact. There was no change as regards the constitution of the remainder of the class.

Marks awarded.—The average percentage of marks obtained in the classes in each subject is high, and, with some exceptions, the marks obtained by the students in the several subjects is very creditable. Class I did not do so well as class II, but the system of determining the position of a student simply by class marks is open to grave objection. In the final examination, at any rate, except so far as field-work comes in, position should be determined by an independent examination conducted, as far as possible, by examiners unconnected with the institution.

Certificates.—In class II, section B, 6 students qualified for first-class certificates and 1 for a second-class certificate. In class II, section A, 7 students qualified for first-class certificates, and 1 student for a second-class certificate. These results are very satisfactory.

In class I, 20 students qualified for first-class certificates, and 2 for second-class certificates. This result is very fair.

SCHOOLS FOR
SPECIAL OR
TECHNICAL
TRAINING.

Lecturers' reports.—The extracts from reports and the questions put show that careful teaching with fair testing was carried out. Veterinary-Surgeon Mills, however, remarks that the theoretical knowledge of the students is far in advance of their practical. The museum should be more fully taken advantage of. The conduct of the students, the Director is glad to find, has been generally good.

WINTER SESSION.

Classes.—Class I, a new class, was formed at the beginning of the session under the new scheme. The Nellore, Kistna, Ganjam, South Arcot, Anantapur, Tanjore, Nilgiri, Kurnool and South Canara Districts furnished one stipendiary each; and of the 5 non-district stipendiaries, the Director is glad to find 2 bearing European names, as it is of importance that the study of agriculture should be pursued by all classes of the population. Of Muhammadan stipendiaries there were 6. The free students numbered 4; and while Mysore sent 4 students, Vizianagrum 2 and the Local Fund Board, Coimbatore, 2, Patiala and Berar sent 1 each. The condition of things is therefore promising. Including the new class, the session began with 3 classes—class I, 34 students; class II, 20; and class III, 15, making a total of 69.

Marks.—The percentage of marks in each subject in which marks were awarded is high. The subject steam engine does not appear to have been taught in classes II and I, mechanics in class I, nor meteorology in any class except I. The marks obtained by the several students in each subject range high, except in comparatively few instances. This result must of course be pronounced satisfactory, but it is open to the remark that an independent examination would have proved a more reliable test.

Certificates.—Six students of class III, section B, obtained first-class certificates and 1 student a second-class certificate, the whole of them having completed their 3 years' course. In class III, section A, so far as training had gone, 7 students obtained first-class certificates and 1 a second-class certificate. These results are necessarily very good, as all the students obtained certificates.

Of the 20 students in class II, 17 obtained first-class and 2 second-class certificates. And of the 34 students in class I, 24 obtained first-class and 10 second-class certificates. Here also the results are very good.

Lecturers' reports.—The reports are almost uniformly very favorable, and the report of Veterinary-Surgeon Mills is interesting. He says that he has been able to give the students a thorough knowledge of their work, and that it will now be possible to send out men who understand veterinary science practically. A dissection shed too having been provided, dissections were carried out, and, with the use of boro glyceride (the new antiseptic), it is expected that subjects will keep longer. In the surgery, the students made up several thousands of doses of medicine for the districts, and this gave them valuable experience in practical pharmacy. The veterinary hospital is reported to be a complete success.

Physical training.—The Director regrets to learn that the results, as regards physical training in class III, were unsatisfactory. The results in class II were somewhat better, and those in class I, satisfactory. Much of the want of success was due to the frequent absence of the instructor. A new instructor has been engaged. It is gratifying to note that the students have established an athletic club.

Laboratory, Botanical Garden, Museum, and Library and Reading Room.—These have been efficiently maintained, and the last has been made use of freely. Tiffin and waiting rooms seem very much needed.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 24,843-3-9 which is within Rs. 29,820, the budget provision. There is excess in a few items; and the repair to veterinary hospital-keeper's quarters and travelling allowance to stipendiary students, which are new items, are represented by Rs. 1,129-12-0. This amount and the excess referred to on some of the items have been met from the provision, Rs. 6,000, for agricultural classes in mofussil schools not utilized.

In concluding his review, the Director observes that the report might hereafter be condensed with great advantage. A summary of the working of each class in each subject would suffice.

Nothing also is said regarding the class of students joining the school, their age, educational standard, nationality, &c., nor regarding the condition and prospects of those who have left the school.

No information has been given of the manner in which technical and field instruction is combined with theoretical, nor as to the way in which classes supposed to object to manual labor are taking thereto.

In future reports, the review of school work will be carried up to the close of the summer session in June or July, the financial portion of the report only, referring to the official year, according to the practice in the Medical College reports.

SCHOLAR-
SHIPS.

VII.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Government scholarships
on the results of the Univer-
sity examinations.

171. The rules in force in this Presidency for the award of Government scholarships on the results of the University examinations allow

- 10 district scholarships of Rs. 15 on the results of the F.A. Examination,
- 7 district scholarships of Rs. 10 on the results of the Matriculation Examination,
- 1 Muhammadan and 1 Uriya scholarship of Rs. 15 each on the results of the F.A. Examination,
- 6 Muhammadan scholarships of Rs. 10 on the results of the Matriculation Examination,
- 5 special scholarships of Rs. 10 for the Kurnool District on the results of the Matriculation Examination.

The maximum number of scholarships awardable annually is thus 30, and the aggregate value of these scholarships Rs. 360 a month. The number and amount of these scholarships compare unfavorably with those in force in the Bengal Presidency, where 51 Government scholarships—11 of Rs. 25 and 40 of Rs. 20—are awarded on the results of the F.A. Examination, and 155 scholarships—11 of Rs. 20, 48 of Rs. 15 and 96 of Rs. 10—on the results of the Matriculation Examination. The attendance in Arts colleges in Bengal on the 31st March 1882 was 2,745, whilst in Madras it was 1,694 on the same date; but the maximum number of scholarships tenable in any one year in Bengal is 412 against 112 in Madras. It follows, therefore, that in Bengal there is one Government scholarship for every seven collegiate pupils, while in Madras there is one for every fifteen only. The disparity in the value of the scholarships is equally marked. It is also to be borne in mind that whilst numerous private and endowed scholarships exist in the other Presidency, there are only a few such scholarships in Madras.

172. With the exception of four special scholarships of Rs. 6 each per mensem awardable to the best Uriya pupils of the Russellkonda, Tekkali, Ichapur and Gunupur schools to enable them to continue their studies in the Berhampore College till they matriculate, there are no Government scholarships held in any secondary or primary school for boys in Madras. In this respect, too, the Bengal Government offers great encouragement by awarding scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 to pupils from English and of Rs. 4 to pupils from Vernacular middle schools, of Rs. 3 and 2 to each school on the results of the Upper and Lower Primary School Examinations, subject to certain conditions as to age, qualifications, &c. In 1881-82 there were 122 English and 221 Vernacular middle scholarships awarded. It is also not to be forgotten that in Bengal free tuition is given in addition to stipends, in both Government and aided institutions, whilst in Madras scholarship-holders have to pay the fees of the schools they attend. There are, however, a few free scholarships allowed in Government schools on the results of the Middle School and the Departmental Comparative Examinations.

173. The rules sanctioned in Government Order, No. 243, of the 30th July 1881 for the award of a few stipendiary scholarships in Government girls' schools were in full force during the year, and yet only fourteen scholarships were availed of. These are connected with the institutions named in the margin. These scholarships, small though they be, are having the effect of inducing girls to stay at school beyond the age at which it has hitherto been customary for them to leave school.

174. A change was sanctioned during the year in the rules relating to the award of the Prince of Wales' Sanskrit scholarship instituted by the Zemindar of Mandasa. The scholarship was originally confined to the Berhampore College, the only institution in Ganjam, till recently, in which Sanskrit was taught. The zemindar very properly desired that the benefit should be confined to the pupils passing from his zemindari, or, failing such, that it should be extended to natives of the whole district. It has accordingly been decided that the scholarship "shall be awarded to the boy, who, being a native of Mandasa, obtains the best place in the Middle

Government scholarships
in girls' schools.

Govt. girls' school, Vellore.
Do. do. Cuddalore.
Do. do. Salem.
Do. do. Patukota.
Do. do. Karantatungudi.
Arkonam Chawch of Scot-
land Mission girls' school.

The Prince of Wales' Sans-
krit scholarship.

School Examination in Sanskrit, or, failing any such candidate, to the boy who secures the highest marks in Sanskrit in the Middle School Examination in the Ganjam District."

175. The "Albert Edward scholarships" founded in 1876, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, continued to be held in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam. They are two scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 and 4 respectively, awarded on the results of the annual examination of the fifth and upper fourth classes.

176. The following statement is a summary of expenditure on scholarships in the institutions from which scholarship returns have been received. This does not include petty stipends held in private schools.

Institutions.	From Provincial Revenues.		From other Sources.	Total.
	General.	Special.		
ARTS COLLEGES.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government.				
Presidency College	2,869	...	746	3,615
Kumbakonam do.	390	...	55	445
Rajahmundry do.	140	...	624	764
Berhampore do.	210	...	...	240
Madura do.	120	...	...	120
Calicut do.	120	...	216	336
Mangalore do.	...	...	50	50
Aided.				
Madras Christian College	3,185	...	2,155	5,340
Doveton Protestant do.	...	...	1,235	1,235
Total ...	7,064	...	5,081	12,145
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				
Government.				
Madras Medical College	...	...	1,288	1,288
Presidency College	...	...	239	239
Total ...	...	...	1,527	1,527
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Government.				
Berhampore High School	331	...	44	375
Presidency Middle do.	...	...	48	48
Vellore Girls' School	20	...	...	20
Cuddalore do.	9	...	...	9
Salem do.	72	...	...	72
Karantatungudi do.	44	...	...	44
Patukóta do.	10	...	...	10
Aided.				
Musulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	165	165
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School	20	...	...	20
Total ...	506	...	257	763
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.				
Russellkonda Government Normal School	...	456	...	456
Vizagapatam do. do.	...	860	...	860
Gunnur do. do.	...	24	...	24
Narsapur do. do.	...	856	...	856
Madras do. do.	...	3,940	...	3,940
Do. do. Muhammadan Normal School	...	787	211	998
Vellore Government Normal School	...	811	...	811
Tellicherry do. do.	...	1,439	...	1,439
Pálghat do. do.	...	1,093	...	1,093
Mangalore do. do.	...	1,043	...	1,043
Chicacole Local Fund Normal School	...	...	506	506
Pálkonda do. do.	...	...	437	437
Masulipatam do. do.	...	...	1,325	1,325
Guntúr do. do.	...	...	1,608	1,608
Bellary do. do.	...	...	449	449

Institutions.	From Provincial Revenues.		From other Sources.	Total.
	General.	Special.		
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS—*(Continued).				
Cuddapah Local Fund Normal School	...	...	1,065	1,065
Kurnool do. do.	...	83	818	906
Nellore do. do.	...	...	925	925
Poonamallee do. do.	...	...	421	421
Cuddalore do. do.	...	...	1,311	1,311
Tirukoilūr do. do.	...	...	587	587
Chittoor do. do.	...	...	842	842
Arni do. do.	...	...	920	920
Salem do. do.	...	...	1,148	1,148
Kistna do. do.	...	...	1,047	1,047
Kalitalai do. do.	...	...	845	845
Coimbatore do. do.	...	...	1,183	1,183
Calicut do. do.	...	...	716	716
Ponāni do. do.	...	...	768	768
Aided.				
Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution	...	510	510	1,020
Dindigul C.V.E.S. do.	...	877	877	1,754
Palamcottah C.M.S. do.	...	1,947	1,947	3,895
Total ...	...	14,731	20,467	35,198
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.				
Government.				
Government Female Normal School, Madras	...	2,074	...	2,074
Aided.				
Madras F.C.M. Christian Female Normal School	...	306	349	655
Trichinopoly S.P.G. do.	...	1,375	...	1,375
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker's Female Institution	...	1,947	1,947	3,894
Total ...	...	5,702	2,296	7,998
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
Civil Engineering School	...	1,602	156	1,758
School of Arts	...	420	...	420
School of Agriculture	...	230	...	230
		2,252	156	2,408
Grand Total ...	7,570	22,685	29,784	60,039

EMPLOYMENT
OF STUDENT
IN THE
PUBLIC
SERVICE.

VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

177. To the remarks made in my last report I have little to add. In that report I pointed that only about one-third of the men who had graduated up to 1882 had entered the public service. In Bengal I find that the proportion is about the same, but I am not aware whether in that Presidency so large a proportion as one-half are to be found employed in Educational work. During the year, in my report on the education of Europeans and Eurasians, I took the opportunity of placing before Government my views regarding employment in the public service, and the restriction to be placed in the matter of distribution of Government employment among the different classes of the population. I wrote as follows:—

Regarding the proposal to institute competitive examinations, it is not clear whether it is intended to apply the system to all clerkships and for all classes of the population. In this Presidency higher education has made such advance that I do not think the competitive system is needed as a stimulus to education. What I venture to think is wanted is, to declare that certain higher offices in each department shall not, after a certain date, be held except by men who have graduated in arts, in law, medicine or a science, as the circumstances of the case may require; and that intermediate appointments of grades to be fixed for each department, by men who have not passed the F.A. Examination or examination relatively of a similar standard; and to lay it down as a fixed rule that the percentage of officials in each department shall be distributed among Hindus, Muhammadans, native Christians, and Europeans and Eurasians, according to a proportion to be fixed by Government for each department, which, so far as Hindus, native Christians and Muhammadans are concerned, might have some relation to their relative

Books.

numbers, and that this proportion should be maintained, except when men of the required standard, qualifications and character, under any head, are not forthcoming, no departure from the rule being permitted except with the sanction of Government. Unless some such restriction is imposed, I fear it is hopeless to expect either Eurasians, Europeans or Muhammadans to contend on equal terms with the Hindus, whose progress at school or college is ordinarily more rapid than either of the above classes, whilst they can afford to sell their services cheaper, at any rate, than Eurasians and Europeans. Heads of departments will naturally seek to render their departments more efficient by securing the most highly-educated men for vacant posts. To adopt the course, however, which I would now suggest would mitigate the evil which might result from restricting their choice by fixing the general educational standard of qualification for higher appointments. Although the greatest number of able men cannot thus be secured, still no man could be employed in an appointment whose general educational qualifications were unsuitable. For some years many exceptions would necessarily have to be made in justice to men now in, or who may shortly join, the service of Government; but the result would in course of time be that no head of a department would ordinarily admit a candidate whose general educational qualifications would not enable him to rise to the higher offices. The progress of higher education is now so rapid that I am persuaded the time has come when such a rule could be adopted in most departments and most districts without hardship so far as Hindus and native Christians are concerned, and with this additional incentive to higher education before long in the case of Europeans, Eurasians and Muhammadans, and I think with manifest benefit to the public service. Such a system, whilst it would ensure the employment of well or even highly-educated men, would leave departments at liberty to adopt or not a system of competition tempered by selection for admission to Government service, and would unquestionably tend to foster higher education in a wholesome manner, as it would simply place a high premium on education, whether in arts, medicine, law or science, obtained in the ordinary way in the schools and colleges of the country.

In their order thereon, Government stated that the fairest and most appropriate system would be one fixing the educational qualifications for the office and also reserving a certain percentage of the appointments to the various races which form the community, the further selection being settled by competition, which may be either open or restricted to selected candidates. They, however, considered that the question demanded further consideration and promised that further orders should be issued on the subject. The matter was also dwelt upon in his convocation address by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael. The regulation of the system of admission to the several departments under Government seems to me one of the most important questions of the day, both as regards the extension of higher education and also the improvement of the administrative agencies of the state.

IX.—BOOKS.

178. The Registrar has submitted the following report on the books registered in this Presidency during the official year :—

The total number of publications catalogued during the year was 711 or 88 less than those for 1881-82, and they may be classified thus :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Books	402	363
Pamphlets	358	305
Periodicals	35	41
Miscellaneous	4	2
Total	799	711

It will be seen from the above that there was an increase under the head of periodicals registered, and a falling off under the remaining three classes which is attributable chiefly to the discontinuance of three serial publications during the period under review, viz., the Tamil and Telugu prose versions of Vālmiki's Rāmāyana, the Tamil translation of Parāsara Smṛuti and Bhāgayata Purāna which used to be registered in monthly parts in previous years.

The subjoined statement shows the number of publications received for registration from different localities during the year :—

Books.

Stations.	English.	Vernaculars.	Total.
1. Madras	75	457	532
2. Mangalore	20	55	75
3. Tellicherry	...	27	27
4. Coimbatore	...	21	21
5. Cochin	...	20	20
6. Malabar and Calicut	...	13	13
7. Tranquebar	...	7	7
8. Vizagapatam	...	6	6
9. Palacottah	...	4	4
10. Chicacole	...	3	3
11. Trichinopoly	2	...	2
12. Rājahmundry	...	1	1
Total	97	614	711

The figures in this statement compared with those given in last year's report indicate a decrease, both in English and in the Vernaculars, of the publications issued by the several presses in Madras, the number being 532 against 738 of the previous year. Tellicherry showed more activity, it having issued 27 works or 9 more than last year, while the printing work in 8 other localities seems to have shared more or less in the general decline. Two new centres of publication, however, appear in the list this year, viz., Coimbatore with 21 Tamil works and Chicacole with 3 poems in Telugu.

The following is another re-classification of the publications of the year arranged according to their languages :—

Languages.	Number of Works.
1. English	97
2. Do. and Tamil	4
3. Do. and Telugu	2
4. Do. and Malayalam	1
5. Do. and Sanskrit	2
6. Do. Sourashtra, Telugu and Tamil	1
7. Latin and Konkani in the Roman character	1
8. Tamil	229
9. Do. and English	1
10. Do. and Telugu	17
11. Telugu	143
12. Do. and English	1
13. Malayalam	45
14. Do. and Arabic	24
15. Canarese	43
16. Do. and Telugu	1
17. Konkani	1
18. Do. and Canarese	1
19. Hindustani	16
20. Do. and Telugu	1
21. Persian	3
22. Sanskrit	44
23. Do. and Grandha	17
24. Do. and Malayalam	2
25. Do. and Tamil	1
26. Do. and do. and Telugu	1
27. Do. and Telugu	4
28. Do. and Canarese	1
29. Arabic	7
Total	711

A comparison of the figures with those of 1881-82 shows an improvement in the number of Telugu works and a decline in other languages including the classical languages of the country. The English publications including a Latin-Konkani work of a devotional kind in the Roman character, and those in Canarese, remain much the same as last year, being 108 and 44 respectively.

BOOKS.

The registered publications may again be divided according to their subjects under 15 heads thus :—

Subjects.	English.	Vernaculars.	Total.
1. Biography	1	3	4
2. Drama	1	15	16
3. Fiction	...	14	14
4. History	2	5	7
5. Language	9	67	76
6. Law	42	8	50
7. Medicine	2	13	15
8. Miscellaneous	20	46	66
9. Poetry	...	48	48
10. Politics	1	...	1
11. Philosophy	...	1	1
12. Religion	24	370	394
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	12	2	14
14. Do. (Natural and other)	3	21	24
15. Travels and Voyages	...	1	1
Total ...	97	614	711

Of the above, 142 were entered as *original* works, 90 were translations, and the remaining 479 were mere reprints. Again, a little over 16 per cent. may be considered to be *educational* in their aim. Of the *non-educational* publications, more than 55 per cent. were, as usual, religious in kind including the several tracts of the missionary societies. The following may be regarded as the more noteworthy of the publications of the year :—

English.—Examination of Mr. Nelson's View of Hindu Law, by the Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.

A letter to Mr. Justice Innes, touching his Attack on Nelson's View of Hindu Law, by J. H. Nelson, Esquire.

The story of Dr. Duff narrating his mission work in India.

Madras in olden times from 1639 to 1748, by J. T. Wheeler, Esquire.

Extracts from Man and Nature, or the earth as modified by human action, by A. J. Stewart, Esquire.

A reprint of a Handbook of Common Salt, by Dr. J. J. L. Ratton.

Our Courts of Law and how to improve them.

Answers to the remarks on the Examination of Attorneys and their Bills of Cost.

Hindu Witnesses and Judicial Oath.

The Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure and Criminal Rulings, by T. Weir, Esquire.

An improved edition of Culinary Jottings for Madras.

The Revenue Code from 1802 to 1882.

A Few Thoughts on some of the Fallacies in Life, Social, Political, Legal and Religious.

A revised edition of a Treatise on Hindu Law, by J. D. Mayne, Esquire.

A Dictionary and Manual of Criminal Law, by M. F. Normandy, Esquire.

A Guide to Nursing Mothers.

Clinical Manual, by Dr. C. Sibthorpe.

Anglo-Malayalam Second Reader, by the Educational Department.

Outlines of Indian History, by D. Sinclair, Esquire.

The Conditions of a Powerful Will—Six Lectures—by Professor R. Nelson, Esquire.

A Popular Lecture on "Water and its Connection with the Public Health," by Dr. M. C. Furnell.

A Table or an Ephemeris for 120 years from A.D. 1764 to 1883.

Tamil.—Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress with Illustrations.

Froebel—His Life and System of Infant Education.

Little Merchants.

Tiruvilaiyādal Purānam in poetry.

Aśvādi Sastram, a prose work on veterinary science, treating of the horse, elephant and other cattle, their breeds and qualities, their diseases and remedies.

A Practical Tamil Reading Book, by the Rev. H. Jensen (Danish Missionary).

A Medical Manual for the Prevention of Cholera.

The Physiognomy, or the Art of Fortune Telling.

A Tamil Translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, Part VIII.

A Catechism of Hindu Logic.

The Natural History of Animals, with Colored Illustrations, by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.

Hindu Matāchāra Abhāsa Darsini, criticising the Hindu Priests and their Ceremonies.
Chandra Kāvya, } Astrological works.
Tāndava Mālai, }
Jodida Sikāmani. }

Telugu.—Vēdānta Rasāyanam in 4 parts, with Commentary, by a Roman Catholic.

Exercises in Telugu Translation.

Manual of Hindu Law.

Anasūya Nātakam.

Dharmangada Nātakam.

Ayurbhūgya Vardhani, or Physical Training.

The Natural History of Animals, Part I, with Colored Illustrations, by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.

Srīmān Nissanka Charitram, or the Genealogical History of the Sangamvāsa Zemindar.

Sri Kalahasty Rajah Muthu Vencata Bhūpati Chandar Pattābishēkam.

Story of Rajah Timma Naidu.

Rajah Venkata Bhūmendar Sashtipurti, or 60th Birthday Ceremonial.

Prasna Sastram Chappannamu.

Malayalam.—Poetical Anthology, Part II.

An Introduction to the Geography of the World, Part I, Asia, by the Educational Department.

Manual of Pharmacology, or Surva Roga Sikitsā Rutnam.

The Criminal Law Expositor.

Madhava Nidhanam.

Nidhanam.

The World's History, by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, the translation of which earned the Translation Prize of the Maharajah of Travancore.

Duncan's Geography of Europe, by the Educational Department.

An expurgated edition of the Panchatantram, or the Five Arts of Polity, by the Educational Department.

Canarese.—Fourth Book of the Bombay Series of Vernacular Readers.

Kavya Punja, Canarese Poetical Primer, with Outlines of Prosody, Notes and Vocabulary.

Hosagannradanudi Cannadi, a Grammar of the Modern Canarese language.

An Introduction to the Geography of the World, Part I, Asia.

Physics, } Translations from Science Primers, published for the Educational
Mechanics. } Department in Bombay.

Persian and Hindustani.—Manazir-ul-quawaid, a Persian Grammar, compiled by the Rev. E. Sell.

A Sanitary Primer in Hindustani, by the Educational Department.

Sri Gopichandakhyanam, Hindustani, in Telugu character.

Sanskrit.—Basava Rajiyam with Commentary on Medicine.

Smṛti Mukta Phalam Varnāsrāma Dharma Kādam.

Godyatrayam with Commentary.

Vidyukta Vaivahika Sāstra Jiganyāsa.

On Widow Marriage.

The number of books in whose case copy-right has been registered shows an improvement, being 92 against 84 of the past year. Of these, 5 are new publications of the Educational Department.

I have only to add in conclusion that the general tone of the published literature of the year was unobjectionable so far as I have been able to notice. There are no doubt shortcomings and much scope for development and publishing activity in our vernacular literature. At the same time there are traces of the effect of English education and contact with western learning and the advanced ideas of modern science to be found in the frequent efforts made to get out of the old groove, in the appearance of translations and adaptations of Sanskrit poetry and dramas written in simple and sober prose, in the new literary influences of periodical publications gradually reforming and strengthening the popular taste, and in other approved reactions in which native literature is beginning to expand.

179. In pursuance of the orders of Government, district book depôts were abolished on the 31st March 1883. The following extracts from my letter submitting the report on the book depôt show

the working of this agency during the year :—

The Curator correctly remarks that the most important event of the year was the carrying out of the orders regarding the abolition of the district book depôts and the transfer of the

Books.

book business to private enterprise. It was finally decided in July 1882 that the district depôts should be abolished by the end of March 1883, and the central depôt by the end of March 1884. The process of abolition commenced in November 1882, and, as regards district depôts, was steadily carried out and completed by the end of March last. The various steps taken are given in detail by the Curator, and in respect of the further changes to take place, the importation of books from England has been given up and purchases from Indian sources reduced to a minimum.

The curtailment of operations and the other changes made have necessarily led to a large reduction of stock. This stood at Rs. 1,84,053-3-3 on the 1st April 1882, and, with additions by printing and purchase during the year, was brought up to Rs. 2,53,839-15-1; but the issues under all heads were very large, and the result was that, on the 31st March 1883, the stock was reduced to Rs. 1,36,042-8-6, or Rs. 48,010-10-9 less than it was on the 31st March 1882. The loss incurred by sale by auction conducted by Messrs. Oakes & Co. was large, the books realizing only 3½ per cent. of their nominal value, or Rs. 671 net; but scarcely any other result could have been expected as the books were to most intents and purposes valueless. Besides, ten copies of every book sent for auction were retained for reference to be added to the library of this office, and their nominal value, Rs. 1,600, written off. A further sum of Rs. 192, being the nominal value of a set of old reference books chiefly in the vernaculars, was also written off. Including the above two items, the nominal loss by auction, &c., amounts to Rs. 20,319-12-6.

The value to the depôt of books printed and published during the year, it is satisfactory to note, has risen since last report. In place of 204,752, there were 347,810 copies, and the value rose from Rs. 41,906 to Rs. 57,221. This is clear indication that the books of the department are in greater demand. The number of books printed was 43 (including 6 new books) against 38 books last year. The prime cost of books being Rs. 32,914, and their value at depôt prices being Rs. 57,221, the profit expected is Rs. 24,307 or 74 per cent. in place of 68 per cent. last year. The new books were all of a useful character, being the Tamil Reader, New Series, and an English Translation, Smiles' Self-help in Tamil, Duncan's Geographies of Europe and Asia in Malayalam, and the Sanitary Primer in Uriya.

The purchase of books and maps fell considerably. The number of copies was 34,472 against 123,398, and value to depôt Rs. 12,565 against Rs. 63,967. The actual cost of purchase was Rs. 9,383, giving a profit of Rs. 3,182 or 34 per cent. against 50 per cent.

Though the practice of obtaining books from England had been given up, previous orders had to be executed, and while the prime cost of the books imported came to Rs. 988, the value at the depôt was Rs. 1,450, and the value at published prices was Rs. 1,235. There was thus a profit of 47 per cent., though this was not equal to the profit of the previous year which was 50 per cent.

The system of obtaining prize and library books for Government colleges and schools by contract from Messrs. Baker and Co. is reported to have worked satisfactorily on the whole. The Curator draws attention to the fact that a fresh arrangement will be necessary when the central depôt is abolished. This matter will be attended to in due course.

The issues to district depôts fell off considerably; and this was due chiefly to the discontinuance of supplies from the central depôt during the busy months of January, February and March. There were 242,712 copies supplied in place of 296,078, and the value was Rs. 43,313 in place of Rs. 78,554. The various district depôts, however, received supplies from each other according to the demand for particular books. This arrangement had the advantage of facilitating the exhaustion of the stock in district depôts.

It is noted that the sales to Local Fund Boards receded to the level of 1880-81. From the statement given by the Curator, the supply obtained was 12 per cent. less than in 1881-82; and this is due to falling off in the purchases of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Calicut, Cannanore and Chingleput, and to an utter absence of purchases in Nellore. I have called for explanation from the several local educational officers. It will, however, probably be found to be due to the activity of private trade. If this is so the falling off is not to be regretted. The Local Fund Board in North Arcot made the largest purchases, and the Boards at South Arcot and Salem more than doubled their indents. The fourth educational division thus was most active in utilizing the book department.

The total receipts were Rs. 2,27,669-7-0, and the total charges Rs. 2,69,466-14-3, showing a difference of Rs. 41,797-7-3. Deducting from this the cash balance at credit of the book fund in the books of the Accountant-General on 31st March 1883, there was a debit balance of Rs. 5,137-3-8. The receipts show an increase of Rs. 4,770, and the actual charges a decrease of Rs. 23,950 (including refund of Rs. 10,000 to the permanent advance fund), and it may therefore be considered that there was a cash balance in favor of nearly Rs. 33,660, but the loss by auction, &c., converted the surplus into a deficit.

The percentages of charges are as under :—

	Charges.			Per cent. to Total Cost.
	RS.	A.	P.	
Books	39,706	7	11	54
Agency	21,537	12	11	29
Cost of transit, &c.	2,335	4	11	3
Refund of permanent advance	10,000	0	0	14

Contrasting the above with the figures of last year, the percentage against books has fallen by 18 per cent., and that against agency risen by 4. Such a fall and rise were to be expected with restricted operations.

180. The Tamil Third Reader by Mr. Vijiarangam Mudaliyar, the Anglo-Canarese

New series of text-books.

Fourth Reader and the Anglo-Hindustani Fifth Reader were published during the year. The Fourth Tamil Reader by Mr. Krishnamachariar is partly ready and will shortly be completed. I have deemed it advisable to postpone the completion and publication of the Sixth English Reader by Mr. Fowler. The introduction of Dr. Hunter's History of the Indian People as a class book was, with the sanction of Government, abandoned, as the book, however great and exceptional its merits in many respects, was held by experienced educationists to be unsuitable as a text-book, more especially in middle schools. It is used, however, as a class book of reference.

181. Mr. Garthwaite was, on his return from furlough in November, requested

Revision of Malayalam and Canarese text-books.

to resume the presidentship of the committee for the revision of the Malayalam and Canarese text-books, but, owing to the very heavy work which devolved upon him, little progress appears to have been made.

Library of Oriental Manuscripts.

182. The working of the library during the official year will be gathered from my review on the acting Curator's annual report :—

Dr. Oppert proceeded to Europe on furlough on the 3rd September 1882; Mr. M. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., was appointed his *locum tenens*. The Vernacular munshi was also absent on privilege leave for three months.

The number of visitors to the library during the year was 810, against 863 in the previous year, according to the report for that year, and 873 according to the report now received from the acting Curator. There was a considerable falling off in the number of persons who resorted to the library for copying manuscripts, it having been only 127 against 398 in the previous year.

Five printed books were added to the library during the year, but of these only 1 seems to be a purely Sanskrit work, viz., Sukra Nithi, edited by Dr. Oppert. The Collector of Malabar sent a copy of the work called "Vijayanti" in the Devanāgarī character for transmission to Dr. Bühler. It is being transcribed into Telugu for the library. Beyond this, there appears to have been no addition made to the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library during the year. It is reported that the library copy of "Bodhāyana Sūtra" was sent to Dr. Bühler, and that a copy of the same in the Devanāgarī character is also being made for him. The Curator has been requested to explain why two copies of the work should be sent to Dr. Bühler, and whether there is another copy of the work in the library and in what character that is.

In paragraph 2 of G.O., Educational, No. 204, dated 12th April last, I am directed to state in the annual report the degree of success that has been attained in the discovery and preservation of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts, in consequence of the arrangements ordered to be carried out in the previous Order of Government, dated 20th July 1882, No. 158. This last Government Order having been received on the eve of Dr. Oppert's departure on furlough, and his *locum tenens* having been subsequently fully engaged in the work of the Presidency College, which had then commenced its second session with but a brief interval during the winter vacation, the arrangements for a tour by the Sanskrit Professor had to be postponed till the present midsummer vacation. These were sanctioned in G.O., dated 30th April 1883, No. 253, Educational. I hope to be able to report considerable progress as the result of this tour.

In the report for 1881-82, Dr. Oppert said that he was arranging the lists which he had obtained of upwards of 5,000 manuscripts in the second volume of his "Lists of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Southern India, printed at the Government Press." It is stated in the present report that before Dr. Oppert's departure, lists of 5,120 manuscripts had been printed, and that the work will be resumed on his return to India. During the year under report, lists of

Books. manuscripts were received from the Collectors of five districts (Tinnevely, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Nellore and Cuddapah), the lists from Tanjore being a second and supplemental one. These lists are complained of as imperfect. The Collectors of the districts noted in the margin have not as yet responded to the call made in paragraph 2 of G.O., Educational, No. 218, dated 30th June 1881, and it seems hardly desirable to require submission now, as the lists hitherto received have been of little value.

Godavari.
Salcm.
Nāgiri.

Malabar.
South Canara.

183. The society, of which the Director is president, continued to work satisfactorily, but no report for the official year has been published.

School Book Society.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL TABLES.

Scholars for the Official Year 1882-83.

Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.						Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.		
Primary Schools.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Other Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.
15,842 633	1 ...	2 ...	1 ...	56 4	4 ...	2 ...	'00050 '00005	'00233 '00035	'05135 '00205
16,475	1	2	1	40	4	2	'00055	'00208	'05337
871,506 42,493	75 31	173 7	40 ...	978 137	105 107	140 140	'01359 '00224	'06896 '02294	1'20371 1'37460
415,999	106	180	49	1,175	122	140	'01983	'07160	1'34112

Scholars for the Official Year 1882-83.

Unaided Institutions under Regular Inspection.							Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
				English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.											
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	29
2	86	90	79	96	25	71	28	2,090	2,060	307	1,681	51	139	1,839	30	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	...	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...	...	4	1	107	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	49	12	22	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	2	1	13	...	...	81 boys and 3 girls.
20	1,130	1,140	940	1,160	317	843	94	6,045	6,045	1,076	4,962	132	440	5,258	155	31	
171	3,620	3,350	2,828	3,613	627	3,069	584	20,584	20,555	2,630	18,013	783	1,855	16,324	863	159	20,553 boys and 26 girls.
85	338	320	290	...	...	308	136	619	...	...	619	...	41	574	2	129	614 boys and 5 girls.
12	80	75	67	80	...	72	16	76	76	4	9	76	...	...	...	...	2 boys and 74 girls.
19	116	117	103	...	...	116	61	641	627	12	241	428	206	5	...	...	22 boys and 619 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	259	...	...	259	...	145	113	1	...	
238	9,065	8,465	6,888	4,661	389	8,937	1,538	71,254	68,936	1,302	69,844	1,754	6,713	55,157	6,232	1,308	68,630 boys and 2,664 girls.
5,537	109,456	95,741	82,339	...	1,419	100,168	14,281	316,075	...	2,246	315,712	71	21,727	296,538	20,654	3,765	302,104 boys and 13,071 girls.
8	257	263	216	149	...	215	111	5,078	3,500	...	2,393	2,547	1,883	466	4	178	626 boys and 4,452 girls.
129	4,007	4,324	3,236	...	34	4,573	522	21,592	...	190	21,429	12	4,801	15,666	498	315	146 boys and 21,446 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	106	...	...	...	42	2	60	2	...	75 boys and 31 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	180	...	...	...	33	48	33	4	2	173 boys and 7 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	9	6	33	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	978	213	18	977	2	160	753	60	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	197	197	...	197	6	176	15	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	123	...	...	...	41	81	...	...	...	105 boys and 17 girls.
1	17	20	20	...	...	...	2	140	...	...	...	74	2	42	8	14	
6,292	119,798	113,924	97,156	9,659	2,791	118,402	17,494	446,324	72,534	7,977	456,336	6,136	38,448	367,055	28,815	5,870	

Establishments for the Official Year 1882-83.

No. V.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the Official Year 1882-83.*

Name.	Object.	Income.					Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Govern- ment.	From Endow- ments.	From Subscrip- tion.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Berhampore Association	Mutual improvement	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 382 ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 382	31	...	...	31	Not regis- tered.	1st Aug. 1890
Chattrapote Reading Room and Literary Society.	To promote knowledge	...	...	272 ...	...	272	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1865
Chicacole Public Literary and Library Society.	Social improvement	...	...	15 ...	...	15	20	...	3	23	Do. ...	1882
Parikimedi Young Men's Improve- ment Association.	Mutual improvement	...	...	20 ...	...	20	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	Nov. 1882
Kasimkot Reading Club	Reading newspapers	...	...	48 ...	...	48	12	...	8	20	Do. ...	1882
Palakonda Reading Room	Do.	...	...	20 ...	...	20	15	...	3	18	Do. ...	1882
Bimlipatnam Literary Society	Mutual improvement	...	...	80 ...	...	80	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1882
Madras School Book and Vernacu- lar Literature Society.	To provide cheap and good school books and to encour- age vernacular literature.	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1820
Madras Literary Society and Auxili- ary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Cultivation of science and literature and the mainte- nance of a circulating library.	...	...	5,927 ...	...	5,927	198	4	...	202	Do. ...	1817
Madras Muhammadan Library	Literary encouragement	420	...	3 ...	302	725	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1850
The Hindu National Association (late Literary Society, Saidapet).	Mutual improvement	...	145	89 ...	...	234	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1880
Periyakulam Literary Club	Do.	...	18	88 ...	...	106	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	8th July 1882
Necapattam Reading Room and Literary Association.	To send for and read news- papers and periodicals and to discuss subjects of public importance.	...	...	420 ...	...	420	81	...	...	81	Do. ...	Dec. 1871
Tiruturaipurdi Reading Room	Diffusion of useful knowledge and improvement of the vernacular language.	...	...	162 ...	...	162	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	April 1882
Coimbatore Institution	The promotion of intellectual, moral and social improve- ments.	...	...	215 ...	...	215	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	26th Dec. 1881
Erode Reading Room	Improvement of the members	...	...	345 ...	...	345	52	...	...	52	Do. ...	1879
Udamalpet Reading Society	Reading newspapers	...	...	72 ...	...	72	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1881
Karur Literary Society	Literary and social improve- ment.	...	...	9 ...	...	9	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	9th Sept. 1882
The Nilgiri Library	The maintenance of a library, reading and lecture room and writing room.	...	...	7,752 ...	...	7,752	...	...	...	1,894	Registered.	1859
Coonoor Library and Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	2,508 ...	...	2,508	584	156	...	740	Not regis- tered.	1864

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 1.—Statistical Return of Colleges for the Official Year 1882-83.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.				Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.				Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.																								
		Reading for Degree.	Reading for Arts, Literature, & Languages.			Total.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10	11																					
ARTS COLLEGES.																																												
GOVERNMENT.																																												
First Grade.																																												
Madras	Presidency College	1	125	254	203	187	9	8	220	7	...	254	207	6	...	...	34	40,105	301	11,176	...	...	60,672	324 7 2	253 1 2																			
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly S.P.G. do.	1	77	213	219	228	55	...	249	2	...	249	150	...	...	...	13	14,083	...	12,381	...	...	20,529	117 12 10	65 3 1																			
Madras	Madras College	1	16	57	62	55	...	...	55	...	...	57	72	...	...	...	...	20,366	...	2,727	...	...	23,103	412 8 10	383 10 10																			
Second Grade.																																												
Madras	Presidency College	1	...	24	13	12	...	1	23	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	11	4,156	...	569	...	...	4,746	385 8 0	348 13 4																			
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly S.P.G. do.	1	...	13	10	7	...	1	11	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	2	5,399	...	332	...	...	5,691	813 0 0	758 6 10																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	18	16	...	1	30	...	...	32	18	...	...	...	1	2,859	...	677	...	...	3,447	213 7 0	135 9 1																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	18	12	11	...	1	17	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	1	1,426	...	1,426	...	...	2,853	123 5 11	83 10 1																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	61	30	33	...	2	30	...	...	61	33	...	...	...	1	4,431	...	2,363	...	...	6,793	163 7 10	108 3 1																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	33	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	33	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450	881	...	...	6,900	212 13 9	194 15 5																			
Madras	Madras College	1	...	32	20	18	...	2	30	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	11	5,459	450																									

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No. 2.—*Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		In High School.	In Middle School.		Total.	5	6	Native Christians.			Hindus.	Muslims and Europeans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Departments.	Local Cesses.	Endowments.	Pees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.		Other Sources.	Total.	9	10	Cost to Govern-ment.	Matriculation Ex-amination.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
								1	2	3																						4	7	8	9	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk	bl	bm	bn	bo	bp	bq	br	bs	bt	bu	bv	bw	bx	by	bz	ca	cb	cc	cd	ce	cf	cg	ch	ci	cj	ck	cl	cm	cn	co	cp	cq	cr	cs	ct	cu	cv	cw	cx	cy	cz	da	db	dc	dd	de	df	dg	dh	di	dj	dk	dl	dm	dn	do	dp	dq	dr	ds	dt	du	dv	dw	dx	dy	dz	ea	eb	ec	ed	ee	ef	eg	eh	ei	ej	ek	el	em	en	eo	ep	eq	er	es	et	eu	ev	ew	ex	ey	ez	fa	fb	fc	fd	fe	ff	fg	fh	fi	fj	fk	fl	fm	fn	fo	fp	fq	fr	fs	ft	fu	fv	fw	fx	fy	fz	ga	gb	gc	gd	ge	gf	gg	gh	gi	gj	gk	gl	gm	gn	go	gp	gq	gr	gs	gt	gu	gv	gw	gx	gy	gz	ha	hb	hc	hd	he	hf	hg	hi	hj	hk	hl	hm	hn	ho	hp	hq	hr	hs	ht	hu	hv	hw	hx	hy	hz	ia	ib	ic	id	ie	if	ig	ih	ii	ij	ik	il	im	in	io	ip	iq	ir	is	it	iu	iv	iw	ix	iy	iz	ja	jb	jc	jd	je	jf	jj	jh	ji	jj	jk	jl	jm	jn	jo	jp	jq	jr	js	jt	ju	jv	jw	jx	ka	kb	kc	kd	ke	kf	kg	kh	ki	kj	kk	kl	km	kn	ko	kp	kq	kr	ks	kt	ku	kv	kw	kx	ky	kz	la	lb	lc	ld	le	lf	lg	lh	li	lj	lk	ll	lm	ln	lo	lp	lq	lr	ls	lt	lu	lv	lw	lx	ly	lz	ma	mb	mc	md	me	mf	mg	mh	mi	mj	mk	ml	mm	mn	mo	mp	mq	mr	ms	mt	mu	mv	mw	mx	my	mz	na	nb	nc	nd	ne	nf	ng	nh	ni	nj	nk	nl	nm	nn	no	np	nq	nr	ns	nt	nu	nv	nw	nx	ny	nz	oa	ob	oc	od	oe	of	og	oh	oi	oj	ok	ol	om	on	oo	op	oq	or	os	ot	ou	ov	ow	ox	oy	oz	pa	pb	pc	pd	pe	pf	pg	ph	pi	pj	pk	pl	pm	pn	po	pp	pq	pr	ps	pt	pu	pv	pw	px	py	pz	qa	qb	qc	qd	qe	qf	qg	qh	qi	qj	qk	ql	qm	qn	qo	qp	qq	qr	qs	qt	qu	qv	qw	qx	qy	qz	ra	rb	rc	rd	re	rf	rg	rh	ri	rj	rk	rl	rm	rn	ro	rp	rq	rr	rs	rt	ru	rv	rw	rx	ry	rz	sa	sb	sc	sd	se	sf	sg	sh	si	sj	sk	sl	sm	sn	so	sp	sq	sr	ss	st	su	sv	sw	sx	sy	sz	ta	tb	tc	td	te	tf	tg	th	ti	tj	tk	tl	tm	tn	to	tp	tq	tr	ts	tt	tu	tv	tw	tx	ty	tz	ua	ub	uc	ud	ue	uf	ug	uh	ui	uj	uk	ul	um	un	uo	up	uq	ur	us	ut	uu	uv	uw	ux	uy	uz	va	vb	vc	vd	ve	vf	vg	vh	vi	vj	vk	vl	vm	vn	vo	vp	vq	vr	vs	vt	vu	vv	vw	vx	vy	vz	wa	wb	wc	wd	we	wf	wg	wh	wi	wj	wk	wl	wm	wn	wo	wp	wq	wr	ws	wt	wu	wv	ww	wx	wy	wz	xa	xb	xc	xd	xe	xf	xg	xh	xi	xj	xk	xl	xm	xn	xo	xp	xq	xr	xs	xt	xu	xv	xw	xx	xy	xz	ya	yb	yc	yd	ye	yf	yg	yh	yi	yj	yk	yl	ym	yn	yo	yp	yq	yr	ys	yt	yu	yv	yw	yx	yy	yz	za	zb	zc	zd	ze	zf	zg	zh	zi	zj	zk	zl	zm	zn	zo	zp	zq	zr	zs	zt	zu	zv	zw	zx	zy	zz

[illegible]

* 1 closed.

No. 2.—*Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT.									
Orsley School	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Local Primary School	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Yankatagiri do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Allur do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Nayadupet do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Buchreddipalayam do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Quadr do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Quadr do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Amakur do.	1	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Total	9	...	173	173	143	120	...	...	...
AIDED.									
Nellore Free Church (High)	1	84	...	54	58	53	...	...	...
Mission School, Middle	1	...	174	142	129	...	...	...	...
Nellore Hindu School (High)	1	46	...	46	40	34	...	...	...
Mission Results School, Nellore Municipality	2	...	118	118	106	90	...	...	...
Total	6	130	307	437	362	319	2	25	392
UNAIDED.									
Results School, Nellore Circle	1	...	6	6	6	5	...	...	...
Total for the District	15	130	496	615	611	444	2	25	439
GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency School (High)	1	137	...	137	111	105	3	2	112
Madrasa-Jazam (Middle)	1	...	55	55	97	71	67	...	...
Practising School	1	...	79	79	80	86	69	2	16
Mallapur do.	1	...	19	19	19	17	...	...	...
Total	5	137	242	379	384	301	6	25	235
AIDED.									
Free Church Mission Institution (High)	1	267	...	217	217	190	1	8	237
Church of Scotland Mission (High)	1	414	...	414	414	384	...	...	...
Mission Institution, Middle	1	148	...	148	118	100	...	...	...
London Mission School (High)	1	218	...	218	183	169	...	...	...
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Institution (High)	1	66	...	66	41	36	...	...	...
St. Thome Seminary (High)	1	91	...	91	61	54	...	...	...
Vepery S.P.G. School (High)	1	206	...	206	187	164	...	...	...
St. Mary's Seminary (High)	1	38	...	38	32	29	...	...	...
St. Francis Xavier's School (High)	1	60	...	60	44	38	...	...	...
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School (High)	1	205	...	205	183	169	...	...	...
Devotion Protestant School (High)	1	79	...	79	78	72	...	...	...
Pachavayam's High School (High)	1	43	...	43	43	40	...	...	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School (High)	1	283	...	283	240	209	...	...	...
Total	1	27	120	120	120	120	...	...	...

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of the Scholars on 31st March.		Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.				Number of scholars on 31st March learning				Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed.	
		In High School.	In Middle School.	Average number on the rolls during the year.				English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Local Rates or Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation Ex-amination.
				1	2	3	4														
Madras—(Continued).	ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Continued).																				
	AIDED—(Continued).																				
	Triplicane Hindu School ... { High	1	48	48	17	14	19	17	14	19	17	14	19	17	14	19	17	14	19	17	14
	Civil Orphan Asylum ... { Middle	1	105	105	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
	Davidson Street Mission School ... { High	1	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	Madras Municipal ... { Middle	1	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
	Non-Mission Results Schools, Madras Municipality ... { High	7	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
	Non-Mission Results Schools, Madras Municipality ... { Middle	11	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269
	Total ...	46	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107
	UNAIDED.																				
	Wesleyan Mission School, Triplicane ... { High	1	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	Chengayal ... { Middle	1	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402
	Non-Mission Results Schools ... { High	12	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	Total ...	18	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
	Total for the District ...	64	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Saidapet School ... { High	1	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
	Ponnasalle Local Fund School ... { Middle	1	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
	Do. ... { Middle	1	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
	Total ...	3	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
	AIDED.																				
	Confession Free Church ... { High	1	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Tiruvallur ... { Middle	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Mission School ... { High	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Total ...	4	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
	Total for the District ...	7	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
South Arcot.	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Cuddalore School ... { High	1	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
	Villupuram Middle School ... { Middle	1	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
	Tiruvallur ... { High	1	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
	Tiruvannamalai ... { Middle	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Tortu Novo ... { High	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	K. V. ... { Middle	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Vaidachalam ... { High	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Paruti ... { Middle	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Total ...	10	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326
	AIDED.																				
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's ... { High	1	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
	Cuddalore S.P.G. School ... { Middle	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Cuddalore ... { High	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Tindivanam American Mission School ... { Middle	1	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
	Non-Mission Results Schools, Cuddalore ... { High	4	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
	Total ...	10	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
	UNAIDED.																				
	Non-Mission Results Schools ... { High	3	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
	Total for the District ...	13	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377
North Arcot.	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Chittoor School ... { High	1	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
	Wallajana School ... { Middle	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Arni Middle School ... { High	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Arrot ... { Middle	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Vellore Muhammadan School ... { High	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Total ...	5	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
	UNAIDED.																				
	Non-Mission Results Schools ... { High	3	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
	Total for the District ...	8	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average daily attendance.		Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.							Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.			
		In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Local Charges.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	ES.	A. P.	ES.		A. P.		
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Continued).																														
GOVERNMENT—(Continued).																														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	10	11	12	13

Salem.	Hour do.	1	52	52	33	28	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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69

Kumtakran, Town School, { High Mission Result System Schools, Tan- jore district. Non-Mission Result System Schools, do. Kumtakran Hindu Union, High School, do. Kumtakran Native High School, do. Total ...	1 1 3 25 1 1 1 37	286 365 234 310 135 27 168 727	393 865 254 310 135 27 168 727	290 390 263 310 202 170 125 118	281 371 312 212 170 38 118 118	2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1	351 157 269 269 126 126 126 126	1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1	174 266 178 261 152 110 18 60	174 266 178 261 152 110 18 60	112 96 42 45 45 9 100 68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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† Closed.

• Closed.

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		
		In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.		Average daily attendance.	Karnatakas and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	ES. A. P.		ES. A. P.	
1	2	5	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	10	11	12	13	
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Continued).																											
AIDED—(Continued).																											
Mission Result Schools, Tinnevely district.																											
Non-Mission do. do.																											
Tinnevely C.M.S. School, High.																											
Palanacottah C.M.S. School, Middle.																											
Tukicottam Caldwell School, High.																											
Tinnevely Hindu School, High.																											
Palanacottah Hindu School, Middle.																											
Total																											
UNAIDED.																											
Roman Catholic High School, Palanacottah.																											
Tinnevely St. Francis Xavier's High School.																											
Mission Result Schools, Tinnevely district.																											
Non-Mission Result Schools do.																											
Total																											
Total for the District																											
GOVERNMENT.																											
Udampet School, High.																											
Erode Middle School, Middle.																											
Karur do.																											
Dhanupuram Middle School do.																											
Total																											
AIDED.																											
Combinatore London Mission School, High.																											
Combinatore School, Middle.																											
Combinatore School, Middle.																											
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Combined School, Kattur Rance	1	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1895-98—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of the Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Licenses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.		Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Malabar—(Continued).	ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Contd.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	GOVERNMENT—(Continued).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	1	...	1	42	42	25	24	...	42	42	1	14	42	...	...	42	15	15	...	...	...	111	205	408	...	...	...	784	32 10 8	4 10 0	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	1	...	1	16	16	10	17	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	10	10	...	...	...	50	277	277	...	...	...	579	34 9 11	2 15 1	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	1	...	1	10	10	10	10	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	81	300	300	...	...	...	369	34 5 4	5 0 0	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	1	...	1	33	33	23	23	...	33	33	...	...	33	...	...	33	12	12	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	408	40 12 9	8 1 7	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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No. 2.—*Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

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§ 267-13-6 for board and clothing.

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* 2 closed.

No. 3.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Females for the Official Year 1882-83.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.
		In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.			Total.	Euro- peans and Burasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Grants from Pro- vincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Higher Examin- ation for Women.	Middle School Ex- amination.	
Godavari.	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.																									
	St. Thomas' School, Cocanada	1	3	3	3	3	3				3			70		30		62		182	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.				
	Church of England Girls' School, Rajahmundry	1	4	4	4	4	4				4	4		73		174		24		230	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.				
	Tengalmandi Boarding School	1	9	9	7	7	7				9	9		153						234	448	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.			
	Total	3	16	16	14	14	14	8	8		13	13		231		174		62		840	60 0 0	20 1 2				
Kistna.	UNAIDED.																									
	Mission Results School, Cocanada Municipality	1	5	5	1	1	5				5					7				7	7 0 0					
	Total for the District	4	21	21	17	15	15	8			18	13		231		174		62		847	56 7 6	13 11 9				
	UNAIDED.																									
	Messingtonam Church Mission Boarding Girls' School	1	10	10	9			10			10	10				15			44	59	6 8 11					
Bellary.	Mission Results Schl., Bezvada Range.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1				43			19	20	20 0 0					
	Total for the District	2	11	11	10			11			11	11				16			63	79	7 14 0					
	UNAIDED.																									
	Roman Catholic Convent (High) Girls' School.	1	1	1	1	1	1				1			48		4				52	52 0 0					
	Total for the District	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	2		48		4				117	52 0 0	24 0 0		1		
Cuddapah.	UNAIDED.																									
	Cuddapah Boarding School	1	2	2	2	1		2			2	2			63					63	68 0 0					
	UNAIDED.																									
	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	1	3	3	3	3	3				3			64		60		30		204	63 0 0	21 5 4				
	American Baptist Mission School, Nellore	1	15	15	11	10		15			15	15		74				60	546	470	47 0 0	7 6 5				
Nellore.	Total	2	18	18	14	13	3	15			18	15		138		60		130	346	674	51 13 6	10 9 10				
	GOVERNMENT.																									
	Female Practising School, High Middle													275		3				278						
	Total													275		3				278						
	Total													1,344		123				1,367						

Madras.	Presentation Convent Spec. High	1	7	12	7	6	7	12	12	75	359	114	369	50 0 0	12 8 0	4	
		1	4	23	4	24	4	4	4	207	577	290	594	54 0 0	16 13 1	7	
South Arcot.	Presentation Convent Pay High	1	23	23	20	23	23	23	150	194	48	194	300	100 0 0	50 0 0	7	
	P. School, Convent Middle	1	23	23	23	23	23	23	150	194	48	194	300	100 0 0	50 0 0	7	
North Arcot.	Orphanage, Convent Middle	1	22	22	13	13	13	13	295	295	44	295	395	188 5 4	16 6 3	2	
	St. Francis Xavier's School, High	1	23	23	15	15	15	15	150	150	44	150	374	83 8 0	37 8 0	2	
Salem.	Wesleyan Mission Day School, Middle	1	23	23	20	19	23	23	187	187	56	187	326	17 2 6	7 14 4	1	
	London Mission Boarding School, High	1	22	22	16	16	22	22	188	188	62	188	319	62 0 0	37 6 5	7	
Madras.	St. Thomas' Girls' School, Middle	1	22	22	14	14	22	22	155	155	73	155	698	48 13 9	13 6 10	7	
	St. Thomas' Girls' School, High	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	62	62	17	62	112	13 1 2	...	1	
South Arcot.	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Middle	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	155	155	103	155	178	350	116 10 8	4	
	F. C. Medical Mission School, High	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	155	155	103	155	319	69 12 9	31 0 8	4	
North Arcot.	St. Peter's R. C. School, Rayapattinam	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	80	80	18	80	290	183 5 4	40 0 0	4	
	R. C. School, Rayapattinam	1	9	9	11	7	9	9	80	80	18	80	290	183 5 4	40 0 0	4	
Salem.	F. C. M. Boarding School, High	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	465	465	38	465	970	425 1 2	116 4 0	3	
	Doreton Girls' School, Middle	1	9	9	7	6	9	9	741	741	1227	741	453	400	116 13 4	3	
Madras.	Davidson Street School, High	1	34	34	26	26	34	34	202	202	14	202	103	67 14 0	25 4 0	2	
	Military Female Orphan Asylum, High	1	12	12	8	8	12	12	405	405	516	405	185	1127	63 10 8	5	
South Arcot.	Methodist Seminary, Middle	1	27	27	16	16	27	27	493	493	328	493	7515	352 7 1	11 10 0	5	
	Enmanuel Church School, High	1	18	18	10	10	18	18	410	410	84	410	944	62 14 1	27 5 4	5	
North Arcot.	St. Thomas' Girls' School, Middle	1	14	14	8	8	14	14	235	235	154	235	893	111 10 0	42 0 0	1	
	Civil Orphan Asylum, High	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	24	619	24	686	243 0 0	37 11 2	2	
Salem.	St. Thomas' Girls' School, Middle	1	12	12	10	10	12	12	377	377	31	377	723	110 0 0	12 0 0	2	
	St. Thomas' Girls' School, High	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	46	21	46	99	46 0 0	12 5 4	2	
Madras.	St. Thomas' Girls' School, Middle	1	7	7	11	11	7	7	111	111	185	111	30	282	42 7 7	...	
	Christ Church School, Mount Road	1	13	13	10	10	13	13	425	425	102	425	690	135 3 2	42 8 0	...	
South Arcot.	St. Matthias' School, High	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	31	31	62	31	114	58 8 0	7 12 0	...	
	Purasapattanam English Girls' School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	61	26	61	224	108 0 0	18 0 0	...	
North Arcot.	Parvati Day School, High	1	8	8	4	4	8	8	54	54	8	54	144	64 8 0	9 9 0	...	
	Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Middle	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	184	4	516	64 8 0	9 9 0	...	
Salem.	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, High	1	9	9	8	8	9	9	75	75	113	75	144	516	64 8 0	...	
	C. M. Central Girls' School, Middle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	42	45	45 0 0	...	
Madras.	St. Joseph's School, High	1	375	375	297	297	357	357	7560	12,062	5,746	2,821	3,422	31,590	105 11 1	24 13 0	46
	Total	38	67	308	329	329	357	357	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
South Arcot.	Total for the District	38	67	308	329	329	357	357	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Total	38	67	308	329	329	357	357	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
North Arcot.	Cuddalore English Girls' School	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	34	34	22	34	120	40 0 0	11 5 4	...	
	Total	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	34	34	22	34	120	40 0 0	11 5 4	...	
Salem.	Allapuram Girls' Boarding School	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	153	153	50	153	262	29 1 9	18 1 9	...	
	Total	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	153	153	50	153	262	29 1 9	18 1 9	...	
Salem.	Shivapet Christian Girls' School	1	10	10	9	7	1	8	36	36	16	36	84	12 0 0	5 2 3	...	
	Remount Despot School	1	14	14	11	11	14	14	12	12	286	12	560	50 14 7	23 2 1	...	
Salem.	Total	3	4	24	23	31	22	19	8	1	467	...	38	924	42 0 0	19 0 9	2
	Total	3	4	24	23	31	22	19	8	1	467	...	38	924	42 0 0	19 0 9	2

* Closed.

27]

GOVERNMENT.									
Lawrence Asylum, Female (High Branch).									
1	4	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...									
Non-Mission Day School, Censor.									
1	...	4	4	3	3	4	...	...	...
1	...	14	14	9	8	14	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
3	...	19	19	13	12	13	1	...	...
5	4	38	43	39	36	42	1	...	...
Total for the District ...									
AIDED.									
St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School,									
1	...	19	19	13	10	12	...	...	...
1	...	18	18	14	12	16	...	...	...
3	...	34	34	31	25	32	...	...	...
Total ...									
AIDED.									
Mangalore St. Ann's Girls' School ...									
1	...	80	80	27	24	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	20	20	13	10	12	...	...	...
12	...	541	541	566	448	490	...	...	...
13	...	80	80	75	67	8	...	...	...
Total Unaided Schools ...									
Total English Schools ...									
VERNAICULAR SCHOOLS.									
UNAIDED.									
Maharajah's Girls' School, Rajahmundry.									
1	...	12	12	12	10	...	...	...	...
AIDED.									
1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	1	5	3	...	...	...
2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...									
UNAIDED.									
Mission Results Schools, Guntur Municipality.									
1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...									
Total for the District ...									

No. 3.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Females for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning				Expenditure.					Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.			
		In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.			Total.	Europeans and Burmans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		
Nellore.	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(Contd.).																									
	GOVERNMENT.																									
	Girls' School, Nellore Town	1	4	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	162	...	1	...	...	...	RS. 162	54 5 4	54 0 0	...	...	...	
	Do. Ballikrishna	1	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	153	...	1	...	...	...	153	51 5 4	51 0 0	...	...	...	
	Municipal Combined Girls' School, Nellore	1	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	
	Nauobespet ...	3	10	10	11	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	315	...	2	14	...	...	331	41 6 0	59 6 0	...	...	...	
	Total ...																									
	AIDED.																									
	American Baptist Mission School, Ongole	1	5	5	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	53 12 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	4	15	15	16	13	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	315	...	2	14	...	...	419	53 12 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras.	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(Contd.).																								
AIDED.																										
F.C.M. Day School		1	12	12	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	270	...	66	...	...	...	369	33 8 9	24 8 9	...	...	...	
Do. Chetti School		1	17	17	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	47	...	35	...	...	...	272	49 10 8	15 10 8	...	...	...	
Do. Ballikrishna		1	18	18	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	218	...	53	...	...	...	165	33 0 0	29 6 5	...	...	...	
Do. Black Town School		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	254	23 3 7	24 3 7	...	...	...	
Do. Black Town School		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	173	86 8 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	
Do. Black Town School		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	173	86 8 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	
Do. Black Town School		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	173	86 8 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	
Do. Black Town School		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	173	86 8 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	
Do. Black Town School		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	173	86 8 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	

District.	Institution.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122
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No. 4.—*Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83.*

[illegible]

Gurpur do. do. Parvathar Local Fund School

• Taken over by the Local Fund Board.

† Abolished and afterwards constituted as a Samasthannam Unaided School.

‡ Converted into a Quasi-Government class.

[illegible]

—(Continued).

[illegible]

• Abolished

- Abolished.

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Kottur Local Fund School	1	9	64	93	63	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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No. 4.—Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification accorded to the Scholars on 31st March.					Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.			Total.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.	Girls.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Cuddapah—(Continued).	Ondrapah Boarding School	1	10	28	38	33	...	20	7	1	...	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

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No. 4.—Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.							Number of scholars on 31st March learning							Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each scholar.			Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Primary School Examination.	Upper School Examination.	Lower School Examination.	Girls.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m	8n	8o	8p	8q	8r	8s	8t	8u	8v	8w	8x	8y	8z	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad	8ae	8af	8ag	8ah	8ai	8aj	8ak	8al	8am	8an	8ao	8ap	8aq	8ar	8as	8at	8au	8av	8aw	8ax	8ay	8az	8aa	8ab	8ac	8ad

Do. do. Vriddhachalam Circle.	North Arcot	22	51	321	372	418	298	...	...	372	...	...	119	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Tirukolur Range.	North Arcot	2	2	97	99	101	82	...	...	79	20	...	27	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	North Arcot	61	348	1,626	1,874	2,084	1,648	...	...	1,54	1,493	121	25	1,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																							
Non-Mission Results School, Cuddalore Municipality.	North Arcot	1	16	69	85	78	70	...	...	83	2	...	43	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Cuddalore Circle.	North Arcot	2	...	52	52	54	42	...	...	50	2	...	13	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	North Arcot	3	16	121	137	132	118	...	...	133	4	...	56	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GOVERNMENT.																							
Chittoor Primary School	North Arcot	1	10	20	39	80	31	...	...	63	2	...	30	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Tirunelveli do.	North Arcot	1	23	22	63	63	48	...	...	63	2	...	55	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aravali do.	North Arcot	1	12	...	12	17	14	...	...	46	3	...	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Muhammadan School	North Arcot	1	21	23	49	55	45	...	...	46	3	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karvetnagar Primary School	North Arcot	1	10	36	46	51	42	...	...	17	3	...	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinayakar do.	North Arcot	1	19	37	52	52	37	...	...	45	9	...	62	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aravali Muhammadan School	North Arcot	1	7	34	41	39	35	...	...	41	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Practising School	North Arcot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Baptist School, Walajapet Municipality.	North Arcot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Baptist do.	North Arcot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined Schools, Vellore Municipality.	North Arcot	3	29	169	189	233	183	...	...	2	161	20	6	73	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Walajapet do.	North Arcot	1	83	69	122	155	147	...	...	2	145	5	...	152	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Combined Schools, Chittoor.	North Arcot	6	50	311	361	379	396	...	...	398	43	10	156	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chittoor East.	North Arcot	20	161	704	865	900	768	...	...	1	751	113	...	265	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chittoor West.	North Arcot	2	14	137	151	144	128	...	...	...	...	...	76	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Vellore East.	North Arcot	4	52	277	329	311	269	...	...	4	280	95	...	102	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Vellore West.	North Arcot	4	510	1,831	2,391	2,445	2,072	...	...	9	1,898	435	19	1,118	2,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	North Arcot	44	610	1,831	2,391	2,445	2,072	...	...	9	1,898	435	19	1,118	2,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																							
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	North Arcot	1	40	172	221	180	161	...	...	7	138	14	...	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakonam do.	North Arcot	1	20	54	74	63	67	...	...	1	58	5	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Union School, Vellore.	North Arcot	1	30	77	101	130	116	...	...	401	2	...	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mission Results Schools, Chittoor East.	North Arcot	2	25	25	76	101	92	...	...	23	67	3	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chittoor East.	North Arcot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	365	8	...	110	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chittoor West.	North Arcot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Mission Results Schools, Vellore.	North Arcot	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chittoor East.	North Arcot	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chittoor West.	North Arcot	4	35	134	169	187	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	North Arcot	17	301	867	1,038	1,038	912	...	...	50	944	42	21	683	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 2 closed.

† Transferred to the municipality.

‡ closed.

Closed.

UNPAID.															
Non-Mission Results Schools, Salem Circle, Trichinopoly.		Do.		Total for the District		UNPAID.		Mission Results Schools, Trichinopoly Municipality.		Do.		Total for the District		UNPAID.	
3	11	66	77	65	59	64	13	18	77	102	...	...	102	2 0 8	...
1	10	...	10	9	6	10	...	10	10	16	...	...	16	2 10 8	...
4	21	66	87	74	52	74	13	28	87	118	...	...	118	2 1 9	...
35	261	1,366	1,637	1,682	1,833	65	1,396	264	3	2,005	3,703	5	5,242	9 5 10	232 394 37
GOVERNMENT.															
Srirangam Primary School															
1	47	15	62	75	68	62	...	62	62	610	...	...	...	7 12 3	...
1	38	40	80	72	61	80	...	80	80	532	...	...	...	8 8 8	50 89
1	9	42	51	46	37	51	...	51	51	462	...	...	...	13 15 8	5 10
1	14	40	54	59	48	40	...	57	54	254	...	...	...	0 2 8	13 6
1	16	61	77	88	83	77	...	33	77	108	...	...	...	6 1 2	4 6
5	124	200	324	341	297	264	60	353	324	1,624	882	...	...	8 6 2	1 4 8 82
AIDED.															
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Primary Sch.															
1	71	120	191	147	141	123	4	71	101	806	...	...	...	22 15 7	45
1	59	27	86	94	73	3	70	86	106	521	...	...	...	2 8 7	26 28
1	29	83	112	110	89	4	103	112	112	440	...	...	...	1 1 7	6 0 79
1	12	38	63	59	68	60	...	68	...	170	...	...	...	2 2 4	10 16
1	16	56	72	64	59	4	63	59	...	235	...	...	...	1 1 6	12 12
1	13	45	78	62	54	4	47	58	...	193	...	...	...	6 5 6	7 8
1	...	41	47	40	...	7	34	41	...	131	...	...	...	2 2 10	...
19	60	454	513	501	412	11	468	29	135	465	...	...	...	0 1 10	7 2 29
23	86	729	806	754	586	15	730	61	216	1,113	...	...	...	7 8 8	0 8 0 12 34
Mission Results Schools, Trichinopoly Municipality.															
6	54	301	355	341	283	142	184	12	229	729	821	...	...	6 15 4	...
1	10	30	40	35	28	...	40	...	34	192	116	...	...	9 9 2	1 4
2	16	78	89	129	100	30	...	27	23	73	379	...	...	16 8 3	0 2 2 9 11
Mission Results Schools, Trichinopoly Municipality.															
1	5	37	42	42	34	2	40	...	18	50	20	...	...	3 6 7	...
2	25	132	167	146	106	7	137	13	97	248	...	...	...	9 1 6	...
2	44	325	369	319	269	18	207	11	106	301	...	...	...	0 13 9	8 14
2	33	263	303	263	203	13	163	...	103	318	...	...	...	5 8 8	0 1 1 2
14	64	241	293	287	265	15	286	2	121	845	...	...	...	1 10 5	5 6
Non-Mission Results Schools, Trichinopoly Municipality.															
17	21	399	428	389	310	90	307	13	4	207	...	...	...	1 12 2	...
109	751	3,501	4,133	3,370	50	558	3,396	253	58	6,104	6,671	500	8,789	7 13 5	340 450 47

No. 4.—*Statistical Returns of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.											
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.			Total.	Bornians and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cess.	Buildings.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m	8n	8o	8p	8q	8r	8s	8t	8u	8v	8w	8x	8y	8z	
	GOVERNMENT.																																				
	English Schools—(Continued).																																				
	Tripur Primary School	1	21	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Mayavaram Municipal School	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Pattadak Primary School	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13	1	21	12	21	21	21	21	91	162	114	252	19	4	7	6	11	5	37	45									
	Nagore	1	25	33	21	16	13	12	13																												

[illegible]

No. 4.—*Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

* 3 closed.

* 3 closed.

No. 4.—*Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of each Scholar.		Number passed.					
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.			Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.	Girls.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26							
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Continued).																																
AIDED—(Continued).																																
	Mission Results School, Cochín Municipality.	1	41	73	114	100	104	71	40	2	1	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. Schools, Cochín Municipality.	2	72	283	355	348	271	62	121	103	12	...	288	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. Camanore Municipality.	2	12	114	126	136	111	7	81	6	1	31	126	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. Tellicherry Municipality.	3	87	170	257	207	203	26	83	123	14	11	227	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. Palghat Municipality.	3	28	121	149	119	104	...	27	118	4	...	57	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Non-Mission Result School, Camanore do. Municipality.	1	12	106	118	126	85	...	1	117	...	...	83	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. Combined Schools, Central Range.	3	9	96	105	129	105	...	...	102	8	...	37	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. Southern Range.	9	63	322	385	398	329	...	2	373	10	...	156	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Mission Result School, Northern Range.	1	7	21	28	34	24	...	7	18	3	...	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. South Marlabar.	2	...	128	128	102	82	...	2	128	...	...	37	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Non-Mission do. do. do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. do. do. do.	1	...	24	24	33	27	...	1	23	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total ...	33	432	1,995	2,447	2,425	2,012	220	451	1,565	157	41	1,410	2,447	...	1,864	2,012	149	5,826	4,111	147	4,383	17,483	8	13	0	0	14	10	283	370	94
UNAIDED.																																
	Kerala Vidyalaya, Calicut Combined.	1	38	67	105	100	94	...	...	105	...	...	105	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipality Palghat.	1	...	108	108	100	82	...	...	108	...	...	6	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Mission Results School, Calicut Municipality.	1	6	28	34	29	24	34	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Do. do. Calicut Municipality.	1	62	86	148	130	108	6	17	107	18	...	148	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Do. do. Northern Range.	1	13	17	30	24	17	...	...	30	...	...	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total ...	5	119	306	425	401	323	40	17	242	135	...	396	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total for the District ...	61	994	3,805	3,770	3,775	3,130	261	501	2,597	324	87	2,596	5,983	...	20,401	3,245	4,054	635	11,428	147	5,177	29,895	9	8	10	1	2	7	828	655	107
Malabar—(Continued).																																

GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT.																					
Karaka Primary School	1	9	8	17	18	16	3	14	17	17	...	...	...	451	28	3	0	22	12	0	4
Karaka do.	...	...	...	21	27	23	...	2	18	...	...	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagabore Municipal Primary School	1	31	28	99	79	...	52	7	...	59	50	...	245	164	17	9	0	19	12	0	23
Nagabore Local Fund School	1	29	17	46	57	...	16	29	1	46	46	...	189	682	9	2	6	2	6	9	44
Nagabore Practising School	1	...	43	38	43	...	47	...	...	18	46	...	...	571	10	3	0	...	...	...	12
Total	5	90	102	102	950	315	98	160	0	...	163	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85

AYRER.

AIDED.																														
Saint Rozario's Salary Grant Primary School	1	57	126	183	207	189	24	141	22	5	1	111	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,204	6 14	2	1	8	5	22	26		
Non-Mission Combined Schools, Munger.	5	10	234	253	243	201	...	4	207	42	...	60	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	5 11	6	0	12	3	13	20	23	
Do. do. Schools, Monga.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mission Results Schools, Monga.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Mission Results Schools, Monga.	3	98	284	382	347	869	...	181	180	6	35	201	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	2 197	7 0	10	0	3	15	22	22	
Do. Combined Schools, Canara.	1	26	66	82	62	55	...	...	82	...	...	46	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	4 10	6	0	3	4	13	11	5
Mission Results Schools, Canara Circle.	28	164	1,243	1,427	1,429	1,188	...	411	987	63	26	497	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,780	6 8	11	0	10	8	78	102	
Non-Mission Results Schools, Canara Circle.	3	13	164	178	166	132	...	142	27	9	...	27	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,606	22 0	3	0	7	3	5	13	40	
Do. do. Schools, Canara Circle.	3	...	70	70	86	72	...	24	45	1	...	12	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	4 6	8	0	1	9	...	13	4	

UNARMED

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VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

AIDEN.

ADMIN.																					
Non-Mission Combined Schools, Chitose Municipality	7	...	471	420	414	...	417	54	...	471	...	...	374	1,555	...	140	2,463	5 15 2	0 13 8	...	40
Mission Results School, Bertanpore Municipality	1	...	19	19	19	...	16	3	...	19	...	...	25	8	...	...	33	1 11 9	0 4 3	...	4

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No. 4.—Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Number of Institutions.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.		Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Number of scholars on 31st March learning Vernacular.						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	5		6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m	8n	8o	8p	8q	8r	8s	8t	8u	8v	8w	8x	8y	8z	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9i	9j	9k	9l	9m	9n	9o	9p	9q	9r	9s	9t	9u	9v	9w	9x	9y	9z	10	11	12	13	14	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333

* 3 closed.

No. 4.—*Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

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[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

No. 4.—*Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83.—(Continued).*

[illegible]

No. 4 — *Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

[illegible][illegible]

No. 4.—*Statistical Returns of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

No. 3.—*Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1882-83.*

[illegible][illegible]

* * These entries are surgently incorrect, but were taken from the original returns furnished to this office.

No. 5.—Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1882-83.—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on the rolls at the close of March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the rolls at the close of March.		Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	3			4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	7m	7n	7o	7p	7q	7r	7s	7t	7u	7v	7w	7x	7y	7z	7aa	7ab	7ac	7ad	7ae	7af	7ag	7ah	7ai	7aj	7ak	7al	7am	7an	7ao	7ap	7aq	7ar	7as	7at	7au	7av	7aw	7ax	7ay	7az	7ba	7bb	7bc	7bd	7be	7bf	7bg	7bh	7bi	7bj	7bk	7bl	7bm	7bn	7bo	7bp	7bq	7br	7bs	7bt	7bu	7bv	7bw	7bx	7by	7bz	7ca	7cb	7cc	7cd	7ce	7cf	7cg	7ch	7ci	7cj	7ck	7cl	7cm	7cn	7co	7cp	7cq	7cr	7cs	7ct	7cu	7cv	7cw	7cx	7cy	7cz	7da	7db	7dc	7dd	7de	7df	7dg	7dh	7di	7dj	7dk	7dl	7dm	7dn	7do	7dp	7dq	7dr	7ds	7dt	7du	7dv	7dw	7dx	7dy	7dz	7ea	7eb	7ec	7ed	7ee	7ef	7eg	7eh	7ei	7ej	7ek	7el	7em	7en	7eo	7ep	7eq	7er	7es	7et	7eu	7ev	7ew	7ex	7ey	7ez	7fa	7fb	7fc	7fd	7fe	7ff	7fg	7fh	7fi	7fj	7fk	7fl	7fm	7fn	7fo	7fp	7fq	7fr	7fs	7ft	7fu	7fv	7fw	7fx	7fy	7fz	7ga	7gb	7gc	7gd	7ge	7gf	7gg	7gh	7gi	7gj	7gk	7gl	7gm	7gn	7go	7gp	7gq	7gr	7gs	7gt	7gu	7gv	7gw	7gx	7gy	7gz	7ha	7hb	7hc	7hd	7he	7hf	7hg	7hh	7hi	7hj	7hk	7hl	7hm	7hn	7ho	7hp	7hq	7hr	7hs	7ht	7hu	7hv	7hw	7hx	7hy	7hz	7ia	7ib	7ic	7id	7ie	7if	7ig	7ih	7ii	7ij	7ik	7il	7im	7in	7io	7ip	7iq	7ir	7is	7it	7iu	7iv	7iw	7ix	7iy	7iz	7ja	7jb	7jc	7jd	7je	7jf	7jg	7jh	7ji	7jj	7jk	7jl	7jm	7jn	7jo	7jp	7jq	7jr	7js	7jt	7ju	7jv	7jw	7jx	7jy	7jz	7ka	7kb	7kc	7kd	7ke	7kf	7kg	7kh	7ki	7kj	7kk	7kl	7km	7kn	7ko	7kp	7kq	7kr	7ks	7kt	7ku	7kv	7kw	7kx	7ky	7kz	7la	7lb	7lc	7ld	7le	7lf	7lg	7lh	7li	7lj	7lk	7ll	7lm	7ln	7lo	7lp	7lq	7lr	7ls	7lt	7lu	7lv	7lw	7lx	7ly	7lz	7ma	7mb	7mc	7md	7me	7mf	7mg	7mh	7mi	7mj	7mk	7ml	7mm	7mn	7mo	7mp	7mq	7mr	7ms	7mt	7mu	7mv	7mw	7mx	7my	7mz	7na	7nb	7nc	7nd	7ne	7nf	7ng	7nh	7ni	7nj	7nk	7nl	7nm	7nn	7no	7np	7nq	7nr	7ns	7nt	7nu	7nv	7nw	7nx	7ny	7nz	7oa	7ob	7oc	7od	7oe	7of	7og	7oh	7oi	7oj	7ok	7ol	7om	7on	7oo	7op	7oq	7or	7os	7ot	7ou	7ov	7ow	7ox	7oy	7oz	7pa	7pb	7pc	7pd	7pe	7pf	7pg	7ph	7pi	7pj	7pk	7pl	7pm	7pn	7po	7pp	7pq	7pr	7ps	7pt	7pu	7pv	7pw	7px	7py	7pz	7qa	7qb	7qc	7qd	7qe	7qf	7qg	7qh	7qi	7qj	7qk	7ql	7qm	7qn	7qo	7qp	7qq	7qr	7qs	7qt	7qu	7qv	7qw	7qx	7qy	7qz	7ra	7rb	7rc	7rd	7re	7rf	7rg	7rh	7ri	7rj	7rk	7rl	7rm	7rn	7ro	7rp	7rq	7rr	7rs	7rt	7ru	7rv	7rw	7rx	7ry	7rz	7sa	7sb	7sc	7sd	7se	7sf	7sg	7sh	7si	7sj	7sk	7sl	7sm	7sn	7so	7sp	7sq	7sr	7ss	7st	7su	7sv	7sw	7sx	7sy	7sz	7ta	7tb	7tc	7td	7te	7tf	7tg	7th	7ti	7tj	7tk	7tl	7tm	7tn	7to	7tp	7tq	7tr	7ts	7tt	7tu	7tv	7tw	7tx	7ty	7tz	7ua	7ub	7uc	7ud	7ue	7uf	7ug	7uh	7ui	7uj	7uk	7ul	7um	7un	7uo	7up	7uq	7ur	7us	7ut	7uu	7uv	7uw	7ux	7uy	7uz	7va	7vb	7vc	7vd	7ve	7vf	7vg	7vh	7vi	7vj	7vk	7vl	7vm	7vn	7vo	7vp	7vq	7vr	7vs	7vt	7vu	7vv	7vw	7vx	7vy	7vz	7wa	7wb	7wc	7wd	7we	7wf	7wg	7wh	7wi	7wj	7wk	7wl	7wm	7wn	7wo	7wp	7wq	7wr	7ws	7wt	7wu	7wv	7ww	7wx	7wy	7wz	7xa	7xb	7xc	7xd	7xe	7xf	7xg	7xh	7xi	7xj	7xk	7xl	7xm	7xn	7xo	7xp	7xq	7xr	7xs	7xt	7xu	7xv	7xw	7xx	7xy	7xz	7ya	7yb	7yc	7yd	7ye	7yf	7yg	7yh	7yi	7yj	7yk	7yl	7ym	7yn	7yo	7yp	7yq	7yr	7ys	7yt	7yu	7yv	7yw	7yx	7yy	7yz	7za	7zb	7zc	7zd	7ze	7zf	7zg	7zh	7zi	7zj	7zk	7zl	7zm	7zn	7zo	7zp	7zq	7zr	7zs	7zt	7zu	7zv	7zw	7zx	7zy	7zz	7aa	7ab	7ac	7ad	7ae	7af	7ag	7ah	7ai	7aj	7ak	7al	7am	7an	7ao	7ap	7aq	7ar	7as	7at	7au	7av	7aw	7ax	7ay	7az	7ba	7bb	7bc	7bd	7be	7bf	7bg	7bh	7bi	7bj	7bk	7bl	7bm	7bn	7bo	7bp	7bq	7br	7bs	7bt	7bu	7bv	7bw	7bx	7by	7bz	7ca	7cb	7cc	7cd	7ce	7cf	7cg	7ch	7ci	7cj	7ck	7cl	7cm	7cn	7co	7cp	7cq	7cr	7cs	7ct	7cu	7cv	7cw	7cx	7cy	7cz	7da	7db	7dc	7dd	7de	7df	7dg	7dh	7di	7dj	7dk	7dl	7dm	7dn	7do	7dp	7dq	7dr	7ds	7dt	7du	7dv	7dw	7dx	7dy	7dz	7ea	7eb	7ec	7ed	7ee	7ef	7eg	7eh	7ei	7ej	7ek	7el	7em	7en	7eo	7ep	7eq	7er	7es	7et	7eu	7ev	7ew	7ex	7ey	7ez	7fa	7fb	7fc	7fd	7fe	7ff	7fg	7fh	7fi	7fj	7fk	7fl	7fm	7fn	7fo	7fp	7fq	7fr	7fs	7ft	7fu	7fv	7fw	7fx	7fy	7fz	7ga	7gb	7gc	7gd	7ge	7gf	7gg	7gh	7gi	7gj	7gk	7gl	7gm	7gn	7go	7gp	7gq	7gr	7gs	7gt	7gu	7gv	7gw	7gx	7gy	7gz	7ha	7hb	7hc	7hd	7he	7hf	7hg	7hh	7hi	7hj	7hk	7hl	7hm	7hn	7ho	7hp	7hq	7hr	7hs	7ht	7hu	7hv	7hw	7hx	7hy	7hz	7ia	7ib	7ic	7id	7ie	7if	7ig	7ih	7ii	7ij	7ik	7il	7im	7in	7io	7ip	7iq	7ir	7is	7it	7iu	7iv	7iw	7ix	7iy	7iz	7ja	7jb	7jc	7jd	7je	7jf	7jg	7jh	7ji	7jj	7jk	7jl	7jm	7jn	7jo	7jp	7jq	7jr	7js	7jt	7ju	7jv	7jw	7jx	7jy	7jz	7ka	7kb	7kc	7kd	7ke	7kf	7kg	7kh	7ki	7kj	7kk	7kl	7km	7kn	7ko	7kp	7kq	7kr	7ks	7kt	7ku	7kv	7kw	7kx	7ky	7kz	7la	7lb	7lc	7ld	7le	7lf	7lg	7lh	7li	7lj	7lk	7lm	7ln	7lo	7lp	7lq	7lr	7ls	7lt	7lu	7lv	7lw	7lx	7ly	7lz	7ma	7mb	7mc	7md	7me	7mf	7mg	7mh	7mi	7mj	7mk	7ml	7mm	7mn	7mo	7mp	7mq	7mr	7ms	7mt	7mu	7mv	7mw	7mx	7my	7mz	7na	7nb	7nc	7nd	7ne	7nf	7ng	7nh	7ni	7nj	7nk	7nl	7nm	7nn	7no	7np	7nq	7nr	7ns	7nt	7nu	7nv	7nw	7nx	7ny	7nz	7oa	7ob	7oc	7od	7oe	7of	7og	7oh	7oi	7oj	7ok	7ol	7om	7on	7oo	7op	7oq	7or	7os	7ot	7ou	7ov	7ow	7ox	7oy	7oz	7pa	7pb	7pc	7pd	7pe	7pf	7pg	7ph	7pi	7pj	7pk	7pl	7pm	7pn	7po	7pp	7pq	7pr	7ps	7pt	7pu	7pv	7pw	7px	7py	7pz	7qa	7qb	7qc	7qd	7qe	7qf	7qg	7qh	7qi	7qj	7qk	7ql	7qm	7qn	7qo	7qp	7qq	7qr	7qs	7qt	7qu	7qv	7qw	7qx	7qy	7qz	7ra	7rb	7rc	7rd	7re	7rf	7rg	7rh	7ri	7rj	7rk	7rl	7rm	7rn	7ro	7rp	7rq	7rr	7rs	7rt	7ru	7rv	7rw	7rx	7ry	7rz	7sa	7sb	7sc	7sd	7se	7sf	7sg	7sh	7si	7sj	7sk	7sl	7sm	7sn	7so	7sp	7sq	7sr	7ss	7st	7su	7sv	7sw	7sx	7sy	7sz	7ta	7tb	7tc	7td	7te	7tf	7tg	7th	7ti	7tj	7tk	7tl	7tm

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No. 5.—*Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).*

[illegible]

Mission	10	15	41	42	43	57	4	36	80	43	57	2,092	2,092	1	18
Mission/Results Schools, Masulipatnam	3	7	74	74	81	52	...	79	...	74	108	362	362	...	6
Non-Mission do. do.	1	5	38	38	48	34	...	38	...	38	144	587	587	...	2
Do. Results School, Guntur Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	16	...	3
Do. do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	16	...	...
Do. Results Schools, Masulipatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	16	...	...
Do. Results School, Guntur Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	285	285	...	1
Do. Results Schools, Vintukonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	16	...	...
Do. Results Schools, Vintukonda Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	194	194	...	...
Total ...	94	39	773	930	924	548	...	63	116	808	1,090	4,882	4,882	1	31
UNPAID.															
Mission Results School, Masulipatnam	1	37	57	57	53	53	...	57	...	57	...	60	60	...	...
Do. Results School, Guntur do.	4	12	104	213	235	128	...	14	170	213	...	561	561	...	10
Non-Mission do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...
Do. do. do. do.	5	105	30	30	25	10	...	15	15	39	...	119	119	...	...
Mission Results School, Masulipatnam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56	...	...
Do. do. Guntur Range	1	3	63	68	42	31	...	66	...	66	...	48	48	...	...
Do. do. Vintukonda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...
Do. do. Vintukonda Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	982	...	...
Do. Caste Girls School, Beavada...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,158	...	...
Total ...	10	18	565	683	578	398	...	26	412	538	...	1,158	1,158	...	...
Total for the District ...	40	51	1,357	1,388	1,299	889	...	161	1,038	1,388	1,690	5,970	5,970	1	47
GOVERNMENT.															
Municipal School, Adoni ...	1	...	22	22	21	19	...	1	21	...	...	104	104	...	...
Adoni.															
Roller London Mission Canawase School	1	...	60	60	60	31	...	2	67	...	147	424	424	...	...
Do. do. Telugu do.	1	...	53	53	50	27	...	8	59	...	60	570	570	...	...
Mission Results School, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	153	...	...
Non-Mission do. do.	2	9	45	50	54	45	...	48	9	...	144	40	40	...	...
Mission Results School, Hospet Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	114	...	...
Total ...	7	6	172	178	184	134	...	69	112	178	469	701	701	...	...
Total for the District ...	8	6	194	200	204	149	...	64	124	190	469	701	701	...	...
GOVERNMENT.															
Anantapur Municipal School	1	...	31	31	41	25	...	...	...	...	...	159	159	...	...
UNPAID.															
London Mission Girls School, Gooty ...	1	...	28	28	32	26	...	3	28	...	...	105	105	...	...
Total for the District ...	2	...	59	60	73	51	...	3	64	...	...	155	155	...	...

No. 5.—Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of the Scholars on 31st March.		Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.						Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.	
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Europeans and	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Arabic.	Persian.	Grants from Provincial Government.	Local Bodies or	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Boys.
Cuddalore.	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(Total).																										
	Mission Results School, Cuddalore.	1	1	2	53	42			37	1						30		180					516	5 2 3	9 11 5		
	Do. do. Madhav Range.	1	1	2	20	15		17	3							35		277					312	20 12 10	2 5 5		
	Total ...	2	2	4	73	57		34	4							65		457					828	25 15 13	11 16		
	UNAIDED.																										
	Non-Mission Results School, Cuddalore Range.	1	1	2	36	30			35	1						65		62					62	2 1 1			
	Total for the District ...	3	3	6	109	87		34	5							130		519					580	26 16 14	11 11		
	MISSION.																										
	Mission Results School, Kolkath Range, Cuddalore.	1	1	2	16	13		19								13		70	48				89	6 11 1	3 0 0		
	Non-Mission do. do. Range.	1	1	2	13	12		11	2							13		70					89	14 13 4	2 2 8		
	Total for the District ...	2	2	4	29	25		30	2							26		140	48				178	20 24 3	5 11 8		
Nellore.	GOVERNMENT.																										
	Nagendrapet Primary School.	1	1	2	29	24			29							418							548	33 3 10	22 2 10		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	61	57			61							499							598	11 13 12	3 5 5		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	37	36			37							397							411	13 13 12	3 5 5		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	49	38			49							333							438	14 3 5	14 3 5		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	52	46			52							395							474	10 2 7	8 13 0		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	105	83			105							627							826	11 5 0	8 13 0		
	Combined Schools, Nellore Municipality.	2	2	4	138	103			138							1,034							1,064	13 7 3	12 6 0		
	Total ...	7	7	14	348	290			348							2,534							3,081	33 7 3	22 6 0		
	UNAIDED.																										
	Nellore Free Church Mission School.	1	1	2	40	37			40							213							570	10 2 7	5 13 0		
Nellore.	Mission Results School, Nellore Municipality.	1	1	2	38	41			38							230							1,820	15 14 1	8 0 5		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	131	108			131							608							1,820	15 14 1	8 0 5		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	28	23			28							38							60	4 5 10	1 11 8		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	14	13			14							13							38	15 10 0	9 5 6		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	27	24			27							290							290	15 10 0	9 5 6		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	34	30			34							290							290	15 10 0	9 5 6		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	52	46			52							290							290	15 10 0	9 5 6		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	105	83			105							290							290	15 10 0	9 5 6		
	do. do. do.	1	1	2	138	103			138							290							290	15 10 0	9 5 6		
	Total ...	7	7	14	348	290			348							1,402							4,480	38 9 1	5 13 6		

UNAIDED.	Non-Mission Results School, Nellore Municipality.		1	13	24	278	642	23	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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No. 5.—Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of the Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race & creed of the scholars on 31st March.							Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.			Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Arabic.	Persian.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Donations.	Repairs.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	School Examination.	Primary Examination.	Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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UNAIDED.	Mission Results School, Chingleput Range.	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
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No. 5.—Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1882-83—(Continued).

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars in the 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.	
		In Upper Division.		Total.			Europeans and Burmans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cess.	Borrowings.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School.	Lower Primary School.	Boys.	
		4a	4b																								4c
Tiruchinopoly.	UNAIDED.																										
	Mission Results School, Salem Municipality.	1	66	66	55	55	10	10			69																
	Do. do. Salem Municipality.	1	29	29	15	15	20	20			20																
	Non-Mission Results School, Salem Municipality.	2	18	18	13	13	15	15			18																
	Total	4	113	113	83	83	45	45			107																
	Total for the District	23	87	87	63	63	176	176	53	53	82	17	3,467	1,582	225	72											
	GOVERNMENT.																										
	Srinagar Municipal School	1	57	57	49	49	57	57			57		141				334										
	UNAIDED.																										
	Mission Results School, Trichinopoly Municipality.	10	394	430	490	490	322	322	198	198	231	1	1,182	273	216	72			1,490	2,731			2	20			
Do. do.																											
Do. do. Northern Range.	4	89	89	75	75	54	54	12	12	77		251	251	179	7			179	428	774	40	4	3				
Do. do. Southern Range.	4	141	141	138	138	108	108	74	74	161		220	220	481	27			481	798	811	20	7	4				
Total	18	624	670	643	643	484	484	254	254	365	1	1,678	1,678	1,067	106			2,317	4,331	845	9	34	1				
UNAIDED.																											
Mission Results School, Trichinopoly Municipality.	2	43	43	36	36	25	25	2	2	37	20							90	59	5	7						
Do. do. Southern Range.																		15	15								
Total	2	43	43	36	36	25	25	2	2	37	20							105	105	4	2						
Total for the District	21	46	770	738	738	540	540	286	286	463	21	2,042	2,042	1,000	100	334		2,452	4,811	845	11	3	11	2			
GOVERNMENT.																											
Karimnagar Municipal Girls' School	1	1	62	62	78	78	39	6	6	57		254	254														
Do. do. Karimnagar Municipality.	1	7	77	77	68	68	41	20	20	77		693	693														
Do. do. Karimnagar Municipality.	1	4	4	4	20	20	44	3	3	4		392	392														
Mayavaram Municipal Girls' School	1	1	51	51	41	41	20	18	18	50		75	75														

* Transferred to Results System.

* Closed.

No. 5.—Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for the Official Year 1892-93—(Continued).

District.	1	2	Name of Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on the rolls as at 1st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Classification according to the religious faith of the scholars on 1st March.				Number of scholars on the rolls as at 1st March.				Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
				In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	7m	7n	7o	7p	7q	7r	7s	7t	7u	7v	7w	7x	7y	7z	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m	8n	8o	8p	8q	8r	8s	8t	8u	8v	8w	8x	8y	8z	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9i	9j	9k	9l	9m	9n	9o	9p	9q	9r	9s	9t	9u	9v	9w	9x	9y	9z	10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	10g	10h	10i	10j	10k	10l	10m	10n	10o	10p	10q	10r	10s	10t	10u	10v	10w	10x	10y	10z	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	11f	11g	11h	11i	11j	11k	11l	11m	11n	11o	11p	11q	11r	11s	11t	11u	11v	11w	11x	11y	11z	12a	12b	12c	12d	12e	12f	12g	12h	12i	12j	12k	12l	12m	12n	12o	12p	12q	12r	12s	12t	12u	12v	12w	12x	12y	12z	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13g	13h	13i	13j	13k	13l	13m	13n	13o	13p	13q	13r	13s	13t	13u	13v	13w	13x	13y	13z	14a	14b	14c	14d	14e	14f	14g	14h	14i	14j	14k	14l	14m	14n	14o	14p	14q	14r	14s	14t	14u	14v	14w	14x	14y	14z	15a	15b	15c	15d	15e	15f	15g	15h	15i	15j	15k	15l	15m	15n	15o	15p	15q	15r	15s	15t	15u	15v	15w	15x	15y	15z	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g	16h	16i	16j	16k	16l	16m	16n	16o	16p	16q	16r	16s	16t	16u	16v	16w	16x	16y	16z	17a	17b	17c	17d	17e	17f	17g	17h	17i	17j	17k	17l	17m	17n	17o	17p	17q	17r	17s	17t	17u	17v	17w	17x	17y	17z	18a	18b	18c	18d	18e	18f	18g	18h	18i	18j	18k	18l	18m	18n	18o	18p	18q	18r	18s	18t	18u	18v	18w	18x	18y	18z	19a	19b	19c	19d	19e	19f	19g	19h	19i	19j	19k	19l	19m	19n	19o	19p	19q	19r	19s	19t	19u	19v	19w	19x	19y	19z	20a	20b	20c	20d	20e	20f	20g	20h	20i	20j	20k	20l	20m	20n	20o	20p	20q	20r	20s	20t	20u	20v	20w	20x	20y	20z	21a	21b	21c	21d	21e	21f	21g	21h	21i	21j	21k	21l	21m	21n	21o	21p	21q	21r	21s	21t	21u	21v	21w	21x	21y	21z	22a	22b	22c	22d	22e	22f	22g	22h	22i	22j	22k	22l	22m	22n	22o	22p	22q	22r	22s	22t	22u	22v	22w	22x	22y	22z	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	23g	23h	23i	23j	23k	23l	23m	23n	23o	23p	23q	23r	23s	23t	23u	23v	23w	23x	23y	23z	24a	24b	24c	24d	24e	24f	24g	24h	24i	24j	24k	24l	24m	24n	24o	24p	24q	24r	24s	24t	24u	24v	24w	24x	24y	24z	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h	25i	25j	25k	25l	25m	25n	25o	25p	25q	25r	25s	25t	25u	25v	25w	25x	25y	25z	26a	26b	26c	26d	26e	26f	26g	26h	26i	26j	26k	26l	26m	26n	26o	26p	26q	26r	26s	26t	26u	26v	26w	26x	26y	26z	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	27h	27i	27j	27k	27l	27m	27n	27o	27p	27q	27r	27s	27t	27u	27v	27w	27x	27y	27z	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	28f	28g	28h	28i	28j	28k	28l	28m	28n	28o	28p	28q	28r	28s	28t	28u	28v	28w	28x	28y	28z	29a	29b	29c	29d	29e	29f	29g	29h	29i	29j	29k	29l	29m	29n	29o	29p	29q	29r	29s	29t	29u	29v	29w	29x	29y	29z	30a	30b	30c	30d	30e	30f	30g	30h	30i	30j	30k	30l	30m	30n	30o	30p	30q	30r	30s	30t	30u	30v	30w	30x	30y	30z	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	31g	31h	31i	31j	31k	31l	31m	31n	31o	31p	31q	31r	31s	31t	31u	31v	31w	31x	31y	31z	32a	32b	32c	32d	32e	32f	32g	32h	32i	32j	32k	32l	32m	32n	32o	32p	32q	32r	32s	32t	32u	32v	32w	32x	32y	32z	33a	33b	33c	33d	33e	33f	33g	33h	33i	33j	33k	33l	33m	33n	33o	33p	33q	33r	33s	33t	33u	33v	33w	33x	33y	33z	34a	34b	34c	34d	34e	34f	34g	34h	34i	34j	34k	34l	34m	34n	34o	34p	34q	34r	34s	34t	34u	34v	34w	34x	34y	34z	35a	35b	35c	35d	35e	35f	35g	35h	35i	35j	35k	35l	35m	35n	35o	35p	35q	35r	35s	35t	35u	35v	35w	35x	35y	35z	36a	36b	36c	36d	36e	36f	36g	36h	36i	36j	36k	36l	36m	36n	36o	36p	36q	36r	36s	36t	36u	36v	36w	36x	36y	36z	37a	37b	37c	37d	37e	37f	37g	37h	37i	37j	37k	37l	37m	37n	37o	37p	37q	37r	37s	37t	37u	37v	37w	37x	37y	37z	38a	38b	38c	38d	38e	38f	38g	38h	38i	38j	38k	38l	38m	38n	38o	38p	38q	38r	38s	38t	38u	38v	38w	38x	38y	38z	39a	39b	39c	39d	39e	39f	39g	39h	39i	39j	39k	39l	39m	39n	39o	39p	39q	39r	39s	39t	39u	39v	39w	39x	39y	39z	40a	40b	40c	40d	40e	40f	40g	40h	40i	40j	40k	40l	40m	40n	40o	40p	40q	40r	40s	40t	40u	40v	40w	40x	40y	40z	41a	41b	41c	41d	41e	41f	41g	41h	41i	41j	41k	41l	41m	41n	41o	41p	41q	41r	41s	41t	41u	41v	41w	41x	41y	41z	42a	42b	42c	42d	42e	42f	42g	42h	42i	42j	42k	42l	42m	42n	42o	42p	42q	42r	42s	42t	42u	42v	42w	42x	42y	42z	43a	43b	43c	43d	43e	43f	43g	43h	43i	43j	43k	43l	43m	43n	43o	43p	43q	43r	43s	43t	43u	43v	43w	43x	43y	43z	44a	44b	44c	44d	44e	44f	44g	44h	44i	44j	44k	44l	44m	44n	44o	44p	44q	44r	44s	44t	44u	44v	44w	44x	44y	44z	45a	45b	45c	45d	45e	45f	45g	45h	45i	45j	45k	45l	45m	45n	45o	45p	45q	45r	45s	45t	45u	45v	45w	45x	45y	45z	46a	46b	46c	46d	46e	46f	46g	46h	46i	46j	46k	46l	46m	46n	46o	46p	46q	46r	46s	46t	46u	46v	46w	46x	46y	46z	47a	47b	47c	47d	47e	47f	47g	47h	47i	47j	47k	47l	47m	47n	47o	47p	47q	47r	47s	47t	47u	47v	47w	47x	47y	47z	48a	48b	48c	48d	48e	48f	48g	48h	48i	48j	48k	48l	48m	48n	48o	48p	48q	48r	48s	48t	48u	48v	48w	48x	48y	48z	49a	49b	49c	49d	49e	49f	49g	49h	49i	49j	49k	49l	49m	49n	49o	49p	49q	49r	49s	49t</

Do. do. Eastern	12	11	253	274	255	215	...	109	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Western	4	1	72	75	68	55	...	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Mission Results Schools, Northern Range.	2	...	18	19	21	15	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	18	12	325	349	323	265	...	204	102	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the District	18	12	325	349	323	265	...	204	102	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GOVERNMENT.																							
Municipal Caste Girls' School, Coimbatore.	1	...	65	65	65	49	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UN-aided.																							
Non-Mission Combined School, Erode.	1	...	40	40	79	41	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mission Results School, Karur.	1	18	42	60	58	54	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Mission Results School, Karur.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mission Combined School, Coimbatore.	1	...	44	44	36	28	...	25	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Results Schools, Northern Range.	2	18	148	166	164	160	...	98	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Results Schools, Southern Range.	2	4	40	44	50	23	...	23	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	7	40	314	354	375	245	...	205	140	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UN-aided.																							
Mission Results School, Coimbatore.	1	...	16	16	16	9	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Mission Results School, Karur.	1	...	20	20	11	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2	...	36	36	27	18	...	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the District	10	40	445	485	465	312	...	222	241	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UN-aided.																							
Ottomund Hobart Girls' School	1	...	61	61	88	35	...	21	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Results School, Coimbatore.	1	...	29	29	23	16	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Concor Roman Catholic School.	1	...	24	24	20	20	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. American Mission do.	1	...	30	30	31	21	...	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotagiri German Mission Orphanage	1	...	16	16	23	15	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the District	5	3	165	160	187	107	...	66	89	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GOVERNMENT.																							
Municipal Tamil Girls' School, Calicut.	1	...	74	74	83	70	...	3	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UN-aided.																							
Non-Mission Combined School, Coimbatore.	1	...	52	52	52	36	...	5	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Results School, Coimbatore.	1	...	225	225	215	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Results School, Coimbatore.	1	...	51	51	48	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the District	5	...	154	154	163	132	...	13	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* 3 closed.

† Closed.

Name or Class of Institutions.			Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Number of Scholars on 31st March.				Expenditure.										Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	7m	7n	7o	7p	7q	7r	7s	7t	7u	7v	7w	7x	7y	7z	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m	8n	8o	8p	8q	8r	8s	8t	8u	8v	8w	8x	8y	8z	9	10	11	12	13	14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
																																																																	In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Arabic.	Persian.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Licenses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.	Boys.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(Contd.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

No. 6.—*Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical Training for the Official Year 1882-83.*

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Total number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					Expenditure.							Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.	
						Euro-peans, and Hindus.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Pro- vincial Revenues.	Local Rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Bones.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	9	10	11
A.—SCHOOLS OF ART.																									
GOVERNMENT.																									
	School of Arts	1	106	96	96	42	2	60	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,692	..	..	12	..	..	34,783	47,462	RS. A. P. 132 3 4	
B.—MEDICAL SCHOOLS.																									
GOVERNMENT.																									
Madras	Medical School, Madras	1	124	124	120	53	31	31	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	32,897	..	..	1,676	..	..	180	34,723	952 5 9	
	Auxiliary Medical School, Rayapuram	1	56	43	43	..	17	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,965	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,114	263 14 0	
	Total Medical Schools	2	180	172	168	38	48	61	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	45,862	..	..	1,636	..	..	180	47,359	271 0 6	
C.—ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.																									
GOVERNMENT.																									
	Civil Engineering School	1	46	50	45	9	6	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,673	..	..	1,131	..	..	104	23,908	531 4 7	
D.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.																									
GOVERNMENT.																									
Ganjiam	Russellkonda Normal School	1	13	13	13	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,151	88 8 7	
Vizagapatnam	do.	1	23	23	23	..	..	23	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	1,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,438	59 14 8	
Godavari	do.	1	8	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3 0 0	
Madras	Narasapur	1	26	25	23	..	..	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	1,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,549	15 0 0	
North Arcot	Do. Muhammadan Normal School	1	38	33	32	..	..	33	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	9,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,173	256 10 6	
Maistur	Do. Normal School	1	17	17	15	..	..	17	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	1,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,397	70 13 10	
South Canara	Pulikat	1	34	31	30	..	..	33	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	2,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,459	81 15 6	
Ganjiam	Berhampore Local Fund Normal School	1	40	31	25	..	..	35	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	2,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,012	80 13 4	
Vizagapatnam	do.	1	24	17	15	..	..	19	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	1,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,924	132 14 11	
Godavari	Chikonda	1	20	22	20	..	..	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 7 8	
Madras	Chikonda	1	21	20	17	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132 14 11	
Kistna	Basidipattam	1	10	10	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bellary	do.	1	35	29	27	..	..	34	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Arundhaty	do.	1	15	15	15	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah	do.	1	22	18	15	..	..	21	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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APPENDIX.

I.—Statement showing the percentages of pupils to school-going age population in 1882-83.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.				Native Christians.				Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Others (including Parsis).			
	Number of children of school-going age.		Proportion of pupils to school-going age population.		Number of children of school-going age.		Proportion of pupils to school-going age population.		Number of children of school-going age.		Proportion of pupils to school-going age population.		Number of children of school-going age.		Proportion of pupils to school-going age population.		Number of children of school-going age.		Proportion of pupils to school-going age population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Gariaum ...	31	21	...	...	60	67	48	16	80.9	23.1	114,960	116,270	27,292	1,303	23.7	1.1	459	461	29.1	10.0
Vizagapatnam ...	47	38	9	29	70	78	44	35	62.9	46.2	108,087	104,817	17,094	1,419	10.2	9	1,018	1,542	27.5	0.6
Godavari ...	60	30	41	61	190	197	134	115	108.1	58.4	98,710	100,100	23,645	3,677	21.0	3.7	2,644	2,975	43.6	6.0
Kistna ...	12	7	13	1	1,212	1,188	1,512	751	124.8	61.8	80,022	84,978	16,976	1,974	19.7	2.3	6,680	6,466	22.6	2.6
Bellary ...	74	27	22	28	113	120	120	5	110.6	07.5	80,850	78,103	11,112	288	29.7	5	8,653	7,947	22.9	1
Anantapur ...	27	22	2	2	923	323	421	163	116.9	59.2	60,147	64,273	6,659	125	10.1	2	7,008	7,043	14.2	2
Chidambaram ...	8	5	9	4	446	430	405	286	111.0	54.9	39,384	38,618	5,911	108	13.2	5	6,257	6,017	16.8	0.7
Kurnool ...	26	26	10	9	1,315	1,278	555	331	43.2	25.9	65,001	68,181	8,009	694	13.1	1.2	4,674	4,623	16.2	6
Nellore ...	1,218	1,164	2,049	1,789	1,656	1,738	1,412	754	86.2	41.9	10,421	19,702	12,067	4,068	68.8	20.3	3,660	3,883	56.6	8.6
Madras ...	231	127	45	11	1,638	1,632	315	86	59.3	8.3	52,271	42,086	13,890	1,579	26.4	2.6	1,096	1,849	32.6	1.4
Chingleput ...	48	31	17	41	2,643	2,708	542	165	20.5	3.9	97,054	87,023	17,389	1,082	15.1	1.1	3,504	3,650	24.8	6
South Arcot ...	40	40	40	32	505	694	264	60	61.2	9.0	105,183	105,082	18,548	700	17.6	7	6,042	6,273	18.0	...
North Arcot ...	60	43	17	33	1,102	1,285	288	217	23.1	17.2	96,447	101,562	12,678	835	12.5	8	3,780	3,883	30.1	6
Salem ...	46	26	73	39	4,445	4,445	1,466	392	26.7	8.6	71,348	76,625	13,154	585	17.0	7	2,853	2,580	29.1	...
Trichinopoly ...	60	53	137	44	5,485	5,812	1,426	687	26.5	11.8	119,126	127,090	22,481	2,324	27.3	1.8	7,378	9,481	11	23.1
Tanjore ...	58	30	27	8	5,974	6,635	2,750	710	40.0	11.2	127,982	138,349	20,185	1,165	15.8	8	9,426	11,706	22.0	0.2
Madurai ...	56	47	13	2	10,118	10,080	12,927	3,632	127.3	34.5	93,840	102,918	30,254	1,980	30.6	1.9	6,030	7,427	20.9	2
Tinnevely ...	49	33	88	83	736	781	453	252	57.9	30.1	101,588	107,122	13,377	759	13.2	7	2,732	2,946	23.8	2
Coimbatore ...	248	158	369	185	494	494	214	152	51.0	37.6	4,832	3,955	618	117	13.4	9.0	340	189	24.1	...
Nilgiri ...	334	128	345	344	1,523	1,503	1,236	542	80.5	36.1	103,370	105,505	26,140	3,640	25.3	5.6	40,140	48,687	12.5	1.8
Malabar ...	22	15	42	43	1,112	1,088	1,035	460	148.8	45.9	48,847	46,945	5,533	376	11.3	8	7,130	6,918	4.6	...
South Canara ...	2,745	2,165	3,381	2,765	40,200	42,628	28,465	9,883	71	23	1,708,260	1,802,215	338,257	28,798	19.1	1.6	12,240	14,044	19.3	37
Total ...	2,745	2,165	3,381	2,765	40,200	42,628	28,465	9,883	71	23	1,708,260	1,802,215	338,257	28,798	19.1	1.6	12,240	14,044	19.3	37

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II.—Statement showing the distribution of pupils in colleges and secondary and primary schools in 1882-83.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.						Native Christians.						Hindus.						Muhammadans.						Others.					
	In arts colleges.			In secondary schools.			In primary schools.			In arts colleges.			In secondary schools.			In primary schools.			In arts colleges.			In secondary schools.			In primary schools.			In arts colleges.		
	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	51	912	497	2,172	2,212	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—Statement showing the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities in 1882-83.

Municipality.	Population as per final census figure.		School-going age children.		Schools.		Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	11,335	12,264	1,700	1,840	34	45	1,054	140	62	76
Chinnacole	7,520	8,829	1,129	1,324	11	12	731	177	64.7	13.4
Vizagapatam	14,804	15,487	2,221	2,323	29	30	1,308	90	58.9	3.9
Bimlipatam	4,350	4,232	653	635	8	10	302	97	46.2	15.3
Vizianagrum	11,064	11,513	1,660	1,727	16	28	1,049	211	63.2	12.2
Anakapalle	6,693	6,648	1,004	997	10	9	281	170	28	17.1
Cocanada	14,874	13,982	2,231	2,097	14	37	1,089	216	48.8	10.3
Ellore	11,897	13,195	1,785	1,979	19	29	919	246	51.5	12.4
Rajahmundry	12,200	12,265	1,844	1,840	27	30	1,312	507	71.1	27.6
Masulipatam	16,831	18,225	2,525	2,734	74	97	2,320	679	91.9	24.8
Guntur	9,770	9,876	1,460	1,481	53	54	1,393	516	95	34.8
Bellary	27,123	26,332	4,009	3,950	54	62	1,720	208	42.3	7.5
Adoni	11,253	11,188	1,688	1,678	20	18	814	30	48.2	1.8
Anantapur	2,425	2,481	364	372	7	10	302	31	83	8.3
Kurnool	9,637	10,692	1,446	1,604	18	19	862	65	59.6	4.1
Cuddapah	9,576	9,406	1,438	1,411	25	23	831	83	57.8	5.9
Nellore	13,357	14,148	2,004	2,122	40	48	1,483	399	74	18.8
Ongole	4,622	4,578	693	687	15	15	656	200	80.2	29.1
Conjeevaram	18,106	19,169	2,716	2,875	53	50	1,598	328	58.8	11.4
Vellore	17,605	19,886	2,641	2,983	43	42	1,680	433	63.6	14.5
Walajunagar	4,867	5,320	730	828	12	8	413	52	56.6	6.3
Cuddalore	21,128	22,417	3,169	3,363	53	54	1,923	293	60.7	8.7
Chidambaram	9,589	10,243	1,438	1,537	17	24	829	92	57.6	6
Salem	24,584	26,083	3,698	3,912	41	46	1,516	511	41.1	13.1
Trichinopoly	41,250	43,199	6,158	6,480	80	79	3,719	516	60.1	8
Sriangam	9,330	10,443	1,400	1,566	18	14	603	83	43.1	5.3
Tanjore	26,273	28,473	3,941	4,271	84	82	3,794	500	96.3	11.7
Kumbakonam	24,397	25,701	3,660	3,855	53	61	3,161	168	86.4	4.4
Mannargudi	9,424	9,985	1,414	1,468	34	33	1,155	219	81.7	14.6
Negapatam	24,305	29,550	3,646	4,433	65	65	2,586	419	70.9	9.5
Mayavaram	11,304	11,740	1,696	1,761	34	29	1,161	143	68.5	8.1
Madura	37,238	36,569	5,586	5,485	71	77	2,891	485	51.8	8.8
Dindigul	7,026	7,156	1,054	1,073	25	28	1,069	94	95.8	8.8
Tinnevely	10,963	12,253	1,639	1,839	25	20	1,099	106	67.1	5.8
Palamcottah	8,764	9,200	1,314	1,380	27	30	1,184	375	90.1	27.2
Tuticorin	8,339	7,942	1,251	1,161	20	21	894	303	66.7	30.5
Coimbatore	18,559	20,408	2,784	3,061	48	51	2,530	223	91.2	7.3
Erode	4,826	5,088	724	756	12	11	452	53	62.4	7
Karur	4,408	4,737	670	711	18	16	480	149	71.6	21
Ootacamund	6,435	5,900	965	885	15	14	430	255	47.6	28.8
Oonoor	2,591	2,187	389	328	6	9	218	81	63.8	24.7
Calicut	30,059	27,076	4,501	4,061	45	56	2,859	386	52.2	9.5
Cochin	8,374	7,324	1,256	1,069	23	24	887	294	70.6	26.8
Palghat	17,673	18,646	2,651	2,800	39	41	1,796	289	67.7	10
Tellicherry	12,039	13,471	1,941	2,021	35	38	1,759	327	90.6	16.2
Cannanore	13,049	13,349	1,957	2,001	40	50	1,339	406	68.4	20.3
Mangalore	16,539	16,589	2,481	2,534	35	34	1,903	451	76.7	19.3
Madras	200,170	205,678	30,025	30,852	470	495	19,223	7,011	64	22.7
Total	849,553	889,265	127,433	132,040	1,995	2,156	82,915	19,251	62.1	14.6

IV.—Statement of salary grants to private schools for 1882-83.

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1883.						Amount of grant drawn in 1882-83.					
		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS DRAWN BY INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.													
Ganjam	Parlakimoti Zemindari High School	...	13	53	89	...	155	...	26	379	92	...	497
	Chatrapur Onslow Middle School	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	150	...	...	150
	Mandasa Middle School	...	...	18	31	...	49	...	...	225	109	...	333
	Total	...	13	121	152	...	286	...	26	795	350	...	1,172
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam Hindu College	21	29	97	...	...	147	609	840	206	...	...	1,745
	Do. London Mission High School	...	51	159	113	...	323	...	612	690	173	...	1,580
	Bobbili Zemindari School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45
	Total	21	80	256	116	...	473	609	1,562	1,031	173	...	3,170
Godavari	Ocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	19	77	127	...	...	223	41	877	1,613	...	...	1,531
	Ellore C.M.S. High School	...	46	129	...	...	172	...	1,692	470	115	...	1,677
	Amalapuram do.	...	8	44	44	...	96	...	196	198	245	...	639
	Do. Muhammadan School	...	...	...	66	...	66	...	...	87	...	...	87
	Narasapur Taylor School	...	44	151	...	...	196	...	1,437	430	...	...	1,867
	Pithapuram Sansasthanam School	...	10	55	79	...	144	...	26	504	407	...	937
	Innespetta Middle School	...	...	81	81	...	162	...	...	402	105	...	507
	Rajahmundry Town School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	228	...	455
	Kottapetta Middle School	...	...	35	13	...	48	...	...	30	11	...	41
	Powlishwaram do.	...	...	38	24	...	62	...	...	157	48	...	205
	Ramachandrapuram Middle School	...	...	17	31	...	48	...	...	96	...	...	196
	Vella Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	28	...	42
Total		19	155	674	338	...	1,210	41	3,628	3,551	1,334	...	8,554
Total, First Division		40	278	1,051	696	...	1,975	650	5,006	5,378	1,862	...	12,596
Kistna	Masulipatam Noble College	30	71	128	...	...	229	1,430	954	633	...	...	3,017
	Bezavada C.M.S. High School	...	17	20	42	...	79	...	140	195	110	...	445
	Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	76	151	9	...	236	...	722	541	65	...	1,328
	Do. Branch School	...	...	17	87	...	104	...	...	113	153	...	269
	Do. C.M.S. Muhammadan School	...	...	26	43	...	69	...	...	165	162	...	327
Bellary	Do. Training Institution	...	...	15	42	25	82	...	...	48	88	342	478
	Total	30	161	337	223	25	789	1,430	1,816	1,685	678	342	5,861
	London Mission School, Bellary	...	55	185	108	...	348	...	574	468	73	...	1,115
	Total, Second Division	30	219	542	351	25	1,147	1,430	2,390	2,163	651	342	6,576
Nellore	Nellore F.C.M. School	...	84	174	149	...	407	...	811	442	230	...	1,543
	Do. Hindu do.	...	46	118	50	...	214	...	620	411	40	...	1,071
	Total	...	130	292	199	...	621	...	1,431	853	270	...	2,614
Madras	Madras Christian College	413	267	414	344	...	1,438	14,823	...	...	...	...	14,823
	Doveton Protestant do.	27	43	86	83	...	239	2,902	661	894	120	...	4,667
	St. Mary's College	3	41	79	43	...	166	70	410	650	84	...	1,214
	Pachaiyappa's College	88	268	218	301	...	567	1,436	1,503	1,023	361	...	2,599
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	...	148	218	201	...	567	...	1,150	950	362	...	2,536
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School	...	61	265	124	...	421	...	657	950	362	...	1,879
	Vepery S.P.G. High School	...	60	265	196	...	521	...	810	1,222	447	...	2,477
	London Mission High School	...	68	149	119	...	334	...	1,111	1,106	327	...	2,544
	Harris School	...	20	43	97	...	160	...	876	394	363	...	1,633
	St. Thome Seminary	...	38	117	78	...	233	...	615	286	36	...	937
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	27	150	95	...	243	...	2,167	950	404	...	3,530
	Triplacane Hindu School	...	48	164	78	...	292	...	604	905	143	...	1,552
	St. Francis Xavier's School	...	...	27	144	...	171	...	...	180	429	...	609
	Davidson Street School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	86	...	194
	St. Mary's Orphanage	...	...	37	110	...	147	...	...	501	268	...	769
	St. Peter's Roman Catholic School	...	...	21	90	...	120	...	...	302	231	...	533
	Civil Orphan Asylum	...	...	26	38	...	64	...	...	891	420	...	1,317
	Govindu Nayudu's School	...	...	83	297	...	380	...	...	403	471	...	874
	Industrial School, Black Town	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,900
	Total		531	1,107	2,067	2,147	49	5,862	10,381	10,379	10,786	4,572	1,800
Chingleput	Chingleput F.C.M. School	...	35	91	109	...	235	...	309	277	203	...	889
	Conjeevaram do.	...	36	111	63	...	215	...	548	271	168	...	987
	Tiruvallur do.	...	30	66	90	...	186	...	607	255	162	...	1,054
	Madurantakam Wesleyan Mission School	...	11	45	64	...	118	...	166	180	130	...	476
	Conjeevaram Pachaiyappa's School	...	50	123	106	...	285	...	578	331	308	...	1,217
	St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission School	...	...	61	95	...	156	...	...	375	170	...	545
Total		...	168	495	532	...	1,195	...	2,268	1,719	1,144	...	5,151
Total, Third Division		531	1,505	2,844	2,878	49	7,698	19,381	14,072	13,253	6,016	1,800	54,657
South Arcot	Cuddalore St. Joseph's Institution	...	75	167	98	...	340	...	245	594	57	...	896
	Do. S.P.G. School	...	...	30	66	...	96	...	...	286	140	...	426
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School	...	65	120	60	...	225	...	296	323	160	...	779
	Total	...	130	317	224	...	671	...	541	1,263	357	...	2,101
North Arcot	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	...	76	162	221	...	459	...	741	867	287	...	1,835
	Arkonam do.	...	...	48	74	...	122	...	...	464	184	...	648
	Gudiyatam Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	50	...	150
	Total	...	76	200	295	...	571	...	741	1,371	521	...	2,633

IV.—Statement of salary grants to private schools for 1882-83—(Continued).

Institutions.		Number on rolls on 31st March 1883.						Amount of grant drawn in 1882-83.						
		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	
I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS DRAWN BY INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—(Continued).														
Tamil Nadu	aniyambadi London Mission School	...	...	11	77	...	88	...	...	127	157	...	284	
	atigiri Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	122	
	Total	...	...	11	77	...	88	...	...	249	157	...	406	
Tamil Nadu	binopoly S.P.G. College	111	204	363	86	...	767	1,686	1,134	1,103	185	...	4,108	
	Do. St. Joseph's College	94	211	285	101	...	781	3,600	...	...	...	...	3,600	
	John's Vestry School	...	...	17	68	...	85	...	...	275	221	...	496	
Tamil Nadu	Myr S.P.G. School	...	...	16	60	...	66	...	...	100	73	...	173	
	binopoly S.P.G. Town Branch School	...	...	6	112	...	118	...	...	55	131	...	186	
	managakanpalayam Wesleyan Mission School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	39	
Tamil Nadu	Total	205	415	690	507	...	1,817	4,686	1,134	1,572	610	...	8,002	
	Total, Fourth Division	205	621	1,218	1,103	...	3,147	4,686	2,416	4,505	1,645	...	13,142	
	Tamil Nadu	njore S.P.G. College	108	188	191	...	...	487	1,714	1,557	1,542	...	...	5,213
Seapattam Wesleyan Mission College		16	63	155	110	...	344	...	288	510	216	...	1,614	
Manjurali Wesleyan Mission High School		...	30	89	69	...	188	...	360	406	...	...	754	
ranquebar Lutheran Mission School		...	23	56	128	...	207	...	460	226	133	...	819	
Mohammudchavadi S.P.G. Middle School		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	165	
Tanjore Fort S.P.G. Middle School		...	...	16	80	...	96	...	...	110	...	...	110	
Tanjore East Gate do.		...	...	13	114	...	127	...	...	76	...	...	76	
Karutavannudi do.		...	...	17	120	...	137	...	...	94	...	...	94	
Nazore Wesleyan Mission School		...	...	22	40	...	71	...	...	224	92	...	316	
Manjurali Native High School		...	54	135	...	...	189	...	494	535	...	...	960	
Kapitalam Middle School		...	...	46	41	...	87	...	...	261	98	...	359	
Total		124	358	740	711	...	1,933	1,714	3,660	4,549	559	...	9,901	
Tamil Nadu	Pamund S.P.G. High School	...	49	55	...	...	104	...	1,707	551	...	...	2,258	
	adura Hindu Middle School	...	...	143	60	...	193	...	...	596	169	...	765	
	vaganza do.	...	...	43	68	...	101	...	...	310	217	...	627	
	polavandan do.	...	...	25	23	...	48	...	...	186	62	...	218	
	Trilpattur do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	
	Madura Muhammadan School	...	...	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	360	...	360	
	Urdur C.V.E.S. Training Institution	...	...	60	50	...	109	...	...	130	243	...	373	
	Ramnad Industrial Orphanage	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	422	...	...	422	
	Total	...	49	266	232	69	607	...	1,707	1,632	928	685	4,932	
Tamil Nadu	Tinnevely C.M.S. College	53	64	83	69	...	219	816	923	620	242	...	2,595	
	Tuticorin Caldwell do.	...	22	60	...	...	82	1,220	360	...	...	...	1,580	
	Tinnevely Hindu do.	...	45	98	112	80	...	335	993	742	525	96	2,356	
	Palamecottah C.M.S. High School	...	...	21	71	12	...	104	...	333	457	48	819	
	Sivaikuntham Middle School	...	...	28	60	...	78	...	...	113	97	...	210	
	Palamecottah Hindu High School	...	...	22	65	40	...	127	...	423	198	39	669	
	Tachanthur Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	
	Kalakad do.	...	...	20	17	...	37	...	...	100	60	...	160	
	Shermadevi do.	...	...	10	19	...	29	...	...	103	34	...	197	
	Ambasamudram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	
	Tenkasi do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	
	Nanguneri do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	
Tuticorin Subscription School	...	...	56	64	...	100	...	...	190	106	...	286		
Palamecottah C.M.S. Training Institution	...	...	...	102	75	177	...	...	...	72	679	751		
Nazareth Industrial Orphanage	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	432	432		
Tamil Nadu	Total	100	265	425	453	130	1,373	3,023	2,721	2,387	794	1,111	10,036	
	Total, Fifth Division	224	672	1,431	1,396	190	3,915	4,737	7,527	8,563	2,261	1,776	24,869	
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore College	54	121	255	207	...	637	1,731	1,439	235	393	...	4,498
Do. London Mission High School		...	16	72	135	...	223	...	280	258	133	...	671	
Total		54	137	327	342	...	860	1,731	1,719	1,193	526	...	5,169	
Nilgiri	Ootacamund Brooks Memorial School	...	5	25	102	...	132	...	89	718	1,345	...	2,152	
	Malabar	Calicut Basel Mission High School	...	52	139	...	...	191	...	483	445	...	...	928
Cochin St. Joseph's Institution		...	...	62	...	...	52	...	...	252	...	...	252	
Do. Protestant Boys' School		...	...	30	72	...	102	...	...	320	219	...	528	
Malabar	Total	...	52	221	72	...	345	...	483	1,017	218	...	1,719	
	South Canara	Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	17	105	109	...	...	231	840	840	...	...	...	1,680
		Do. St. Rozario's School	...	...	27	193	...	220	...	...	200	279	...	479
Total		17	105	136	193	...	451	840	840	...	200	279	...	2,159
South Canara	Total, Sixth Division	71	299	709	709	...	1,788	2,571	3,131	3,128	2,368	...	11,198	
	Grand Total, Boys' Schools	1,101	3,494	7,795	7,623	255	19,068	33,455	34,542	36,990	14,833	3,918	1,23,738	
	GIRLS' SCHOOLS.													
Vizagapatnam	London Mission Native Girls' School, Kottapettah.	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	74	...	74	
	Do. do. Chengal Rayu-pet	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45	
	Total	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	119	...	119	

IV.—Statement of salary grants to private schools for 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1883.						Amount of grant draw				
		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	
Godavari	GIRLS' SCHOOLS—(Continued).							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	St. Thomas' School, Cocanada			3	20		23				70	
	Church of England Girls' School, Rajahmundry.			4	27		31				73	
	Ellore Lines Caste Girls' School				73		73					
	Do. Fort do. do.				52		52					
	Do. East Street Muhammadan Girls' School.				32		32					
	Do. Bazaar Street do. do.				31		31					
	Church Mission Zenana Girls' School, Amala-narayan				56		56					
	Do. do. Bendamurhanka.				37		37					
	Total			7	325		332				143	
Total, First Division				7	416		423				143	
Kistna	Bezrada C.M.S., Muhammadan School				35		35					
Bellary	Bellary Roman Catholic Convent Girls' School.		1	4	23		28		48	7		
	Do. London Mission Canarese School				60		60					
	Do. Telugu School				33		33					
	Total		1	4	116		121		48	7		
Total, Second Division			1	4	151		156		48			
Nellore	Nellore Christ Church School			3	11		14				6	
	Do. F.C.M. School				49		49					
	Total			3	60		63				6	
Madras	Presentation Convent Special School		7	12	31		50		75	26		
	Do. Pay School		4	23	50		77		130	18		
	Do. Orphanage		2	22	43		78		230	28		
	St. Francis Xavier's School		3	23	224		230		150	17		
	Wesleyan Mission Day School		9	22	75		106		187	18		
	London Mission Boarding School				39		39		7			
	Roman Catholic School, Vepery		3	5	34		42		155	155		
	Free Church Medical Mission School			5	41		46			90		
	St. Peter's Roman Catholic School			3	58		61			89		
	Roman Catholic School, Rayapet			9	83		92					
	F.C.M. Boarding School			5	59		64					
	Doverton Girls' School		9	34	60		103		704	411	1,762	
	Davidson Street do.		12	28	60		100		202	407	1,917	
	Military Female Orphan Asylum		7	27	80		114		403	320	1,125	
	Methodist Seminary		7	18	90		115		66	410	719	
	Emmanuel Church School		1	14	66		81		24	326	674	
	Civil Orphan Asylum		2	12	52		66		24	377	698	
	St. Thomas' Girls' School			1	17		18		46	91	183	
	Union School			7	25		32		111	442	563	
	Christ Church School, Mount Road			13	75		88		425	510	935	
	St. Matthias' School			4	68		72			608	688	
	English Girls' School, Parassipakam			1	56		57			363	363	
	Baptist Day School			8	51		59		31	198	229	
	Home Education Class				14		14		54	191	245	
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School			9	49		58		75	248	323	
	C.M.S. Central Girls' School				66		66		4	122	122	
	Presentation Convent Infant School				129		129			957	957	
	Cathedral School, Rayapet				62		62			348	348	
	St. Joseph's School, Perambur				1		1			135		
	F.C.M. Day School			12	192		204		270	580	850	
	Do. Chetti School			2	140		142		47	411	458	
	Do. Baikapatasala			17	222		239		147	506	653	
	Do. Black Town			18	125		143		218	594	812	
	London Mission Hindu Girls' School, Vepery			1	106		107		56	170	315	
	Do. do. Parassipakam.			3	84		87		27	178	205	
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Rayapet			2	110		112		46	309	324	
	Do. do. Mint Street			2	120		122		37	309	346	
	Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Triplicane			3	71		74			5	163	
	London Mission Girls' School, Varadanthipayan Street				78		78			189	189	
	London Mission Girls' School, Virapillai Street				74		74			264	264	
	Wesleyan Mission School, Rayapet				59		59			135	135	
	Do. do. Mirsalibet				59		59			132	132	
	Srinivasa Pillai's School				131		131			137	637	
	Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School				111		111			1,119	1,119	
	Christian Female Normal School				51		51			480	480	
	Total			67	308	3,518	51	4,004		2,520	5,027	14,863
	Total, Third Division			67	371	3,916	51	4,405		2,520	5,761	16,436
Chingleput.	Tiruvallur F.C.M. School				84		84				107	
	Bir Conjeeveram do.				86		86				368	
	Little do.				83		83				281	
	Chingleput do.				85		85				360	
Total					338		338			1,122	1,122	
Total, Third Division					338		338			1,122	1,122	
South Arcot.	Cuddalore English Girls' School			4	35		39			32	127	
	Do. S.P.G. do.				97		97				196	
	Do. Manjakuppam do.				47		47				85	
	Total			4	179		183			32	408	
Arcot.	Vellore Fort Girls' School				27		27				252	
	Do. Church of Scotland Mission School				105		105				188	
	Do. do. do.				41		41				367	
	Total				173		173				807	

IV.—Statement of salary grants to private schools for 1882-83—(Continued).

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1883.						Amount of grant drawn in 1882-83.					
	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS—(Continued).												
Shevapet Christian Girls' School			10	29		39	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Remount Depot School, Madurai		4	14	9		27		128	36	70		105
Trinity Church School, Yercaud				15		15			255	191		574
London Mission Girls' School, Tirupattur				40		40			165	112		165
Total		4	24	93		121		128	291	538		957
Chingleput S.P.G. Training Institution					30	39					317	317
Total, Fourth Division		4	28	445	39	516		128	323	1,721	317	2,489
Peter's S.P.G. Girls' School, Tanjore			8	70		87				88		88
Madura Hindu Girls' School				57		57				221		221
Arach Tricker Female Training Institution, Palanecottah					79	79					372	372
Total, Fifth Division			8	109	79	223				369	372	681
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent School			14	53		67			543	524		1,067
Do. do. Native do.			1	97		98			120	340		460
Total			15	150		165			663	864		1,527
Calicut St. Joseph's Convent School			18	10		28			190	130		320
Cochin do. do.			12	38		50			118	142		260
Cannanore St. Teresa's School			4	105		109			20	510		530
Total			34	153		187			328	782		1,110
St. Ann's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore			30	157		187			583	549		1,432
Total, Sixth Division			79	460		539			1,574	2,105		4,089
Grand Total, Girls' Schools		72	407	5,524	169	6,362		2,696	8,173	22,163	1,169	34,201
Grand Total, Institutions for Boys and Girls	1,101	3,596	8,292	12,547	424	25,960	33,455	37,238	45,163	36,496	5,087	1,57,339

V.—Statement showing the number of pupils presented and passed under each standard in primary sch

Districts.	Standards.	Number of schools that passed pupils.	Number of pupils who passed in										
			Number of pupils presented for examination.		Vernacular.								
			Boys.	Girls.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.
Gaujam— [675 schools passed pupils]	I	691	4,695	130	3,350	3,201	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	469	2,618	40	2,054	1,968	1,819	1,627	...	...	...	...	...
	III	291	1,101	25	907	866	804	728	572	570	229	...	...
	IV	61	302	1	202	217	104	67	161	148	105	66	...
Vizagapatam— [521 schools passed pupils]	I	477	3,792	174	2,834	2,834	2,586	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	385	2,527	88	1,945	1,969	1,707	1,542	...	...	...	...	...
	III	228	1,312	10	885	837	750	677	316	432	80	...	...
	IV	67	266	3	225	241	161	101	208	94	130	28	55
Godavari— [533 schools passed pupils]	I	438	2,185	353	1,644	1,760	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	451	2,050	173	1,678	1,786	1,599	824	...	...	...	...	...
	III	366	1,517	92	1,039	1,206	1,077	539	255	298	55	...	...
	IV	199	874	32	616	739	594	262	413	448	69	37	...
Kistna— [705 schools passed pupils]	I	670	3,239	265	2,310	2,330	2,034	2,150	...	...	...	...	...
	II	379	2,382	107	1,853	1,885	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	287	1,633	101	1,270	1,334	1,181	1,257	374	434	99	...	...
	IV	213	849	42	598	626	343	547	200	215	84	126	...
Bellary— [308 schools passed pupils]	I	382	2,821	78	1,585	1,798	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	253	1,231	43	527	540	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	111	505	19	297	275	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	38	193	8	87	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur— [290 schools passed pupils]	I	210	1,517	22	638	683	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	159	692	8	314	482	436	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	78	282	2	144	186	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	23	62	...	33	51	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool— [297 schools passed pupils]	I	229	1,281	65	840	939	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	202	871	42	459	701	635	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	119	523	13	285	293	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	31	117	2	78	79	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah— [257 schools passed pupils]	I	218	1,410	70	799	923	878	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	181	943	31	615	670	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	71	365	8	233	253	202	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	9	63	5	30	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore— [415 schools passed pupils]	I	339	1,729	128	1,378	1,432	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	316	1,437	64	1,140	1,218	948	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	III	211	898	43	604	648	555	572	189	154	41	...	...
	IV	67	229	24	100	173	67	168	51	58	28	31	...
Madras— [208 schools passed pupils]	I	192	1,413	392	1,297	1,352	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	133	1,340	287	1,274	1,301	1,078	1,276	398	351	12	...	...
	III	150	944	154	733	723	524	779	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	100	480	68	265	265	247	204	130	4	11	...	...
Chingleput— [548 schools passed pupils]	I	513	3,496	289	3,020	2,992	2,809	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	424	2,229	173	2,042	1,970	1,845	1,845	273	579	102	...	...
	III	310	1,361	69	1,203	1,181	909	1,105	273	579	102	...	...
	IV	134	613	37	470	469	403	454	131	161	69	62	15
South Arcot— [563 schools passed pupils]	I	524	3,880	186	2,638	2,692	2,945	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	428	2,716	71	1,719	1,840	1,722	1,607	...	...	...	...	...
	III	239	1,269	22	718	747	635	672	245	483	103	...	...
	IV	70	457	3	281	300	180	262	127	170	28	60	18
North Arcot— [548 schools passed pupils]	I	496	3,674	151	2,724	2,687	2,616	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	462	3,128	102	2,465	2,516	2,143	2,174	...	...	...	...	...
	III	319	1,680	32	1,250	1,313	1,107	1,177	444	781	70	...	...
	IV	152	790	18	525	567	368	528	226	285	72	64	2
Salem— [463 schools passed pupils]	I	440	3,050	144	2,399	2,383	2,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	294	1,494	62	1,141	1,134	1,127	1,032	...	...	...	...	...
	III	155	701	34	466	611	395	452	199	347	67	...	...
	IV	42	179	18	126	143	107	125	82	103	7	49	36
Trichinopoly— [378 schools passed pupils]	I	344	2,261	180	1,774	1,759	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	281	1,432	116	1,053	1,027	1,031	1,076	...	...	...	...	...
	III	155	761	64	507	534	525	532	228	420	13	...	...
	IV	47	234	35	128	170	138	141	85	113	7	12	1
Tanjore— [635 schools passed pupils]	I	608	4,334	318	3,450	3,189	3,189	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	441	2,872	184	1,963	2,239	2,063	2,043	...	...	...	...	...
	III	302	1,777	88	1,090	1,260	1,076	1,153	515	678	6	...	...
	IV	88	619	37	365	383	294	380	194	227	8	8	...
Madura— [703 schools passed pupils]	I	713	5,869	297	3,888	4,424	4,254	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	518	3,043	105	2,197	2,190	2,225	2,225	...	...	...	...	...
	III	250	1,247	129	920	971	715	894	578	560	13	...	...
	IV	89	487	40	300	401	335	383	198	263	6	20	13
Tinnevely— [1,238 schools passed pupils]	I	1,105	9,287	704	7,000	6,928	6,819	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	939	5,808	607	4,772	4,312	3,980	4,502	...	...	...	...	...
	III	685	2,788	377	2,107	2,072	1,805	2,108	698	824	29	...	...
	IV	249	726	169	635	691	521	655	279	...	...	...	...
Mimbatore— 470 schools passed pupils]	I	434	2,823	172	2,212	2,207	1,491	1,499	...	...	...	...	...
	II	324	1,872	112	1,559	1,534	1,491	788	496	675	84	...	...
	III	184	1,090	81	837	822	714	723	129	118	27	...	...
	IV	63	279	31	185	192	103	172	129	118	27	...	...
Igiri— [12 schools passed pupils]	I	10	81	10	36	49	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	10	50	14	31	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	9	38	17	30	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	3	17	4	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alabar— 360 schools passed pupils]	I	627	6,519	938	3,996	4,441	4,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	505	3,694	400	2,432	2,662	2,371	2,090	...	...	...	...	...
	III	275	1,724	159	1,088	1,160	794	932	561	778	141	...	...
	IV	104	701	41	475	497	316	428	309	355	48	...	...
th Canara— 57 schools passed pupils]	I	148	1,455	180	1,246	1,328	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	131	1,198	111	891	979	964	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	85	769	32	455	411	415	406	252	348	110	...	...
	IV	33	316	4	232	227	162	215	162	165	62	55	18
Residency— [500 schools passed pupils]	I	9,719	70,253	5,539	51,268	53,986	50,765	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	7,687	45,757	3,229	31,483	35,573	32,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	4,890	24,332	1,611	17,234	17,807	14,963	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	1,872	8,783	640	6,219	6,439	3,533	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.													

