

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1895-96.

3264

MADRAS:
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 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * 7/12/84 *
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 * 7/12/84 *
 * ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் *
 * கையொப்பம் *
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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 1st October 1896.

No. 10760.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. T. ARUNDEL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the official year 1895-96. The arrangement adopted in the last report in the preparation of appendices and in the grouping of districts for purposes of comparison has been followed in the present report; but a new departure has been made, for reasons to be explained later, in the classification of schools for special education. With a view to facilitate the compilation of the quinquennial report due next year, statistics for the past four years have been furnished and commented on in several instances, and additional information, which suggested itself to me on reading Mr. Nash's general report on Education in India, 1887-88 to 1891-92, has also been embodied in the several chapters.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. Public and private institutions for which returns have been received for the past four years are compared below, institutions being exhibited according to grades and scholars according to

stages of instruction:—

Public Institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
University education—								
Arts colleges { for men ...	35	3,537	36	3,330	36	3,185	36	3,396
Professional colleges { for women ...	6	759	7	798	6	834	6	984
School education, general—								
Secondary schools for boys—								
Upper Secondary, English ...	134	10,071	131	10,800	128	11,889	133	12,616
Lower Secondary { English ...	226	19,824	259	23,423	251	25,236	255	27,460
Lower Secondary { Vernacular.	234	3,682	150	1,981	149	2,360	140	2,207
Secondary schools for girls—								
Upper Secondary, English ...	25	271	24	314	25	347	21	259
Lower Secondary, English ...	35	956	39	1,161	31	1,269	43	1,511
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	2	7	1	6	2	10	2	10
Lower Secondary, Vernacular.	161	1,678	148	1,490	146	1,531	142	1,421
Primary schools—								
For boys { Upper Primary ...	4,207	36,663	4,209	37,910	4,227	39,461	4,633	42,536
For boys { Lower Primary ...	14,890	538,005	15,008	538,851	14,625	531,555	14,636	543,019
For girls { Upper Primary ...	305	3,233	327	3,467	347	3,804	344	3,915
For girls { Lower Primary ...	503	45,468	480	44,962	420	44,126	419	44,278
School education, special—								
Training schools for masters ...	54	1,416	57	1,419	56	1,385	63	1,401
Do. for mistresses ...	17	342	17	292	19	309	19	315
Other special schools for boys ...	19	2,176	19	2,342	29	2,876	30	3,242
Do. for girls ...	8	422	7	369	10	543	9	587
Total, Public Institutions	20,861	668,510	20,919	672,915	20,507	670,720	20,932	689,191

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Private Institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
Advanced schools teaching—								
Arabic or Persian for boys ...	42	2,291	36	1,690	40	1,899	32	1,777
Sanskrit for boys ...	84	1,526	130	2,489	137	2,522	148	2,502
Elo- mentary teaching.	a vernacular only or mainly the Quran.	{ for boys. for girls.	2,788	47,722	3,350	59,035	4,083	78,522
			1	15	25	495	21	576
			516	13,684	489	13,353	394	9,257
Other schools not conforming to de- partmental standards ...	8	390	...	...	12	719	13	1,139
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634	5,184	102,443
Grand Total ...	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634

The total number of institutions of all kinds advanced by 881, and that of scholars by 27,280, the percentage of increase being 3.5 and 3.6 respectively as against .9 and 1.9 in 1894-95 and 2.6 and 2.1 in 1893-94. Both public and private institutions contributed to the above advance. While, however, the number and strength of private institutions rose by 9.8 and 9.4 per cent., public institutions rose by 2.1 per cent., and scholars therein by 2.8 per cent. only. The loss sustained by the latter class of institutions in their number during 1894-95 was more than recovered, while a distinct advance will be noticed in their strength.

The variations in the number and strength of the different grades of public institutions are shown in the margin.

Institutions.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges ...	+ 1	+ 365
Secondary schools ...	+ 4	+ 2,872
Primary schools ...	+ 413	+ 14,802
Special schools ...	+ 7	+ 432

More or less improvement will be noticed under each grade, the accession to the strength of colleges and secondary schools being very marked, compared with that in their number, though the bulk of the advance appertained, as might be expected, to primary schools. The larger number of candidates, who passed at the last Matriculation Examination, explains the increase in the college attendance. In the margin will be found the total number of Government, board and aided institutions, in the management, supervision and inspection of which the Department is most concerned, and of scholars in them. This statement shows that, while during the past four years institutions of the above description advanced by 3.5 per cent.

only, the scholars in them advanced by 9.2 per cent., indicating greater consolidation generally—a result which the operation of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the inadequacy of public funds available for education, on the other, have chiefly brought about.

Distribution of scholars
by districts.

3. In the following table institutions and scholars are compared by districts:—

by districts.

compared by districts:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of scholars in 1893-94.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<i>Northern Circars.</i>											
Ganjām	8,370	1,896,803	40,221	1,318	37,899	1,517	38,084	199	185	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	20,255	1,079	29,409	1,149	31,495	70	2,086	...	...
Góddavari	7,857	2,078,782	43,698	1,394	43,845	1,464	46,720	70	2,875	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	45,705	1,845	45,658	1,858	46,053	13	395	...	...

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of scholars in 1893-94.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<i>Ceded districts.</i>											
Kurnool ...	7,514	817,811	13,551	630	14,696	616	14,032	...	...	14	664
Bellary ...	6,136	911,514	22,072	979	23,002	1,019	23,626	40	624	...	...
Anantapur ...	5,275	708,549	10,801	510	10,515	608	11,944	98	1,449	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	17,371	897	18,335	925	19,796	28	1,461	...	...
<i>Central districts.</i>											
Nellore ...	8,765	1,463,736	23,716	1,130	25,406	1,140	26,464	10	1,058	...	...
Madras ...	29	452,518	38,931	565	40,050	611	40,654	46	604	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	27,022	988	28,288	1,015	28,887	27	599	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	47,481	1,679	47,044	1,696	47,357	17	313	...	...
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	39,271	1,531	39,303	1,449	40,395	...	1,092	82	...
<i>Southern districts.</i>											
Tanjore ...	3,709	2,228,114	52,147	1,670	54,440	1,682	56,660	12	2,220	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	27,852	926	28,856	999	30,388	73	1,532	...	...
Madura ...	8,808	2,608,404	47,452	1,497	49,083	1,523	50,468	26	1,385	...	...
Tinnevely ...	5,387	1,916,095	60,477	1,806	59,520	1,871	62,448	65	2,928	...	...
<i>Inland districts.</i>											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,839	31,323	1,215	33,305	1,241	35,160	26	1,855	...	...
Salem ...	7,529	1,962,591	28,934	1,148	30,579	1,243	32,818	95	2,239	...	...
Nilgiris ...	957	99,797	3,675	85	4,108	86	4,111	1	3	...	...
<i>West Coast districts.</i>											
Malabar ...	5,535	2,652,565	76,889	1,657	79,105	1,690	80,251	33	1,146	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	21,233	633	21,908	664	23,803	31	1,895	...	...
Total ...	141,350	35,641,828	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634	980	27,944	96	664

All the districts, excepting Kurnool and South Arcot, returned a larger number of schools, and all the districts excepting Kurnool a larger number of scholars. Ganjām is credited with the largest increase in the number of schools, though a corresponding increase is not recorded in the number of scholars, and Tinnevely with the largest increase in the number of scholars. Five districts had a net accession of over 2,000 scholars each.

Distribution of schools
and scholars according to
standards and stages of
instruction.

4. Institutions, public and private, and scholars are shown below by districts according to standards and stages of instruction. Boys and girls are not distinguished:—

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and eighteen districts, respectively, contained a larger number of pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages of secondary schools for boys, and every district, excepting Kurnool, had more pupils in the primary classes than on the 31st March 1895. Primary girls' schools and departments received an accession to their strength, though the number of such schools had decreased.

Institutions according to
managing agencies.

5. Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Classes of institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Government	392	21,766	397	22,608	401	22,654	404	23,403
Board	3,397	145,409	3,404	147,906	3,552	156,371	3,526	160,625
Native States	...	...	...	...	1	76	1	82
Aided	10,501	353,545	10,496	357,877	10,329	353,784	10,385	350,444
Unaided	6,571	147,790	6,622	144,624	6,224	137,835	6,616	145,637
Private	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634	5,134	102,443
Total	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634

The Native State of Sandūr returned one school as in the year previous. The fall of twenty-six in the number of board schools must be attributed to the closing by certain local boards of unpromising schools, with a view to effect reduction in the outlay on education and to increase the outlay on communications. The other classes of institutions increased in number. It will be noticed with satisfaction that all classes of institutions were better attended. The number of aided institutions did not reach the figure of 1892-93, but it is gratifying to note that the number of pupils attending them on the 31st March 1896 was the largest reached during the past four years. The average strength of Government, board, aided, unaided and private schools was 58, 46, 35, 22 and 20, as against 56, 44, 34, 22 and 20, respectively, in 1894-95. That unaided and private schools were not benefited in their average strength by the large increase under schools and scholars is noteworthy and indicates their slow progress.

6. Districts are arranged in the subjoined table in order of proportion of total scholars to total population on the 31st March 1896. Scholars and proportion of scholars to population are compared for four years:—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.				Proportion of scholars to population.			
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Madras	452,518	38,468	39,931	40,050	40,654	1 in 12	1 in 12	1 in 11	1 in 11
Nilgiris	99,797	3,627	3,675	4,108	4,111	1 in 27	1 in 27	1 in 24	1 in 24
Tinnevely	1,916,095	59,806	60,477	59,520	62,448	1 in 32	1 in 32	1 in 32	1 in 31
Malabar	2,652,565	77,523	76,889	79,105	80,251	1 in 33	1 in 34	1 in 34	1 in 33
Bellary	911,514	21,575	22,072	23,002	23,626	1 in 42	1 in 41	1 in 40	1 in 39
Chingleput	1,136,928	26,684	27,922	28,288	28,887	1 in 43	1 in 41	1 in 40	1 in 39
Tanjore	2,228,114	53,262	52,147	54,440	56,660	1 in 42	1 in 43	1 in 41	1 in 39
Kistna	1,855,582	43,003	45,705	45,658	46,053	1 in 43	1 in 41	1 in 41	1 in 40
Godavari	2,078,782	40,969	43,698	43,845	46,720	1 in 51	1 in 48	1 in 47	1 in 44
South Canara	1,056,081	20,457	21,233	21,908	23,803	1 in 52	1 in 50	1 in 48	1 in 44
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	27,388	27,852	28,856	30,388	1 in 50	1 in 49	1 in 48	1 in 45
North Arcot	2,180,487	45,299	47,481	47,044	47,357	1 in 48	1 in 46	1 in 46	1 in 46
Ganjām	1,896,803	42,392	47,452	49,083	50,468	1 in 56	1 in 55	1 in 53	1 in 52
Madura	2,608,404	46,614	39,271	39,303	40,395	1 in 57	1 in 55	1 in 55	1 in 54
South Arcot	2,162,851	37,667	39,271	39,303	40,395	1 in 57	1 in 55	1 in 55	1 in 54
Nellore	1,463,736	22,788	23,716	25,466	26,464	1 in 64	1 in 62	1 in 63	1 in 55
Coimbatore	2,004,839	30,986	31,323	33,305	35,160	1 in 65	1 in 64	1 in 60	1 in 57
Kurnool	817,811	13,459	13,551	14,696	14,032	1 in 61	1 in 60	1 in 56	1 in 58
Anantapur	708,549	10,220	10,801	10,515	11,364	1 in 69	1 in 66	1 in 67	1 in 59
Salem	1,962,591	26,194	28,934	30,579	32,818	1 in 75	1 in 68	1 in 64	1 in 60
Cuddapah	1,272,072	17,626	17,371	18,335	19,796	1 in 72	1 in 73	1 in 69	1 in 64
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	28,337	29,253	29,409	31,495	1 in 99	1 in 96	1 in 95	1 in 89
Total	35,641,828	734,404	749,977	764,354	791,634	1 in 49	1 in 48	1 in 47	1 in 45

As regards the number of institutions, lower secondary schools for boys and primary and upper secondary schools for girls slightly retrograded, while all other classes of institutions remained the same, or more or less increased. But as regards scholars, improvement will be noticed all round except in the case of upper secondary schools for girls. In thirteen out of sixteen districts in which one or more arts colleges are at work the strength of the college department had advanced, Nellore, Madras and Salem only showing some diminution. Fifteen

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Twelve districts retained the position they held in the previous year. Five districts—Bellary, Anantapur, Gódvári, Nellore and Coimbatore—gained one place each and South Canara two places, while Chingleput and Salem lost one place each, Kurnool two places and North Arcot three places. The proportion of scholars to population rose during the past four years from 1 in 49 to 1 in 45, and the proportion varied from 1 in 11 to 1 in 89 in 1895-96 as against 1 in 12 to 1 in 99 in 1892-93, Madras showing the highest and Vizagapatam the lowest proportion. In eleven districts in the former as against ten in the latter year the proportion was above the average.

7. The following table gives by districts the percentages of male and female scholars on the 31st March 1896 to the respective population of school age:—

Districts.	Population of school age.		Scholars, 1895-96.		Percentages, 1895-96.		Percentages, 1892-93.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám ...	138,488	146,032	35,958	2,128	26.0	1.5	28.9	1.6
Vizagapatam ...	210,087	210,362	28,300	3,195	13.5	1.5	11.9	1.6
Gódvári ...	154,071	157,747	37,321	9,399	24.2	6.0	21.3	5.2
Kistna ...	140,753	137,585	37,393	8,660	26.6	6.3	24.6	6.1
Kurnool ...	62,120	60,551	11,921	2,111	19.2	3.5	18.8	3.0
Bellary ...	69,708	67,019	21,883	1,743	31.4	2.6	28.9	2.5
Anantapur ...	54,345	51,937	10,865	1,099	20.0	2.1	16.8	2.1
Cuddapah ...	96,951	93,860	17,803	1,993	18.4	2.1	16.4	1.8
Nellore ...	110,491	109,069	21,887	4,577	19.8	4.2	16.6	2.9
Madras ...	33,873	34,005	30,260	10,394	89.3	30.6	85.6	4.6
Chingleput ...	85,917	84,623	25,177	3,710	29.3	4.4	26.6	4.6
North Arcot ...	164,181	162,892	41,816	5,541	25.5	3.4	24.4	3.2
South Arcot ...	161,870	162,568	36,803	3,592	22.7	2.2	21.4	1.9
Tanjore ...	159,907	174,310	49,722	6,938	31.1	4.0	29.4	3.0
Trichinopoly ...	99,535	106,372	27,257	3,131	27.4	2.9	24.3	1.6
Madura ...	187,735	203,525	47,255	3,213	25.2	1.6	23.1	6.8
Tinnevely ...	140,020	147,394	53,400	9,048	38.1	6.1	35.6	2.3
Coimbatore ...	147,255	153,471	31,530	3,630	21.4	2.4	18.7	2.3
Salem ...	144,243	150,146	28,843	3,970	20.0	2.6	15.8	11.6
Nilgiris ...	8,423	6,516	3,270	841	38.8	12.8	34.1	8.6
Malabar ...	197,154	200,731	62,733	17,518	31.8	8.7	30.6	3.6
South Canara ...	76,640	81,772	19,774	4,029	25.8	4.9	22.8	3.6
Total ...	2,643,767	2,702,507	681,174	110,460	25.8	4.1	23.8	3.9

There was an increase of 3.8 per cent. under male and 2.4 per cent. under female scholars as against 2.1 and 1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars to the total male and female population of school age rose from 23.8 and 3.9 in 1892-93 to 25.8 and 4.1 in 1895-96, so that the increase in the proportion during the past four years was 2 per cent. under male and .2 per cent. under female scholars.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. In the following summary scholars at the close of the past four years are distributed according to the classes of the community to which they belonged:—

Classes.	Population.	Scholars.								Proportion of scholars to population.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Europeans ...	40,077	3,870	53,282	3,842	3,362	4,028	3,595	4,048	3,872	1 in 10	1 in 6	1 in 5	1 in 5
Native Christians ...	825,490	34,591	17,937	36,366	18,632	38,314	18,826	39,337	19,272	16	15	14	14
Mohammadans ...	2,252,254	72,880	14,977	72,117	14,794	76,336	16,234	79,721	16,867	25	26	24	23
Hindus ...	32,007,726	515,608	68,617	528,520	69,843	535,315	68,998	555,220	70,802	55	53	53	51
Aborigines ...	472,808	2,296	93	2,197	93	2,414	61	2,619	62	198	206	191	176
Others ...	43,473	171	62	160	50	124	100	229	85	187	207	187	138
Total ...	35,641,828	629,416	104,988	643,202	106,775	666,531	107,823	681,174	110,460	49	48	47	45

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Every main section of the population participated in the general advance under both male and female scholars. The bulk of the increase, however, appertained to Hindus. During the past four years, Europeans, Native Christians, Muhammadans, Hindus and Aborigines rose by 10.7, 11.5, 9.4, 7.2 and 12.2 per cent. respectively.

In the subjoined table will be found the percentages of scholars on the 31st March 1896 belonging to the different classes of the community to the respective population of school age:—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,224	2,785	4,048	3,872	125.6	139.0
Native Christians ...	60,863	62,960	39,337	19,272	64.6	30.6
Mohammadans ...	166,796	171,012	79,721	16,367	47.8	9.6
Hindus { Brahmans ...	89,766	86,490	86,854	16,352	103.7	18.0
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus {	1,857,291	1,897,003	434,638	49,833	23.4	2.6
Panchamas ...	431,653	444,988	33,728	4,617	7.8	1.0
Aborigines ...	36,790	34,130	2,619	62	7.1	0.2
Others ...	3,384	3,139	229	85	6.8	2.7
Total ...	2,643,767	2,702,507	681,174	110,460	25.8	4.1

As in the previous year and for the reasons set forth in the last report, the number of European boys and girls and Brahman boys under instruction was in excess of the estimated population of school age. More or less marked improvement will be noticed in the number and proportion of male and female scholars belonging to each section of the population. Non-Brahman Hindus, however, did not make sufficient progress during the year.

Distribution of scholars belonging to the several classes of the community according to stages of instruction.

9. In the following table will be found scholars, male and female, on the 31st March 1896 belonging to the different classes of the community distributed over the several stages of instruction:—

Classes of institutions.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
	Total of scholars.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Mohammadans.	Hindus.	Aborigines.	Others.	
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	
* Public institutions.								
University—								
Arts colleges for Men.	3,392	38	277	49	2,325	694	1	8
Arts colleges for Women.	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges.	981	24	63	11	680	201	...	2
Secondary schools for boys—								
Upper Secondary, English.	12,605	342	1,119	350	7,167	3,588	14	1
Lower do. do.	27,333	913	3,073	1,144	11,503	10,224	124	25
Do. do. Vernacular.	2,167	2	236	183	883	829	34	...
Secondary schools for girls—								
Upper Secondary, English.	4	4	...	...	1	2	2	...
Lower do. do.	78	46	23	...	8	31	1	...
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Lower Secondary, Vernacular.	28	2	20	...	3	2	3	...
	1,393	2	826	27	77	463	58	...

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.								Aborigines.	Others.
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.						
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Panchamas.				
<i>Public Institutions—cont.</i>											
Primary schools for—											
Boys ... { Boys.	533,812	1,749	31,554	54,913	56,439	354,076	32,364	2,568	149		
Girls ... { Girls.	51,743	494	8,797	6,743	8,511	23,410	3,714	62	12		
Boys ... { Boys.	2,043	701	654	193	108	253	120	...	14		
Girls ... { Girls.	46,160	1,890	7,076	4,581	7,512	23,600	825	...	66		
Training schools for—											
Masters ... { Men.	1,899	...	288	130	479	451	47	2	2		
Mistresses ... { Women.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mistresses ... { Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mistresses ... { Women.	315	42	245	7	1	20	...	...	...	3	
Other Special schools ... { Boys.	3,187	229	752	280	629	1,253	41	...	...		
Other Special schools ... { Girls.	642	515	104	17	1	3	2	...	...		
Total, Public Institutions ...	689,191	7,920	56,610	68,630	96,633	419,070	37,356	2,658	314		
<i>Private Institutions.</i>											
Advanced schools teaching—											
Arabic or Persian... { Boys.	1,721	...	...	1,706	...	15	...	...	...		
Sanskrit ... { Girls.	56	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...		
Sanskrit ... { Boys.	2,459	...	...	...	2,055	404	...	...	...		
Sanskrit ... { Girls.	43	...	...	...	3	40	...	...	...		
Elementary schools teaching—											
A vernacular ... { Boys.	71,783	...	726	3,127	4,283	62,644	980	23	...		
The Quran ... { Girls.	2,760	...	134	93	232	2,298	9	...	...		
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Boys.	17,635	...	...	17,635	...	...	...	...	...		
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Girls.	4,841	...	...	4,841	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Private Institutions ...	102,443	...	1,999	27,458	6,573	65,401	989	23	...		
Grand Total ...	791,634	7,920	58,609	96,088	103,206	484,471	38,345	2,681	314		
Total, 1894-95 ...	764,354	7,622	57,140	92,570	101,809	467,968	35,142	2,475	235		

Arts colleges had an accession of 215 students and, non-Brahmans and Panchamas excepted, all classes shared in the increase. Of the additional students 29 were contributed by Native Christians, seven by Muhammadans and 193 by Brahmans, while non-Brahman caste Hindus were 19 fewer.

In professional colleges, Muhammadans again sustained a fall. The largest increase occurred under Brahmans.

There were 725 more male pupils in upper secondary forms and, Muhammadans and Aborigines excepted, all classes were better represented. The increase in the number of Panchama boys from four to fourteen is encouraging. Europeans, Native Christians, Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus were 50, 10, 386 and 266 stronger respectively. Female pupils in the upper secondary forms, on the other hand, fell by 56, Europeans and Native Christians having lost, respectively, 45 and 10 pupils and non-Brahman caste Hindus one pupil.

Lower secondary forms received an accession of 2,069 boys and 134 girls. Europeans and Panchamas contributed 44 and 16 fewer boys; this is to be regretted. The increase of 89 Muhammadans has to be noted. Of the girl pupils at the lower secondary stage, Europeans and Native Christians formed over 78 per cent., and Muhammadans had 11 girls, while there was a further deterioration under all the sub-divisions of Hindus. This furnishes anything but a hopeful outlook as regards female education.

In primary classes there were 12,911 boys and 1,891 girls more than at the close of the previous year. The increase under boys was shared by all classes except Brahmans, who lost 549 pupils, and next to non-Brahman caste Hindus

Panchamas made the largest advance. Muhammadans excepted, all classes of girls were more strongly represented than in 1894-95. Of Panchama girls there was an increase of 197 only, which compares poorly with the advance made by Panchama boys.

The percentages of male scholars of the important sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stage were approximately as follows:—

Stages.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.
Collegiate ...	1	8	1	69	20
Upper secondary ...	3	9	3	57	28
Lower secondary ...	3	11	4	43	37
Primary ...	1	6	10	11	66

The above figures do not present any noteworthy variation compared with those of 1894-95. At the collegiate stage Brahmans advanced by 2 per cent., while non-Brahman Hindus retrograded by 2 per cent.

In the following summary will be found the numbers at each stage of instruction of every thousand male scholars belonging to the important sections of the population:—

Classes of the community.	Arts colleges.	Upper secondary stage.	Lower secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	9	86	237	605	63
Native Christians ...	7	30	68	846	29
Muhammadans ...	1	6	23	963	7
Brahmans ...	29	89	158	702	22
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	2	9	30	954	5

The above statement is interesting as showing the relative progress of education among the sections of the community concerned. At the collegiate stage Brahmans redeemed the loss of the previous year. At the upper secondary stage Europeans and Brahmans were 13 and 4 per thousand stronger; at the lower secondary stage Europeans lost nearly the whole ground they gained at the upper secondary stage, while the other sections made more or less advance, Brahmans having made the most advance. The variations in the representation of the different classes in institutions for professional or technical education are striking. Brahmans, who were thrice as many as Europeans and four times as many as Muhammadans in Arts colleges, lagged behind them considerably in institutions for professional or technical education.

10. The distribution of scholars on the 31st March 1896 in the different stages of instruction according to the wealth condition of their parents or guardians is given hereunder:—

Classes of Institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to wealth.		
		Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University—	3,392	164	2,334	894
Arts colleges for men { Men ...	4	...	4	...
Arts colleges for men { Women ...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women { Men ...	4	...	3	1
Arts colleges for women { Women ...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges { Men ...	981	67	853	61
Professional colleges { Women ...	3	...	3	...
Secondary schools for boys—	12,605	482	7,681	4,442
Upper Secondary, English { Boys ...	11	...	10	1
Upper Secondary, English { Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. { Boys ...	27,333	738	13,092	13,503
Lower do. do. { Girls ...	127	4	102	21
Do. do. Vernacular { Boys ...	2,167	51	672	1,444
Do. do. Vernacular { Girls ...	40	1	3	36

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Classes of Institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
		Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
<i>Public Institutions—cont.</i>				
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English { Boys ...	4	2	2	...
Girls ...	285	42	172	71
Lower do. do. { Boys ...	78	1	89	38
Girls ...	1,433	67	768	598
Upper do. Vernacular { Boys ...	...	...	...	...
Girls ...	10	...	8	2
Lower do. do. { Boys ...	28	...	8	20
Girls ...	1,393	14	393	986
Primary schools for—				
Boys ... { Boys ...	533,812	2,795	81,600	442,417
Girls ... { Girls ...	51,743	438	8,399	42,906
Girls ... { Boys ...	2,043	45	734	1,264
Girls ... { Girls ...	46,150	508	11,000	34,042
Training schools for—				
Masters ... { Men ...	1,399	...	259	1,140
Women ...	2	...	...	2
Mistresses ... { Men ...	...	...	...	...
Women ...	315	4	118	193
Other special schools { Boys ...	3,187	21	1,041	2,125
Girls ...	642	70	262	310
Total, Public Institutions ...	689,191	5,514	180,160	553,517
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian ... { Boys ...	1,721	72	523	1,126
Girls ...	56	...	19	37
Sanskrit ... { Boys ...	2,459	49	444	1,966
Girls ...	43	...	12	31
Elementary schools teaching—				
A vernacular ... { Boys ...	71,783	348	9,034	62,401
Girls ...	2,766	82	700	1,984
The Quran ... { Boys ...	17,635	334	3,833	13,468
Girls ...	4,841	104	1,003	3,734
Other schools not conforming to { Boys ...	547	...	58	489
departmental standards. { Girls ...	592	...	73	519
Total, Private Institutions ...	102,443	989	15,609	85,755
Grand Total ...	791,634	6,503	145,859	639,272
Total, 1894-95 ...	764,354	6,311	146,028	612,015

The richer and poorer classes advanced by 3.0 and 4.4 per cent. respectively, while fewer scholars are returned under the middle classes. I am not sure but that this may, to some extent, be due to incorrect classification. The general unwillingness of Hindus to give publicity to their economic condition in life explains in a way the difficulty of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the classification of scholars according to their wealth condition. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages of instruction, the richer classes were represented by 5, 4, 3 and 1 per cent. and the middle classes by 69, 61, 47 and 15 per cent. respectively. This would show that the poorer classes put in a better appearance than in the previous year at the collegiate and primary stages of instruction. The richer and middle classes, respectively, contributed 14 and 62 per cent. of the girls in the upper secondary stage and 3 and 42 per cent. of the girls in the lower secondary stage: the richer classes were thus better represented at the upper secondary stage.

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Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. The next table classifies male and female scholars in the different stages of instruction on the 31st March according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians:—

Classes of Institutions:	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
		Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>									
University—									
Arts colleges for { Men ...	3,392	1,127	206	205	1,563	16	4	14	257
men. { Women ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. for { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
women. { Women ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges. { Men ...	981	346	15	42	494	1	...	1	82
{ Women ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper Secondary, { Boys.	12,605	4,161	1,258	1,230	4,968	164	75	204	545
English. { Girls.	11	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary, { Boys.	27,333	6,493	4,693	3,239	9,431	701	687	652	1,237
English. { Girls.	127	63	11	8	3	31	7	1	3
Lower Secondary, { Boys.	2,167	243	419	313	825	79	180	75	33
Vernacular. { Girls.	40	4	17	...	9	2	4	...	4
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper Secondary, { Boys.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English. { Girls.	285	160	38	7	11	3	6	15	45
Lower Secondary, { Boys.	78	35	17	...	10	2	4	6	4
English. { Girls.	1,433	683	260	77	103	55	21	105	129
Upper Secondary, { Boys.	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
Vernacular. { Girls.	10	5	...	3	10	2	3	...	1
Lower Secondary, { Boys.	28	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular. { Girls.	1,393	276	313	178	159	86	247	48	86
Primary schools for—									
{ Boys.	533,812	11,371	39,134	78,397	241,398	47,212	103,648	6,924	5,728
Boys ... { Girls.	51,743	1,269	4,518	6,096	23,138	4,105	10,764	884	969
{ Boys.	2,043	513	330	157	357	189	367	38	112
Girls ... { Girls.	46,150	6,132	6,719	7,980	9,377	4,075	9,207	1,003	1,651
Training schools for—									
Masters ... { Men ...	1,399	123	355	86	601	44	43	13	74
{ Women ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ... { Men ...	...	89	131	17	34	8	11	6	19
{ Women ...	315	609	564	357	608	420	265	125	239
Other special schools { Boys.	3,187	609	564	357	608	420	265	125	239
{ Girls.	642	101	290	62	23	46	58	5	57
Total, Public Institutions ...	689,191	33,826	59,296	98,458	293,185	57,222	125,801	10,125	11,278
<i>Private Institutions.</i>									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian ... { Boys.	1,721	11	66	583	390	76	479	33	83
{ Girls.	56	1	6	31	4	2	8	4	...
Sanskrit ... { Boys.	2,459	21	27	6	1,494	56	130	627	98
{ Girls.	43	...	...	...	23	4	16	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... { Boys.	71,783	330	2,391	9,356	39,677	5,248	14,318	246	223
{ Girls.	2,766	79	180	403	1,160	196	711	3	34
The Quran ... { Boys.	17,635	34	286	5,942	5,623	908	4,301	290	251
{ Girls.	4,841	1	35	1,618	1,434	175	1,394	104	80
Other schools not conforming to { Boys.	547	...	...	43	455	...	49	...	...
departmental standards. { Girls.	592	...	...	25	495	...	72	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...	102,443	477	2,991	18,007	50,755	6,665	21,478	1,301	769
Grand Total ...	791,634	34,303	62,287	116,465	343,940	63,887	147,279	11,426	12,047
Total, 1894-95 ...	764,354	32,885	59,056	111,641	335,634	62,161	141,260	8,989	12,525

Compared with the statistics of 1894-95, more or less increase will be noticed all round except under 'others.' Mendicants made the largest and landholders the least proportionate advance, but landholders, coolies and traders respectively contributed 8,106, 6,019 and 4,824 more scholars than in the year previous. Landholders and coolies continued to form together 62 per cent. of the entire strength. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages

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85, 82 and 70 per cent. as against 84, 81 and 70 per cent., respectively, were contributed by officials, traders and landholders. The fluctuations in this respect during the past few years are very trifling and seem to show that more reliable information is furnished regarding the classification of scholars according to the occupation of parents and guardians than according to their wealth condition. It is noteworthy that of the female pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, only 64 and 52 per cent. were represented by the above-mentioned classes as against 82 and 70 per cent., respectively, under male scholars. This shows that the well-to-do classes have not as yet begun to give their sons and daughters equal facilities for secondary education.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. Scholars are distributed below according to the languages they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction:—

Languages.	Male scholars.		Female scholars.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
English	119,824	124,541	11,854	12,355
Latin	1,163	1,059	237	130
Greek	20	101	...	187
French	...	...	50	12
Arabic	35,555	36,828	12,206	11,577
Persian	1,105	1,177	7	29
Sanskrit	9,911	9,766	243	159
Tamil	307,659	320,053	41,969	42,256
Telegu	196,364	201,473	32,825	34,287
Malayalam	54,100	55,135	14,591	14,384
Canarese	29,704	31,579	3,579	3,322
Hindustani	18,884	21,550	6,466	6,801
Uriya	26,794	26,777	848	718
Tulu	142	119	90	71
Marathi	694	576	112	705

There was a further advance of 3.9 per cent. in the number of male and of 8.8 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English; but the rates of increase were not as high as those of the previous year. It is disappointing that Sanskrit lost a portion of the gain it made in 1894-95. A further deterioration will be noticed in the number of boys and girls reading Uriya; as Ganjam and Vizagapatam are credited with a larger number of schools and pupils, the above decline is not satisfactory. The increase under the other vernaculars is in keeping with the general advance under scholars. The percentages of male scholars learning Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Uriya to the total male population speaking these languages were, respectively, 4.7, 3.0, 4.4, 4.4 and 4.1.

13. The proportion of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox to the total number of male and female scholars in public and private schools rose slightly from 7.4 and 8.9 per cent. to 7.7 and 9.2 per cent. respectively: this is attributable chiefly to the large accession to the strength of such schools. Private schools contained 16,733 male and 2,682 female unprotected pupils. Of the 35,505 unprotected male students in public institutions, one belonged to arts colleges, 782 to secondary, 34,718 to primary and four to special schools, while of the 7,496 unprotected female pupils, 341 belonged to secondary and 7,154 to primary schools. Protection from small-pox was not a condition of aid during the year.

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14. Institutions and scholars in municipal and non-municipal areas are distinguished in the margin.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	35	3,312	2	88
Professional colleges	4	890	2	94
Secondary schools { for boys	250	43,230	456	29,522
{ for girls	158	15,139	50	3,819
Primary schools { for boys	1,975	88,405	22,221	568,429
{ for girls	276	14,379	516	18,782
Training schools { for masters	30	846	33	555
{ for mistresses	16	278	3	37
Other special schools	30	3,126	9	703
Total	2,774	169,605	23,292	622,029
Total, 1894-95	2,702	163,487	22,480	600,867

municipalities formed 10.64 and 21.42 per cent., respectively, of the total number of schools and scholars, as against 10.73 and 21.39 per cent. in 1894-95. Appendix S furnishes detailed statistics relating to each municipality. Of the male and female population of school age in all the municipalities, 85.8 and 21.8 per cent. were at school as against 82.5 and 21.2 per cent., respectively, on the 31st March 1895. The average percentages of male and female students were exceeded in 31 and 18 municipalities respectively. Sixteen as against eighteen municipalities contained fewer than 1,000 male pupils each, four of these municipalities being in the Northern Circars.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. The following summary compares the expenditure on public instruction from all sources for the past four years. As usual the figures relating to private schools have been excluded:—

Heads of expenditure	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub-scriptions and other sources.	Total.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub-scriptions and other sources.	Total.
University education.												
Arts colleges	Rs. 2,49,857	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,49,857	Rs. 2,40,453	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,40,453
Professional colleges	1,29,053	...	...	...	...	1,29,053	1,59,509	...	...	...	...	1,59,509
General	6,00,877	6,24,910	1,83,550	13,57,753	9,48,603	37,27,103	6,19,024	6,05,715	1,76,404	13,32,679	10,15,498	38,10,320
Special	3,00,352	34,051	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,893	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,252	1,10,657	4,84,840
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction and inspection	3,31,361	83,357	11,892	1,36,088	17,598	4,63,656	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	40,916	3,806	282	...	...	45,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	1,75,571	7,978	3,789	...	...	1,87,338	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	15,917	4,673	8,067	6,410	9,635	34,602	41,466	2,027	9,008	7,111	27,832	87,414
Total	18,43,904	7,68,577	3,18,844	17,38,759	13,69,184	53,00,368	18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	17,50,264	14,56,408	61,44,796
Percentage to total expenditure	30.94	12.91	3.67	29.51	22.97	100.0	30.80	13.42	3.60	28.45	23.70	100.00
Heads of expenditure.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub-scriptions and other sources.	Total.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub-scriptions and other sources.	Total.
University education.												
Arts colleges	Rs. 2,46,810	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,46,810	Rs. 2,53,128	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,53,128
Professional colleges	1,06,115	...	...	...	...	1,06,115	1,03,061	...	...	...	...	1,03,061
General	6,19,944	3,00,589	1,62,363	13,63,714	10,98,284	20,28,894	6,25,809	6,00,871	1,73,157	14,09,211	11,08,730	40,07,778
Special	2,95,154	57,122	21,178	28,644	1,12,911	4,76,409	2,95,306	60,611	13,728	25,372	1,30,866	4,97,883
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction and inspection	3,40,309	91,212	13,107	1,41,964	16,972	4,93,564	3,50,169	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	35,086	3,806	60	...	...	39,952	41,296	4,363	...	...	...	...
Buildings	2,55,469	32,253	23,855	...	...	2,87,525	2,87,525	43,110	11,641	...	...	...
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	45,450	4,469	2,831	7,314	28,518	88,982	31,478	12,104	2,957	6,993	18,459	71,391
Total	19,69,337	8,79,887	2,27,633	17,73,096	15,74,282	61,24,235	20,10,772	9,09,061	2,24,011	18,42,886	16,17,930	66,04,650
Percentage to total expenditure	30.65	13.70	3.54	27.80	24.51	100.00	30.45	13.76	3.39	27.90	24.50	100.00

Compared with the figures of 1894-95, the total expenditure advanced by Rs. 1,80,425, of which Rs. 41,435 appertained to Provincial funds and Rs. 29,174 to local funds, while municipal funds contributed Rs. 3,622 less. But the largest increase (Rs. 69,790) was under fees. Each head of expenditure except 'Miscellaneous' bore a share in the total increase; but the percentages of charges to the total outlay fell in respect of university education, school education (general) and miscellaneous charges. Arts colleges suffered again a loss of Rs. 6,658 in their fee income, notwithstanding that fees at enhanced rates were levied from 1st January 1896 in all institutions under public management; but this was more than made good by the larger receipts from professional colleges. On the whole the expenditure on colleges and schools to the total outlay fell from 81.56 to 80.98 per cent.

During the last four years the expenditure increased by Rs. 6,44,292. It will be interesting to note that Provincial, local and municipal funds contributed together Rs. 3,11,419 more, while fees, endowments and other sources met Rs. 3,32,873 of the excess: the Provincial share of the increase was Rs. 1,66,868, or over a fourth of the total additional outlay.

16. Particulars of receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the past four years are furnished in the subjoined statement. They include the figures relating to the Medical College and Medical schools and to school buildings, though the charges are not debited to the Educational Department, but exclude those of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Charges and Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	52,543	52,616	56,340	57,006
Inspection	2,78,818	2,77,601	2,83,969	2,93,163
Government colleges and schools	3,76,342	3,82,856	3,89,844	4,04,636
Scholarships in colleges and schools	4,59,788	5,05,948	5,02,475	5,05,796
Grants-in-aid to schools under private management	16,902	11,352	12,061	12,524
do. under municipal management	14,205	15,227	14,579	19,123
do. under local boards	4,72,270	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399
Registration of books	27,313	32,575	32,216	32,971
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts	1,16,144	1,21,282	96,008	1,03,410
Workshop, College of Engineering	3,498	3,299	3,283	3,218
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	3,441	2,056	1,867	1,818
Government educational buildings	...	13,383	22,886	2,561
Total Charges	19,71,794	20,50,397	21,38,780	21,86,451
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,47,158	1,58,410	1,63,177	1,76,960
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342	2,342	2,635	2,049
Departmental examination fees	6,410	7,111	7,314	6,993
Sale of books	2,066	5,787	1,012	28
Sales at the School of Arts	7,540	12,651	8,227	9,293
Contributions from local and municipal funds	15,752	18,668	46,119	42,325
Private contributions	2,418	2,233	1,265	...
Miscellaneous receipts	11,793	13,353	13,666	16,518
Total Receipts	1,95,479	2,20,555	2,43,415	2,54,166
Net Expenditure	17,76,315	18,29,842	18,95,365	19,32,285

There was again a net increase in the gross expenditure of Rs. 47,671, of which Rs. 25,431 appertained to 'grants-in-aid including grants to local boards,' Rs. 9,860 to 'direction and inspection,' and Rs. 7,020 to 'buildings.' Additional outlay on leave, travelling and exchange compensation allowances and salaries of inspecting officers, and the employment of a second Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools, account for the increased expenditure on direction and inspection. The new buildings for the Law College entailed a larger outlay on buildings. On Government colleges and schools, general, Rs. 14,792 more were expended; increments to salaries, increased amount drawn as exchange compensation allowance, the cost of furnishing the Physical and Biological laboratories of the Presidency College, and the increased scale of establishment sanctioned for certain Government schools, and the establishment of a few primary schools in the agency tracts, led to the above excess. An additional expenditure of Rs. 3,321 was also incurred in connection

with Government colleges and schools for professional and special education; payment of Rs. 1,811 (equivalent of £100) to C. Krishna Menon of the College of Agriculture to enable him to complete his studies in England and of Rs. 1,489 to the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India towards the salary and allowances while on duty at Saidapet, contributed to the increase. A larger sum was disbursed during the year in salary, building and furniture grants. Most of the fittings to the College of Engineering having been furnished, only Rs. 2,561 were spent as against Rs. 22,886 in 1894-95. The receipts show a net advance of Rs. 10,751. Fees alone yielded Rs. 13,783 more than in the previous year, which was due partly to the addition to the strength and consequent increased fee income of the Law College, and partly to the enhanced scale of fees introduced in Arts colleges on the 1st January under the revised fee notification. Sales at the School of Arts fetched Rs. 1,066 more in consequence of the clearance sale of the old stock of ornamental pottery. The donations due on account of the agency schools were not recovered before the close of the year.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 21,86,451, Rs. 1,61,974 related to the Medical College and schools and stipends, and Rs. 2,48,364 to the outlay on Government educational buildings met by the Public Works Department. The expenditure proper of the Department was thus Rs. 17,76,113, which is the Accountant-General's final total of expenditure on 'Education' and 'Adjusting heads'; this is Rs. 44,307 in excess of the previous year's figures. The total net charge, viz., Rs. 19,32,285, similarly includes Rs. 1,04,589, the net cost of the Medical College and schools and stipends and Rs. 2,48,364 the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings. The net expenditure on education was Rs. 15,79,332, credit being taken for the interest (Rs. 2,049) realized from the Mangalore endowment, which is not included in the total of receipts (Rs. 1,94,732) as per Accountant-General's final statement.

In column 34 of general table No. 4, the net Provincial expenditure is given as Rs. 20,10,772. From this figure Rs. 1,04,589, the net cost of the Medical College and school and stipends, Rs. 48,000, the Government grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Rs. 4,322, grants to orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 26,165, the surplus fee receipts of the Law College, and Rs. 2,48,364, the Public Works Department outlay on educational buildings should be deducted to arrive at the net cost of Rs. 15,79,332.

Compared with 1892-93, an increase of Rs. 2,14,657 will be noticed in the gross expenditure. Of this sum, Rs. 1,04,275 is the increased expenditure on buildings, Rs. 74,302 on Government colleges and schools, Rs. 18,808 on direction and inspection, Rs. 4,052 on grants-in-aid, and Rs. 13,219 on scholarships and miscellaneous items; and of the increase under Government colleges and schools, Rs. 9,669 appertained to the Medical College and schools, and the balance represents increases to salaries, exchange compensation allowance, cost of new schools established for boys in the agency tracts and for girls' schools taken over from boards, and increased charges on account of the provincialization of training schools for masters and the taking over of the Moyan Female training school for mistresses.

17. Local boards were maintaining at the close of the year 3,198 schools with

Local Fund operations.

138,695 pupils, as against 3,225 schools with 135,514 pupils. Secondary schools fell by two and primary by twenty-eight, while special schools received three additions. Of the schools twelve were for girls as against nine in 1894-95. Nineteen of the schools for special education were sessional schools, two were training schools, two schools of medicine, and three were the industrial or technical schools at Bezvada, Tinnevely and Madura, and the aggregate strength of these schools rose from 505 to 572. The net expenditure to the boards on their schools was Rs. 5,42,978, including scholarship and building charges, as against Rs. 5,30,052. The boards also paid Rs. 250 as stipends in Government training institutions, contributed Rs. 25,986 and Rs. 130 to the Medical College and to municipalities, respectively, and spent Rs. 2,32,460 as against Rs. 2,25,947 on grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from local funds under Grant II rose from Rs. 10,45,970 in 1892-93, Rs. 11,15,811 in 1893-94, and Rs. 11,43,274 in 1894-95 to Rs. 11,68,462 in the year under report; the increase during the past four years was thus over 11 per cent. Full particulars will be found in general table 7.

18. Municipalities were maintaining at the close of the year 328 institutions with 21,930 scholars, as against 327 institutions with 20,857 scholars. Secondary schools for boys and girls received an accession of two schools each, while primary schools fell in number by three. Of the schools eleven were for girls as against ten. One of the schools for special education was a sessional school and the other two were drawing classes maintained by the Srirangam and Vizagapatam municipalities. The net expenditure to municipal councils on their schools was Rs. 91,610, including scholarship and building charges, as against Rs. 99,122. The municipalities also paid Rs. 1,422 as stipends in Government and board training institutions, contributed Rs. 16,967 towards the Medical College and Medical schools, Rs. 300 to the Art class, Kumbakonam, and Rs. 1,000 to the Madura Technical institute, and spent Rs. 99,124 on grants to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from municipal funds under Grant II rose from Rs. 3,14,291 in 1892-93, Rs. 3,31,934 in 1893-94, and Rs. 3,19,279 in 1894-95 to Rs. 3,34,711 in the year under report. The increase during the past four years was thus over 6 per cent. Full particulars will be found in general table 7.

Municipal operations.

19. The following statement furnishes particulars relating to aided institutions. In the past four years the expenditure rose by nearly 7 per cent., but the whole of the increase was borne from subscriptions, endowments and other receipts at the managers' disposal:—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	89,930	...	...	1,09,841	1,53,475	3,53,246
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,89,497	5,031	32,743	5,45,145	5,35,515	13,07,931
Primary schools	1,04,393	2,23,089	62,697	2,74,190	3,55,591	10,19,960
Training schools	27,979	...	...	263	42,009	70,251
Other special schools	16,036	...	...	9,507	58,513	84,056
Total	4,27,835	2,28,120	95,440	9,38,946	11,45,103	28,35,444

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 38,571 as building grants, Rs. 18,789 as furniture and other grants, and Rs. 9,510 as scholarship grants, and expended from their own receipts Rs. 1,07,413 on school buildings and Rs. 15,726 on scholarships. From local and municipal funds Rs. 3,990 and Rs. 4,884 more were paid than in the previous year in the shape of salary and results grants, but the grants from Provincial revenues slightly fell.

The total expenditure of unaided public institutions was Rs. 4,45,550 as against Rs. 4,31,438. Rupees 23,646 were spent on buildings and Rs. 1,393 on scholarships.

20. The direct expenditure on education was distributed as below among the different classes of institutions: the figures against primary schools include the cost of primary departments of secondary schools:—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government.						
Colleges { general	1,57,642	...	275	53,343	1,888	2,12,873
{ professional	1,63,061	180	...	57,356	6,554	2,27,426
{ for boys	19,029	...	...	17,495	1,179	37,703
Secondary schools { for girls	15,013	...	...	...	32,514	47,527
{ for boys	18,427	...	...	715	14	19,156
{ for girls	6,466	...	...	3,342	1,519	7,985
Primary schools { for boys	59,249	...	...	...	250	62,841
{ for girls	16,667	...	...	2,301	36,103	52,770
Training schools	70,231	...	...	...	55	72,587
Other special schools	9,854	70	1,058	357	1,765	11,619
Total	1,22,370	25,986	16,247	15,886	13,154	1,24,350
	84,330	...	...	...	...	1,55,603
	6,94,339	26,236	17,580	1,50,795	23,589	9,12,539
	48,000	...	...	...	71,901	1,19,901

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

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Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Board.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general ...	5,556	...	3,241	6,800	86	15,792
Secondary schools { for boys ...	48,968	26,844	2,878	1,50,095	1,148	2,27,428
{ for girls ...	519	250	—	...	...	621
Primary schools { for boys ...	68,179	4,83,562	70,944	1,54,683	1,386	7,28,754
{ for girls ...	1,322	2,595	4,043	92	...	8,052
Training schools ...	5,017	28,977	95	...	35	34,124
Other special schools ...	2,574	5,578	2,328	364	7,942	18,786
Total ...	1,30,130	4,97,306	83,381	3,12,143	10,597	10,33,567
Native States.						
Secondary schools for boys	...	...	...	225	708	933
Primary schools for boys	...	...	...	182	818	1,000
Total ...	...	...	...	407	1,526	1,933
Aided.						
Colleges, general ...	89,090	...	...	1,09,841	1,53,475	3,53,246
Secondary schools { for boys ...	91,095	38	29,821	4,25,885	1,99,905	7,34,804
{ for girls ...	40,733	...	...	26,866	1,24,216	1,91,815
Primary schools { for boys ...	77,304	2,27,386	71,507	8,29,215	3,43,562	10,48,974
{ for girls ...	84,758	696	112	37,569	2,29,363	3,52,298
Training schools ...	27,979	...	...	263	42,009	70,251
Other special schools ...	16,036	...	...	9,507	58,518	84,056
Total ...	4,27,835	2,28,120	95,440	9,38,946	11,45,103	28,55,441
Unaided.						
Colleges, general ...	...	...	...	4,853	20,071	33,926
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,00,942	30,658	1,31,600
{ for girls ...	...	...	...	3,868	4,250	7,618
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,50,513	86,555	2,37,068
{ for girls ...	...	...	...	5,923	18,702	24,625
Training schools ...	...	...	...	3,232	3,232	3,232
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	1,995	5,486	7,481
Total ...	...	...	...	2,67,596	1,77,954	4,45,550

The gross expenditure of Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, rose from Rs. 8,94,460 to Rs. 9,12,539, or by Rs. 18,079. Rupees 9,292, or over one-half of the above increase, appertained to Arts colleges, and was due partly to a larger sum (Rs. 3,164) having been drawn as exchange compensation allowance, partly to the special outlay (over Rs. 2,000) on furniture supplied to the rooms of the Professors of Biology and Physics at the Presidency College, and partly to increments to salaries. On Professional colleges there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 4,368; an honorarium of £100 to C. Krishna Menon of the College of Agriculture and the salary and allowances of the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India during his stay at Saidapet chiefly account for the increase. The expenditure on Government schools, general, for boys and girls advanced by Rs. 5,701, owing to the revised scale of establishment sanctioned for certain Government girls' schools, to the establishment of a few primary schools for boys in the agency tracts and to increments to salaries. Training schools cost Rs. 9,548 more than in 1894-95; the increased expenditure on stipends (Rs. 3,444) and increments to salaries brought about the excess. Under special schools alone the expenditure fell. The net cost to Government on its own institutions was Rs. 11,406 more than in the previous year. If credit be taken for the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 26,165) of the Law College, the proportion of net cost to Government to the total expenditure on its own institutions will be found to have fallen from 74.0 to 73.2 per cent.

The total expenditure on board schools rose by Rs. 25,504, of which Provincial revenues met Rs. 7,213, fees Rs. 11,081 and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 74, the balance being borne by local boards. All classes of institutions, except colleges, shared in the increase. Provincial grants covered 12.6 per cent. and local and municipal funds, taking surplus fees (Rs. 841) into account, 56.1 per cent. of the total outlay on board schools.

Fees met 21 per cent. of the expenditure on the middle school in the native State of Sandur.

The expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 53,965 and, colleges excepted, all classes of institutions more or less participated in the increase. Of the excess, public funds met Rs. 7,536 and fees Rs. 5,230, the balance having been met by managers from their private resources. Contributions from public funds met 26.5 per cent. and fees 33.1 per cent. of the entire outlay.

The progress of expenditure from Provincial funds on secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past four years is recorded in the margin. A steady advance will be noticed in the outlay on the secondary

education of girls and the primary education of boys. The expenditure on the secondary education of boys, though showing an increase on the figure of 1894-95, was below the figures of the previous two years. The Provincial expenditure on secondary and primary education stood in the proportion of 37.5 and 62.5. Probably the increase in the proportion of expenditure on secondary education is due to no small extent to a revised distribution of expenditure between the secondary and primary departments of secondary schools. Heads of secondary schools are required to divide the expenditure on salaries of teachers employed in the teaching of secondary and primary departments between these departments in proportion to the time devoted by the teachers to the respective departments.

In the margin will be found the progress of expenditure from local funds on secondary and primary education. The decrease in the outlay on the secondary education of boys is a move in the right direction, provided that the money thus saved is devoted to primary education; and I am always impressing on local boards the expediency of reducing the expenditure on this item with a view to set apart more funds for primary education which it is their main province to encourage and extend. Of the total expenditure from local funds on the education of boys, less than 4 per cent. was devoted to secondary education.

Similar particulars regarding expenditure from municipal funds are furnished in the margin. The bulk of the increased outlay appertained to primary schools for boys. Of the municipal expenditure on the secondary and primary education of boys, 84.2 per cent. was devoted to primary education. This is satisfactory.

The expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,03,900 to Rs. 2,10,168, or by Rs. 6,268, and that on the primary education of boys from Rs. 9,85,188 to Rs. 10,08,131, or by Rs. 22,943. Thus for every Rs. 17 spent from public funds on the secondary education of boys, Rs. 83 were expended on their primary education.

Relative cost of educating each scholar in Government, board and aided institutions for boys.

21. The following summary exhibits the cost of educating each scholar in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys:—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
Arts colleges ...	RS. A. P. 285 11 9	RS. A. P. 324 8 0	RS. A. P. 144 14 1	RS. A. P. 159 6 3	RS. A. P. 169 13 3	RS. A. P. 184 7 5
Secondary schools for boys ...	24 15 2	28 4 3	18 14 8	21 13 6	24 1 4	27 14 7
Primary schools for boys ...	7 14 10	10 3 8	4 12 6	5 11 1	3 2 7	3 11 5

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Calculated on the average number on the rolls, the cost of educating each student in Arts colleges advanced in all classes of institutions; in Government secondary schools for boys the cost per head rose, while in board and aided schools it slightly fell; but in primary schools it was just the reverse. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, board and aided primary schools for boys was As. 10-7, As. 6-5 and As. 4-3, as against As. 11-2, As. 6-4 and As. 4-2 in 1894-95.

School fees.

22. The following table compares the strength and fee income of all classes of institutions for the past ten years:—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.
1886-87	9,359	Rs. 1,28,841	52,018	Rs. 1,76,256	...	...	427,565	Rs. 11,16,987	188,942	Rs. 14,22,114
1887-88	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	...	...	440,659	11,71,373	605,658	14,87,447
1888-89	9,648	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	...	...	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889-90	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	...	...	503,640	12,66,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890-91	12,152	1,23,402	108,501	2,18,644	...	...	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891-92	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	...	...	543,750	13,01,726	693,985	16,68,854
1892-93	21,766	1,47,158	145,400	2,53,372	...	...	567,229	13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958
1893-94	22,608	1,58,410	147,806	2,81,055	...	...	579,563	12,80,848	749,977	17,20,313
1894-95	22,654	1,63,177	156,371	3,01,062	76	370	585,253	13,01,114	764,354	17,65,723
1895-96	23,403	1,76,960	160,625	3,12,984	82	407	607,524	13,30,683	791,634	18,21,034

* Includes Rs. 23,165 surplus fees, Law College.
† Includes Rs. 841, surplus fees to local boards.

Both as regards strength and fee income, the figures of 1895-96 were the largest ever reached. The total fee receipts increased by Rs. 55,311, of which Rs. 13,783 appertained to Government, Rs. 11,922 to board institutions, Rs. 37 to institutions in Native States, and Rs. 29,569 to institutions under private management. Aided, unaided and private institutions are respectively credited with an increase of Rs. 5,230, Rs. 20,993 and Rs. 3,346. While, however, the total strength advanced by 3.6 per cent., the fee income rose by 3.1 per cent. only, this being due to fees being levied at very low rates in all schools newly brought under departmental supervision. A portion of the increased income from Government Arts colleges is due to the levy of fees at enhanced rates from 1st January 1896. In consequence of their diminished strength, board colleges, though levying fees at the standard rates, yielded less than in the previous year. Of the colleges under private management, only one first-grade and two second-grade colleges were levying fees at the close of the year at the standard rates prescribed for institutions under public management. The fall in the average number on the rolls, coupled with the above fact, explains the decrease in the fee revenue of aided colleges.

The fee income and the average number on the rolls in the different grades of institutions under public and private management for the past two years are compared in the subjoined table, and the average fee per head is also worked out:—

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Classes of institutions.	Government.				Board.				Native States.				Total.					
	Aided.		Unaided and Private.		Aided.		Unaided and Private.		Aided.		Unaided and Private.							
	Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.							
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.						
Arts colleges	756	715	Rs. 50,332	Rs. 53,343	Rs. 66,58	71,60	Rs. 71,60	94,06	Rs. 117	100	Rs. 7,444	6,309	Rs. 63,62	63,39	Rs. 370	407	Rs. 487	496
Professional colleges	738	888	70,964	83,521	96,16	94,06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	979	964	17,160	17,435	17,53	18,09	3,325	4,000	85,572	96,968	25,73	24,20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,516	1,307	1,332	1,377	88	1,05	10,486	11,157	80,622	83,457	7,69	7,47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls	3,712	3,826	2,461	2,907	66	58	489	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys	5,780	5,463	1,829	2,095	32	31	138,455	139,914	1,26,035	1,25,354	49	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls	5,988	817	809	809	14	14	892	895	118	82	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,236	2,210	18,252	16,243	878	733	500	603	1,271	364	2,54	460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,705	22,355	1,63,177	1,76,960	7,52	7,62	154,155	157,140	3,01,062	3,12,984	1,95	1,99	82	76	370	407	487	496
Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided and Private.				Total.									
	Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Average fee per head.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	2,232	2,080	Rs. 1,21,124	Rs. 1,09,841	Rs. 54,27	52,81	122	175	Rs. 2,706	4,855	22,18	27,74	3,227	3,109	Rs. 1,81,606	1,73,648		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	888	70,964	83,521		
	19,414	21,088	3,62,604	3,73,364	18,63	17,96	4,118	5,457	67,422	90,987	16,37	16,67	27,837	31,609	5,82,753	5,83,594		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Arts colleges	16,628	17,706	1,09,966	1,08,681	6,61	6,14	7,297	6,135	24,855	17,905	3,41	2,92	36,003	36,337	2,17,146	2,11,777	6,03	5,82
Professional colleges	14,543	13,826	45,982	57,150	3,16	4,23	548	800	6,194	8,224	11,30	10,28	19,272	18,402	54,637	67,851	2,84	3,67
Upper secondary schools for boys	270,019	268,754	2,80,009	2,67,105	1,04	93	208,735	215,131	2,63,874	2,66,127	1,80	1,24	618,019	630,262	6,71,747	6,60,611	1,09	1,05
Lower secondary schools for boys	21,137	21,034	6,788	7,085	32	34	4,028	4,211	498	1,614	12	39	31,655	32,152	8,221	9,630	26	30
Primary schools for girls	1,847	2,258	7,243	9,770	3,92	4,33	214	99	1,848	1,995	8,64	20,15	4,797	5,172	28,644	28,372	5,97	5,49
Special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	345,850	346,306	9,33,716	9,38,946	2,70	2,71	220,062	232,008	2,67,398	3,91,737	1,67	1,69	741,848	757,891	17,65,723	18,21,034	2,38	2,40

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Government institutions of all grades, excepting girls' and special schools, returned a larger income from fees, and the average fee per head rose from Rs. 7.52 to Rs. 7.92. In 1892-93 it was only Rs. 7.03. Secondary schools for boys excepted, all classes of board institutions show retrogression; the decrease in the case of primary schools for boys, notwithstanding an increase in their average strength, is disappointing. Among aided institutions, Arts colleges and primary and lower secondary schools for boys suffered a loss, the decrease under Arts colleges and primary schools being due to their diminished attendance. On the whole, fees in Arts colleges, primary and lower secondary schools for boys, and special schools contributed each a smaller amount than in the previous year towards the cost of their upkeep. The total average fee per head rose from Rs. 2.38 to Rs. 2.40, the average in 1893-94.

23. In the subjoined table the proportion of expenditure met from fees in each grade of institution is shown in detail. Secondary schools include the figures relating to the primary departments attached to them:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Native States.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
Arts colleges ...	Rs. 2,12,878	Rs. 53,343	25	Rs. 15,792	Rs. 6,909	44	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...
Professional colleges ...	2,27,423	83,521	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	33,355	17,435	52	1,26,080	96,808	76	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	1,16,204	1,377	1	1,58,804	83,457	53	1,933	407	21
Upper secondary schools for girls ...	30,935	912	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	37,892	1,295	3	3,048	1,25,454	19	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	51,223	2,025	4	6,69,288	92	2	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls ...	43,050	809	2	5,625	364	1	...	...	...
Special schools ...	2,79,953	16,348	6	52,910	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,32,440	1,76,960	17	10,33,557	3,12,984	30	1,933	407	21
Classes of institutions.	Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
Arts colleges ...	Rs. 3,53,249	Rs. 1,09,841	31	Rs. 33,926	Rs. 4,855	14	Rs. 6,15,837	Rs. 1,74,948	28
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,426	83,521	37
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	6,45,235	3,79,964	59	1,24,332	90,987	73	9,31,012	5,84,594	63
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	2,88,957	1,08,681	39	43,271	17,005	41	6,69,229	2,11,777	35
Upper secondary schools for girls ...	1,26,734	33,416	26	8,589	7,022	82	1,66,258	41,850	25
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	2,47,005	23,734	10	9,675	1,202	12	2,97,090	26,231	9
Primary schools for boys ...	6,49,686	2,67,105	41	3,81,340	2,06,127	54	19,51,436	6,69,611	34
Primary schools for girls ...	1,70,374	7,086	4	14,797	1,644	11	2,33,844	9,630	4
Special schools ...	1,54,307	9,770	6	10,713	1,995	19	4,97,883	28,372	6
Total ...	28,35,444	9,38,946	33	6,26,643	3,91,737	63	55,30,017	18,21,034	33

The proportion of the total cost of all grades of institutions met from fees remained at 33 per cent. as in the previous two years, though such proportion fell under Arts colleges and primary and lower secondary schools for boys. In Government, board and aided institutions 17, 30 and 33 per cent. of the charges were, respectively, met from fees, while in unaided and private institutions the percentage

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so met advanced from 60 to 63. In board upper secondary schools for boys 76 per cent. of the cost was met from fees. This is very encouraging. Board lower secondary schools for boys, in which fees met only 53 per cent. of the expenditure, should be made more nearly self-supporting. Board primary schools for boys were much more costly than aided or unaided schools of this class—a subject which is receiving attention. Many of the schools, however, are intended for Panchamas and Mahammadans, and no fees or only nominal fees are levied in them. In primary schools for girls only 4 per cent. of the expenditure was met from fees, as against 34 per cent. in primary schools for boys. It is surprising that people do not avail themselves fully of the facilities thus offered to educate their daughters.

24. The expenditure from Provincial, local and municipal funds on grants-in-aid during each year of the past decade is shown in the margin, the head 'Grants from Provincial funds' including all grants paid to local and municipal boards. The total of grants-in-aid paid from public funds amounted to Rs. 9,51,364, or Rs. 37,403 and Rs. 1,280 in excess of the grants paid in 1894-95 and 1892-93 respectively, though it was below the figures of 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1893-94. Particulars of grants-in-aid from the different public funds will be briefly dealt with below.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
1886-87	Rs. 4,47,454	Rs. 1,99,100	Rs. 91,217	Rs. 7,37,771
1887-88	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888-89	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889-90	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364

(i) Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.

The total expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds during the past four years is classified below. It will be noticed that the grand total of grants and also the total of grants paid to institutions under private management and to municipalities during 1895-96 are the highest during the period:—

Grants from Provincial funds.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised budget, 1895-96, as entered in the departmental budget estimate.
I.—Grants to institutions under private management.					
Salary and rent grants ...	Rs. 2,57,820	Rs. 2,56,560	Rs. 2,55,928	Rs. 2,57,249	Rs. 2,70,600
Scholarship and stipendiary grants ...	28,708	32,035	32,175	26,617	29,000
Building grants ...	23,436	22,933	20,976	35,633	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants ...	10,089	9,243	10,027	13,789	9,000
Feeding and clothing grants ...	10,215	10,295	10,260	9,107	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants ...	1,372	1,719	2,543	1,040	1,500
Payments by results ...	1,40,600	1,46,443	1,43,216	1,40,014	1,50,000
Total ...	4,72,270	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399	5,00,100
II.—Grants to institutions under local boards.					
Salary and other grants to local boards ...	1,16,144	1,05,657	96,008	1,03,410	90,000
Salary and other grants to municipalities ...	27,313	32,375	32,216	32,371	26,300
Total ...	1,43,457	1,38,432	1,28,224	1,36,381	1,16,300
Grand Total ...	6,15,727	6,17,663	5,94,349	6,19,780	6,16,400

* Includes Rs. 6,300, estimated net cost of the Cuddapah and Karnool high schools.

Grants to institutions under private management—Salary and rent grants.—The expenditure on salary and rent grants does not present any abnormal fluctuation. New and increased grants are generally refused, except in the case of training and technical schools and schools in backward and remote localities. Of the expenditure under this head Rs. 89,930 appertained to colleges, Rs. 80,560 to secondary and primary schools for boys, Rs. 63,092 to secondary and primary schools for girls, Rs. 10,598 to training schools, and Rs. 13,069 to technical and industrial schools. The revised estimates provided, respectively, Rs. 88,000, Rs. 85,000, Rs. 64,500, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 13,100 for the above-mentioned institutions. A large saving accrued under training schools, as the aided schools of this class failed to appropriate in full the grants budgeted.

Scholarship and stipendiary grants.—Details of grants for scholarships and stipends drawn during the past four years are furnished hereunder:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for general education ...	5,062	5,680	4,169	4,851
Training schools for masters ...	7,416	7,580	6,419	5,521
Training schools for mistresses ...	10,384	11,792	6,594	10,787
Training schools for gymnastic instructors ...	1,158	1,788	1,894	835
Industrial, technical and art schools ...	4,688	5,215	4,099	4,623
Total ...	28,708	32,035	23,175	26,617

The provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to scholarship grants were revised during the year so as to allow of payment of scholarship grants in upper secondary and lower secondary departments of boys' schools also; but very few applications were received: this accounts for the saving in the allotment under this head. Of the grants drawn by institutions for general education, Rs. 2,942 appertained to colleges, Rs. 353 to secondary schools for boys and Rs. 1,556 to secondary schools for girls. The decrease in the amount of stipendiary grants drawn by training schools for masters is to be regretted, and was due to applications for these grants not having been received in time. Training schools for mistresses drew a larger amount of stipendiary grants; a portion of the expenditure, however, related to the previous year. Stipendiary grants for gymnastic instructors show a decline, which was due partly to the limiting of admissions into the Teachers' College gymnasium to *bond fide* gymnastic instructors, and partly to a reduction in the monthly rate of stipend from Rs. 10 to a minimum of Rs. 7. Of the scholarship grants drawn by technical and higher industrial schools, Rs. 2,118 appertained to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth.

Building grants.—A substantial increase will be noticed in the outlay on building grants. This was due to my having authorized payment of grants exceeding the budget limit with a view to make good lapses expected under other heads of the budget. Of the expenditure Rs. 100 represent petty grants of Rs. 25 and under paid to village school-houses. Thirteen institutions received grants of Rs. 1,000 or upwards.

Furniture and other special grants.—Here also the budget limit was exceeded with a view to make good lapses expected under other heads. The expenditure includes a portion (Rs. 2,000) of the endowment grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned by Government to supplement the munificent donation of Rs. 12,000 given by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu, of Chicacole, to found four scholarships for the encouragement of education in the Northern Circars. A grant of Rs. 380 relating to the Mohideen Sheriff Prize Endowment was also paid during the year.

Feeding and clothing grants.—The slight decline under the head is to be attributed to the boarding grants due for the last two months of the year for certain institutions not having been drawn before the close of the year.

Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants.—The expenditure under this head was made up of Rs. 273, grants to eleemosynary schools and of Rs. 767, grants to high-class indigenous schools. No grants were drawn for the Whitefield Colonial school.

Payments by results.—A sum of Rs. 2,06,927 was expended on payments by results as against Rs. 2,07,215 in 1894-95, and the grants paid to aided, local board and municipal schools amounted to Rs. 1,40,014, Rs. 64,281 and Rs. 2,632 as against Rs. 1,43,216, Rs. 60,461 and Rs. 3,538, respectively, in the previous year. The variations do not need special comment. Of the grants to aided institutions Rs. 3,162 appertained to European schools and Rs. 1,740 to technical and industrial schools and classes, Rs. 780 represent cadet grants, and the balance is the amount of grants given to ordinary schools. The saving in the allotment for results grants to schools under private management was, however, nominal, as the expenditure on results grants to local board schools exceeded the allotment by over Rs. 14,000. The working of the results system will be adverted to in the next paragraph.

Grants to local boards.—Including building grants, the grants-in-aid to local boards aggregated Rs. 1,03,410 as against Rs. 96,008 in the previous year. Particulars of grants are given below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants to { ordinary schools ...	25,006	28,264
... { training do. ...	1,917	1,548
... { technical do. ...	2,363	2,519
Scholarship grants to { training do. ...	2,965	2,592
... { technical do. ...	178	175
Payments by results ...	60,461	64,281
Building grants ...	2,211	2,290
Furniture, library and other special grants ...	907	1,741

Larger grants were given in the shape of salary and results to ordinary schools.

Grants to municipalities.—Municipalities also received a larger grant from Provincial funds. Details of grants are given below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants ...	19,781	21,688
Net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurool high schools ...	6,232	5,821
Scholarship grants ...	714	845
Payments by results ...	8,538	2,632
Building grants ...	938	1,238
Furniture, library and other special grants ...	1,013	747

The decrease under results grants was more than made good by the increase under salary grants.

(ii) Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.

The grants paid from local funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 2,32,460 as against Rs. 2,25,947, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 2,44,130, the revised estimate

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants ...	2,820	2,697
Results grants ...	2,33,620	2,24,901
Other grants ...	7,690	4,862
Total ...	2,44,130	2,32,460

for 1895-96. From the particulars in the margin it will be observed that the bulk of the savings appertained to results grants. The savings would have been much less if all the local boards had approved of my recommendation to utilize lapses in the sanctioned assignments by increasing the assignments for schools which earned grants over and above the original assignments and by sanctioning such over-earnings or a portion thereof. Notwithstanding the stringent instructions issued from this office for the prompt registration and disposal of applications for building and furniture and other special grants, nearly Rs. 3,000 of the allotment for such grants in the local budgets remained unutilized. This is to be regretted, though the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,817 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,862 in the year under report. The actual expenditure from local funds on grants-in-aid in each district is compared below with the revised estimate:—

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Districts.	Actuals, 1895-96 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1895-96.			
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Building grants.	Special grants for furniture, &c.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	29	16,527	150	90	...	16,796	30	15,220	...	15,250
Vizagapatam ...	...	10,710	73	99	...	10,882	...	11,450	20	11,470
Godavari ...	24	7,748	...	50	...	7,822	90	10,020	...	10,110
Kistna ...	...	12,588	...	...	...	12,588	...	13,180	400	13,580
Kurnool ...	...	3,589	...	...	...	3,589	60	4,000	...	4,060
Bellary ...	...	11,051	...	280	...	11,331	...	9,000	...	9,000
Anantapur ...	...	5,230	...	...	...	5,230	...	3,800	50	3,850
Cuddapah ...	213	7,310	...	104	...	7,657	180	7,550	620	8,350
Nellore ...	67	8,300	100	183	...	8,650	80	9,400	920	10,600
Chingleput ...	422	12,865	50	...	69	13,406	460	14,000	350	14,810
North Arcot ...	...	15,905	150	...	177	16,232	...	14,600	300	14,900
South Arcot ...	...	12,322	...	517	...	12,839	...	15,550	1,700	17,250
Tanjore ...	15	14,106	362	32	50	14,555	20	14,550	660	15,230
Trichinopoly ...	...	7,499	25	169	...	7,693	...	7,300	200	7,500
Madura ...	...	18,188	275	342	53	18,858	...	20,100	450	20,550
Tinnevely ...	...	22,818	50	208	202	23,278	...	23,770	800	24,570
Coimbatore ...	...	18,206	75	380	7	18,668	...	14,350	270	14,620
Salem ...	...	6,340	50	40	...	6,436	...	6,400	100	6,500
Nilgiris ...	1,927	238	...	...	...	2,165	1,000	150	...	2,050
Malabar ...	...	10,805	...	...	...	10,805	...	10,520	...	10,520
South Canara ...	...	7,520	275	175	...	7,970	...	8,550	850	9,400
Total ...	2,697	2,21,901	1,635	2,609	558	2,32,400	2,820	2,33,620	7,690	2,44,130

In seven districts the total actual expenditure and the results grant payments exceeded the revised estimate; but in the remaining fourteen districts it fell short of the forecast.

(iii) Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.

The grants paid from municipal funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 99,124 as against Rs. 93,665, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 1,07,340, the revised estimate for 1895-96. From the particulars in the margin it will be observed that the bulk of the savings accrued under results grants. As explained in my last report the limitation of the assignment for any school to its net cost seems to have more or less contributed to the savings in the

allotment for results grants. Particulars by districts of the above expenditure have been omitted from the present report, as they do not admit of comparison of actuals with the sanctioned estimates for each municipality and as such comparison seems unnecessary.

25. The year under report was the second year of the working of the 'Assignment' system of aid, which superseded the 'Estimate' system on its being abandoned as unsuitable in several ways after a sufficiently long experience. In response to the complaints urged by managers against the scale of salaries prescribed by Mr. Monro for 1894-95, it was ruled in connection with the calculation of net cost for fixing assignments to individual schools for 1895-96 that the salaries actually given should be taken into account and that the scale of salaries should be applied only where no fixed salaries are given. The scale of salaries for teachers in lower primary standards was also slightly raised. The number of schools registered for aid advanced from 15,231 to 15,567, though the number did not reach the figure of 1893-94, viz., 15,930. This improvement, coupled with the fact that there has been a further increase in the number of schools registered for aid during the current year, goes to show that teachers are being gradually familiarized to the change in the system of aid. The number of boys' and girls' schools admitted to aid during the past three years is compared below by districts:—

Working of the results
grants system.

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
Salary and rent grants ...	RS. 25,960	RS. 24,558
Results grants ...	77,530	70,887
Other grants ...	3,850	3,684
Total ...	1,07,340	99,124

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Name of district.	1895-96.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Ganjam ...	1,059	14	906	13	980	19
Vizagapatam ...	792	11	750	11	715	13
Godavari ...	911	34	887	31	900	33
Kistna ...	1,136	50	1,268	51	1,243	56
Bellary ...	573	12	529	15	609	14
Anantapur ...	328	3	296	6	230	4
Cuddapah ...	513	15	456	16	510	11
Kurnool ...	488	6	469	5	464	5
Nellore ...	591	16	679	16	739	18
Madras ...	193	40	237	41	230	44
Chingleput ...	544	33	598	35	582	36
North Arcot ...	861	37	771	35	963	39
South Arcot ...	929	9	960	15	884	18
Tanjore ...	912	68	868	72	870	70
Trichinopoly ...	454	48	446	44	433	43
Madura ...	800	29	760	29	863	33
Tinnevely ...	1,088	162	1,008	184	1,158	199
Coimbatore ...	808	27	763	29	780	30
Nilgiris ...	15	5	11	4	13	4
Salem ...	588	31	544	32	583	26
Malabar ...	910	31	983	33	1,020	36
South Canara ...	356	7	366	9	396	11
Total ...	14,879	688	14,505	726	15,168	762

In as many as twelve districts, the number of boys' schools registered for aid was in excess of the number registered in 1893-94 under the estimate system. This is encouraging. The number of registered girls' schools, on the other hand, was fewer than in 1893-94 in all but six districts. This decrease must be attributed more to the operation of the Educational Rules than to the assignment system.

The percentage of net cost assigned varied widely in the different districts. In only one district, viz., Vizagapatam, 52 per cent. of the net cost was assigned; in four districts (Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore and Madura) between 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ and 50 per cent. and in ten districts (Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Malabar, and South Canara) between 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ and 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ were assigned; while in the remaining seven districts, less than a third only of the net cost could be assigned with the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authorities. The total estimated net cost of boys' and girls' schools registered for aid was Rs. 12,66,007 and Rs. 2,03,585, and the assignments sanctioned, viz., Rs. 4,68,223 and Rs. 60,525 were respectively in the proportion of 37 and 30 per cent. of the net cost. The inadequacy of the funds available for education will be manifest from the low proportion of aid we are able to pay.

Of the 14,879 boys' schools and 688 girls' schools registered, 2,028 and 52, respectively, were either closed before the dates fixed for the grant examination or were not examined for grant, having rendered themselves ineligible for such examination for non-maintenance of registers, insufficient attendance, or similar causes. The remaining schools were examined for grant and are classified below with reference to the proportion of their actual earnings to the sanctioned

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Classes of schools.	Number of schools.		Total assignment.		Total earnings from public funds.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Schools in which earnings exceeded assignment.	6,080	316	Rs. 2,03,402	Rs. 32,419	Rs. 3,32,127	Rs. 54,542
Schools in which earnings equalled assignment.	342	4	8,356	470	8,356	470
Schools in which earnings fell short of assignment.	6,420	316	2,12,740	25,436	1,31,560	15,866
Total	12,851	636	4,24,498	58,325	4,72,043	70,908

The above summary suggests several interesting inferences. As many as 342 boys' schools earned just the amount of assignment aggregating Rs. 8,356; the number of boys' schools in which the earnings exceeded the assignment was slightly in excess of the number of schools in which the earnings fell short of the assignment; but whereas the lapses in the former class of schools amounted to Rs. 80,880, the over-earnings in the latter class of schools was as high as Rs. 1,28,725. As regards girls' schools, in only four schools the earnings exceeded the assignment and that in exactly as many schools, the assignments exceeded the earnings; the over-earnings in the former class of schools were Rs. 22,123, and the lapses in the latter class of schools were Rs. 9,540. Lapses in the assignment to the extent of Rs. 43,725 in boys' and Rs. 2,200 in girls' schools also occurred in consequence of the closing or non-examination of the registered schools. Out of the total amounts thus lapsed, Rs. 71,533 were distributed among boys' and Rs. 9,992 among girls' schools which earned grants over and above the sanctioned assignment. This must be looked upon rather in the light of an equitable re-fixing of the assignment when additional funds were found available for distribution than as a special concession in favour of schools which had been maintained in an efficient condition and had thus been able to earn grants in excess of the assignments. Moreover, this serves as a stimulus to work and entails no additional burden on public funds.

The amount of results grants passed from Provincial, local and municipal funds for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,92,360, Rs. 2,16,156 and Rs. 70,617, respectively, of which Rs. 9,796, Rs. 8,556 Rs. 1,250 only remained undrawn.

26. Appendix X furnishes particulars by districts of the expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds for the past two years. Nine districts received a slightly larger percentage of grant than in 1894-95, but no serious variation will be noticed. Gánjám, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Salem are among the districts which drew a larger percentage of grant. Madras continued to absorb more than 24 per cent. of the entire expenditure, and Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar together received 24.27 per cent. The four districts embraced in the Ceded Districts Division drew together only 4 per cent. of the entire outlay.

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27. I was in charge of the office throughout the year, and was able to spend on tour a greater number of days than in the previous year. On the 15th May I visited Tiruvallúr in the Chingleput district to preside at the opening of the new school-house for the Wesleyan Mission high school. Between the 20th May and 30th June, I visited the schools in Coonoor and Ootacamund, including the Lawrence Asylum, and most of the schools in the Coimbatore, Erode and Karúr municipalities. This was the first time I had visited that most excellent institution—the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school at Karúr, under the management of the Rev. W. H. Findlay, who embraced the opportunity

of convincing me by actual inspection of the need there was for extending the area of the premises so as to allow free scope for the development of the school. In October I inspected the educational institutions in the Salem municipality. During the latter half of November I inspected the schools and colleges at Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore, visiting en route the Basel Mission Girls' school and Industrial establishment at Chombala and the Local Fund school at Badagara. At Calicut I had the pleasure of presiding at the opening of the new building for the Native High school. This building, for which a grant was given by Government, is an example, which I hope will have many imitators, of what can be done by two earnest, enterprising and persevering graduates of the Madras University for the furtherance of education. While at Mangalore I conferred with the Collector, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Rao Bahadur N. Shiva Rau, and the leading native representatives of the town, as to the expediency and the desirability of transferring the management of the Government College to a local committee. Since the close of the year I placed my views before Government. Between the 19th January and 13th February, I made an extended tour through the Northern Circars, visited most of the institutions in the towns of Chatrapur, Berhampur, Parlákimedi, Chicacole, Vizianagram, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada, and conferred with the members of several local boards and municipal councils on the educational needs of the localities. I also took the opportunity of discussing the requirements of Rajahmundry with Mr. Metcalfe and the Chairman of the municipality. The annual inspection of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, took place on the 30th March. On the whole, I was absent from head-quarters for about three months.

28. The division of the Madura district between two Assistant Inspectors and the direct supervision of the Nilgiris by the Inspector having proved an inconvenient arrangement, Madura was as before wholly incorporated with the seventh division; Trichinopoly was transferred from the eighth to the sixth division; and the Nilgiris was added to the eighth division. New designations were proposed for the different educational divisions, as the old nomenclature—first, second, &c., division—was arbitrary and non-suggestive, and these have, since the close of the year, been approved by Government with a slight change.

29. As in the previous year, every circle experienced a change of Inspectors. M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau of the Northern Circle acted in the Western Circle during Mr. Logan's employment in the Central Circle, and at the expiration of the acting period he proceeded on privilege leave; during his absence M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau acted in the Northern Circle. Mr. Marsden went on three months' privilege leave, when Mr. Logan acted in the Central Circle. The Southern Circle continued under Mr. Flanagan till about the middle of March when he was permanently transferred to the Northern Circle and M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rau to the Southern. The following statement relates to the work done by the Inspectors, permanent and acting:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts col. colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau	2	3	13	54	3	75	3,618	39	139	89	...	...
	M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau	4	9	13	61	2	98	5,920	64	73	113	...	...
Central	E. Marsden, Esq.	6	14	13	1	...	36	6,365	42	111	103	2,780	...
	T. T. Logan, Esq.	2	10	2	...	...	7	21	2,658	23	48	67	2,232
Southern	C. C. Flanagan, Esq.	8	31	4	12	...	15	70	9,240	95	184	243	6,140
	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau	...	1	...	16	...	...	17	910	3	10	1	14
Western	T. T. Logan, Esq.	4	13	7	8	...	7	39	6,090	48	204	173	452
	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau	5	11	2	...	...	4	22	4,296	...	60	370	...

Fluctuations will be noticed as usual in the amount of work done by the several Inspectors. The largest number of schools was examined by the officers in charge of the Northern Circle. Colleges and upper secondary and special schools examined by the Inspectors numbered, respectively, 30, 41, 55 and 44. In

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three circles the Inspectors spent more than 200 days on circuit. A wide disproportion will be noticed between the number of days spent on circuit and the number of days spent in examining schools.

30. Mrs. Brander was in charge of the Northern and Central Circles throughout the year. Miss Carr of the Southern and Western Circles was on privilege leave from the 22nd January to 22nd March when Miss Govindurajulu acted for her. The figures given below relate to the work done by the Inspectresses, permanent and acting :—

	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern and Central Circles.	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern and Western Circles.
Number of schools examined	103	146
Number of pupils examined	6,907	8,706
Number of days spent in examining schools	86	128
Number of days spent on circuit	148	212
Number of miles travelled	6,110	4,412

Mrs. Brander travelled a longer distance, but Miss Carr examined a larger number of schools and scholars.

31. Six of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions changed hands for a longer or shorter period during the year. M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Sastri of the Rajahmundry College acted in the Gódvári-Kistna (Second) division during the time M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau acted as Inspector of Schools. On M.R.Ry. C. Kachayya Sastri's retirement on pension, M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau was transferred to the Ceded Districts (Third) division, and until he could join, M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar acted in the division. In the Presidency (Fourth) division M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar was on privilege leave for two months and a-half, and M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar had charge of the division. The Arcot (Fifth) division suffered a loss in the death of M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya who, after a long and useful service of about 32 years, was on the eve of his retirement. M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar of the Madura-Tinnevely (Seventh) division was granted a year's furlough from 7th January 1896, and M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar was put in his place. On the transfer of M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau to the Ceded Districts division, M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau, Junior Assistant Professor, Presidency College, was posted to the West Coast (Ninth) division. The annexed table compares the work done by the Assistant Inspectors :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam (First) division	222	6,532	80	3,091	233	135
Gódvári-Kistna (Second) division	207	5,468	100	4,636	178	146
Ceded Districts (Third) division	152	4,367	68	3,493	245	140
Presidency (Fourth) division	139	4,817	30	5,414	138	125
Arcot (Fifth) division	212	6,034	49	4,468	222	141
Tanjore-Trichinopoly (Sixth) division	194	6,300	35	8,048	148	97
Madura-Tinnevely (Seventh) division	205	6,067	19	967	195	121
Coimbatore (Eighth) division	162	8,654	77	4,098	186	118
West-Coast (Ninth) division	158	9,839	28	1,442	230	146
Average	183	6,551	54	3,406	197	129

A slight decrease will be noticed in the number of schools examined for grant, but this was more than made up by an increase in the number of pupils examined for grant. The Assistant Inspector, Ganjám-Vizagapatam division, examined the largest number of schools, and the Assistant Inspector, West Coast division, the largest number of pupils for grant; while the Assistant Inspector, Presidency division, examined the smallest number of schools and spent the smallest number of days on circuit. Four of the Assistant Inspectors spent over 200 days on circuit and one 195 days, while the remaining four spent fewer days.

32. The employment of a second Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools raised the number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools from 55 to 56. To the vacancy in the Assistant Inspectorate caused by the death of M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya, the senior

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Sub-Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar, was appointed. Particulars of the work done by this agency are furnished in Appendix A, and the subjoined summary gives the average by divisions :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam (First) division	335	5,423	17	1,111	205	145
Gódvári-Kistna (Second) division	283	5,223	59	3,011	251	154
Ceded Districts (Third) division	179	2,995	66	2,251	178	135
Presidency (Fourth) division	218	3,737	62	4,797	164	150
Arcot (Fifth) division	227	4,378	33	2,469	178	124
Tanjore-Trichinopoly (Sixth) division	202	3,827	41	3,191	198	147
Madura-Tinnevely (Seventh) division	256	4,964	22	1,126	183	140
Coimbatore (Eighth) division	186	3,337	39	3,024	187	143
West Coast (Ninth) division	203	5,415	21	2,166	198	129
Average	230	4,274	42	2,548	193	140

Here also there was a slight decrease in the average number of schools and pupils examined for grant. The operation of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the introduction of the assignment system, on the other, tended to the collapse or temporary closure or withdrawal from examination of weak and inefficient schools. On an average each Sub-Assistant spent 193 days on circuit.

33. Opportunity was taken of the change of nomenclature of the educational divisions to designate the girls' ranges after the head-quarters of the respective ranges, in conformity with the rule followed in the case of the ranges of the Sub-Assistants of boys' schools. The six Sub-Assistants of girls' schools examined altogether 838 schools and 36,510 pupils and spent on an average 189 days on circuit. This compares unfavourably with the work done in the previous year.

34. There were 247 Inspecting Schoolmasters employed at the close of the year for the supervision of primary schools as against 243 on the 31st March 1895. They were distributed as follows over the different districts :—

Districts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Districts.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Ganjám	12	13	South Arcot	10	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Tanjore	16	16
Gódvári	17	19	Trichinopoly	9	9
Kistna	20	20	Madura	14	14
Kurnool	7	7	Tinnevely	15	15
Bellary	9	9	Coimbatore	13	12
Anantapur	4	5	Nilgiris	1	1
Cuddapah	8	8	Salem	12	13
Nellore	10	11	Malabar	22	22
Madras	3	3	South Canara	8	8
Chingleput	7	8			
North Arcot	14	12	Total	243	247

In six districts this agency was strengthened, and in two districts it was weakened. Three of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were paid from Provincial—one directly and the other two through the local board—48 from municipal and 196 from local funds. Two additional Inspecting Schoolmasters were employed for the supervision of the Mappilla schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar, Government bearing the cost of their salary and allowances. Including the above, there were 21 Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters as against 18 in 1894-95. On the whole the Inspecting Schoolmasters are reported to have visited 5,083 villages possessing no schools of their own, to have started or brought under inspection 3,767 schools, and to have brought 1,819 unaided schools to the aided list. The general and professional qualifications of these officers are being gradually improved.

35. The six Superintendents employed in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári agencies examined on the whole 292 as against 325 schools and 11,578 as against 11,267 pupils. Their work during the year cannot be considered satisfactory, and the expediency of employing a Sub-Assistant in each agency in place of the Superintendent is under consideration.

36. For the Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests 101 subject-candidates appeared and 89 met with success—11 out of 16 in the language test and 78 out of 85 in one or more of the other tests. The number of individual candidates that registered their names for these tests was 64, of whom 46 applied for the Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests proper. The rest came up for the Madras Educational Rules only under Branch II, or for the Grant-in-Aid Code only under Branch III, or for both these portions together, Test B, with a view to qualify for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational Department. Considering the small number of candidates and of vacancies and the cost of conducting the test, I think the examination might be held only in alternate years. Proposals will be submitted shortly on the subject.

37. The total amount spent on direction and inspection from public funds aggregated Rs. 4,60,976—Rs. 3,50,169 from provincial, Rs. 12,985 from municipal and Rs. 97,822 from local funds, and the proportion borne by the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction was nearly 15 per cent.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

38. A convocation for conferring degrees was held in March last, at which 573 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several faculties. The advance in the number of degrees conferred during the last four years will be seen from the following figures: the steady and rapid increase in the B.A. degree is noteworthy:—

Degree.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Arts	M.A. degree	7	9	5	12
	B.A. do.	298	358	416	485
	L.T. do.	18	11	36	34
Law	M.L. degree	2	2	...	30
	B.L. do.	72	45	59	...
Medicine	M.D. degree	...	...	1	...
	M.B. & C.M. degree	4	2	3	...
	L.M.S. degree	9	10	11	12
Engineering—B.E. degree (old B.C.E.)	L.Sc. do.	...	...	1	...
		7	6	1	...
Total		417	443	533	573

After the degrees were conferred, Dewan Bahadur the Honourable Mr. Justice Subrahmanya Aiyar, C.I.E., addressed the new graduates.

39. No changes were made in the by-laws relating to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Engineering. With a view to the diploma of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery granted by the Madras University being recognized by the General Council of Medical Education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Senate approved of the raising of the minimum proportion of marks to be gained by candidates for the above degree at the final examination in the subjects of Medicine and Medical Anatomy, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy and Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children from one-third to one-half. The change has

been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year. The additional strain on the candidates involved in this change was not, however, lost sight of, and the Faculty of Medicine was requested to revise the scheme of the examination so as to lighten the burden in the final year. The Faculty's report was not received before the close of the year. Changes were made in the by-laws relating to the L.M.S. examinations so as to permit matriculates who entered on their medical studies previously to the year 1893 to appear for the examinations. The Senate also prescribed academical robes for Licentiates in Sanitary Science. An addition was made to by-law 59, requiring the Syndicate to print and circulate to each Fellow the minutes of the meetings of the Senate at prescribed intervals.

40. Fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,66,006 and Rs. 14,922 as against Rs. 1,61,406 and Rs. 16,972 respectively, and the charges to Rs. 1,82,270 as against Rs. 1,58,936, so that the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,342 as against a surplus of Rs. 19,442 in 1894-95. Omitting, however, the arrears of the previous year (Rs. 6,463), which were paid in 1895-96, and taking into account the liabilities on the 31st March 1896 (Rs. 501), and the value of furniture added to stock (Rs. 261), the year worked with a net profit of Rs. 4,881. On the 31st March last the University Fee Fund held at its credit Rs. 2,65,000 in Government securities and Rs. 5,823 in cash.

41. The rules of affiliation did not undergo any change; but I propose to move the Syndicate to revise them as far as practicable on the lines followed with regard to the recognition of schools by this Department. It is of the utmost importance that the relationship between the affiliated colleges and the University should be made closer and more real than it has hitherto been. There were two additions to the list of institutions affiliated up to the First Examination in Arts, viz., the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, and the Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamcottah; the latter is the first college in this Presidency opened exclusively for women. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, was affiliated in Branch II-B, Advanced Chemistry.

42. In the following summary the results of the different University examinations for the past two years are compared, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted:—

Name of examination.	Number examined.							Number passed.						
	Madras Govern-ment institu-tions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institu-tions.	Aided insti-tutions.	Unaided insti-tutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Govern-ment institu-tions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institu-tions.	Aided insti-tutions.	Unaided insti-tutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.														
Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
English Lan-guage divi-sion.	1895-96. 228	1894-95. 200	1895-96. 118	1894-95. 91	1895-96. 461	1894-95. 25	1895-96. 96	1894-95. 926	1894-95. 172	1895-96. 67	1894-95. 292	1895-96. 15	1894-95. 47	1895-96. 593
Bachelor of Arts.	1895-96. 173	1894-95. 194	1895-96. 85	1894-95. 90	1895-96. 352	1894-95. 23	1895-96. 94	1894-95. 727	1894-95. 147	1895-96. 71	1894-95. 278	1895-96. 19	1894-95. 72	1895-96. 587
Science divi-sion.	1895-96. 248	1894-95. 215	1895-96. 123	1894-95. 83	1895-96. 414	1894-95. 16	1895-96. 97	1894-95. 825	1894-95. 123	1895-96. 45	1894-95. 278	1895-96. 13	1894-95. 41	1895-96. 500
First Examination in Arts.	1895-96. 155	1894-95. 178	1895-96. 202	1894-95. 79	1895-96. 752	1894-95. 31	1895-96. 679	1894-95. 1,693	1894-95. 70	1895-96. 94	1894-95. 32	1895-96. 302	1894-95. 15	1895-96. 640
Law.														
Master of Laws ...	1895-96. 124	1894-95. 190	1895-96. 6	1894-95. 72	1895-96. 190	1894-95. 26	1895-96. 394	1894-95. 202	1894-95. 58	1895-96. 5	1894-95. 202	1895-96. 181	1894-95. 5	1895-96. 186
First Examination in Law.	1895-96. 124	1894-95. 190	1895-96. 6	1894-95. 72	1895-96. 190	1894-95. 26	1895-96. 394	1894-95. 202	1894-95. 58	1895-96. 5	1894-95. 202	1895-96. 181	1894-95. 5	1895-96. 186

* Excludes three debarred and one disallowed.

† Excludes two candidates disallowed.

Name of examination.	Number examined.							Number passed.						
	Madras Government Institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government Institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Medicine.														
M.D. ... { 1895-96. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second M.B. and C.M. { 1894-95. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M.B. and C.M. { 1895-96. ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Scientific. { 1894-95. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second L.M.S. { 1895-96. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L.M.S. { 1894-95. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.S.Sc. { 1895-96. ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.														
Bachelor of Engineering. { 1895-96. ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Engineering. { 1894-95. ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.														
Licentiate in Teaching. { 1895-96. ...	34	...	...	...	...	25	59	21	...	...	...	...	14	35
...	25	...	...	...	...	20	45	22	...	...	...	...	12	34
...	25	...	...	...	...	37	62	17	...	...	...	...	20	37
...	20	...	...	...	...	51	71	12	...	...	...	...	33	44
Total { 1895-96. ...	1,464	500	74	2,077	102	1,068	5,345	868	304	32	1,207	67	323	2,801
...	1,130	508	79	2,104	115	843	4,779	621	284	28	1,253	68	293	2,547

The total number passed rose by 10 per cent. and the number of examinees by 12 per cent.; the net result was thus a slight decrease from 53.3 to 52.4 per cent. Fewer candidates presented themselves for and passed in the Second Language division of the B.A. degree Examination, the examinations for the degrees of Master and Bachelor of Laws, and the practical portion of the L.T. degree Examination; and at the examinations in Medicine, taken as a whole, a larger number passed though fewer appeared. The First Examination in Law was held for the first time in May. As in the previous year not a single candidate passed the M.L. degree Examination. The only candidate for the Second M.B. and C.M. Examination was also unsuccessful.

In the English Language division of the B.A. degree Examination, 64.0 per cent. of the examinees passed as against 61.2 per cent. in 1894-95 and 63.1 per cent. in 1893-94; this improvement over the previous year was due chiefly to Government colleges having passed 76.1 per cent. of the examinees as against 58.5, thus redeeming the ground they lost in the previous year. The percentage of success in aided colleges fell from 65.6 to 63.3. In the Science division also, the year was marked by an advance both in the number and in the proportion

of successful candidates. On the other hand, the results of the examination in the Second Language division show a deterioration, the percentage of passed to examined having fallen from 90.1 to 80.7. This is evidently due to the adoption of a higher standard in Tamil and Sanskrit than in the other languages, as will be seen from the percentages of passed to examined in the different languages noted in the margin.

The number of candidates that appeared for and passed the First Examination in Arts and Sciences by 1.3 and 1.7 per cent. respectively. This would imply that an even standard had been maintained in this examination during the past two years.

At both the written and practical tests for the L.T. degree Examination, the proportion of passed to examined declined—at the former from 75 to 59 per cent. and at the latter from 62 to 60 per cent.

(a) ARTS COLLEGES.

43. The results of the M.A. degree Examination were more favourable than in the year previous, twelve out of 27 having passed as against six out of 23. The branches brought up by the candidates were as shown hereunder:—

	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	2	...
Physics	2	2
Zoology and Geology and Physical Geography	2	1
Mental and Moral Science	2	1
History	7	2
Language	12	6

Of the fifteen Brahman, six non-Brahman and six Native Christian candidates examined, six Brahmans, four non-Brahmans and two Native Christians met with success. Of the six candidates who passed in Language, one passed in English, one in Sanskrit, one in Latin, one in Tamil and Telugu, one in Telugu and Canarese and one in Canarese and Tamil.

44. In the subjoined table the results of the B.A. degree Examination are exhibited in greater detail for four years:—

Subjects.				Percentages passed in 1892-93.	Percentages passed in 1893-94.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
						Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English Language division				77.5	63.1	854	523	61.2	926	598	64.0
Second Language division				87.7	89.9	775	698	90.1	727	587	80.7
Branch I. Mathematics				45.3	39.1	106	51	48.1	121	63	52.0
Science division.	Branch II.	(A) Physics		44.5	29.1	200	182	66.0	219	186	62.1
		(B) Chemistry		44.4	37.5	32	15	46.9	41	16	39.0
	Branch III.	(B) Biology and Animal Physiology		50.0	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		(C) Biology and Zoology.		68.5	79.3	30	20	66.7	44	33	75.0
		(D) Biology and Geology.		...	33.3	16	5	31.3	11	10	90.9
		(D) Biology and Geology.		59.2	70.3	212	145	68.4	275	171	62.1
	Branch IV. Mental and Moral Science.		53.9	65.9	228	132	57.9	298	196	65.8	
	Branch V. History		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Very marked variations will be noticed in the results obtained in the different subjects. In the English Language division the percentage compares favourably with those of the previous two years, though it is not as good as in 1892-93; in the Second Language division the outturn was the poorest during the last quadrennium, while the percentages of passed to examined in the different branches of the Science division ranged from 39.0 to 90.9. Physics maintained its popularity and, next to History and Mental and Moral Science, was brought up by the largest number of candidates. On the other hand, Chemistry was less attractive, and the small proportion of success has apparently deterred students from taking up the subject. Mathematics and Physical and Natural Science were brought up by 437 as against 385 in the previous year, of whom 258, or 59 per cent., were successful. The increasing interest in these subjects will, I hope, be kept up, though the generality of students seem to regard History and Mental Science as easier subjects. The fairly high percentages of passed to examined in these branches seem to have in a way strengthened this belief. Of the successful candidates at the B.A. degree Examination of 1895-96, only 184 appeared for and passed in one or two divisions in the while 351 completed the examination, having passed in one or two divisions and have yet to previous years. As many as 606 passed in one or two divisions and have yet to complete the examination. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 154, 305 and 954. The above figures go to prove that an average student takes three years to qualify for the B.A. diploma.

The distribution of successful candidates according to the classes of the community to which they belonged was as given in the margin. In each division, Brahmans preponderated as usual and constituted 70 per cent. as against 69, 72 and 72 per cent., respectively, of the entire number of passed candidates in the three divisions. The percentages of passed to examined secured by them were, however, below the average; this must perhaps be attributed to the large number of candidates appearing from this class. All the European candidates met with success, and Eurasian candidates secured a higher percentage all round than the average. Though their number is still very small, Muhammadans did better than Native Christians in the Second Language and Science divisions and than Brahmans in the science division.

Classes of the community.	English Language division.		Second Language division.		Science division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage passed to ex- amined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed to ex- amined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed to ex- amined.
Europeans ...	2	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0
Eurasians ...	6	75.0	5	83.3	9	81.8
Native Christians ...	40	66.6	43	78.1	47	65.2
Muhammadans ...	10	82.6	12	80.0	12	70.5
Brahmans ...	416	63.6	410	80.0	437	61.7
Other Hindus ...	118	65.1	113	84.3	115	68.9
Parsis ...	1	50.0	2	66.6	...	...
Total ...	593	64.0	587	80.7	625	61.9

age; this must perhaps be attributed to the large number of candidates appearing from this class. All the European candidates met with success, and Eurasian candidates secured a higher percentage all round than the average. Though their number is still very small, Muhammadans did better than Native Christians in the Second Language and Science divisions and than Brahmans in the science division.

45. In the margin will be found the percentages of passed to examined in the several subjects of the First Examination in Arts during the past four years. A general deterioration will be noticed except in English, though this did not affect the total percentage of passed to examined. Whether the marked improvement under English was due to more efficient teaching or to

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
English ...	1,243	66	1,401	61.9	1,021	54.7	1,209	67.0
Second language ...	1,423	75	1,796	79.3	1,540	82.4	1,517	80.1
Mathematics ...	1,009	58	1,406	62.1	1,022	54.7	938	49.5
Physiology or Physiography ...	1,357	72	1,151	50.8	1,233	66.0	1,178	62.2
History ...	1,497	79	1,465	64.7	1,327	71.0	1,197	63.2

the adoption of a lower standard of examination cannot be ascertained. Of the alternative subjects, Physiology and Physiography, the latter was brought up by 163 candidates only, and 64.4 per cent. passed in this subject as against 62.1 per cent. in Physiology. Two out of three European and eight out of 23 Eurasian candidates met with success. Among the other classes, Native Christians passed the highest percentage (41.4) and Brahmans ranked next with 34.4 per cent., while non-Brahman Hindus passed 29.7 and Muhammadans 13.3 per cent. Over 71 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates were Brahmans.

46. Eleven first-grade colleges were at work as in the previous year. Three of them were under departmental management, one was under native management, and six mission colleges received aid from provincial funds, the remaining college being supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. Two second-grade colleges came into existence early in 1896, viz., the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, and the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, while the Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam, closed its college department; so that on the last day of the year there were 26 second-grade colleges as against 25 in 1894-95. Of these one was under the direct management of the Department, three were under municipal councils, seventeen were aided by Government—eight being under the management of committees consisting mostly of native gentlemen and nine being maintained by Missionary or Christian

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bodies; of the remaining five, the Kerala Vidyasala was maintained solely by the Zamorin of Calicut, the Rajah's College, Parákimedi, by the Zamindar of Parákimedi, and three were Mission colleges. Appendix B gives particulars of their strength and the results they obtained at the University examinations. In the following summary will be found the distribution of students in the several college classes for the past five years:—

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.
M.A. class	11	13	26	19	25
Senior B.A. class	531	751	925	974	865
Junior B.A. class	525	604	548	483	467
Senior F.A. class	1,288	1,572	1,214	1,081	928
Junior F.A. class	1,463	597	617	628	1,115
Total ...	3,818	3,537	3,330	3,185	3,400

Of the M.A. scholars twelve were attached to the Presidency College and thirteen to the Madras Christian College. The Senior and Junior B.A. classes were, as was anticipated, weaker than in the previous year. The Matriculation Examination of December 1892 was the first examination held under the revised by-laws; the Junior F.A. class of 1893, the Senior F.A. class of 1894, the Junior B.A. class of 1895, and the Senior B.A. class of 1896 were, accordingly, weaker than in the immediately preceding year or years. The difference between the sizes of the Junior B.A. class of 1895 and the Senior B.A. class of 1896 is due partly to the re-admission into the latter class of the candidates who failed at the previous examination, and partly to the tendency on the part of students, to which I referred in my last report, to appear for the Science division after three years' study. The Senior F.A. class was the lowest during the past quinquennium; but from the improved size of the Junior F.A. class, the senior class may be expected to regain its old numbers at no distant date. The very marked advance (77.5 per cent.) in the strength of the Junior F.A. class, augurs well for the future of collegiate education, if it is not due to a lowering of the standard at the last Matriculation Examination. Only five of the colleges, including the Sarah Tucker College, had less than ten students in the Junior F.A. class as against twelve such colleges in 1894-95.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the B.A. course in Science.

47. The comparative popularity of the different branches of the Science division of the B.A. degree Examination may fairly be judged from the following figures:—

Science Division.	Number of colleges affiliated in.	Senior B.A. class.		Junior B.A. class.	
		31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.
I. Mathematics	6	86	97	66	62
II. A. Physics	5	161	108	46	115
II. B. Chemistry	3	19		9	
III. A. Biology and Botany	1	...		...	
III. B. Biology and Animal Physiology	1	...	40	...	26
III. C. Biology and Zoology	2	42		28	
III. D. Biology and Geology	1	11		4	
IV. Mental and Moral Science	8	231	213	175	131
V. History	8	232	228	176	145
Total ...	...	802	686	504	479

The decrease in the total strength of the Senior B.A. class explains the fall in the number of students in Branches II, III, IV, and V; but the Physics and Chemistry sections suffered more than other branches in this respect. Mathematics, it is pleasing to note, was taken up by a larger number of students. The figures relating to the distribution of students of the Junior B.A. class over the different branches are, however, more assuring, Natural and Physical Science having been

selected by a larger number of students than have selected Mental and Moral Science and by nearly as many students as have selected History, while the variation under Mathematics was insignificant. This would imply that the desire for higher knowledge in Physical and Natural Science is steadily growing—a progress which cannot fail in the long run to give an impetus to the development of technical and industrial work throughout the Presidency. The excess which will be noticed in the total number of students of the Junior B.A. class bringing up the different branches over the total number of students on the rolls in that class, is due to all B.A. students in the first year of their study of the subjects having been treated as belonging to that class.

48. The eleven first-grade colleges borne on the departmental returns, though situated in seven districts, are resorted to not only by students belonging to the other districts, but also by young men from Native States and other territories outside the Presidency. It occurred to me that it would be interesting to know to what extent each college is made use of by students belonging to the district in which it is situated, and by students belonging to the other districts, and also to what extent each district is contributing towards the B.A. classes in all the first-grade colleges. Special returns have been obtained this year, and the following is an analysis thereof:—

Districts.	Presidency College.	Kumbakonam College.	Rajahmundry College.	Noble College, Masulipatam.	Madras Christian College.	Pachaiyappa's College.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.	Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram.	Total.
Ganjam	7	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	35
Vizagapatam	5	4	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	46
Godavari	1	30	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	56
Kistna	...	...	...	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Kurnool	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bellary	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6
Anantapur	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cuddapah	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Nellore	4	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Madras	26	...	...	49	6	1	...	10	...	...	...	79
Chingleput	15	...	...	49	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
North Arcot	11	...	...	45	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
South Arcot	11	1	...	13	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	264
Tanjore	48	67	...	56	6	30	17	40	...	...	...	92
Trichinopoly	6	...	...	8	1	1	25	51	...	...	...	69
Madura	11	...	...	11	1	...	8	38	...	...	...	62
Tinnevely	14	...	...	30	...	1	15	2	...	...	...	46
Coimbatore	16	...	...	9	3	...	10	8	...	...	...	42
Salem	6	...	...	12	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	1
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	108
Malabar	49	...	...	57	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	47
South Canara	18	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	94
Other States and Territories	32	...	...	56	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total	292	68	39	20	487	51	33	80	185	23	54	1,332

As I anticipated, the statement presents several suggestive facts. Of the 56 students belonging to Godavari 30, or 54 per cent. were attending the Government College, Rajahmundry, while of the 264 students belonging to Tanjore, 67, or 25 per cent. only were reading in the Government College, Kumbakonam. The three Mission colleges in Tanjore and Trichinopoly contained together 87 Tanjore students, or 20 more than the Kumbakonam College. It will also be noticed that of the students in the Presidency and Christian Colleges, 14 and 20 per cent., respectively, belonged to Madras and Chingleput, the other districts and territories contributing the balance. On the whole, Tanjore was represented by 264 students forming nearly a fifth of the entire number, Malabar ranked next with 108 and Madras and Trichinopoly followed with 92 each.

Distribution of First Arts students according to their native districts.

49. The F.A. students were distributed as below according to the districts to which they belonged:—

Ganjam	61	Tanjore	323
Vizagapatam	78	Trichinopoly	127
Godavari	95	Madura	112
Kistna	75	Tinnevely	150
Kurnool	2	Coimbatore	135
Bellary	13	Salem	53
Anantapur	7	Nilgiris	1
Cuddapah	14	Malabar	149
Nellore	42	South Canara	100
Madras	163	Others States and Territories	68
Chingleput	109		
North Arcot	91	Total	2,043
South Arcot	75		

Here also Tanjore headed the list, and the Ceded districts were very poorly represented. The above figures show how unequally the districts were availing themselves of collegiate education and how little was being done in some of them to train young men for employment in their native districts.

50. Six scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each, ten of Rs. 10 each and thirty of Rs. 7 each, were offered by the Department on the results of the B.A., F.A. and Matriculation Examinations respectively to enable deserving candidates to continue their studies for the M.A. degree, B.A. degree and First Examination in Arts, respectively. Of these five, five and twenty-nine were awarded. Of the M.A. scholarships four were conferred on Brahmans and one on a Native Christian. Three were made tenable in the Presidency College, one in the Madras Christian College and one in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. It is to be regretted that only five out of ten B.A. scholarships could be awarded under the rules, and they were given to two Pattunulgars (a backward class), one female student, one Uriya and one Native Christian. Of the 29 F.A. scholarships, as many as 13 were bestowed on Muhammadans and Mappillas, while two were given to girls, four to Uriyas, one to a Pattunulgar, and the remaining nine to Hindus for merit. Scholarship grants at varying rates were also allowed in nine of the aided colleges, and the aggregate expenditure from Provincial funds on such grants was Rs. 2,942, of which Rs. 1,789 were drawn by the Madras Christian College. The entire outlay on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 21,265, of which Rs. 9,746 were met from Provincial funds, and Rs. 7,698 appertained to the Madras Christian College.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

51. In the following summary will be found the expenditure in Arts colleges during the past four years:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial revenues.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	3,677	2,49,857	...	1,99,073	1,47,639	5,96,569
1893-94	3,453	2,40,453	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727
1894-95	3,227	2,46,810	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326
1895-96	3,109	2,53,128	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837

Notwithstanding the steady decrease in the average number on the rolls during the past four years, consequent on the comparatively small number who passed at the Matriculation Examination, the total expenditure advanced during the period by Rs. 19,277 owing to increased salaries and other charges; while the fee income fell from Rs. 1,99,073 to Rs. 1,74,948. The cost per student advanced from Rs. 162 to Rs. 198. The average fee rose from Rs. 54 to Rs. 56 per head, owing chiefly to the raising of the rate of fees from 1st January 1896. Of the expenditure of Rs. 2,53,128 from Provincial revenues in 1895-96, Rs. 1,57,642 appertained to Government colleges, Rs. 5,556 to board colleges and Rs. 89,930 to aided colleges. In Government colleges the total cost per head was Rs. 286, of which fees paid Rs. 72 and general revenues Rs. 212, while in aided colleges the cost per head was Rs. 170, of which fees and Government grants, respectively, covered Rs. 53 and Rs. 43. Thus the cost to Government for every student educated in its own colleges was nearly five times as much as in the aided colleges.

(b) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

52. For the M.L. degree Examination eight candidates, all Brahmans, registered their names, and six appeared; but none passed, five failing in two or more subjects. In the previous year also, not a single candidate passed out of seven entrants. For the B.L. degree Examination 130 candidates—92 Brahmans, 32 non-Brahman Hindus, four Native Christians, one Muhammadan and one Eurasian—appeared as against 202. Only 28 succeeded in passing—18 Brahmans, nine non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian—as against 59 passed. The failure of the Muhammadan and Eurasian candidates is to be regretted. All the six students from the Law College, Trivandrum, were unsuccessful. The decrease in the number of candidates was chiefly due to the examination having been open only to candidates who passed the First Examination in Law held for the first time in May 1895, at which 186 passed out of 420 examined. Of the unsuccessful candidates at the B.L. degree Examination, as many as 62 failed in two or more subjects, notwithstanding that there was a decrease in the number of subjects brought up owing to the introduction of the First Examination in Law, which also weeded out a good many ill-prepared men. At the First Examination in Law 18 candidates failed for deficiency in total marks and 142 in two or more subjects, not less than 30 failing in all subjects.

53. The Law College had 731 students on the rolls (696 B.L. and 35 Pleaders-ship students) as against 630 (604 B.L. and 26 Pleaders-ship students) on the 31st March 1895. Of the students, 539 were Brahmans, 147 non-Brahman Hindus, 33 Native Christians, four Europeans and one Parsi. Among districts, Tanjore contributed the largest number (139), Madras and Malabar coming next with 90 and 77 students, respectively. The richer and middle classes contributed 698, or 95 per cent., the entire strength, as against 74 per cent. of such students in Arts colleges; the difference is somewhat striking. As many as 623 students, or 85 per cent., belonged to officials and landholders as against 79 per cent. in Arts colleges. At the First Examination in Law 112 students passed out of 225 who appeared direct from the college; but at the B.L. degree Examination only 16 passed out of 61 who so appeared: this result is quite disproportionate to the large expenditure incurred on the college. A revised code of rules to regulate the work of the college was sanctioned by Government in October. With a view to improve the efficiency of the instruction, proposals were submitted to Government to work the institution as a whole-time college on its entering into occupation of the new building; but these did not meet with the approval of Government. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of the college as a Government institution for another term of five years. The fee and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 67,353, which left a surplus of Rs. 26,165 after meeting all the charges, aggregating Rs. 41,188. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 233 were paid from Provincial funds and Rs. 224 from the Morehead Endowment fund.

Medicine.

54. A further improvement will be noticed in the results of the University examinations in Medicine, 48 candidates having passed out of 71 as against 45 out of 98 in the previous year. No candidate appeared for the M.D. or L.S.Sc. degree. The several classes of the community were represented in the examinations in medicine as per margin. Native Christians secured the highest percentage of success, and Europeans and Eurasians ranked next, though the total number of passed had fallen greatly. The steady increase under Brahmans is satisfactory as indicating the

University examinations in Medicine.

Classes	Examined	Passed
Europeans and Eurasians	15	11
Native Christians	18	14
Muhammadans	2	1
Brahmans	15	9
Non-Brahman Hindus	19	12
Burmese	1	1
Total	71	48

gradual disappearance of the difficulties arising from caste or custom which have hitherto stood in the way of their taking up a profession of such supreme importance to the community.

55. The strength of the Medical College advanced from 72 to 89, of whom 33, including one woman, were in the M.B. and C.M. section, 43 (including two women) were in the L.M.S. section, and 13 were casual students. In consequence of the admission of 16 students (the highest on record), which the Principal would attribute to the natural preference shown by the college students for the M.B. and C.M. degree, the M.B. and C.M. section was unprecedentedly strong. There were only three admissions into the L.M.S. section against four in 1893 and two in 1894. The number is not likely to rise so long as the F.A. Examination continues to be the standard of admission to the L.M.S. as well as to the M.B. and C.M. section. Of the students, 28 were non-Brahman Hindus, 25 Native Christians, 18 Europeans and Eurasians, and 15 Brahmans and two Muhammadans; and as many as 81 out of 89 belonged to the richer and middle classes and 72 to the official and landholding classes. One of the former students of the college obtained a commission in the Indian Medical Service, and eight, including two Hindus, obtained British diplomas. The college did well at the University examinations. The expenditure on the college, including the school department, was Rs. 1,61,974, of which fees and contributions and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 57,385. The amount of stipends aggregated Rs. 9,259.

Engineering.

56. One non-Brahman Hindu, one Native Christian and four Brahman candidates appeared for the B.E. degree Examination, and two of the Brahman and both the Native Christian and non-Brahman candidates were successful. For the First Examination in Engineering one non-Brahman and seven Brahman candidates appeared, and the non-Brahman and five of the Brahman candidates passed. Seven Engineers and 21 Engineer subordinates appeared for the final examination before the college Board of Examiners, and six and 15, respectively, met with success. Four private candidates appeared for the Certificate examination as Engineer subordinates, but they all failed.

57. The Engineer class contained 19 students as in the previous year, and the Engineer subordinate class, which is treated as part of the college department, with reference to G.O., No. 256, Educational, dated 23rd April 1896, was 42 strong. Of the students five were Europeans, four non-Brahman Hindus and the rest Brahmans. Fifty-four, or over 88 per cent., were of the richer and middle classes, and 53 belonged to the official and land-holding classes. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented. Three Engineers and 24 Engineer subordinates completed their practical course and received college diplomas and certificates, while two Engineers and 17 Engineer subordinates completed their course in the Public Works Department Workshops. The reduction of the practical course from two years to one, sanctioned by Government towards the close of the year, will, I feel sanguine, tend to an advance in the strength of the college department. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,026, of which fees and other receipts met Rs. 7,579. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,269 were paid from Provincial funds and Rs. 150 from the Walker Endowment fund.

Teaching.

58. For the written and practical portion of the L.T. degree Examination, 59 and 62 candidates appeared, of whom 35 and 37 respectively passed. Of the successful candidates at the practical test, one was a Eurasian, one a non-Brahman Hindu, 25 were Brahmans and 10 Native Christians. The non-Brahman element was very inadequately represented. For the second-grade collegiate teachers' certificate examination, 44 trained and 29 untrained candidates presented themselves, of whom 19 passed, but only three qualified for trained teachers' certificates.

59. Six graduates and three under-graduates of the F.A. standard—all Brahmans—were on the rolls of the college department of the training section of the Rajahmundry College as against seven and eight, respectively, on the 31st March 1895. At the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination, three candidates passed out of seven examined; but at the practical portion only one of the three got through. None of the eight candidates who appeared for the second-grade collegiate written examination met with success. These results are very disappointing. The total expenditure on the training and practising sections amounted to Rs. 17,529, of which Rs. 7,808 were met from fees in the practising section.

60. There were 50 students—33 graduates and 17 First Arts under-graduates—on the rolls of the college department of the Teachers' College as against 51 in the previous year. With four exceptions, including the Mysore students, all were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds. Of the students, 41 were Brahmans, five Native Christians, three non-Brahman Hindus and one a Muhammadan. The European element was again unrepresented, while the Native Christian, Muhammadan and non-Brahman classes were not suitably represented. Eight students belonged to the poorer and the rest to the middle classes. For the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination, 27 appeared direct from the college and 18 passed as against 22 out of 24 in 1895. At the practical test the college did better, passing 16 out of 22 as against 12 out of 20 in the previous year. For the written examination for the second-grade collegiate certificate 23 candidates were sent up, but only one passed for a trained teachers' certificate. This poor result is attributed to the adoption by the examiners of an unduly high standard, but this hardly affords a complete explanation. The students' home continued to be well attended; proposals for improving its usefulness were under consideration at the close of the year. A residence for the Vice-Principal was in course of construction. The total expenditure on the college, including the practising section, amounted to Rs. 44,118, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 4,340.

Agriculture.

61. One Muhammadan, 24 Brahmans and 19 non-Brahman Hindus constituted the strength of the College of Agriculture as against 47 in 1894-95. With three exceptions, the students belonged to the richer and middle classes, land-holders contributing 35, or nearly 80 per cent. of the entire number. A fourth of the students were from territories outside the Presidency, and only 26 were stipendiaries. The senior class made two agricultural excursions—the first to the Cuddapah District in October and the second to Coimbatore in January. For the Advanced Technical Examination in Agriculture 17 students appeared, of whom only four passed, and at the Intermediate Technical Examination 87 passed out of 128 subject-candidates, and six as against four students secured the diploma in Agriculture. Special syllabuses were drawn up in Organic Chemistry and in Surveying and Levelling in place of the intermediate syllabuses in these subjects. The Veterinary Hospital and Farm continued to work with success, as also the hostel attached to the college. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 38,375 incurred on the institution, Rs. 387 were met from fees and Rs. 4,935 from farm receipts and other sources. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 3,670 were paid from Provincial funds.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

62. The notification, relating to the Upper Secondary Examination, revised with reference to G.O., No. 764, Educational, dated 9th October 1894, was under the consideration of Government towards the close of the year. Special concessions were recommended in favour of female candidates, especially Hindu and Muhammadan women, who have

found it difficult to prepare for an examination of the high school standard since the abolition of the Higher Examination for Women.

63. For the Upper Secondary Examination held in December last, 52 candidates appeared in all the compulsory subjects and 34 came up to complete the compulsory portion of the examination, having passed in one or more branches in previous years. Seven of the former and four of the latter were successful as against four and ten such candidates in 1894-95. Sixteen were pupil-candidates belonging to ten schools and 70 were private candidates, and of them three and eight respectively passed. Of the successful candidates, six were Brahmans, four were non-Brahman Hindus and one was a Native Christian. In English and Mathematics 26 per cent. of the examinees passed, while 33 per cent. passed in History and Geography and 88 per cent. in the second language. Up to date 19 candidates have passed the examination completely and rendered themselves eligible for superior appointments in the public service.

64. At the Matriculation Examination of December last 1,690 candidates passed out of 4,603 examined as against 918 out of 4,143 in 1894. The increase in the percentage of passed to examined from 22.2 to 36.7 is very marked, a larger proportion having passed in English and in Physics and Chemistry than in the previous year. In the following tables the results are summarized according to the classes of institutions:—

General results.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private candidates.	Total.
Examined	149	330	729	1,920	416	609	4,143
Passed	122	349	772	2,035	494	891	4,603
First class	...	3	13	13	4	...	33
Second class	...	6	12	44	12	...	74
Total passed	27	80	191	457	97	33	885
Percentage passed	61	108	340	778	212	117	1,616
Total passed	27	83	204	470	101	33	918
Percentage passed	61	114	352	822	224	117	1,690
Percentage passed	18	26	28	24	24	5	22.2
Percentage passed	50	33	46	40	45	14	36.7

* Excludes seven candidates disallowed.

† Excludes ten candidates disallowed.

In the sixth form of high schools for boys and girls furnishing returns there were 4,932 pupils on the 31st March 1895, and this number would have been added to during the second term of the year. But it will be noted that only 3,000 † of the sixth form pupils presented themselves for Examination.

† Total number of candidates examined ... 4,603
Candidates from Native States and private candidates ... 1,603
Total ... 3,000

About 2,000 students, or two-fifths of the entire number, were thus kept back as unfit to appear after a year's study in the sixth form. Taking the full strength of the sixth form into account, only about one-third of the pupils can be considered to have met with success. This tendency to push up pupils, on which I have animadverted in previous reports, is detrimental to the efficiency of schools as well as to the interests of pupils, and should be repressed with a strong hand by managers and headmasters. The percentage of passed to examined among private candidates rose from 5 to 14.

In the margin will be found the percentages of success in the different subjects for the past four years during which the examination has been held under the revised by-laws. The steady improvement under the English language is a very pleasing feature, assuming that the high percentage of success (79) at the last examination was not due in part to a lowering of the standard. I wish that more attention were paid to reading. The subject is not, and could not profitably

Subjects.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
English	26	40	59	79
Second language	85	87	86	84
Mathematics	54	69	55	61
Physics and Chemistry	55	47	37	56
History and Geography	47	57	65	66

be, tested by the University; but English reading is one of the subjects in which pupils are examined by Inspecting officers on the occasion of their visits to schools, and from their reports and my own observation I have come to the conclusion that it does not receive anything like the attention that it deserves. In most schools reading is taught by native teachers to whom English is a foreign language, and it seems to be considered sufficient if the reader gets through a paragraph anyhow. In classes taught by Europeans the pronunciation is better, as might be expected, and the reading is more natural and expressive. There was a slight deterioration under the second language. In Mathematics the results were better than in the year previous, though not so good as in 1893. In Physics and Chemistry they rose to the percentage of 1892. Most high schools have now on the staff a teacher who has graduated in Physical Science, and they are gradually getting together a better supply of suitable appliances. In History and Geography the success of the previous year was maintained. Of the successful candidates 1,090 were Brahmans, 349 non-Brahman Hindus, 44 Europeans and Eurasians, 171 Native Christians, 31 Muhammadans and five Parsis. Native Christians and Brahmans passed 39 per cent. each and non-Brahmans and Muhammadans 30 and 23 per cent. respectively. Muhammadans retrieved the disaster they had sustained in the previous year when only nine passed out of 115 examinees, though they obtained the lowest percentage of success. Of the 143 European and Eurasian candidates only 44 passed—a result hardly creditable to these communities.

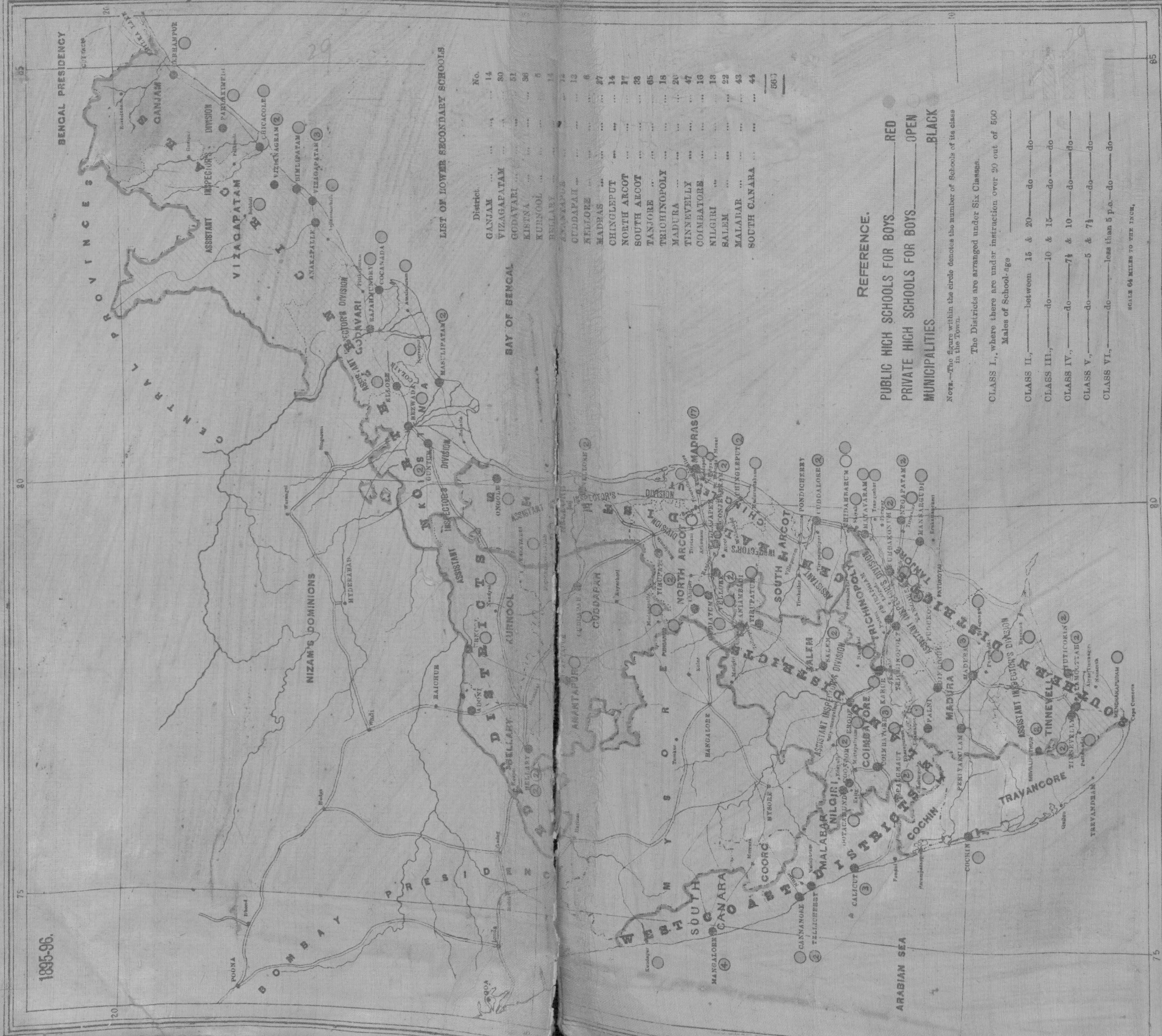
(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.*

65. One of the high schools existing on the 31st March 1895 was reduced in standard and another was closed on the withdrawal from it of recognition owing to a violation of the inter-school rules. On the other hand, a fourth form was opened in one aided, two unaided and three municipal schools, and a new unaided native high school came into existence in the Nellore district. The number of high schools for boys thus rose from 128 to 133. In the following table will be found the distribution of schools and scholars according to the several district groups:—

Strength on the 31st March 1895.										
District groups.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars	19	705	399	571	718	767	773	322	303	4,558
Ceded districts	8	139	96	149	201	224	290	53	55	1,207
Central do.	38	1,484	935	1,206	1,281	1,323	1,439	981	1,807	10,406
Southern do.	34	1,544	1,092	1,315	1,294	1,337	1,279	448	602	8,911
Inland do.	13	277	184	252	377	416	495	130	273	2,404
West Coast do.	15	670	405	466	516	510	572	234	353	3,726
Total	128	4,819	3,111	3,959	4,387	4,577	4,848	2,118	3,393	31,212

Strength on the 31st March 1896.										
District groups.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars	21	659	468	721	844	1,000	1,024	371	451	5,528
Ceded districts	8	182	110	165	217	261	303	48	66	1,352
Central do.	41	1,548	970	1,290	1,493	1,457	1,648	1,023	1,937	11,401
Southern do.	33	1,594	1,075	1,439	1,410	1,288	1,506	447	680	9,439
Inland do.	14	278	204	288	419	451	561	113	362	2,616
West Coast do.	16	679	403	638	546	598	612	239	359	3,914
Total	133	4,940	3,226	4,450	4,929	4,995	5,654	2,241	3,815	34,250

1895-96.



LIST OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

District.	No.
GANJAM	14
VIZAGAPATAM	14
GODAVARI	30
KISTNA	51
KURNOOL	36
BELLARY	6
ANANTAPUR	14
CUDDAPOH	12
KELLORE	13
MADRAS	6
CHINGLEPUT	27
NORTH ARCOT	14
SOUTH ARCOT	17
TANJORE	33
TRICHINOPOLY	65
MADURA	18
TINNEVELLY	20
COIMBATORE	47
NILGIRI	16
SALEM	13
MALABAR	22
SOUTH CANARA	43
	44
	563

REFERENCE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS RED
PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS OPEN
MUNICIPALITIES BLACK

Note.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Six Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction over 20 out of 500 Males of School-age

CLASS II., between 15 & 20 do do do
CLASS III., do do do do do
CLASS IV., do do do do do
CLASS V., do do do do do
CLASS VI., do do do do do

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

The aggregate strength of the schools advanced from 31,212 to 34,250 or by 9·7 per cent., each of the departments more or less participating in the improvement. The upper secondary department contained 12,616 pupils as against 11,889, showing an increase of 6·1 per cent.; and the lower secondary department was 12·8 per cent. stronger than on the 31st March 1895. As in the previous year, the several forms from the first up to the fifth were fairly graduated in numbers, but the sixth form was abnormally large. My remarks on the point made in paragraph 61 of last report fully apply to the year 1895-96. This inequality will continue until more care and firmness are exercised in the admission and promotion of pupils to the sixth form. The average strength of the high school department rose from 93 to 95.

The sixth, fifth and fourth forms contained, respectively, 3,200, 2,065 and 3,329 pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1892, so that they received an accession of 54, 56 and 34 per cent. to their numbers during the last four years. The increase, especially in the sixth and fifth forms, is substantial.

Distribution of upper secondary schools for boys according to upkeep.

66. The distribution of upper secondary schools according to managing agencies is given below:—

District groups.	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars	1	8	11	4	1	4	12	4
Ceded districts	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	...
Central do.	2	1	23	7	2	3	28	8
Southern do.	...	4	24	6	...	3	23	7
Inland do.	...	7	5	1	...	7	5	2
West Coast do.	1	4	3	3	1	4	8	3
Total	4	24	79	21	4	26	79 (a)	24 (b)

(a) 54 with 16,165 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) 6 with 1,307 pupils were under Mission management.

There was no change in the number of Government and aided schools. In consequence of the formation of a fourth form in the municipal middle schools, Bimlipatam, Walajapet and Gudiyattam, and the closing of the fourth form tentatively opened in the Local Fund school, Pattukkottai, Tanjore, the number of board high schools rose from 24 to 26. Two schools passed from the list of aided to that of unaided and one school *vice versa*, while one unaided school was closed and three such schools came into existence. The above changes explain the net addition of three to the list of unaided high schools.

67. Appendix C furnishes particulars as to the strength and the results of the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations of each upper secondary school for the past two years. All the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules with the following exceptions:—

Municipal High School, Bimlipatam.
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam.
Native High School, Buchireddipalayam,
Nellore district.

A.-V. High School, Muthiyalpet, Madras.
Municipal High School, Gudiyattam.
Municipal High School, Walajapet.
Central High School, Tanjore.

In the following summary will be found the number of high schools in each district and the number of pupils in the upper secondary forms:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjām	3	252	South Arcot	4	461
Vizagapatam	8	571	Tanjore	13	1,527
Gódvári	5	542	Trichinopoly	3	1,035
Kistna	5	473	Madura	7	606
Bellary	3	250	Tinnevely	10	940
Anantapur	1	36	Coimbatore	7	516
Kurnool	2	86	Salem	4	216
Cuddapah	2	85	Nilgiris	3	38
Nellore	5	297	Malabar	11	1,104
Madras	17	2,344	South Canara	5	516
Chingleput	8	391			
North Arcot	7	330	Total	133	12,616

Madras contained, as usual, the largest number of upper secondary pupils, and Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly had each over 1,000 such pupils. Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah lag far behind in the matter of secondary education.

68. The scholarship notification of 1896 provided for the award of 45 scholarships to male pupils passing the Lower Secondary Examination, 22 of which were district scholarships and open to all classes, seven were for Muhammadans, five for Mappillas, six for Uriyas, and five for pupils of backward classes. Thirteen of the district scholarships were applied for and awarded and one Mappilla, two Uriyas, six pupils of backward classes, and nine Muhammadans were given scholarships. In other words, 31 of the 45 scholarships were awarded. The expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including lower departments, amounted to Rs. 5,347, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,146.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools for boys.

69. In the following summary will be found the expenditure from all sources in public upper secondary schools during the past four years:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93	24,261	1,20,237	6,378	31,604	4,46,598	2,07,425	8,12,242
1893-94	25,266	1,16,234	4,164	20,153	4,80,406	2,26,922	8,47,939
1894-95	27,837	1,09,947	1,808	18,412	5,32,768	2,03,630	8,66,615
1895-96	31,090	1,14,338	576	19,386	5,83,753	2,04,083	9,22,136

Both the average number on the rolls and the total expenditure steadily advanced during the above period. The expenditure rose by 14 per cent., while the average number on the rolls increased by 28 per cent. The cost per pupil fell in consequence from Rs. 33 to Rs. 30. It is also satisfactory to note that during the past four years the fee income advanced by 31 per cent., which compares favourably with the improvement in the average number on the rolls. This is due to the comparatively large increase in the strength of the upper secondary forms. Public funds met nearly 15 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895-96.

(c) Lower Secondary Examination.

70. The notification relating to the Lower Secondary Examination was slightly modified during the year. The age restriction in the case of private candidates was dispensed with as unnecessary, and the scheme of examination was altered in one or two respects, so that the provisions of the revised notification might be in accord with the revised Educational Rules.

Lower Secondary Examination notification.

71. In the subjoined table the results of the Lower Secondary Examination for the past two years are summarized:—

Candidates.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil-candidates	4,458	475	2,149	263	1,054	167	5,103	498	3,368	283	1,403	213
Private candidates	1,203	39	493	20	150	9	1,446	47	748	19	197	8
Total	5,661	514	2,642	283	1,204	176	6,549	545	4,116	302	1,600	221

A general increase will be noticed in the number examined and passed, except in regard to successful private female candidates. Of the male and female candidates 24 and 41 per cent. passed for complete certificates as against 21 and 34 per cent. respectively in 1894-95, and of male pupil candidates 27.5 passed as against 23.6 per cent. From results schools 885 male and 84 female candidates appeared for the seventh standard by the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 591 and 46, respectively, passed.

The classes of the community to which the male candidates belonged are

Classes.	Ex- amined.	Passed.	Percent- age.
Europeans and Eurasians	223	39	17
Native Christians	730	209	29
Muhammadans	213	25	12
Brahmans	3,404	909	27
Other Hindus	1,974	417	21
Others	5	1	20
Total	6,549	1,600	24

given in the margin with the percentage of passed for complete certificates to examined. Here also Native Christians secured the highest percentage, Brahmans coming next to them. The small proportion of success obtained by Europeans and Eurasians and Muhammadans is hardly creditable to these communities. Non-Brahman Hindus formed 26 per cent. and Brahmans 57 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

Latin, Persian and Sanskrit were brought up by 59, 24 and 673 male candidates, of whom 43, 22 and 410

Language.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Tamil	72	84
Telugu	55	59
Malayalam	81	85
Canarese	90	92
Hindustani	81	78
Uriya	23	92

respectively passed; these figures are an improvement on those of the year previous. The percentages of success in the different vernacular languages are compared in the margin. Under Hindustani there was a trifling decrease; the results in the other vernaculars compare favourably with those of 1894-95, though in Telugu they are not so good as in the other languages.

The majority of the male candidates brought up Geometry and Algebra as one of their optional subjects, but the proportion of passed to examined shows retrogression. The choice of Geometry and Algebra is determined mainly by the consideration that they are compulsory subjects in high schools. Elementary Science was next in favour, but the success was only middling. The History of Great Britain and Ireland, though brought up by the smallest number of the male candidates, was the most successful in results. Among the female candidates the order of preference was Needle-work, Domestic Economy, Geometry and Algebra, and the History of Great Britain and Ireland. The order of percentages of success was the same, except that History changed place with Algebra and Geometry.

This examination yielded a profit of over Rs. 8,000 to the Commission.

(d) Public Lower Secondary Schools for boys.

72. The year witnessed a further, though slight, decrease from 400 to 395 in the number of public lower secondary schools for boys; but the strength of both lower secondary and primary departments advanced from 13,784 and 19,468 to 14,089 and 20,134 respectively. This implies that the schools reduced or closed were weak, ill-conducted schools found ineligible for recognition and aid. The three forms comprising the lower secondary department continued to be well-graduated. On the whole there were 29,667 pupils in the lower secondary stage in secondary schools for boys as against 27,596 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 7.5 per cent. There were 22,328 such pupils on the 31st March 1892, so that the numbers have risen by 33 per cent. in the course of four years. This testifies to the steady progress of lower secondary education among boys.

English and Vernacular schools are distinguished in the subjoined table, in which lower secondary schools are exhibited by groups of districts:—

District groups.	Number of schools.	1894-95.				Number of schools.	1895-96.				Pupils in primary department.
		Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.		Pupils in lower secondary department.				
		Third form.	Second form.	First form.			Third form.	Second form.	First form.		
<i>English.</i>											
Northern Circars	41	508	679	850	1,354	40	539	666	816	1,415	
Ceded districts	13	90	84	110	498	16	77	100	153	602	
Central do.	57	753	995	1,312	4,431	55	750	917	1,322	4,300	
Southern do.	75	999	1,055	1,365	1,254	80	1,248	1,189	1,486	1,429	
Inland do.	27	230	283	443	1,858	24	226	265	369	1,800	
West Coast do.	38	407	518	743	2,049	40	479	524	756	2,208	
Total	251	2,987	3,614	4,823	11,454	255	3,319	3,661	4,902	11,814	
<i>Vernacular.</i>											
Northern Circars	56	24	68	443	3,689	53	50	92	541	3,879	
Ceded districts	21	29	85	192	953	19	51	103	210	517	
Central do.	26	74	124	275	1,643	17	45	88	175	1,280	
Southern do.	37	216	244	439	1,816	37	94	178	412	1,827	
Inland do.	6	27	41	98	233	12	20	41	99	677	
West Coast do.	3	...	...	31	180	2	...	...	13	131	
Total	149	370	562	1,423	8,014	140	260	497	1,450	8,320	
Grand Total	400	3,357	4,176	6,251	19,468	395	3,579	4,158	6,352	20,134	

English middle schools increased by four and the average strength of the middle department rose from 45 to 47; but Vernacular middle schools fell by nine, and the average strength of the middle department was almost the same as in the year previous, viz., 16. Many of these schools have no higher standard than the fifth, which accounts for the above low average.

On the 31st March last 233 English and 82 Vernacular schools were borne on the list of recognized schools as against 213 and 75 such schools on the corresponding day in 1895. The condition of these schools has, according to the Inspecting officers, improved since the promulgation of the Educational Rules.

Distribution of lower secondary schools for boys according to upkeep.

73. Lower secondary schools are distributed below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Classification of institutions.	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
<i>English.</i>				
Managed by the Department	0	7	385	361
Managed by municipal or local boards	74	75	3,507	3,680
Maintained by Native States	1	1	22	22
Aided from public funds	132	139 (a)	5,870	6,423
Unaided	35	33 (b)	1,640	1,996
Total	251	255	11,424	11,882
<i>Vernacular.</i>				
Managed by the Department	9	5	50	58
Managed by municipal or local boards	57	53	730	767
Aided from public funds	60	61 (c)	1,256	1,149
Unaided	23	21 (d)	324	233
Total	149	140	2,360	2,207

(a) 75 with 6,916 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) 21 with 1,295 do.
(c) 31 with 2,513 do.
(d) 3 with 225 do.

Owing, chiefly, to the closing of the fifth standard in a few so-called middle schools in Ganjam there was a decrease in the number of schools under the direct management of the Department. Board schools slightly fluctuated. The increase in the number and strength of aided schools is satisfactory. The average strength of the lower secondary department in Government, board, aided and unaided English schools was 52, 48, 46 and 45, respectively.

74. Appendix D compares by districts lower secondary schools, English and Vernacular, for the past two years. The number of pupils in the lower secondary department of all secondary schools for boys is given below:—

		Pupils.				Pupils.	
Ganjam	...	774	...	South Arcot	...	1,029	...
Vizagapatam	...	1,417	...	Tanjore	...	3,450	...
Gódvári	...	1,961	...	Trichinopoly	...	1,725	...
Kistna	...	1,420	...	Madura	...	1,370	...
Bellary	...	582	...	Tinnevely	...	2,266	...
Anantapur	...	276	...	Coimbatore	...	1,229	...
Kurnool	...	221	...	Salem	...	799	...
Cuddapah	...	396	...	Nilgiris	...	423	...
Nellore	...	666	...	Malabar	...	2,468	...
Madras	...	3,893	...	South Canara	...	1,000	...
Chingleput	...	967	...				
North Arcot	...	1,335	...				
				Total	...	29,667	

Madras heads the list as usual, with Tanjore closely following. Malabar and Tinnevely had over 2,000 pupils each and nine other districts upwards of 1,000 pupils. Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and the Nilgiris had fewer than 500 such pupils.

75. Under the Government scholarship notification 80 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2, Rs. 2½ and Rs. 3 per mensem during the first, second and third year, were allotted to male candidates passing the Primary Examination to enable them to continue their studies to the Lower Secondary Examination. Of the above number, 44 were intended as district scholarships open to all classes, six were for Uriyas, ten for Muhammadans, ten for Mappillas and ten for backward classes. But only eight of the district scholarships were awarded for want of applications or owing to the ineligibility of applicants under the rules. Five Mappillas and 24 Muhammadans were awarded scholarships. Of the expenditure on scholarships in lower secondary schools for boys, viz., Rs. 355, Provincial funds met Rs. 212.

Expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys.

76. The expenditure in lower secondary schools for the past four years is compared below:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93	30,215	1,25,547	48,847	21,535	2,05,829	1,71,706	5,73,464
1893-94	30,149	1,15,569	44,819	19,074	1,99,917	1,89,644	5,69,023
1894-95	31,634	1,08,944	55,414	16,826	2,13,056	1,99,985	5,94,225
1895-96	32,537	1,11,015	51,832	17,647	2,09,150	2,02,664	5,92,308

Owing to more frequent changes in the strength and standard of this class of schools than in institutions of a higher grade, wider fluctuations will be noticed in the cost of their upkeep. There was a general depression in 1893-94, followed by a comparatively large increase in 1894-95. While during the last four years the average number on the rolls rose by 8 per cent., the total expenditure rose by 3 per cent. only. The average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-6-10. This is probably due to the choice given to managers of aided and unaided schools to levy any fees they like. Public funds met 30 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895-96.

(c) Results grant examinations.

77. Statistics of results grant examinations have hitherto been required to be furnished separately for results schools and salary-results schools. Though it was all along intended that in the case of salary-results schools, particulars should be furnished for standards and pupils examined for results grants only and not for results stipends (these latter being paid from the same funds as the salaries or 'fixed stipends'), I had reason to doubt whether the principle was correctly observed. Opportunity was, therefore, taken in issuing instructions for the annual returns for 1895-96 to require the inspecting officers to furnish particulars separately for Local Fund and Municipal schools examined for results grants from Provincial funds and for Mission and non-Mission schools under private management examined for results grants from Provincial, municipal or local funds. The figures adopted in this report thus represent schools, standards and pupils examined for results grants proper, and do not take into account schools, standards and pupils examined for results stipends paid from the same class of public funds that is drawn upon for the maintenance of the schools. For the purposes of comparison, revised returns prepared on the above principle for 1894-95 were called for, but have not yet been received for all the districts.

78. For the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examination for results grants 184, 131 and 101 schools, respectively, presented pupils, and 180, 129 and 101 schools passed pupils: these figures compare favourably with those of the previous year.

The number of boys presented and passed for each of the three lower secondary standards is given in the margin. Improvement will be noticed in the number examined and passed under each standard. The percentages of passed to examined in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards were 62, 59 and 65 as against 61, 62 and 45, respectively, in 1894-95: the seventh standard results are very satisfactory. Of the 906 male candidates presented for the seventh standard, as many as 885 were tested by the Lower Secondary Examination, and only 21 were examined by the inspecting officers, and of the 592 successful candidates 591 passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The classes of schools to which the pupils belong are shown below:—

Classes of Schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.
Local fund schools	618	340	252	428	231	175
Mission results schools	631	394	223	400	232	142
Non-mission results schools	828	673	431	479	302	275
Total	2,107	1,307	906	1,306	765	592

Local fund schools did better than results schools under private management. Among schools under private management, mission schools fared better than non-mission schools in the fifth and sixth standards. This must be attributed to the superiority of the staff employed in mission schools and to the more efficient supervision exercised over such schools.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) Primary Examination.

79. The notification relating to the Primary Examination underwent further revision during the year. According to the previous notification the examination was held in the months of December, January and February; but this arrangement being found to delay the payment of results grants earned under the fourth standard, the examination was made to begin and end one month earlier. Inspectors and Inspectresses ceased to be *ex-officio* members of the examination boards in consideration of their heavy administrative work. As required by G.O., No. 977, Educational, dated 20th December 1894, vaccination or protection from small-pox was inserted as a condition of admission to the examination. With a view to reduce the cost of the examination, the fee for private candidates bringing up the compulsory and two optional subjects was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 and a fee of Rs. 1-8-0 was ordered to be levied from those successful pupil-candidates who might wish to apply for certificates of qualification for the public service within one year from the date of the publication of the results.

80. The Primary Examination was conducted at 280 centres by 30 boards consisting of 575 members, and 29,324 as against 28,999 candidates were examined, of whom 20,561 as against 20,659 passed for complete certificates or partially. In the following statement particulars are given by districts for the past two years; 3,446 boys' and 261 girls' schools presented pupil-candidates:—

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Ganjām	1,014	1,045	55	52	168	59	640	700	52	38	140	48
Vizagapatam	1,336	1,299	77	60	77	76	1,030	878	58	50	66	60
Gōdāvari	1,914	2,019	114	77	359	350	1,444	1,371	97	58	301	244
Kistna	1,685	1,702	147	115	359	249	1,188	1,112	124	75	288	191
Kurnool	521	502	25	47	50	53	321	241	16	32	34	31
Nellore	847	825	185	168	132	93	512	562	112	138	89	81
Madras	1,130	1,115	69	51	36	24	819	734	63	41	33	13
Chingleput	880	819	131	108	53	31	641	571	99	94	41	26
Bellary	462	541	191	149	64	20	286	353	116	102	42	14
Anantapur	415	411	108	69	35	53	275	311	84	60	26	51
Cuddapah	623	683	47	96	100	90	365	420	34	59	63	60
North Arcot	1,247	1,290	147	123	135	126	864	973	13	109	158	105
South Arcot	1,160	1,239	38	122	221	74	791	850	124	100	151	60
Coimbatore	1,126	1,181	103	134	149	161	652	891	76	105	117	115
Nilgiris	129	164	4	3	3	3	107	138	4	3	3	1
Salem	858	977	94	131	238	174	534	659	63	86	182	112
Tanjore	2,025	2,253	107	114	186	153	1,596	1,692	93	82	150	118
Trichinopoly	972	971	49	98	144	62	636	636	35	82	95	38
Madura	999	1,067	109	112	147	105	678	740	57	77	112	84
Tinnevely	1,367	1,403	84	105	176	152	1,045	1,094	70	98	137	123
Malabar	2,030	2,186	85	113	99	96	1,486	1,280	67	71	85	66
South Canara	1,209	1,246	45	49	45	91	887	1,036	33	45	34	88
Total	23,949	24,938	2,014	2,096	3,036	2,280	16,797	17,232	1,485	1,600	2,377	1,729

There was an increase in the number of male pupil-candidates due to twelve districts having presented more candidates than in the year previous. The district of Tanjore which had sustained a loss during the two previous years contributed more than one-fifth of the net increase, thus recovering the lost ground. Among male teacher-candidates the increase was not so marked as in the previous year. Female pupil-candidates showed a further advance, as was anticipated in last report. Of the pupil, teacher and private candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 48, 61 and 48 per cent. of male and 54, 70 and 79 per cent. of female candidates passed as against 64, 71 and 74 per cent. of male and 72, 74 and 77 per cent. of female candidates in 1894-95. All the three classes of female candidates did better than the corresponding classes of male candidates;

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but there was a heavy fall in the proportion of passed to examined under female pupil-candidates, as well as under all the three classes of male candidates. On the whole 14,285 candidates completed the test during the year.

The different classes of the community were represented as shown in the margin among the male candidates that passed for complete certificates. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that, with the exception of Brahmans, all the classes of the community sent up a larger number of candidates and also passed a larger number, Muhammadans excepted, though the percentage of passed to examined remained almost the same as in 1894-95. Brahmans presented a smaller number of candidates, but passed a larger percentage.

These variations were not, however, very marked. Panchamas passed, as in 1894-95, the lowest proportion of the candidates they presented.

There was a further advance in the number of candidates that brought up English as their second language. Of the male candidates that appeared under the other languages as their first language, 84 per cent. passed in Canarese, 83 per cent. in Malayalam, 76 per cent. in Hindustani, 70 per cent. in Telugu, 69 per cent. in Tamil and 64 per cent. in Uriya. The increase in the percentage passed in Uriya in this examination also is satisfactory.

There were candidates in each of the optional subjects. Of these, Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular, but the number of candidates fell off, though the percentages passed in these subjects remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 70 and 72. A substantial increase will be noticed in the number of candidates that brought up Agriculture and Drawing, especially the latter, and also in the number that passed, 876 and 576 candidates having passed in these subjects as against 783 and 434 in 1894-95; but the percentage passed in the first subject rose but slightly from 62 to 64, while that in the second fell from 62 to 57. I am afraid that both the teaching and the examining in Hygiene and Agriculture are confined too much to the book, and that little is done to give the instruction a practical turn. And yet there are few subjects in which it would be easier for the teacher or the examiner to bring children face to face with things, instead of merely exercising their memories with, in many cases, unmeaning words and phrases. Singing was brought up for the first time by four candidates, all of whom were successful.

The fee receipts, including certificate fees amounting to Rs. 282 paid by pupil-candidates, aggregated Rs. 17,008, and the charges were Rs. 30,225. The cost to Government on account of this examination was thus over Rs. 13,000.

(b) Public Primary Schools for boys.

81. There was a very substantial increase in the number and strength of upper primary schools for boys, there being 4,633 schools of this grade with 206,928 pupils as against 4,227 with 189,769 pupils in the previous year. Lower primary schools also advanced though slightly in number from 14,625 to 14,636, but their strength fell from 356,268 to 352,437. This is due to the transfer to the upper primary list of about 400 large lower primary schools and to the apparently poor strength of the new schools admitted to the list of public lower primary schools. The total number of public primary schools for boys thus rose from 18,852 to 19,269 or by 2.2 per cent., and their strength from 546,037 to 559,365 or by 2.4 per cent. Not only had the decline, which the Government apprehended in its last review might continue, been arrested, but the lost ground has also been more than recovered. This must chiefly be attributed to the grant of a further extension of time to certain lower primary schools to fulfil the conditions as to staff and accommodation.

Primary schools are classified hereunder according to the managing agencies:—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1895.		31st March 1896.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management.</i>					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	125	4,930	137	5,707
	Lower do. ...	49	1,154	45	1,105
Board schools	Upper do. ...	2,178	99,813	2,254	105,714
	Lower do. ...	1,173	39,765	1,062	36,672
<i>Under private management.</i>					
Aided schools	Upper do. ...	1,650	75,707	(a) 1,940	86,181
	Lower do. ...	7,666	199,117	(b) 7,436	191,454
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	274	9,319	(c) 302	9,326
	Lower do. ...	5,737	116,232	(d) 6,093	123,206
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,227	189,769	4,633	206,928
	Lower do. ...	14,625	356,268	14,636	352,437
Grand Total ...		18,852	546,037	19,269	559,365

The increase under Government schools was chiefly due to the establishment of new schools in the Gódvári Agency, to the reduction of certain lower secondary schools in Ganjam to the primary grade, and to the establishment of two training schools in Madras with practising sections. Board schools fell in number owing to the closing of several schools by the local boards of Malabar, North Arcot, Nellore and Bellary, but their total strength nevertheless showed an advance. Both aided and unaided schools showed a slight advance, thus recovering a portion of the lost ground. There were only 3,781 upper primary schools on the 31st March 1892 with 166,413 pupils, so that the last quadrennium witnessed an increase of 23 per cent. in the number of such schools and 24 per cent. in their strength. Upper primary boys during the above period rose from 32,228 to 41,301 or by 28 per cent.

82. The distribution of primary schools for boys by districts will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to the report.

Distribution of primary schools for boys by districts.

District groups.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars.	1,240	3,508	1,386	3,585
Ceded districts ...	469	2,189	490	2,295
Central do. ...	844	3,329	902	3,141
Southern do. ...	824	3,074	859	3,133
Inland do. ...	373	1,580	445	1,604
West Coast do. ...	477	945	551	878
Total ...	4,227	14,625	4,633	14,636

which was more than compensated for by the increase in the remaining four groups.

83. In the subjoined table the number of boys attending the primary classes of all secondary and primary schools for boys and girls, and the proportion of such boys to the male population of school age are shown by districts arranged in the order of percentage:—

(a)	453 with 23,353 pupils were under Mission management.		
(b)	1,536 with 39,374	do.	do.
(c)	39 with 1,414	do.	do.
(d)	618 with 11,790	do.	do.

Districts.	Boys of school age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	10,928	5,264	16,192	32.2	47.8
Nilgiris	8,423	1,743	998	2,741	20.7	32.5
Bellary	69,708	19,453	279	19,732	27.9	28.3
Tinnevely	140,020	37,375	2,011	39,386	20.7	28.1
Ganjām	138,488	32,025	289	32,314	23.1	23.3
Kistna	140,753	30,601	1,482	32,083	21.7	22.8
Chingleput	85,917	18,069	1,210	19,279	21.0	22.4
Tanjore	169,907	34,511	981	35,492	21.6	22.2
Malabar	197,154	40,640	2,191	42,831	20.6	21.7
Gōdāvari	154,071	29,825	2,743	32,568	19.4	21.1
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,435	564	19,999	19.5	20.1
South Canara	76,540	14,583	689	15,272	18.8	19.7
North Arcot	164,181	30,996	1,071	32,067	18.9	19.5
Madura	187,735	35,376	926	36,301	18.8	19.3
South Arcot	161,570	29,074	638	29,712	18.0	18.4
Coimbatore	147,255	25,907	947	26,854	17.6	18.2
Kurnool	62,120	10,987	307	11,194	17.7	18.0
Anantapur	54,345	9,456	175	9,631	17.4	17.7
Cuddapah	96,951	15,651	543	16,193	16.1	16.7
Salem	144,243	23,000	468	23,468	15.9	16.5
Nellore	110,491	17,347	570	17,917	15.7	16.2
Vizagapatam	210,087	23,281	1,298	24,579	11.1	11.7
Total	2,643,707	510,063	25,792	535,855	19.3	20.2

The total number of boys in the primary classes of all public schools rose from 522,947 to 535,855 or by 2.5 per cent., and the percentage of such boys to the male population of school age from 19.8 to 20.2, thus more than recovering the whole of the lost ground. Fifteen districts had more primary boys than in the year previous, while seven districts retrograded. In private schools 89,965 boys were reading as against 81,680 on the 31st March 1895, so that the aggregate number of primary boys in public and private schools advanced from 604,627 to 625,820 or by 3.5 per cent. The map attached shows the extent of primary education among the male population, the districts being distinguished by different shades in accordance with the proportion of boys in the primary stage of instruction in public and private schools to the male population of school age.

84. The number of primary schools for boys under the direct management of the Department rose from 174 to 182 and their strength from 6,084 to 6,812 as per particulars given hereunder:—

Schools.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	145	1	152
Practising schools attached to training schools for masters	20	1,750	23	1,979
Hill schools, Ganjam Agency	46	1,372	52	1,693
Do. Vizagapatam Agency	47	1,193	43	1,179
Do. Gōdāvari Agency	45	1,098	48	1,127
Muhammadian schools, Madras	15	626	15	682
Total	174	6,084	182	6,812

The increase in the number of practising schools was due to the establishment of two new training schools in Madras, sanctioned in G.O., No. 47, Educational, dated 27th January 1896, and the reduction in the standard of the practising section of the Mangalore Training school. Of the pupils, 1,004, or 15 per cent. nearly, were in the upper primary stage as against 857, or 14 per cent., in the previous year. Of the 3,999 pupils in the Agency tracts, only 594 were aborigines, the corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1894 and 1895 being 644 and 729, respectively. This retrogression is highly disappointing.



85. The number of upper primary schools for boys under the management of local boards rose from 2,019 to 2,092 and their strength from 88,538 to 93,959, but that of lower primary schools fell from 1,042 to 938 and their strength from 34,525 to 31,574. From Appendix E, which furnishes details of schools and scholars by districts, it will be seen that in 11 districts there was an accession to the list of board primary schools, that in eight districts the number of such schools declined and that in two districts, South Canara and the Nilgiris, there was the same number of schools as in 1894-95. Upper primary pupils advanced from 12,330 to 12,818, and formed, as in the year previous, 10 per cent. of the entire strength of board primary schools.

86. Upper primary schools managed by municipalities rose from 159 with 11,275 pupils to 162 with 11,755 pupils; but lower primary schools under the management of these bodies fell again from 131 to 124 and their strength from 5,240 to 5,098. Appendix F furnishes details of schools and scholars for the past two years. As in 1894-95, there were three municipalities which did not maintain any schools of their own, viz., Madras, Periyakulam and Coonoor. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 1,976 to 2,207, and formed 13 per cent. of the entire strength of the primary schools as against 12 per cent. in the previous year. Over 56 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade as against 55 per cent., the increase being just what was expected.

87. Appendix G furnishes particulars regarding aided and unaided primary schools on the 31st March last. There were 1,940 upper primary and 7,436 lower primary aided schools attended respectively by 86,181 and 191,454 pupils as against 1,650 and 7,666 schools with 75,707 and 199,117 pupils in the previous year. The continued decline of the aided lower primary schools in number and strength is to a certain extent nominal, in view of a more than corresponding advance in the number of upper primary schools. Also, certain local boards actually cut down the allotment for results grants, while many other local boards were unable to increase the allotment for such grants; this probably prevented many unaided schools from passing to the aided list. Unaided upper primary and lower primary schools both recovered their lost ground, the former rising from 274 to 302 and the latter from 5,737 to 6,093. In aided and unaided primary schools together there were 18,570 upper primary pupils, who formed 4.5 per cent. of the total strength of such schools as against 15 per cent. in Government, 13 per cent. in municipal and 10 per cent. in local fund schools.

88. No scholarships are awarded by Government in primary schools and departments, nor does any such encouragement seem necessary. Pupils belonging to backward and indigent classes are educated almost gratis, and poor pupils are admitted at nominal or favourable rates of fees, while the Grant-in-Aid Code provides for payment of exceptional rates of grants on behalf of such pupils and for supplying poor pupils with books and slates.

Expenditure in primary schools for boys.

89. The subjoined summary compares the expenditure in primary schools during the past four years:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	532,610	1,35,158	5,78,400	1,24,099	6,49,316	2,71,315	17,58,288
1893-94	540,816	1,48,220	6,15,052	1,30,332	5,92,419	2,90,098	17,76,121
1894-95	535,893	1,55,550	6,30,229	1,23,578	5,55,093	3,11,454	17,75,904
1895-96	542,185	1,68,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,674	3,22,099	17,96,958

A steady improvement in the average number on the rolls and in the total outlay will be noticed, except in 1894-95, which was a year of depression. In consequence, chiefly, of the development of upper primary education the expenditure from Provincial funds had gradually risen. The persistent fall in the fee revenue,

notwithstanding improved attendance, is to be regretted. The bulk of this decrease appertained to aided schools. Public funds met 52 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895-96.

(c) *Results grant examination.*

90. Particulars are given below of all schools that presented and passed pupils under one or more standards for results grants. As I have explained in paragraph 77 *supra*, only schools examined for grants have been included in this statement:—

Schools represented at the results grants examination.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Municipal schools	85	9	80	9
Local fund schools	2,367	9	2,254	8
Mission results schools	1,986	405	1,952	400
Non-mission results schools	8,406	207	8,341	207
Total	12,844	630	12,627	624

The number of results schools for boys that presented and passed pupils fell from 10,818 and 10,742 to 10,392 and 10,293, respectively. The decrease in the number of schools that presented pupils was chiefly due to the rejection of schools not fulfilling the conditions of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules; a few schools were also rejected for want of funds. It is matter for regret that, notwithstanding the care which the inspecting officers are enjoined to exercise in the selection of schools for aid, as many as 99 results schools recommended for aid failed to pass any pupils as against 76 such schools in 1894-95. Five municipal and 113 local fund schools are also reported to have failed to pass pupils. This is not creditable to the inspecting schoolmasters, whose duty it is to visit such schools frequently and watch their progress.

The number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants under each of the primary standards is recorded in the margin. A decrease will be noticed in the number of schools examined for grant under the infant, first, second and third standards, though the number of schools registered for the grant examination rose from 14,505 in

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	9,478	8,322
First	10,614	9,897
Second	10,085	9,451
Third	7,879	7,045
Fourth	2,508	2,556

1894-95 to 14,879 in 1895-96. The returns show that about 2,000 schools admitted to aid were either closed or found ineligible for aid and were not therefore examined—a fact which explains for the most part the above decrease. The assignment to individual schools is in some cases very small, and managers do not care to prepare or present their pupils for the examination for the paltry amount of grant assigned. The percentages of schools that passed to those that presented pupils under the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards were 87.8, 93.2, 93.7, 89.4 and 91.0 as against 90.7, 95.3, 95.2, 91.3 and 93.5, respectively, in 1894-95. There was thus a general decrease under all the primary standards, which seems to be due to some extent to the low assignment to schools in certain districts. But the deterioration is not so marked as to call for any special comment. The number of schools that presented pupils for the fourth standard is 26.5 per cent. of the number of schools that presented pupils for the first standard. This is an improvement on the previous year's figure.

91. Particulars are furnished in Appendix H of the number of boys and girls presented and passed in each district under the several standards for the results grant examination. Only one district, Tanjore, as against three districts in the previous year, passed over 1,000

pupil-candidates for the fourth standard at the last Primary Examination. The number of boys examined by the inspecting officers for the above standard fell again to 38, of whom 31 passed. In the margin will be found the number of boys presented and passed under each primary standard.

Standard.	Number of boys presented.	Number of boys passed.
Infant	40,685	28,244
First	50,234	37,179
Second	45,378	32,994
Third	34,070	22,987
Fourth	17,178	11,620

The figures relate to pupils examined for results grants only and not for results stipends also. Of the pupils presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 69.4, 74.0, 72.7, 67.5 and 67.6, respectively, passed as against 66.6, 75.5, 75.3, 69.8 and 67.9 per cent. in the previous year. In the infant standard the results were better, though the percentage

was not quite so high as in 1893-94, and in the fourth standard the results were very nearly as good as in the preceding two years. For results grants under all the primary standards 187,545 pupils were presented, of whom 133,024, or 70.9 per cent., passed as against 72 per cent.

Boys presented and passed for results grants under the several primary standards are classified below according to the schools to which they belonged:—

Class of schools.	Presented.					Passed.				
	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Municipal schools	49	60	55	38	37	47	60	48	21	28
Local fund schools	1,034	1,241	858	756	8,402	624	671	515	408	5,530
Mission result schools	8,518	8,648	7,394	5,687	2,802	6,280	6,755	5,664	4,098	1,986
Non-Mission result schools	31,084	40,285	37,071	27,580	5,937	21,293	29,693	26,767	18,460	4,046
Total	40,685	50,234	45,378	34,070	17,178	28,244	37,179	32,994	22,987	11,620

The boys presented by municipal schools under the primary standards and by local fund schools under the lower primary standards were either Europeans or Mappillas, for whom alone results grants are payable from Provincial funds under the Grant-in-Aid Code. It is noteworthy that while Mission results schools passed, respectively, 74, 78, 77, 72 and 71 per cent. of the boys they presented for the infant and higher standards, non-Mission results schools passed 69, 74, 72, 67 and 68 per cent. of the boys they sent up. The generally efficient condition of the former class of schools and the comparatively large number of boys from the latter class explain the relatively poor results obtained by non-Mission results schools. Local fund schools presented the largest number of candidates for the fourth standard, but only 66 per cent. passed as against 71 per cent. from Mission and 68 per cent. from non-Mission results schools. This is far from being creditable to board schools, which are generally much more costly than results schools and are comparatively well-staffed and well-equipped.

92. The next statement records the number of boys who earned results grants under the primary standards in the compulsory and optional subjects. The corresponding statement in the previous reports included girls, who are now shown separately. It included also the figures relating to salary results schools which did not present pupils for results grants proper. In the compulsory subjects, Arithmetic in the infant, third and fourth standards was not done so well as reading and writing. It will be noticed with regret how few brought up Kindergarten and Object lessons—two very important subjects. One reason for this is the paucity of teachers competent to give intelligent instruction in these subjects.

The matter is being attended to: Another reason is the paltry rate of grant. In the code for 1897-98, I have proposed that the scale of grant for these two subjects should be raised to that provided for the second language in all the standards. Drawing was not brought up by as many boys as I expected. Hygiene is a popular subject; but, as I have elsewhere said, it is taught too exclusively as a mere book subject like History:—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
<i>Compulsory subjects.</i>					
Reading	31,847	41,565	36,444	26,417	13,687
Writing	31,250	40,223	36,576	28,418	14,194
Arithmetic	30,784	41,542	39,003	26,192	12,245
<i>Optional subjects.</i>					
Kindergarten Occupations	748	488	311	...	...
Object Lessons or Elementary Science	204	394	270	121	55
Singing (including Action Songs)	706	228	104	45	...
Second Language	68	1,251	2,182	3,033	4,133
Drawing	...	8	12	244	384
Geography	...	...	1,829	5,258	8,241
Hygiene	...	...	...	3,755	7,346
Indian History	...	...	...	...	1,138
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	645
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	72
Drill and Gymnastics	1,420	3,569	3,125	2,171	734
Drill and Calisthenics	34	16	21	37	...

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.

93. An important change was made during the year in the constitution of the teachers' certificate examination board. A central board, consisting of not less than five members, with the assistance of two or more additional examiners, had been conducting the written examination of all candidates and the practical test of candidates of the second-grade collegiate and upper secondary grade at Saidapet; while 23 local committees, consisting in all of 69 members, had been conducting the practical test of candidates for primary and lower secondary certificates and occasionally for upper secondary certificates. This arrangement was found to be cumbrous and otherwise inconvenient and was accordingly given up. A strong and representative board, consisting of a President and 12 members, was appointed in place of the above central board and local committees, the four Inspectors and the two Inspectresses being made *ex-officio* members of the new board. Two members of the board or one member and one additional examiner appointed by the Director are empowered to conduct the practical test of candidates of all grades, the written examination being as hitherto conducted by the board.

94. The results of the written examination for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades are summarized below:—

Grade.		Examined.		Passed.		Came up for trained, but passed for untrained teachers' certificates.
		Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	
Upper secondary	{ 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	230 212	96 62	57 42	33 23	94 97
Lower secondary	{ 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	469 482	124 85	136 62	38 30	168 208
Primary	{ 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	1,808 1,268	290 216	242 395	104 89	443 470
Total	{ 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	2,007 1,962	510 363	435 499	175 142	735 775

The total number of examinees fell from 2,517 to 2,325, but that of passed rose from 1,315 to 1,416; the increase in the percentage of passed to examined from 52 to 61 is satisfactory and compensates for the loss in the number of examinees. Of the candidates examined for trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades 20, 13 and 31 per cent. passed for trained teachers' certificates as against 25, 29 and 18 per cent., respectively, in 1894-95. The further deterioration, which will be noticed in the percentage passed for the secondary grade certificates, must partly be attributed to the very high standard adopted by the examiners. Steps are being taken to avoid such fluctuations in future. Of the 1,962 candidates for trained teachers' certificates, 499 passed for trained and 775 for untrained teachers' certificates, or 1,274 in all were successful. This gives a percentage of 65 as against 57 in the previous year. There was also an improvement from 34 to 39 per cent. in the proportion of passed to examined among candidates for untrained teachers' certificates.

At the practical test 977 candidates passed out of 1,177 examined as against 1,026 out of 1,196 in 1894-95.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary	183	156
Lower secondary	362	303
Primary	632	518
Total	1,177	977

A slight fall will be noticed in the number of candidates examined and passed for primary and lower secondary grades and in the percentage of passed to examined under primary and upper secondary grades, but this is not to be regretted as the proportion is still high, being 82 and 85 per cent., respectively.

During the year 203 trained and 400 untrained General Teachers' certificates of primary and secondary grades and 12 Technical Teachers' certificates of Elementary and Intermediate grades were issued, as particularized hereunder:—

Trained Teachers' Certificates.		Untrained Teachers' Certificates.		Technical Teachers' Certificates.	
Upper secondary grade	38	Upper secondary grade	73	Advanced grade	...
Lower secondary grade	63	Lower secondary grade	108	Intermediate grade	...
Primary grade	102	Primary grade	219	Elementary grade	4

Of the eight Intermediate Technical Teachers' certificates five were for free-hand drawing, two for geometrical drawing and one for book-keeping. Forty-four first-class and 32 second-class Gymnastic Teachers' certificates were also issued.

95. Revised syllabuses of the Intermediate grade in Organic Chemistry and Surveying and Levelling for the special use of candidates for the Technical examinations in Agriculture were drawn up and approved by Government. Typewriting was added to the list of subjects under Commerce and syllabuses were drawn up. The syllabus for the Intermediate examination in Hygiene was revised so as to suit the special requirements of candidates for the office of Sanitary Inspectors. Government was pleased to sanction a special concession in favour of those holding the Diploma in Commerce by allowing them to appear for the Revenue Test Higher, if they are First Arts

under-graduates, and for the Criminal Judicial tests if they are matriculates or have passed the Upper Secondary Examination.

96. In the following table the results of the Government Technical examinations for the past two years are compared. A larger number of candidates appeared for and passed in each grade, and a marked improvement will be noticed in the Elementary grade:—

Subjects.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Ad- vanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Ad- vanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering—												
Building Materials and Construction.			3	3	7	2	1		20	6	34	16
Building, Drawing and Estimating.			18	6	31	8			31	10	48	9
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.					5				1		36	10
Earth-work and Road-making.			3	2	16	6			21	9	30	17
Bridge-work.									1		3	2
Surveying and Levelling.			90	86	27	5			81	38	16	9
Applied Mechanics.			2	1			1	1	6	2	61	22
Mensuration.			32	18	43	17			4	3	40	17
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.			18	6	17	4	1	1	4	3	19	13
Carpentry.			4	1	13	6			5	3		
Mechanical Engineering—												
Machine Construction.					1	1			5	4	1	1
Machine Drawing.					2	2					1	1
Steam and the Steam-engine.					1	1			1	1	4	4
Fitter's work.					5	5					21	2
Electrical Engineering—									2			
Practical Telegraphy.					14							
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.												
Electro-Metallurgy.									1			
Physical Science—												
Heat.											10	4
Light.									1			
Electricity and Magnetism.					11	2	1		16	6	5	2
Inorganic Chemistry.			15	6	9	4			23	19		
Organic Chemistry.			17	5					21	8	4	1
Metallurgy.									2			
Physiology.			16	11	1							
Photography.												
Geology—												
Geology.												
Mineralogy.												
Biology—												
General Biology.									2	1		
Animal Physiology.												
Botany.												
Sanitary Science—												
Hygiene.									55	42	46	29
General Biology (Special).			2	2	4	3						
Agriculture—												
Agriculture.			12	5					17	4		
Agricultural Engineering.											11	8
Botany (Special).			12	10					15	15		
Horticulture.			16	13								
Forestry.									3	2		
Economic Entomology.			2	1								
Tobacco.												
Veterinary Science—												
Veterinary (First stage).			1						16	10		
Science. (Second stage).			1						15	11		
Commerce—												
Book-keeping.			1								112	61
Commercial Correspondence.			1		105	79	96	36	1		41	24
Banking.			2	2	58	38	89	60	1		29	14
Commercial Geography.					4	4	12	6			2	1
Short-hand.											1	1
Annuities and Life Insurance.			1		10	5	38	20	6	2	27	13
Music—												
Music.					7	5	35	24			10	9
											37	24

* No syllabus is provided in this subject for this examination.

Subjects.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Ad- vanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Ad- vanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Drawing, &c.—												
Free-hand Outline Drawing.	6	3	82	49	297	140	16	4	111	66	497	319
Design.	2	2	7	7	79	37	2		12	11	61	38
Geometrical Drawing.	6	2	44	26	173	78	5	2	54	22	200	87
Painting.			3	3	29	25			12	2	70	31
Modelling.			4	4	1	1			3	3	8	7
Wood Engraving.			3	3					2	2		
Copper-plate Engraving.									5	5		
Jewellers' work—												
Jewellers' work.	*						*		1	1	3	3
Silversmith's work.	*		1	1	6	6	*				8	8
Watch and Clock repairing.	*						*					
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—												
Letter-press Printing—												
Compositor's work.	*		4		21	13	*		2	2	17	8
Proof-reader's work.	*		1		15	10	*				25	8
Press work.	*				2	1	*				3	1
Machine work.	*				1	1	*					
Printer's Warehouse work.	*						*					
Book-binding.	*						*					
Type-casting.	*						*					
Stereotyping.	*						*				6	2
Electrotyping.	*						*					
Wood-work and Metal-work—												
Cabinet-making.			5	5	33	33	2	1	8	8	36	26
Blacksmith's work.			3	3	10	10					7	6
Carriage Building.												
Leather-work—												
Boot and shoe-making.	*						*					
Tanning Leather.	*						*					
Saddlery and Harness-making.	*						*					
Textile Fabrics—												
Cotton-spinning.	*		2	1	*		*					
Cotton-weaving.	*		3	2	11	11	*		2	1	12	9
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing.	*						*					
Cotton.	*						*					
Silk-dyeing.	*						*					
Silk Manufacture.	*						*					
Carpet-weaving.	*		1	1	7	3	*				4	3
Lace-making.	*		4	4	4	4	*				10	10
Glass and Pottery—												
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.	*		1	1	5	5	*					
Glass-making.	*						*					
Tailoring and Dress-making—												
Tailoring.	*				4	2	*		1	1	3	3
Dress-making.	*						*					
Cookery—												
Cookery.	*						*					
Bread-making.	*						*					
Total.	32	14	633	380	1,183	595	54	15	682	384	1,751	982

* No syllabus is provided in this subject for this examination.

Forty-six pupil-candidates, belonging to seven institutions, and 11 private candidates were registered for the Advanced Examinations, which were held in the 12 subjects noted below out of 32 subjects in which a syllabus is provided:—

	Exam- ined.	Passed.		Exam- ined.	Passed.
Building Materials and Construction.	1		Book-keeping.	1	
Applied Mechanics.	1	1	Commercial Correspondence.	1	
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	1	1	Short-hand.	6	2
Electricity and Magnetism.	1		Free-hand Outline Drawing.	16	4
Agriculture.	17	4	Design.	2	
			Geometrical Drawing.	5	2
			Cabinet-making.	2	1

Of the 54 subject-candidates only 15, or 28 per cent., were successful as against 44 per cent. in the previous year, and in as many as five subjects no candidate passed. Six candidates received diplomas in Agriculture and three in Drawing.

Three-hundred and eighty-five pupil-candidates, belonging to 25 institutions, and 118 private candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examinations, which

were held in 42 out of 84 subjects in which a syllabus is provided. Of the 682 subject-candidates, including 16 female candidates, 384, including 11 female candidates, were successful. The large increase in the number of examinees is due to the operation of G.O., No. 1914, dated 10th December 1894, requiring Sanitary Inspectors to appear for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Hygiene. In the Intermediate Examinations also a decrease will be noticed in the proportion of passed to examined. Twelve candidates obtained group certificates in Drawing, one in Mechanical Drawing and one in Book-keeping.

Nine-hundred and fifteen pupil-candidates, belonging to 45 institutions, and 523 private candidates appeared for the Elementary Examinations, which were held in 42 out of 53 subjects in which a syllabus is provided. Of the 1,751 subject-candidates, including 126 female candidates, 982, including 77 female candidates, were successful. The number of candidates for Civil Engineering, Hygiene, Commerce, Drawing and Printing rose from 164, 4, 238, 579 and 39 to 308, 46, 335, 836 and 51, respectively. This is the chief explanation of the large increase under examined and passed. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of successful candidates to examinees rose from 50 to 56.

From the particulars in the margin as to the classes of the community to which the passed subject-candidates belonged, it will be noticed that non-Brahman Hindus formed 44 and 41 per cent., respectively, of the number of successful candidates at the Intermediate and Elementary Examinations. This is very creditable to them. Brahmans also are showing a readiness to appear in larger numbers for the Technical Examinations; but I fear it will be long before they take to industrial or manual work with that eagerness which they have evinced for literary pursuits. During the last four years 82 candidates have passed Advanced, 1,590 Intermediate and 2,144 Elementary Technical Examinations out of 176, 2,790 and 4,491 candidates, respectively, entered for these examinations; and during the above period 18 candidates obtained diplomas in Agriculture, six, diplomas in Drawing, 26, group certificates in Drawing, two, group certificates in Mechanical Drawing, group certificate in Surveying, and one, a group certificate in Mechanical Drawing. The above statistics bear testimony to the growing interest in industrial and technical pursuits. The industrial and technical schools are gradually developing, and it is under contemplation to affiliate the schools in the mofussil to such of the institutions in Madras as deal with the subjects of instruction carried on in these mofussil schools. This measure is expected to methodize and improve the quality of technical instruction throughout the Presidency.

Classes.	Advanced Examinations.	Intermediate Examinations.	Elementary Examinations.
Europeans and Eurasians.	1	26	102
Native Christians	2	40	141
Mahammedans	...	10	49
Brahmans	7	140	285
Other Hindus	5	169	405
Total	15	384	982

Reporting on the examinations in Civil Engineering held in April 1895, Mr. R. E. Ellis, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners in that group of subjects, remarks that building materials and construction, Elementary, do not seem to be well taught. Judging from the number of failures in most of the other Engineering subjects, the same remark would apply to them also. Mr. C. E. Phipps, the Examiner in Mechanical Engineering, characterizes the work done in fitters' work as 'very fair' in the case of the candidate for the Elementary and 'very good' in the case of the candidate for the Intermediate Examination. Similar remarks are made regarding machine construction and steam and the steam-engine. Of the work done in machine-drawing he says:—

- "Machine construction.—The work submitted by the candidate was fair.
 "Fitters' work, Elementary.—The work submitted was very fair.
 "Fitters' work, Intermediate.—The work done by the candidate in all branches was very good. In the written examination he did not complete the paper, but what he did was good.
 "Steam and the steam-engine.—The work done by the candidate was good. He displays good knowledge of his subject.

"Machine-drawing, Elementary.—The whole of the work submitted in this subject is exceedingly poor. Excepting in three or four cases, the candidates appear to possess only the most elementary knowledge of the first rules of projection. The amount of work done was also exceedingly small.

"Machine-drawing, Intermediate.—The work done by the candidates can only be characterized as fair in any case. The amount of work submitted was very small, and the sketches in the few cases in which they were sent in were very weak. Intelligent and fully-dimensioned sketches from which a drawing can be made are a most important factor in mechanical-drawing, and this should, in my opinion, be much more largely taught; a candidate should be able to sketch and dimension, no matter how roughly the detail of which he is going to make a drawing, complete in all particulars; so that when once commencing work at his drawing board, he need never soil his hands again by handling or measuring the detail, the whole drawing being finished from the sketch."

Mr. Duchesne, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, in Commerce, writes:—

"It will be seen that the numbers in Banking and Commercial Geography are extremely small. This is, I think, natural under the circumstances, as these subjects do not, on the surface of things, possess that practical or money value which a knowledge of Short-hand or Book-keeping has. They are probably only taken up by those who desire to complete a group certificate. Nevertheless they are of the greatest value as components of a really sound commercial education, and it is to be hoped that the establishment of properly organized commercial schools will lead to an increase in the number of candidates for these subjects.

"With regard to other subjects I would draw attention to table B, which shows that during the past two or three years the number of candidates for the Intermediate has fallen, whilst that for the Elementary has risen. I think, we have here reason for congratulation. The tendency used to be to regard the Intermediate Examination as requiring little or no preparation. The steady standard maintained by the Board of Examiners has dispelled this illusion, and it is now generally recognized that the Intermediate Examination requires a two-years' course of preparation, i.e., that the Elementary Examination should be taken previous to the Intermediate. The result of this change of opinion cannot but be beneficial."

Mr. Luker, who examined in Short-hand, writes:—

"On the whole, I consider the Short-hand writing in the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations is very good. The weak point seems to be a want of knowledge of English. The spelling is good, but the moment the candidate requires to look back a word or two of the context in order to be able to transcribe a word he has a doubt about, he makes a mess of it, and the result is a ridiculous mistake. The elaboration of notes is not good, most of the candidates being apparently unable to grasp the meaning of most of the draft letters."

With regard to Commercial Correspondence the Examiner, Mr. Woods-Scawen, reports unfavourably of the candidates for the Elementary Examination. Only three candidates out of eighty-four knew how to fill up a telegraphic money order. The answering in the Intermediate Examination, he characterizes as "fairly good," but still deficient in the knowledge of forms of correspondence generally; diction might have been better. Book-keeping for the Intermediate Examination was also poorly done, and for the Advanced Examination, it was a complete failure.

Of the examination in the Printing group of subjects, Mr. Hill, the Chairman of the Board, writes:—

"The results of the examinations in Compositors' work, Intermediate and Elementary, are satisfactory, and the same may be said regarding the results in Press work, Elementary, and Stereotyping, Elementary.

"It will be seen from marks given for Proof-readers' work that the failure of candidates from St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and under private study, is in the practical test. I need hardly say that it is of the utmost importance to those employing proof-readers, that candidates obtaining certificates under this examination should be qualified practically as well as theoretically, and I consider that this practical test should not in any degree be lowered to suit the limited means of practical teaching in small printing offices and the casual efforts made by private students to become proof-readers by working solely from the text-book."

(b) Special Schools and Classes.

97. In my last report training schools and schools of Art, Medicine and Engineering were dealt with separately, and all other schools for special education were treated under the head of industrial and technical schools, schools working up to the art and industrial standards A to D laid down in the Madras Educational Rules being treated as industrial, and schools working up to the technical examinations being treated as technical. In its review, Government adverted to schools of commerce and music separately, and if the analogy were extended, schools of printing, schools of textile industries and schools of drawing would also have to be shown

Number and strength of special and technical, industrial or art schools and classes.

separately. But the effect of such a classification would be to throw into a nameless or general class some of our most important technical schools, for the mere reason that they impart instruction in two or more groups of the Government Technical Examination scheme. A definite principle of classification must, however, be adopted with a view to secure uniformity in dealing with special schools and after a careful consideration I propose to class them under three main heads—

(A) Training schools—

- (i) Training schools for masters.
- (ii) Training schools for mistresses.
- (iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.
- (iv) Sessional schools.

(B) Schools of Medicine.

(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—

- (i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme.
- (ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme.
- (iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools.

The lower-class industrial and art schools will, as laid down in the revised Educational Rules, include schools teaching art and industrial subjects from standards A to D.

There are no schools of Law now. Should any such schools come into existence hereafter, they will be shown under a distinct class.

Classified on the above principle the number of schools and classes for special or technical, industrial or art education for the past four years is given in the subjoined summary:—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.				Individual students.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
(A) Training schools—								
(i) For masters ...	39	39	38	41	1,236	1,194	1,185	1,171
(ii) For mistresses ...	17	17	19	19	342	292	309	315
(iii) For gymnastic instructors ...	1	1	1	2	28	30	17	15
(iv) Sessional schools ...	14	17	17	20	152	195	183	215
(B) Schools of Medicine ...	3	3	3	3	397	386	384	399
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—								
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme ...	11	12	15	18	1,357	1,529	1,801	2,140
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme ...	9	8	18	18	640	582	1,138	1,147
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools ...	3	3	3	5	84	80	95	143
Total ...	97	99	114	121	4,205	4,258	5,119	5,545

Both schools and scholars advanced, the former by 6 per cent. and the latter by 8 per cent. The increase in schools was confined to training schools, but that in scholars extended to all kinds of schools. One of the schools returned as a higher class industrial or technical school in the last report has this year been classed as a lower-class industrial or art school, because it has ceased to teach up to the Technical Examination standard, and another has ceased to exist; but this did not affect the aggregate strength of such schools.

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) Training Schools for Masters.

98. The establishment of three training schools in Madras—two by Government and one by a private individual—accounts for the increase over the figure of the previous year. The number of students under training, however, fell from 1,185 to 1,171. This decrease, though very trifling and not unexpected, is to be regretted, considering the number of untrained teachers in our schools and the efforts made by the inspecting officers to induce uncertificated teachers of a fit age to undergo training. All the training institutions, except the two Government schools opened towards the close of the year and the Rayachoti training school, were recognized. As in the previous year, eight of the schools were of the upper secondary and ten of the primary grade, while the number of schools of the lower secondary grade rose from 20 to 23, notwithstanding that three of the Government lower secondary schools were reduced to the primary standard. Of the students under training, 67 against 77 were being prepared for upper secondary, 209 as against 234 for lower secondary, and 895 as against 874 for primary teachers' certificate. The continued decrease in the number of lower secondary teachers, notwithstanding an increase of lower secondary training schools, is disappointing. The comparatively small demand for this grade of teachers explains the above retrogression. The distribution of training schools, according to district groups for the past four years, is given below:—

District groups.	Schools.				Scholars.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Northern Circars ...	10	9	9	9	236	228	250	237
Ceded districts ...	4	4	4	4	134	118	142	115
Central districts ...	9	9	9	12	309	300	269	331
Southern districts ...	8	8	8	8	295	274	270	258
Inland districts ...	3	3	3	3	95	94	104	91
West Coast districts ...	5	5	5	5	167	180	150	139
Total ...	39	39	38	41	1,236	1,194	1,185	1,171

Except in the Central districts group, comprising the districts of Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, all the district groups had fewer students under training than in 1894-95, though the number of schools remained undisturbed. In the Ceded, Southern, Inland and West Coast districts the number on the 31st March last was the lowest during the past four years. This steady decrease, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Department to improve the qualifications of teachers will, perhaps, continue, and is what must be expected. In paragraph 157 of my last report it was brought to the notice of Government that only 7,537 primary schoolmasters on the 31st March 1895 were not qualified by certificates or length of service. A goodly number of these are too old to study, and most of the rest are of such low general attainments that they cannot undergo or profit by a course of training. The sessional schools prepare these teachers for the Primary Examination and such of them as pass the examination, or have a fair chance of passing it are drafted into the training schools. As the number of unqualified teachers annually decreases, the scope for selection is necessarily narrowed. Generally, only *bonâ fide* teachers and persons who hold provisional appointments or whom managers of schools undertake to employ on completion of training are admitted into training schools with stipends, and the selection of volunteers is more and more discouraged, as they have in several instances been found to violate the agreement entered into by them.

Thirty of the training schools for masters were under departmental management, two were under local boards and nine * were under private management, seven of the last kind having received aid during the year. The above three classes of schools were, respectively, 922, 74 and 175 strong. Of the students attending

* Eight schools with 163 pupils were under Mission management.

Government, board and aided training schools, 917, 73 and 126, respectively, were in receipt of stipends. A considerable number of provincial stipendiaryships for secondary teachers again remained unappropriated.

The classes of the community represented in the training schools for masters are given in the margin. It is gratifying to note that there was an increase in the number of Native Christian, non-Brahman caste Hindu and Panchama students under training. The advance made by Panchamas, which is due partly to the opening of a special training school for this class in Madras, is noteworthy. The decrease under Muhammadans is to be regretted. Brahmins have shown a gradual and marked decline during the past four years, which seems to be due, partly

at any rate, to preference shown to the other classes in the distribution of stipends. The absence of Europeans and Eurasians points to an evil which, if not remedied ere long, threatens to imperil the existence of schools for these classes of the community. The profession of teaching does not appear to be attractive to them, probably owing to the pay and prospects being inferior to those in other walks of life.

99. Of the 136 teachers employed

Qualifications of the staff in training schools for masters.

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	7	1	2
Second-grade do.	27	3	2
Upper secondary	51	7	6
Lower secondary	7	5	6
Primary	5	1	2
Total	97	17	18

in training schools for masters at the close of the year, two were educated in Europe, 114 held trained or untrained teachers' certificates, 18 held general education certificates, and two held no certificates. The grades of certificates held by teachers with trained, untrained, or general education certificates are given in the margin. There were 42 as against 46 teachers of the collegiate grade, while the number of secondary teachers rose from 78 to 82. Temporary changes in the staff probably led to the above fluctuations.

100. In training schools for masters, taken as a whole, only 22, or less than

2 per cent. of the students, had not passed a general education test at the time of admission, and they were all men actually engaged in teaching. While under training, students are, as a rule, prohibited from preparing for any general education examination. At the conference held in April 1895, a suggestion was made to revert to the old rule according to which the period of training was 18 months; but this change did not commend itself to me for financial and other reasons. The following extract from the last report on Training Colleges in England may be read with interest in this connection:—

"As a means of increasing the supply of teachers would it not be quite practicable to admit students who can afford evidence of a sound and broad general culture, such as the possession of a degree or certificate of higher studies for one year's training of an almost exclusively professional character? Most of the two years of a student's life now is spent in learning the elements of knowledge, which ought to have been acquired before admission, and has no direct bearing upon the science and art of education. And if all the time devoted to pedagogy during this period were to be summed up, it would not equal one year of special professional training. By this means a class of teachers would be introduced who would do much to strengthen the position of elementary education. The efficiency of the training, we give, is greatly lessened and weakened by the fact I have above alluded to—the very inadequate state of preparation of the bulk of the students who enter the colleges."

The three principal qualifications of a good teacher are sound and adequate general knowledge, acquaintance with the theory and art of teaching, and practical skill. I see no reason to change my opinion that, provided we can get candidates well-grounded in general knowledge, and, if possible, with some actual experience in teaching, a year spent in professional training ought generally to be sufficient to equip them for their profession. Further experience in the actual work of a school can alone make them good teachers.

From the training schools for masters 1,166 students appeared for the written test for teachers' certificates as against 1,124, and 304 passed for trained teachers' certificates as against 269. The percentage of passed to examined among the lower secondary grade candidates was very low, and was due mainly to the very high standard adopted by one of the examiners. Information regarding the number of teachers to whom certificates have been awarded has already been given. Of the students trained as teachers or set up schools of their own during the year under review. Notwithstanding this increase the returns have revealed the unpleasant fact that of the students trained during 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95 as many as 240 remained unemployed on the 31st March last. Probably many of them have not passed the tests to qualify for certificates, and were, therefore, unable to enter the profession. Cases having come to my notice of trained men failing to come up for the examination and thus eventually failing to qualify for the profession, I have inserted in the form of agreement to be executed by students under training, a special condition to the effect that they should continue to present themselves for the tests until they earn certificates. In all cases of wilful default, legal steps are taken to recover the stipends drawn by the students concerned together with the cost of tuition. Of the men trained in 1895-96 there remained 170 unemployed on the 31st March 1896. This compares favourably with the corresponding figure for 1894-95.

101. Appendix J furnishes particulars of training schools for masters individually. The number of students under training in each district is hereunder given:—

Training schools for masters by districts.	Students	Training schools for mistresses.	Students
Ganjam	60	Nellore	50
Vizagapatam	48	Madras	50
Godavari	49	Chingleput	82
Kistna	79	North Arcot	72
Bellary	27	South Arcot	66
Anantapur	28	Tanjore	61
Kurnool	29	Trichinopoly	76
Cuddapah	31	Madura	39
		Tinnevely	77
		Coimbatore	45
		Salem	36
		Nilgiris	10
		Malabar	100
		South Canara	39
		Total	1,171

In one district the number remained the same as in the previous year, and in seven districts it advanced, while the remaining fourteen districts retrograded in this respect. The large increase in Madras was the result of the establishment of three new training schools during the year.

(ii) Training Schools for Mistresses.

102. There were 19 training schools for mistresses as in 1894-95, and they contained 315 students as against 309. Though the strength was thus a slight improvement on that of the previous year, it did not reach the figure of 1893. Six of these schools were of the upper secondary, eight of the lower secondary, and five of the primary grade; and 36 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 149 for lower secondary, and 130 for primary grade certificates, as against 45, 116 and 148 for the respective grades on the 31st March 1895. The increase in the number of lower secondary mistresses is satisfactory. All the schools with one exception were recognized. Of the schools four were under Government management, one of them being for Muhammadans and one for Mappillas. The rest, fifteen in number, were under Mission management and were aided by Government. Eighty out of 100 students in the Government schools, and 140 out of 215 students in aided schools were in receipt of stipends.

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The distribution of students, according to the classes of the community, is noted in the margin. Wide fluctuation will be noticed in the number of Europeans and Eurasians as well as of non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians have advanced steadily since 1894, but Brahmans have gone from bad to worse. The decrease under Muhammadans is disappointing, and was due to the presence of only one Mappilla woman in the Moyan Training school, Calicut. It

is very creditable to the Native Christian community that 78 per cent. of the women under preparation for the profession of teaching belonged to that class.

103. Six of the 39 teachers employed in the training schools for mistresses were educated in Europe or America and one held no certificate; while 27 held trained teachers' certificates, two untrained teachers' certificates and three general education certificates only. Of the certificated teachers one held a first-grade collegiate, four second-grade collegiate, twenty upper secondary and four lower secondary certificates. The increase in the number of superior mistresses from Europe or America augurs well for the future of these schools.

104. Only two of the mistresses under training had not passed any general education test at the time of admission: this testifies to the care exercised in the selection of students. At the written examination for teachers' certificates the training schools for mistresses did not fare as satisfactorily as in the previous year, though they secured a higher percentage of passed to examined than training schools for masters, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The explanation furnished for the low proportion of success among lower secondary masters applies equally to the poor outturn among lower secondary mistresses. As many as 218 mistresses trained in 1895-96 and the previous years found employment or set up schools of their own during the year, and 49 of the mistresses trained in 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95 are reported to be unemployed; these figures compare favourably with the corresponding figures for 1894-95. Sixty of the teachers trained during the year remained unemployed on the 31st March last. The Department takes the same measures in the case of trained women as in the case of trained men against failure to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

105. Appendix K furnishes particulars for training schools for mistresses individually. The number of students under training in each district is given below:—

Kistna	...	...	22	Tinnevely	...	...	24
Nellore	...	...	23	Coimbatore	...	...	18
Madras	...	...	93	Malabar	...	...	16
North Arcot	...	...	19	South Canara	...	...	—
South Arcot	...	...	14				
Trichinopoly	...	...	16	Total	...	...	315
Madura	...	...	27				

North Arcot contained the same number of students as in the previous year, and Madras and Trichinopoly had fewer students, while the other districts show more or less improvement. The expediency of opening a training school in connection with the Rajahmundry girls' school is under consideration.

(iii) Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.

106. In the Teachers' College gymnasium seven men were under training at the close of the year as against 17 on the 31st March 1895. But the average number on the rolls was 21, and the admission of the fresh batch of students in June and July was expected to bring up the number to the above average. The Police huts were repaired and

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adapted to accommodate 20 students. Of the men under training on the 31st March, one was a Brahman, one a Muhammadan, two were Native Christians and three non-Brahman Hindus. One was a Mysore stipendiary and four were provincial stipendiaries; one was free and one paid fees. Three had passed a general education test at the time of admission. An examination for certificates was held in September and again in March. At these examinations 19 passed in the first and 16 in the second class out of 40 entrants. Of the men trained in 1894-95 and the previous years, 25 obtained employment or joined their appointments during the year, while 15 were unemployed. A special gymnastic training class, attended by eight teachers—six Brahmans and two non-Brahmans—was at work in connection with the training section of the Rajahmundry College.

(iv) Sessional Schools.

107. Twenty sessional schools attended by 215 teachers were at work on the 31st March, as against 17 such schools with 183 teachers on the corresponding day in 1895. On the whole 99 sessional schools were held during the year and 1,187 teachers were admitted to them. Of these 899 appeared for the complete test at the Primary Examination and 30 for a portion of the test; 646 passed for complete certificates, while 146 passed a portion of the test. These results are fair, considering the low attainments of the teachers.

Expenditure in training schools.

108. The expenditure in all training schools, including sessional schools, during the past four years, is compared below:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93	1,640	1,50,791	20,049	3,354	90	36,687	2,10,971
1893-94	1,589	1,58,604	25,736	715	96	37,145	2,22,296
1894-95	1,630	1,45,279	27,195	1,434	172	36,103	2,10,183
1895-96	1,642	1,55,366	29,047	1,153	620	45,771	2,31,957

As the number of this class of schools is limited, no fluctuations worthy of note had occurred in the average number on the rolls or in the cost of their upkeep. Public funds met 80 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

109. There was a further improvement in the strength of the school department of the Medical College, which rose from 340 to 372. Of these, 70, including 18 women, were in the Apothecary, 207, including one woman, in the Hospital Assistant, one in the Chemist and Druggist department, and 94 in the Sanitary Inspector's class. Of the pupils, 76 were Europeans or Eurasians, 69 Native Christians, 18 Muhammadans, 69 Brahmans and 137 non-Brahman Hindus; and of the 19 female students, three were Native Christians and the rest Europeans and Eurasians. The decrease in the number of Muhammadans is disappointing. For the primary and final examinations for the diploma of apothecary held in June 1895, eight and six candidates, including, respectively, one and three women, appeared, and all were successful. For the final examination for the college certificate of hospital assistant, 101 candidates, including eight Muhammadans, presented themselves, and 97 passed including seven Muhammadans; the remaining four failing in only one subject. The only candidate that appeared for the examination for chemists and druggists met with success. The above results are very satisfactory. From the sanitary inspector's class 94 appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Hygiene, of whom 51, or 54 per cent. were successful. No orders were passed during the year on the proposals for the re-organization of medical schools. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 84,810, of which sum Rs. 36,926 were met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 25,986 from local funds, Rs. 15,947 from municipal funds and Rs. 5,951 from fees.

110. Government having decided to close the Medical school at Nellore, no admissions were made into the school last session, and there were, therefore, only five final years' students on the rolls. Three of these were Native Christians and two non-Brahman Hindus. The school acquitted itself creditably at the final examination for

hospital assistants, all the 22 candidates having passed, with seven in the first class. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,511, of which local funds met Rs. 1,368 and fees Rs. 143.

111. There were 22 students, as against 15 in the previous year, on the rolls of the Medical school, Tanjore. Eight of them were Native Christians, seven Brahmans, and seven non-Brahman Hindus. The increase was due to the posting of some of the new batch of students to this school for want of accommodation in the Madras Medical school. Six candidates appeared for the final examination for hospital assistant, and all of them were successful, with four in the first class—a result which is very creditable to the Superintendent and his staff. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 5,184, municipal funds met Rs. 1,020, fees Rs. 60 and endowments Rs. 4,104.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

112. In 13 institutions as against 15, instruction was given in subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme. It is gratifying to note that the aggregate strength of such schools nevertheless rose from 1,801 to 2,140, or by nearly 19 per cent. The annexed table gives certain particulars of these schools. All the engineering subjects are shown under one group, and the textile fabrics and tailoring and dressmaking are included under textile industries, and students studying the different subdivisions have been treated as distinct subject students:—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.											
	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	Engineering.	Physical Science.	Sanitary Science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jeweller's work.	Printing.	Wood-work and Metal work.	Leather work.	Textile industries.
<i>Government.</i>														
School of Arts, Madras	518	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	50	...	46	...	16 53
<i>Board.</i>														
Technical Institute, Madura	160	220	50	...	...	55	30	...	187	...	...	74	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>														
Industrial School, Madras	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	52
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam	169	172	172	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras	144	80	12	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	7	22
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	118	92	63	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial School, Arni	105	64	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	16
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	9	17	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	162	181	231	39	6	41	...	76	...	16	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special classes, Trichinopoly	106	183	83	...	...	...	68	...	27	...	5	...	...	11
S.P.G. Boys' School, Pothar	26	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	138	388	96	...	...	...	29	...	408	...	...	56	...	158
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	52	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	40
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur	54	61	34	...	...	...	...	16	20	...	...	9	...	33
<i>Unaided.</i>														
Imperial Arts Industrial School, Vizagapatam	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,801	2,140	782	39	6	55	364	16	1,482	50	27	200	7	348 53

Eight of the institutions with 869 students were under Mission management. *School of Arts, Madras.*—Instruction is given in the School of Arts in the subjects of jeweller's work, cabinet-making, carpet-weaving, pottery and decora-

tive laquer-work, in addition to drawing in its various branches, and painting, modelling and engraving. The number on the rolls rose from 518 to 618, the loss sustained in the previous year being thus more than recovered. Both the drawing and industrial classes shared equally in the above advance. There were 375 as against 343 students preparing for the Government Technical examinations; and in the industrial classes also, which were, on the whole, 165 strong as against 137, both paid and unpaid apprentices received an accession to their number, and 60 per cent. of the apprentices belonged to the artisan class. The special or extra classes and the general education classes contained 110 and 175 pupils, the figures for 1894-95 being 110 and 130, respectively. The number of girls rose from 26 to 40, of whom one was a non-Brahman Hindu and the rest were Europeans or Eurasians. At the Government Technical examinations in drawing, 422 subject-candidates were examined and 289 passed as against 185 out of 321. The marked improvement in the percentage of success is satisfactory. Three students obtained diplomas and two group certificates in drawing; and of the 35 candidates examined for technical teachers' certificates 27 passed. For the Technical examinations in cabinet-making, silversmith's work, carpet-weaving and jeweller's work, 33 candidates appeared as against 22, and 28 were successful as against 21; and nine as against three candidates passed for the Intermediate standard. Twelve students obtained employment during the year. Final orders on the re-organization of the institution had not been passed when the year closed; but I am glad to note that the Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction its continuance as a Government institution.

Technical Institute, Madura.—There was a substantial increase in the strength of this institution. Under its energetic Superintendent it has been making remarkable progress. Six students were receiving instruction in mensuration, nine in fitter's work, 35 in carpentry, 55 in agriculture, 30 in short-hand, 184 in drawing, three in engraving, 39 in cabinet-making, 19 in blacksmith's work and 16 in rattan work. At the Elementary Technical examination the school passed one candidate in fitter's work, four in cabinet-making, and two in blacksmith's work. The annual inspection of the school was conducted by Mr. Holder with fairly good results.

Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam.—The strength had improved slightly, and the institution made steady progress during the year. Of the students, 86 were learning carpentry, 86 turning, 16 varnishing, 11 tambour work, 66 drawing, seven blacksmith's work and 52 embroidery. At the Elementary Technical examination seven passed in carpentry and four in cabinet-making. Mr. Lewis of the Reformatory School conducted the annual examination in the industrial subjects with fairly satisfactory results. The lads trained in the school are said to be able to secure fairly remunerative employment.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras.—It is to be regretted that the strength had fallen considerably since the institution had ceased to prepare candidates for both the compulsory and the optional subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination. But I hope the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities will continue the morning and evening classes intact. On the last day of the year one student was learning mensuration, eight surveying and levelling, three earth-work and road-making, 38 book-keeping, 35 commercial correspondence, 26 short-hand, 12 banking and 25 type-writing. At the Intermediate Technical examinations one passed in mensuration, four in surveying and levelling, ten in book-keeping, six in commercial correspondence, one in banking, one in commercial geography and two in short-hand; and at the Elementary Technical examination three passed in mensuration, four in surveying and levelling, two in practical plane and solid geometry, 13 in book-keeping, 15 in commercial correspondence, five in banking, one in commercial geography and seven in short-hand. These results are encouraging.

St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.—The strength had fallen. Of the students, 44 were learning mensuration, 19 carpentry, 44 book-keeping, seven boot and shoe-making and 22 tailoring. No candidates were presented during the year for any of the Government Technical examinations. The school was inspected by Mr. Chatterton since the close of the year with fair results in tailoring and poor results in carpentry.

American Mission Industrial School, Arni.—There was a heavy fall in the strength. Twenty-seven students were learning carpentry, six printing, eight blacksmith's work, eight weaving and eight tailoring. Eight students were also

learning masonry. At the Elementary Technical Examinations two candidates passed in tailoring. Fair results were obtained at the annual inspection held by the Inspector.

H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.—One student was learning mensuration, nine book-keeping and seven commercial correspondence. At the Elementary Technical Examinations, the school passed one candidate in book-keeping.

Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.—In this institution, founded by an enterprising native, undergraduate instruction is given in as many as twenty subjects, which were attended by 409 subject-students. On the manager applying for grants for salaries and furniture and apparatus, Mr. Chatterton was deputed to visit and examine the school and to make a special report on its general condition and the prospect of its permanence. The proprietor was also required, as a condition of receiving Government grant, to place the school under the management of a responsible committee and to get the institution registered. This he has since done. One of the weak points in the institution is the attempt to impart instruction in a large number of heterogeneous subjects. The proprietor has been advised to limit instruction to fewer subjects, as suggested by Mr. Chatterton, so as to secure concentration of effort, greater efficiency, and economy of time and money. At the Intermediate Technical Examinations three passed in building-drawing and estimating, three in surveying and levelling, two in machine-drawing, ten in book-keeping, six in commercial correspondence, two in short-hand, and one each in banking and commercial geography; and at the Elementary Technical Examinations two passed in building materials and construction, two in building-drawing and estimating, two in surveying and levelling, six in mensuration, eight in practical plane and solid geometry, three in electricity and magnetism, six in book-keeping, eight in commercial correspondence and three in short-hand. A large number of former students are reported to have secured remunerative appointments.

St. Joseph's College Special classes, Trichinopoly.—Instruction was being given in as many as eleven subjects coming under the groups of engineering, commerce, drawing and printing. With a view to save time and money and to avoid unwholesome rivalry, it was suggested by my predecessor, the late Mr. Grigg, and afterwards by myself, that, if the classes of St. Joseph's and those of the Albert Victor Institute could not be amalgamated, the managers should arrange not to teach the same subjects, Trichinopoly being too small a town to provide pupils enough for two schools imparting instruction in the same subjects. Neither of these recommendations has been accepted. I have, accordingly, decided to aid the two schools for certain subjects only. At the Intermediate Technical Examinations one student passed in machine-drawing and one in commercial correspondence and at the Elementary Technical Examinations three passed in mensuration, three in practical plane and solid geometry, two in practical telegraphy, eleven in book-keeping, four in commercial correspondence, eight in short-hand and one in compositor's work.

S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School, Puthur, Trichinopoly.—Of the 24 students on the rolls 13 were learning carpentry and 11 tailoring. No candidates appeared for the Technical examinations in the subjects taught.

Art Industrial School for boys, Nazareth.—Under the able management of Revd. A. Margoschis this institution, intended chiefly for the benefit of Native Christians of the poorer classes in the Tinnevely district, has been making remarkable progress. The strength had nearly trebled. All the students were learning drawing and 87 carpentry, nine fitter's work, 29 short-hand, 20 engraving, 14 cabinet-making, 42 blacksmith's work, 77 cotton-weaving, 28 Indian embroidery and 53 tailoring. At the Intermediate Technical Examinations two passed in carpentry, and at the Elementary Technical Examinations nine passed in carpentry, two in fitter's work, four in cabinet-making, one in blacksmith's work and five in cotton-weaving. Most of the former students were following the trade learnt in the school.

Art Industrial School for girls, Nazareth.—All the 40 students on the rolls were learning freehand drawing and 20 were learning lace-making and 20 embroidery. Seven students passed the Elementary Technical Examination in lace-making.

Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.—There was a slight improvement in the total strength. Thirty-four of the students were learning carpentry, 16 hand music, 20 freehand drawing, five blacksmith's work, four rattan-work, 18

cotton-weaving and 15 tape-making. At the Elementary Technical Examinations, five students passed in cabinet-making and one in cotton-weaving.

Higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

113. Of this class of institutions there were 18 as in the previous year, and their strength advanced slightly from 1,138 to 1,147. The number and strength of each group of schools under this head for the past two years are given below:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Schools of Art (Music) ...	5	255	5	344
Do. (Drawing) ...	4	317	4	245
Schools of Engineering ...	2	209	2	157
Schools of Commerce ...	3	182	3	168
Schools of Printing ...	2	148	2	190
Schools of Textile industries ...	2	27	2	43
Total ...	18	1,138	18	1,147

Ten of the schools with 464 pupils were under Mission management. Of the five schools of Music—four of which were aided and one unaided—the Madras school of music, under the able management of the Revd. J. T. Lawrence, was the most important and was 114 strong; it passed four candidates at the Intermediate and five at the Elementary Technical Examination in music. The music classes in connection with the Presentation Convent Schools, Black Town and Vepery, were each 39 strong and the former passed one candidate at the Elementary Technical Examination and the latter three candidates at the Intermediate Technical Examination in music. The singing class attached to the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and the S.P.G. Music class, Tuticorin, were, respectively, 140 and 12 strong.

The Art class at Kumbakonam, the municipal drawing classes at Vizagapatam and Srirangam and the aided Presentation Convent Drawing class, Black Town, were, respectively, attended by 57, 24, 15 and 149 students. In the Art class, Kumbakonam, which is maintained partly from Provincial and partly from municipal funds, 46 students were learning freehand drawing, five design, 22 geometrical drawing and five painting. All the students in the remaining three schools were receiving instruction in freehand drawing alone. Five candidates passed the Intermediate and 13 the Elementary Examinations in drawing from the Art class at Kumbakonam.

The two schools of Engineering were the school department of the College of Engineering and the special classes attached to the London Mission High school, Vizagapatam. They were, respectively, 145 and 12 strong. The Engineer Subordinate class having, under the orders of Government, been treated as part of the college department, the school department of the College of Engineering consisted of surveyor, draughtsman and artisan classes. For the final examination for surveyor and draughtsman certificates, 22 and 28 candidates appeared as against 25 and 33, and 16 and 20 passed as against 20 and 10, respectively, in 1894. Proposals were under consideration towards the close of the year, and have since been sanctioned by Government, to reconstitute the surveyor class as a surveyor and sub-overseer class. I am glad to record that young men trained in the college do not find any difficulty in obtaining suitable situations in Government or private service. In the Vizagapatam London Mission special classes one was receiving instruction in building materials and construction, eight in building-drawing and estimating, three in earthwork and road work, eight in surveying and levelling and three in mensuration.

The Government School of Commerce, Calicut, the Young Men's Christian Association commercial classes, Madras, and the Wardlaw College short-hand class, Bellary, respectively, contained 101, 59 and eight students on the rolls. In the Government school, Calicut, established early in 1895, 44 were learning book-keeping, 43 commercial correspondence, six banking and 65 short-hand; 87 were preparing for elementary, 62 for Intermediate and nine for Advanced examinations. Four out of five candidates that appeared for the Technical Examinations held in April 1895 were successful. In the Young Men's Christian Association classes 37 were learning book-keeping, 34 commercial correspondence, 15 banking and 21 short-hand. At the Elementary Technical Examination of April 1895 two passed in book-keeping, two in commercial correspondence and five in short-hand. The

special class attached to the Wardlaw College, Bellary, gives instruction in short-hand only and at the Elementary Technical Examination of 1895 four candidates passed from this class.

In the technical classes of the Government Press, Madras, and in the S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad, instruction was being given in printing to 168 and 22 students respectively; in the former 111 were learning compositor's work, 37 proof reader's work, four press work and 16 stereotyping; and in the latter 13 compositor's work and nine book-binding. At the Elementary Technical Examination five candidates from the former institution passed in compositor's work, eight in proof reader's work, one in press work and two in stereotyping.

The Industrial School for Muhammadan women at Guntur and the S.P.G. Industrial School for women at Puthur, Trichinopoly, are the two schools solely engaged in teaching subjects connected with textile industries and they were respectively 21 and 22 strong. From the S.P.G. Girls' School, Puthur, three candidates passed the Elementary Technical Examination in lace-making.

114. There were five schools of this grade, and their name and strength are given hereunder:—

	Strength.
Board Industrial School, Bezwada	19
Board Industrial School, Tinnevely	28
American Mission School, Tallapudi (Gódávri)	23
Industrial School, Black Town	21
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage, Madras	52

All the 19 students in the Bezwada school were learning carpentry; elementary instruction in drawing is also given. In the Tinnevely school 18 were taught carpentry and 10 blacksmith's work. This school is intended to be worked eventually as part of the training school, on the model of the Madura Technical Institute. Lace-making and hand-knitting are taught in the Tallapudi school to 13 and 10 students respectively; the school is intended for Native Christians of the poorer classes. It is to be regretted that the Madras Industrial School fell in strength and standard, owing perhaps to the uncertainty as to its future; eleven students were being apprenticed to carpentry, seven to blacksmith's work and three to boot and shoe-making. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage contained the largest number on the rolls; 28 students are reported to be learning drawing and six compositor's work; the school seems to be labouring under defective organization and supervision. It might be developed into a very useful and efficient industrial school if the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities would place it under a proper Superintendent and alter its scope and character.

115. Instruction in technical, industrial or art subjects was also being given in seven Government, two Board and six aided or unaided institutions. The following summary shows the number of subject-students learning different subjects in all the technical, industrial and art schools and classes during the past four years, the subjects being exhibited in the order in which they appear in the Government Technical Examination scheme:—

Subjects.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Civil Engineering—				
Building Materials and Construction				10
Building-Drawing and Estimating				55
Hydraulics and Irrigation works				9
Earth-work and Road-making			12	23
Surveying and levelling			29	120
Mensuration			139	111
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	58	82		42
Carpentry				609
Wood-turning	556	571	520	86
Mechanical Engineering—				
Machine Drawing				43
Fitter's work				18
Electrical Engineering—				
Practical Telegraphy				85
Physical Science—				
Electricity and Magnetism				39

Subjects.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Sanitary Science—				
Hygiene				172
Agriculture—				
Agriculture	65	87	84	86
Commerce—				
Book-keeping		56	218	216
Commercial Correspondence		44	159	164
Banking			37	33
Commercial Geography			18	
Short-hand		16	251	199
Type-writing			35	34
Music—				
Music			313	387
Drawing—				
Drawing	489	543	518	
Free-hand Outline Drawing	869	1,082	1,401	2,306
Design				11
Geometrical Drawing				30
Painting				11
Modelling	6	16	19	
Wood Engraving	52	49	45	66
Jeweller's work—				
Jeweller's work	19	11	11	13
Silversmith's work	11	11		37
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—				
Compositor's work	25	26	212	157
Proof reader's work				37
Press work				4
Book binding	62	12		9
Stereotyping				16
Wood-work and Metal-work—				
Cabinet-making			40	142
Blacksmith's work	108	113	151	128
Rattan work	55	54	85	20
Leather-work—				
Boot and shoe-making	39	29	65	54
Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton-weaving and carpet-weaving	147	215	142	145
Lace-making	121	125	55	55
White embroidery				9
Braid-making	51	33		
Tape-making		11		29
Hand-knitting			19	19
Embroidery	106		91	100
Glass and Pottery—				
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	35	32	42	53
Tailoring and Dress-making—				
Tailoring	184	262	160	208
Cookery			7	
Miscellaneous—				
Tambour work				11
Varnishing				16
Masonry				8
Metal-work	53	31	38	19
Sawing				28
Kalloying				5

The steady increase in the number learning drawing is specially encouraging and augurs well for the future development of technical education in the Presidency.

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial and art schools.

116. The different classes of the community were represented as follows in the several classes of the technical, industrial and art schools:—

Institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muham-madans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brah-man caste Hindus.	Panchamas.
Higher-class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme	159	643	236	350	726	26
Higher-class schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme	488	102	34	204	311	8
Lower-class schools	21	31	9	2	73	7
Total	668	776	279	556	1,110	41

Nearly a third of the students were non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians ranked next, this being due to some of the mission schools being almost entirely intended for them. The number of Brahmans was comparatively small and most of them were learning engineering, or commerce, or drawing. Muhammadans should take up the study of these special subjects to a larger extent.

Qualifications of the staff in technical, industrial or art schools.

117. In the following table will be found the qualifications of the teaching staff employed in the several classes of the technical, industrial, or art schools on 31st March 1896:—

	Higher class schools of class (i).	Higher class schools of class (ii).	Lower class schools.
Teachers educated in Europe ...	3	10	...
Teachers graduated in Science ...	3	6	...
Teachers who have passed Advanced Technical Examination ...	7	1	1
Teachers who have passed Intermediate Technical Examination ...	36	12	2
Teachers who have passed Elementary Technical Examination ...	34	9	6
Teachers holding no certificates ...	28	15	7
Total ...	111	53	16

It is satisfactory to note that 44 per cent. of the teachers in higher class technical or industrial schools, teaching the subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme were educated in Europe, or have passed the Technical Examination of the intermediate or higher standard, and that 55 per cent. of the teachers in schools teaching the subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme were so qualified. As a matter of fact the teachers in all such schools are doing their best to improve their professional qualifications. When the School of Arts is reorganized and the schools in the mofussil are affiliated to the central institutions in Madras, a substantial improvement in every direction may be reckoned upon.

118. Appendix L furnishes particulars of the strength and subjects of instruction in each technical, industrial, or art school or class, and the results obtained by each school at the Government Technical Examinations have been noticed in detail in paragraphs 112 and 113. At the standard examinations 189 boys passed for results grants

Standard.	Presented.	Passed.
A ...	63	49
B ...	64	41
C ...	69	52
D ...	56	47

out of 252 presented, no girls were presented at all, and the boys belonged to eight schools. The figures given in the last report included pupils in salary grant and other schools tested at the annual examination and not for results grants proper. The returns show that 55 of the students who passed from the higher-class industrial or technical schools in 1895-96, or in previous years obtained employment as teachers during the year under report. Probably many students found their way into railway and other service without any record being kept in the schools where they were educated. I am impressing on managers of institutions the desirability of maintaining a complete record of all students leaving their schools after having made some progress. In 13 of the higher-class industrial schools articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 43,493 were turned out. On articles which cost them, excluding labour, Rs. 22,514, the above institutions realized Rs. 39,430; the rate of profit, assuming that the returns have been correctly made out, must be considered very good, taking the cost of labour into account.

The Reformatory School, Chingleput, continued to do good work. Nine pupils passed the Elementary Technical Examination out of 15 examined and 11 passed the Primary Examination for complete certificates out of 19 entrants. Favourable reports were received on behalf of 75 per cent. of the discharged pupils. Instruction was given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, tailoring, and gardening. The school worked at a profit under each industry, the total profit aggregating Rs. 1,130.

119. The Government Scholarship notification provided for the award of 20 scholarships on the results of the Elementary or Intermediate Technical Examinations, and 23 scholarships were actually awarded—eight on the results of the Intermediate and fifteen on those of the Elementary examination. Eleven of the scholarships were tenable in the School of Arts, three in the School of Commerce, Calicut, three in the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, three in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur, and one each in the Madras School of Music, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the American Mission High School, Madura. All the ten scholarships notified for pupils passing the Primary Examination with drawing as an optional subject were awarded—five in the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, four in the A. V. Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, and one in the Technical Institute, Madura. The entire expenditure on scholarships in technical, industrial and art schools amounted to Rs. 15,002, of which Rs. 8,490 was met from Provincial funds.

120. The expenditure, excluding scholarships, from all sources in technical, industrial and art schools during the past four years, is compared below:—

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93 ...	87,207	4,707	1,567	18,526	74,359	1,86,366
1893-94 ...	78,096	4,864	1,836	21,883	69,099	1,75,778
1894-95 ...	73,988	1,152	1,807	21,949	72,025	1,70,721
1895-96 ...	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,391	1,74,421

The figures relating to the Engineer Subordinate class in the College of Engineering have been included in those relating to the college department in the returns for 1895-96, and if this is taken into account the total expenditure during 1895-96 will be found to have exceeded the figures of the previous two years. The abnormally high figure of 1892-93 was the result of the inclusion of the entire expenditure on the Reformatory School under the head of special schools, while in the returns for 1894-95 and 1895-96, about one-half of the charge is debited to Government schools general and the other half to Government schools special, as both general and special instruction is imparted to pupils of that institution. Public funds met over 41 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895-96.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General condition of female education.

121. The number of public institutions for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,000, as also the number of private schools, viz., 29; but a slight increase of from 52,654 to 53,025 took place in the number of students in both public and private institutions. There was, however, an advance from 107,823 to 110,460 in the total

Years.	Girl pupils under instruction.	Percentage of increase.
1892 ...	98,471	...
1893 ...	104,988	6.6
1894 ...	106,775	1.7
1895 ...	107,823	1.0
1896 ...	110,460	2.4

number of girls under instruction in all classes of institutions; the rate of increase, viz., 2.4 per cent. as will be seen from the statement in the margin, being higher than in the previous two years. Of the female pupils, 59,645 were reading in institutions for boys, and 50,815 in girls' schools, as against 57,219 and 50,604, respectively, in 1894-95. The increase in the number of girls in girls' schools, viz., 211, is insignificant and lends

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

support to my statement in the last report that no appreciable advance will be made in the number of girls' schools unless additional funds are provided, which would allow of the assignment to such schools being raised. It is somewhat different as regards girls in boys' schools, the managers of such schools being interested in admitting as many girls as possible with the certainty of earning the full amount of assignment easily, each girl earning for them a larger sum than each boy. The map hereto attached shows the relative extent of female education in the different districts.

Information is furnished below as to the distribution of pupils in girls' schools for general education according to the stages of instruction:—

Stages.	Pupils in public girls' schools for general education.			Girls in all public schools.	
	1895.	1896.	Difference.	1895.	1896.
Upper secondary stage	Sixth form ...	113	109		
	Fifth form ...	113	77	362	306
	Fourth form ...	131	113		
Lower secondary stage ...	2,800	2,932	+ 132	2,859	2,993
Primary stage ...	47,930	48,193	+ 263	96,002	97,893

The decrease in the strength of every one of the upper secondary forms, which was due to the closing of four of the high schools for girls, is very disappointing; but the number of pupils in the lower secondary stage showed a further advance. The scheme of special scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan girls, which was sanctioned towards the close of the year under review, will, it is hoped, lead to a still further improvement.

(b) *Public examinations of high school or higher standard.*

122. No candidates presented themselves either for the English language or for the Second language division of the B.A. degree Examination, but two—one a European and the other a Eurasian—appeared for the Advanced Physics branch of the Science division, and the European candidate succeeded in passing.

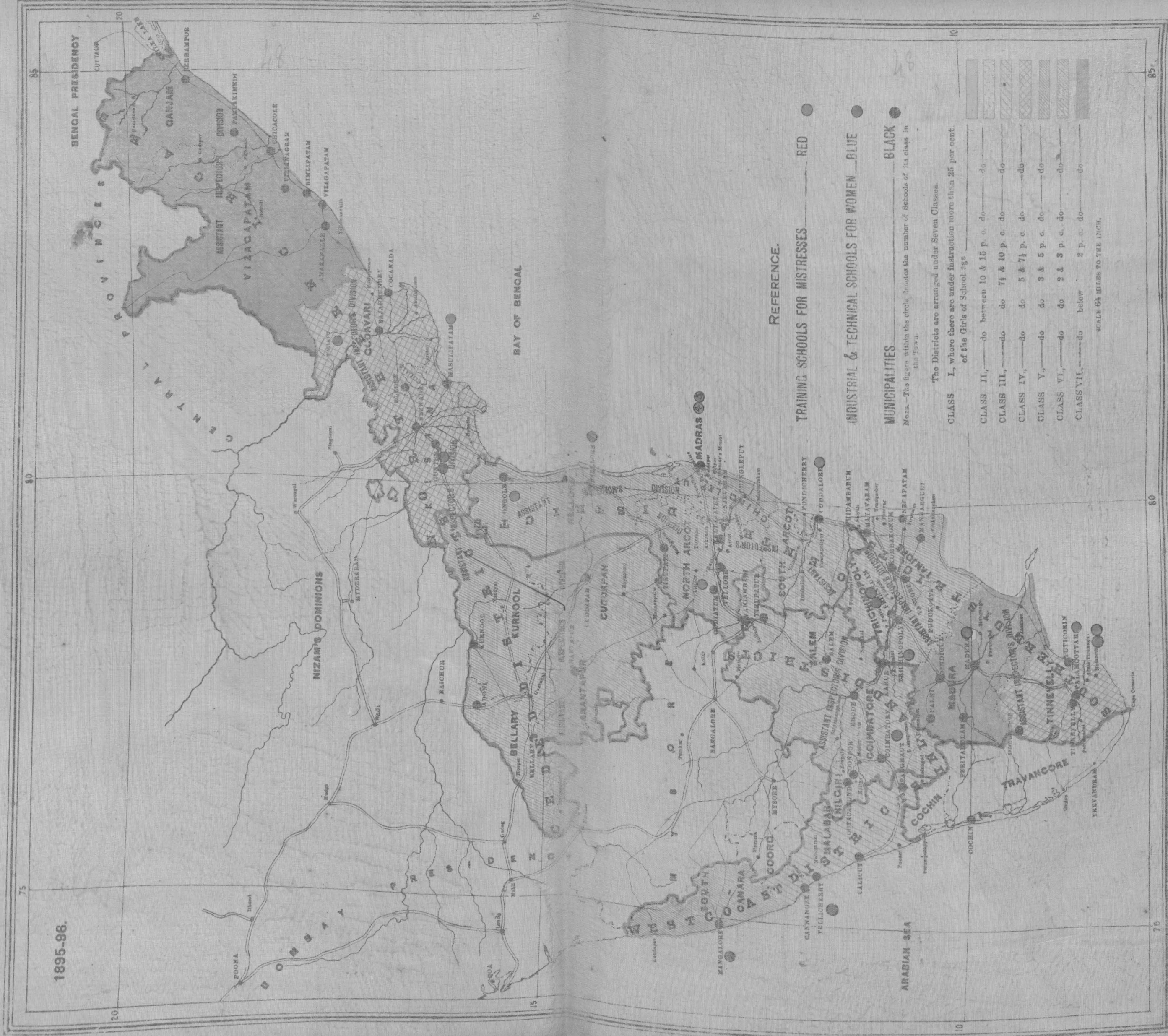
For the F.A. Examination, five candidates—three Eurasians and two Native Christians—presented themselves, but only one of them, a Native Christian candidate, passed, securing a place in the first class. It is disappointing to note that the Muhammadan female candidate, who failed at the examination of December 1894, did not present herself again. The total number of women who have up to date passed the F.A. Examination thus rose from 16 to 17 (15 Europeans or Eurasians and two Native Christians).

No female candidates appeared for the last Upper Secondary Examination. The modifications made in the notification, specially to suit their requirements will, I trust, induce a number of girls in high schools to enter for the examination.

For the Matriculation Examination, 97 candidates presented themselves, and 21 passed, all in the second class. Up to date 238 women—one Brahman, one Muhammadan, six Parsis, 50 Native Christians, and 180 Europeans or Eurasians—have passed the Matriculation Examination.

(c) *Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.*

123. The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from 27 to 23, and the strength of the upper secondary department from 357 to 299. This decrease appertained solely to the English schools, five of the schools (the Timpany Memorial girls' boarding school, Cocanada, the Christ Church girls' school, Nellore, the Presentation Convent Orphan school, Black Town, the National Indian Home Education classes, Madras,



and the Victoria Eurasian girls' school, Tuticorin) having ceased to rank as high schools. One new school, viz., the Vizagapatam Fort Catholic girls' school entered the list. The number of vernacular schools remained the same, viz., two, as also the strength of the upper secondary department, viz., ten. The sixth, fifth and fourth forms of English girls' schools contained, respectively, 108, 73 and 108 pupils as against 112, 108 and 127 on the 31st March 1895. From 14 of these high schools, 59 girls appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom 13 were successful; the figures of the previous year were 41 examined and 16 passed. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 188 candidates appeared from the high schools, as against 173, and 77 passed as against 36. The results thus compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. Full particulars regarding high schools for girls are given in Appendix M. Of the 21 aided and unaided upper secondary schools for girls with 2,442 pupils as many as 19 with 2,061 pupils were under Mission management.

Pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction are classified in the margin according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. There was a heavy fall in the number of Europeans and Eurasians, and also some decrease under Native Christians—the two classes which contributed the bulk of the strength of the upper secondary forms. The fall under Europeans and Eurasians was chiefly due to the closing of the upper secondary department of the Presentation Convent Orphan school, Madras, which contained 41 pupils on the 31st March 1895. Only 44 of the pupils are returned as belonging to the richer classes, thus showing that the indifference of these classes in the matter of female education still continues. As many as 169 of the pupils were contributed by officials.

	Number on the 31st March	
	1895.	1896.
Europeans and Eurasians	234	187
Native Christians	103	96
Brahmans	1	1
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	13	12
Panchamas	2	2
Others	1	1
Total	357	299

(d) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.*

124. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 498 pupil and 47 private candidates appeared, of whom 283 and 19, respectively, passed, 213 and eight candidates qualifying for complete certificates. The increase in the number of examinees—both pupil and private—is again encouraging. There was also a satisfactory increase in the percentage of pupil candidates who qualified fully; but the proportion of private candidates who were successful fell off. The classes of the community to which the candidates who qualified fully belonged are shown in the margin. Both Europeans and Eurasians, and Native Christians passed a larger number of candidates, as well as a larger percentage than in 1894-95. There was one Brahman girl who qualified fully out of the six that were examined. It is rather disappointing to see that under non-Brahman Hindus only seven candidates passed for complete certificates as against eleven in the year previous. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians	183	89
Native Christians	312	124
Brahmans	6	1
Non-Brahman Hindus	44	7
Total	545	221

non-Brahman Hindus only seven candidates passed for complete certificates as against eleven in the year previous. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented.

125. The number of public lower secondary schools for girls rose from 177 to 185 and their strength from 15,891 to 16,312, the loss sustained in both these respects in 1894-95, being very nearly made good in the year under review. It is further satisfactory to note that the lower secondary department in each class of schools, board schools excepted, was stronger than in 1894-95. Of the 141 aided and unaided lower secondary schools for girls with 12,059 pupils, as many as 125 with 11,277 pupils were under Mission management. Particulars regarding English and Vernacular middle schools for girls are given in the annexed table:—

District groups.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.
	Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.	
English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There was a marked increase in the number and strength of English schools

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English schools	31	2,664	43	3,756
Vernacular schools	146	13,227	142	12,556
Total	177	15,891	185	16,312

as will be seen from the marginally-noted figures. Vernacular schools, however, suffered a loss in both number and strength. Government schools again advanced in strength, while the reverse was the case in regard to board schools. Aided schools fell both in number and strength, while unaided schools gained in both these respects. The average strength of each school fell from 90 to 88.

Information is furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community

Classes.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Europeans and Eurasians	599	708
Native Christians	1,567	1,601
Muhammadans	18	27
Brahmans	93	88
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	444	440
Panchamas	73	61
Others	6	7
Total	2,800	2,932

represented in the middle departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls. The bulk of the increase appertained as in 1894-95 to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians. The increase under Muhammadans, slight though it be, is encouraging. It is noted with regret that Panchamas retrograded still further. The decline under Brahmins is discreditable to a community which takes such pains in educating its boys. It is rather disappointing to note that non-Brahman caste Hindus did not show any signs of progress.

(e) *Public primary schools for girls.*

126. The total number of female candidates at the Primary examination rose from 1,765 to 2,015, the increase appertaining almost wholly to pupil-candidates. Of the other two classes of examinees, private candidates showed a further decline in number, while teacher candidates increased by seven. The continued increase in the number of pupil-candidates is to be attributed to the fact that the examination of the fourth standard in results girls' schools by Primary Examination Boards is encouraged as much as possible. In all 1,410 candidates (1,317 pupils, 61 teachers, and 32 others), were successful as against 1,274 in the previous year, 1,036 (969 pupils, 44 teachers, and 23 others), having qualified for complete certificates as against 947. The percentage of female candidates that passed for complete certificates fell from 54 to 51, the pupil and private-candidates having fared a little worse and teacher candidates better than in 1894-95.

The examinees are arranged in the margin according to the classes of the

Classes.	Number examined.	Number passed for complete certificates.	Percentage of examined to passed in 1894-95.	Percentage of examined to passed in 1895-96.
Europeans and Eurasians	148	89	61.8	60.1
Native Christians	816	486	61.7	59.6
Muhammadans	73	31	43.7	42.5
Brahmans	157	78	49.7	49.7
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	743	320	45.7	43.1
Panchamas	77	31	39.6	40.3
Parsis and others	1	1	100.0	100.0

community to which they belonged. Europeans and Eurasians, as well as Native Christians, passed as usual with credit, and some improvement will be noticed in the results obtained by Brahmins and Panchamas, while non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans showed a slight deterioration. The optional subjects continued to be efficiently taught, with the exception of Elementary Science. Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular optional subjects. I have reason to believe that Hygiene is treated too much as a mere book subject, and I am about to take steps to secure that both the teaching and the examining shall deal more with the realities of every-day life than has hitherto been the case. Only four candidates appeared in the newly-added subject of Singing, and all of them passed.

FEMALE EDUCATION. Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

127. Subjoined is a summary of public primary schools for girls, classified according to the managing agencies :—

Classes of Schools.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
* Under public management.		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	Upper primary	78	4,557	77	4,583
	Lower primary	37	1,601	36	1,538
Board	Upper primary	10	527	9	515
	Lower primary	5	172	10	386
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	242	13,456	(a) 233	13,386
	Lower primary	279	8,630	(b) 278	8,287
Unaided	Upper primary	17	810	(c) 25	1,396
	Lower primary	99	2,701	(d) 95	2,375
Total	Upper primary	347	19,450	344	19,580
	Lower primary	420	13,104	419	12,586
Grand Total		767	32,554	763	32,466

A slight decrease will be noticed in the number and strength of public primary schools for girls, but the average strength of each school remained the same, viz., 42. Though upper primary schools shared in the decrease in number, they had an accession of 430 pupils, so that the decrease in the number of pupils was confined to lower primary schools. The bulk of the increase in the strength of upper primary schools appertained to unaided schools, and was probably due to the raising of the standard of some of the lower primary schools of this class.

Distribution of girls in primary schools and classes according to districts.

128. Girls in the primary stage in all public institutions are distributed below by districts, which are arranged in order of the percentage of girls to girls of school age :—

Districts.	Girls of school age.	Number of girls on 31st March in primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the primary classes of secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Total strength, 1894-95.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,724	4,642	8,366	10.9	24.6	8,486	25.0
Nilgiris	6,546	386	325	711	5.9	10.9	740	11.5
Malabar	200,731	11,830	1,339	13,169	5.9	6.6	13,346	6.6
Kistna	137,585	8,100	286	8,386	5.9	6.1	8,634	6.3
Gōdāvari	137,747	7,662	1,505	9,168	4.9	5.8	8,471	5.4
Tinnevely	147,394	7,075	1,133	8,208	4.8	5.6	8,232	5.6
Chingleput	84,623	3,245	830	3,675	3.8	4.2	3,658	4.3
Nellore	109,669	3,802	451	4,253	3.5	3.0	4,102	3.8
Tanjore	174,410	4,799	1,263	6,062	2.8	3.5	5,825	3.3
South Canara	81,772	2,301	544	2,845	2.8	3.5	2,625	3.2
Kurnool	60,551	2,081	6	2,087	3.4	3.4	2,097	3.5
North Arcot	162,892	4,078	728	4,806	2.5	3.0	4,580	3.3
Trichinopoly	106,372	3,347	590	2,937	2.2	2.8	2,959	2.4
Salem	150,146	3,369	479	3,848	2.2	2.6	3,657	2.4
Bellary	67,019	1,446	229	1,675	2.2	2.5	1,685	2.5
South Arcot	162,558	2,902	620	3,522	1.8	2.2	2,822	1.7
Coimbatore	153,471	2,699	643	3,342	1.8	2.2	3,381	2.2
Anantapur	51,937	1,041	13	1,054	2.0	2.0	909	1.7
Cuddapah	93,880	1,690	109	1,799	1.8	1.9	1,759	1.9
Vizagapatam	210,362	2,717	413	3,130	1.3	1.5	3,040	1.4
Ganjam	146,032	1,887	166	2,053	1.3	1.4	2,254	1.5
Madura	203,625	2,573	310	2,883	1.3	1.4	2,731	1.3
Total ... (1894-95)	2,702,567	80,119	15,883	96,002	3.0	3.6	...	...
(1895-96)		81,768	16,125	97,893	3.0	3.6	...	...

The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction to the female population of school age remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3.6 per cent. In twelve districts the percentage of girls in the above remained almost the same, while six districts made a slight advance and four retrograded. The highest percentage was, as usual, secured by Madras, and, as in the previous three years, five

(a) 186 with 11,123 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) 150 with 4,923 do. do.
(c) 14 with 659 do. do.
(d) 14 with 1,662 do. do.

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districts, excluding Madras, had in the primary stage of instruction over 5 per cent, while nine districts as against eight in 1894-95 had between 2.5 and 5 per cent. of the female population of school age. Female education cannot, therefore, be said to have made much progress during the year under review.

129. The number of Government primary girls' schools fell from 115 to 113, 62 of them being situated in the Northern Circars. As in 1894-95, no Government primary schools existed in the four districts of Cuddapah, Madras, Tinnevely, and South Canara, though in the last-named district provision was made in the budget for 1895-96 for a Muhammadan girls' school. Trichinopoly, Madura, and the Nilgiris contained, as in the previous year, but one school each; 68 per cent. of the primary schools were of the upper primary grade, and the percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage was 4.6 as against 5.0 per cent. in 1894-95. Taking upper primary schools alone into account, 6.2 per cent. of the pupils in them were in the upper primary stage as against 7.1 per cent. in the year previous.

130. Local boards had eleven schools under their management as against eight in the previous year. The Kistna, Anantapur, Nellore, and Tanjore boards continued to maintain exactly the same number of schools, viz., one, as in 1894-95, while the Cuddapah and Trichinopoly boards opened between them five new schools. The school managed by the Coimbatore board was closed, and the one managed by the Kistna board was reduced from the upper primary to the lower primary grade. Five of the schools were of the upper primary grade, containing 17 pupils in the upper primary and 227 in the lower primary departments, and the remaining six were lower primary schools containing 187 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils in the lower primary stage is satisfactory.

131. Eight primary girls' schools were under the management of municipalities as against seven in the previous year. Of the four upper primary schools, three were maintained by the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, and one by the Municipal Council, Bellary. These four schools contained among them 271 pupils, only 18 being in the upper primary stage. Of the four lower primary schools, one was under the management of the Municipal Council, Bellary, one under that of the Municipality of Vellore, both these having been of the upper primary grade in 1894-95. Of the remaining two lower primary schools, one was a new school opened by the Municipal Council, Tirupati, with 79 pupils on the rolls, and the other was under the management of the Municipal Council, Calicut. Though there was a heavy fall in the number and strength of upper primary schools, the total number of girls attending these and the lower primary schools advanced from 456 to 470.

132. Aided schools of the upper primary grade fell both in number and in strength, but the number of pupils in the upper primary stage of instruction rose from 1,325 to 1,381. Tinnevely contained, as in the previous year, the largest number of aided primary schools, both upper and lower. Unaided primary girls' schools advanced both in number and strength, and contained 114 pupils in the upper primary and 3,657 in the lower primary stage.

(f) Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.

133. The Government Scholarship notification allotted to girls in secondary schools 25 scholarships on the results of the Lower Secondary and 40 scholarships on those of the Primary Examination, to be distributed as per margin; and it permitted the award of scholarships unappropriated by one class to pupils belonging to another class in order of merit, preference being given to Hindus and Muhammadans. Only seven of the former and 33 of the latter were awarded;

	Lower Secondary Examination.	Primary Examination.
Hindus including Utiyas	8	10
Muhammadans including Mappillas	7	10
Native Christians	5	10
Backward classes	5	10

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all the former to Native Christians and of the latter four to Hindus, four to Muhammadans and 30 to Native Christians. It is matter for much disappointment that Hindus and Muhammadans could not be induced to continue their studies even on the offer of scholarships. Sixty special scholarships were also instituted for Hindu and Muhammadan girls awardable on the results of the Primary Examination, but without the restriction that the recipients should continue their studies to the Lower Secondary Examination, and I am glad to record that almost all of them have been taken up. Of the six scholarships held out to Matriculates only two were taken up and one female F.A. undergraduate received a scholarship to study for the B.A. degree. The expenditure on scholarships in all girls' schools during 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 9,281, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,385.

Expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls.

134. Particulars of expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls for the past four years are compared below:—

Year.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93	2,10,935	2,585	6,422	56,010	2,98,157	5,83,109
1893-94	2,39,001	2,680	6,845	59,877	3,08,834	6,17,237
1894-95	2,39,503	3,078	3,547	62,807	3,89,215	6,92,150
1895-96	2,32,310	3,541	4,007	76,634	3,79,884	6,96,376

There was a steady increase in the fee income and total expenditure. The decrease, which will be noticed between the expenditure from municipal funds in 1892-93 and 1893-94 and that from the same source in 1894-95 and 1895-96, was the result of G.O., No. 1049 M., dated 11th August 1893, in which the Madras municipality was relieved of all charges in connection with female education; results grants for girls in poor schools up to the third standard were being paid from the municipal funds up to 31st March 1894. Of the allotment for grants for girls as for 1895-96, I was able to assign Rs. 56,700 only for results grants for girls against Rs. 66,300 in 1894-95, and consequently the actual expenditure, including arrear payments and excluding outstandings, on results grants to girls' schools fell from Rs. 71,067 to Rs. 61,142. This explains the decrease in the sum expended from Provincial funds on girls' schools. Nevertheless, Government will observe from the above figures that a little over a third of the entire expenditure on secondary and primary girls' schools during 1895-96 was borne by Provincial funds.

(g) *Results grant examination.*

135. The number of girls' schools which presented and passed pupils for the results grant examination under the several standards is given in the margin.

Standard.	Schools that presented pupils.	Schools that passed pupils.
Infant	594	555
First	593	569
Second	552	525
Third	498	451
Fourth	245	229
Fifth	74	70
Sixth	46	40
Seventh	22	19

As in the case of boys' schools, the statistics relate to results grant schools only. A larger number of schools failed to pass pupils under the infant than under the first or second standard. The gap between the number of schools presenting pupils for the third and the number presenting pupils for the fourth standard is marked and indicates that girls in about one-half of the lower primary schools do not continue their studies beyond the third standard. Most of the lower secondary schools for girls are aided on the salary-grant system; this explains the comparatively small number of candidates presenting pupils for the lower secondary results standards. It is satisfactory to note that all the schools which presented pupils for the sixth standard succeeded in passing one or more pupils in that standard.

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In the margin will be found the number of girls presented for and passed under the several standards for results grants and the proportion of passed to examined. Only 63.2 per cent. passed in the infant standard, while under all the other standards, except the seventh, a larger proportion of examinees met with success. The reason for this is not apparent. Probably in view of the small amount of grant earnable by each girl under the infant standard, it is not looked after as carefully as the higher standards. The second, fifth and sixth standards did very well, having passed in each case more than 75 per cent. of the pupils presented. Of the 1,668 and 121 girls examined for the fourth and seventh standards 991 and 84, respectively, were tested by the Primary and the Lower Secondary Examination, and of these 683 and 46 were successful. For all the primary and lower secondary standards together, 38,275 girls were presented, of whom 26,881, or 70 per cent., passed—a fair result on the whole. Of the pupils presented 948 belonged to municipal, 7,882 to local fund, 17,509 to mission results and 11,936 to non-mission results schools, and of the pupils passed 664, 5,132, 12,747 and 8,338 belonged to the respective classes of schools. Mission results schools thus obtained the best results, having passed 72.8 per cent., while local fund schools passed only 65.1 per cent. of the girls they presented.

The number of girls who passed in the compulsory and optional subjects in the primary standards is given below:—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
<i>Compulsory Subjects.</i>					
Reading	9,314	8,864	6,403	3,944	1,396
Writing	9,108	8,505	6,359	4,156	1,403
Arithmetic	9,094	8,445	6,531	3,698	1,175
<i>Optional Subjects.</i>					
Kindergarten occupations	2,412	1,663	911	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	1,272	1,094	666	151	12
Singing, including action songs	2,314	736	199	57	10
Second language	4	219	178	226	107
Drawing	...	2	43	31	44
Needle-work	...	2,724	2,044	1,618	724
Geography	...	...	619	1,253	702
Hygiene	...	...	...	808	654
Indian History	...	...	...	...	85
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Economy	...	...	...	...	7
Drill and gymnastics	94	120	100	34	15
Drill and calisthenics	1,066	929	748	589	121
Kummi	38	35	34	21	1

Among the compulsory subjects arithmetic was not done as well as reading and writing, except under the second standard. A pretty fair number of girls brought up object lessons; but I trust more will bring it up next year, seeing that the rate of grant for this subject has been raised in the code for 1897-98. Drawing was not so popular as I should like it to be.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

136. The number of institutions specially intended for Europeans (a term which throughout this chapter includes Eurasians) rose from 83 with 7,836 scholars to 95 with 8,154 scholars. The increase in institutions appertained to secondary and primary schools, while that in scholars was participated by all classes of institutions except special schools. The advance of 8 per cent. in schools and of 4 per cent. in

scholars is encouraging. The following is a summary of Appendix N, which classifies institutions according to grades:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Colleges	3	26	3	83
Secondary schools	69	6,731	72	6,786
Primary schools	8	481	13	741
Special schools	8	595	7	594
Total	88	7,836	95	8,154

Two of the schools were under departmental and one under municipal management, 77 were aided and 15 were unaided. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions increased from 7,623 to 7,920, or by 3.9 per cent.

137. The distribution of European scholars in the different stages of instruction is given in the margin. The increase in the number of scholars in the collegiate stage is encouraging, but the heavy fall in the number of girls in the upper secondary stage was rather disappointing, though it was more than compensated for by the substantial increase in the lower secondary and primary stages. The number of scholars attending special and technical schools made but a slight advance, the fall in the

European scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	35	1	38	2
Professional colleges	18	4	24	3
Upper secondary stage	296	235	346	190
Lower secondary stage	1,005	658	961	736
Primary stage	2,412	2,182	2,450	2,384
Special or technical schools	262	615	229	557
Total	4,028	3,595	4,048	3,872

number of boys being more than made good by the increase in that of girls. The total number of boys in the different stages of instruction received only a slight accession, while that of girls showed a satisfactory advance.

138. In the three colleges for Europeans, viz., the Doveton, St. Mary's and St. Thomé colleges, there were 33 students, of whom only eleven, including two female students, were Europeans, one was a Native Christian, and the rest were Hindus. St. Mary's College showed a great improvement in strength, there being two students in the senior F.A. class and ten in the junior. The Doveton College sent up six students for the F.A. Examination and passed three, all in the second class—a result which did not compare favourably with that of the previous year. St. Mary's College passed two out of seven candidates, and St. Thomé college three out of six. For the English language, Second language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree Examination, ten, eight and sixteen European candidates appeared, of whom eight, seven and fourteen, respectively, passed. For the F.A. Examination 26 candidates appeared, of whom only ten passed, as against eighteen out of 31 in 1894-95. Two candidates presented themselves for the L.T. degree Examination, but only one of them passed. Of the fifteen candidates who appeared for the several University examinations in Medicine, it is satisfactory to note that eleven, or 73 per cent. passed.

139. Of the 72 secondary schools, 30 as against 31 were for boys and 42 for girls; and of the 30 boys' schools, ten were of the upper secondary grade. There was an increase of 50 European boys in the upper secondary stage, but the number in the lower secondary stage fell by 44. At the Matriculation Examination 44 out of 144 candidates were successful as against 21 out of 147. No European candidate appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination. For the Lower Secondary Examination 223 male candidates appeared, of whom 39 passed for complete certificates.

140. Six of the thirteen primary schools were for boys, and they contained 394 pupils on the rolls, all of whom were Europeans, 175 being girls. On the whole, 2,450 European boys were attending primary schools and classes out of 3,224 of school age. For the Primary Examination, 129 European male candidates appeared, of whom 72 passed.

141. There were 42 secondary, seven primary and four special schools for European girls with 3,310, 347 and 367 pupils as against 38, four and six such schools with 3,194, 222 and 451 pupils, respectively, in 1894-95. The total number of European girls in all grades of institutions, advanced from 3,595 to 3,872, and of the 2,785 girls of school age, 2,384 were attending primary schools and classes. The success obtained by European female candidates at the different public examinations is noted below:—

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree examination, English language division	...	...
Do. Second language division	...	...
Do. Science division	2	1
First examination in Arts	5	1
Matriculation examination	60	12
Lower Secondary examination	183	89
Primary examination	148	89

The above results are on the whole satisfactory, excepting those of the F.A. and Matriculation examinations, the large number of failures in these examinations being due to the difficulty referred to in the last report as regards the teaching of Mathematics and Physical Science. Certain modifications have been made in the notification relating to the Upper Secondary examination with a view to meet the above difficulty. It remains to be seen whether the examination will attract many female candidates.

142. Three of the seven schools for special education were industrial schools for boys, and of the four girls' schools two were schools of music, and one a drawing class, and the remaining one a singing class, the last two being attached to the Presentation Convent School, Black Town. The number of European male scholars fell from 262 to 229, while that of female scholars rose from 515 to 557. The strength of the Madras Industrial School fell from 26 to 21; so also did that of the Adyar Orphanage from 118 to 92. The results of the Technical examinations have been noticed in Chapter VI.

143. The Sausmond school does not seem to have been revived during the year. But the Whitefield school is reported to be progressing well under its new Headmaster.

144. Seven schools continued to be maintained by the Madras Railway Company with 392 pupils on the rolls—Perambur 137, Raichur 23, Gooty 42, Pódanur 65, Súramangalam 47, Jólarpét 58 and Rénigunta 20. The strength of the Pódanur school fell off considerably, owing probably to the movements of the railway employes. A sum of Rs. 2,666 was drawn from Provincial funds towards the upkeep of these schools as against Rs. 2,281 in 1894-95.

145. The expenditure in colleges and schools intended for Europeans amounted to Rs. 5,45,861—Rs. 1,31,167 from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,680 from municipal funds, Rs. 88,063 from fees and Rs. 3,24,951 from subscriptions and miscellaneous sources. Nearly a fourth of the entire expenditure was thus borne by public funds.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

146. Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,153 to 1,157 and their strength from 47,669 to 47,742. There were 850 private schools attended by 25,882 pupils as against 796 with 23,051 pupils. Taking public and private schools together, it will be found that schools rose by 3 per cent. and scholars by 4.1 per cent. This indicates fair progress, the general increase for the Presidency being 3.5 per cent. Schools are classified in Appendix O according to grades and managing agencies, and the following is a summary thereof:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public secondary schools ...	14	1,329	13	1,396
Public primary schools ...	1,131	46,052	1,136	46,051
Public special schools ...	8	288	8	296
Private schools ...	796	23,051	850	25,882
Total ...	1,949	70,720	2,007	73,624

The increase in the number of public schools was confined to the primary schools. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all public and private institutions rose from 92,570 to 96,088 or by 3.8 per cent., which was not so satisfactory as in 1894-95.

147. The distribution, according to stages of instruction, of Muhammadan male and female scholars is noted in the margin. There was an increase in the number of male students in the collegiate, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction and in special schools, while that of girls in the primary stage fell by 151. The number of students attending Arts colleges rose to the figure of 1893-94, but the number of those attending the Professional colleges fell to 11. The disproportion noticed in the last report between the number of pupils in the secondary and primary stages still continued, and will, in all probability, continue until Muhammadan parents begin to take a keener interest in the education of their children and send them to school earlier in life than is generally the case at present.

148. In the following table the proportion of Muhammadan boys and girls in all institutions to the respective male population of school age is worked out for each district, the districts being arranged in the order of proportion of male pupils. The percentage of male pupils rose from 45.8 to 47.8, and that of female pupils from 9.5 to 9.6. The increase in the former case is encouraging:—

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school age.		Muhammadan pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Godavari ...	2,903	3,163	2,424	938	89.9	29.6
Salem ...	4,548	4,078	3,956	932	87.0	19.9
Ganjam ...	428	400	348	115	81.3	28.7
Tanjore ...	7,753	10,227	6,489	896	78.0	8.8
Madras ...	3,958	4,018	2,914	551	73.6	13.7
North Arcot ...	7,180	7,276	5,171	1,242	72.2	17.1
Coimbatore ...	3,120	3,403	2,254	155	72.0	4.5
Tinnevely ...	6,480	7,912	4,622	393	71.3	5.0
Visagapatam ...	1,680	1,703	1,124	280	66.9	16.4
Madura ...	10,750	13,271	6,161	310	57.3	2.3
Trichinopoly ...	2,800	2,941	1,564	150	56.0	5.1
South Arcot ...	4,391	4,408	2,280	174	51.9	3.9
Chingleput ...	1,999	1,937	1,024	140	51.2	7.2
Nilgiris ...	454	236	227	00	50.0	28.0
Kistna ...	8,238	8,047	3,688	1,025	44.8	12.7
Anantapur ...	3,903	3,737	1,744	148	44.1	3.9
Bellary ...	6,698	6,167	3,834	208	42.3	3.4
Cuddapah ...	9,276	8,659	3,626	523	39.1	6.0
Malabar ...	58,093	57,865	21,140	7,002	36.4	12.4
Kurnool ...	7,141	7,172	2,421	309	32.5	5.7
Nellore ...	5,994	5,734	1,786	188	29.8	3.3
South Canara ...	8,440	8,357	2,511	432	29.8	5.2
Total ...	166,667	170,891	79,721	10,367	47.8	9.6

Five districts retained their position, seven showed an advance, comparatively speaking, and the remaining ten exhibited more or less retrogression. Godavari and

Madura showed marked progress, having gained six and three places, respectively, the former thus becoming the foremost in the above statement, with 89.9 per cent. of its Muhammadan male children under instruction. Coimbatore and the Nilgiris lost four and three places, while Salem lost one, thus becoming the second in the list, though the percentage of male pupils rose from 82.2 to 87.0. Madras was just able to retain its position, though it recovered a portion of the loss sustained in 1894-95. In eight as against nine districts the percentage of male pupils was below 50, and in thirteen as against twelve districts the percentage of female pupils fell below 10. In seven districts there were fewer girls under instruction than in 1894-95, the fall in Malabar being by far the heaviest.

149. Twelve of the 49 students in Arts colleges were attending the Presidency College as in 1894-95 and 15 the Madras Christian College. The results of the B.A. degree and F.A. Examinations for the past four years are compared below:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. { English language division.	8	7	6	4	11	4	19	10
B.A. { Second language division.	6	6	8	7	12	10	15	12
B.A. { Science division.	9	2	12	7	11	5	17	12
First Examination in Arts	34	14	36	14	25	9	30	4

The results of the several divisions of the B.A. degree Examination were encouraging, but those of the First Examination in Arts were again very disappointing. The above statement shows that as far as Muhammadans are concerned collegiate education has not made as much progress during the last few years as might have been expected, considering the interest that has been taken in the higher education of this class of the community.

150. Of the thirteen secondary schools, six were for boys and seven for girls, and of the six boys' schools only two were, as in 1894-95, upper secondary schools—the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the aided Harris High School, Rayapet. The total strength of two schools remained almost the same, 385 as against 386. The former school passed three out of eight candidates at the last Matriculation Examination and the latter one out of six. The number of lower secondary schools for boys fell from five to four and their strength from 536 to 489. Upper secondary and lower secondary Muhammadan boys in all classes of institutions numbered 350 and 1,327, respectively, as against 353 and 1,238. For the Lower Secondary Examination 213 Muhammadan male candidates appeared, of whom 25 passed, while of the four candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination none passed. This is again disappointing. Final orders on the scheme for the reorganization of the Madrasa-i-Azam have not been passed as yet.

151. Public primary schools for Muhammadan boys received a further accession of 12 schools and 609 pupils, the increase in schools appertaining to board and aided schools, and that in pupils to Government and unaided schools. As in 1894-95, over 48 per cent. of the primary schools were under the management of local boards and municipal councils. The number of Muhammadan male candidates at the Primary Examination was 1,714, of whom only 608 passed for certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,661 and 611. The fall in the number and percentage of passed to examined is matter for regret.

152. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 168 as against 174 schools for the general education of Muhammadan girls, and these were attended by 5,266 as against 5,729 pupils. The decrease both in schools and pupils is discouraging, the former appertaining solely to unaided primary schools, and the latter to both aided and unaided schools. The total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes and grades of schools advanced but slightly from 16,234 to 16,367. It is, however, gratifying to note that the number of girls in the lower secondary stage rose from 18 to 29. The only Muhammadan female candidate that appeared for the

Matriculation Examination was unsuccessful, and no candidate appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination. For the Primary Examination 73 candidates presented themselves, of whom 31 passed for certificates as against 21 out of 48 in 1894-95.

153. The number of special schools for Muhammadans remained the same as in 1894-95, viz., eight, but their strength advanced slightly from 288 to 295. The College of Agriculture and the Law and

Medical Colleges had one, seven and two Muhammadan scholars respectively, and 22 such pupils were attending the School of Arts, 18 the Schools of Medicine and four the School of Engineering. Of the 120 male students under training, 31 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 29 to the Mappilla Training school, Calicut. Six of the seven female students under training were in the Hobart Training School, Madras. It is encouraging to note that the two industrial institutions specially intended for Muhammadans, viz., the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam and the industrial school at Guntur, were making good progress, and the latter recovered the loss in its strength.

154. As far as the education of Mappillas is concerned, the year under report was one of some retrogression; for at the close of the year there were only 323 public schools with 17,540 pupils as against 327 with 18,063 pupils. Private schools, no doubt, advanced both in number and strength, there being 233 such schools with 9,445 pupils as against 209 with 8,380 pupils in the year previous; but this advance cannot be considered a matter for satisfaction, as the pupils attending these schools only learn the Quran by rote. Of the public schools one was a practising school with 24 pupils under the management of the Department, 142 with 8,680 pupils were managed by local boards, 114 with 5,583 pupils were aided from public funds, and 66 with 3,253 pupils were unaided. There were besides 14 schools for Mappilla girls, seven of which with 349 pupils were managed by the Department, six with 212 pupils were aided by Government, and the remaining one with 64 pupils was unaided. The Mappilla Inspecting Agency was strengthened during the year by the appointment of two additional inspecting schoolmasters and of a Mappilla Sub-assistant for the new Southern Range of Malabar, and 14 additional schools were established in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks. These special measures will in time produce some improvement. The prospects of Mappilla education are, however, far from being bright, owing not only to the indifference of the people to secular education, but also to the curtailment of expenditure on Mappilla education by some of the local boards of Malabar. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys, 492 teachers were employed, of whom 80 held trained and 22 untrained teachers' certificates, 123 held general education certificates, and 4267 were unpassed. The total expenditure on Mappilla education amounted to Rs. 32,780 in round numbers, of which 39.5 per cent. was from Provincial funds, 47.3 from the local funds, and 12.4 from municipal funds.

155. No information is available in the office regarding the number of schools that were at work in the Laccadive Islands during the year under report. Nor have the officers of the Revenue Department been able to report how far the new primer prepared by this Department for the use of the islanders has been acceptable to them.

156. For Muhammadans six, seven and ten scholarships and for Mappillas two, five and ten scholarships were allotted on the results of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations; but twelve, nine and eighteen Muhammadans, and one, one and five Mappillas were, respectively, awarded scholarships. I sanctioned 39 scholarships for Muhammadans, though the notification allowed only 23, by awarding to them scholarships set apart for the other classes, but not applied for. Every possible encouragement is thus held out to this class to seek higher education. Much is said and written as to the little that Government does for them; but even of that little they do not make the fullest use. There are signs of an awakening among them, and they may rest assured that no reasonable help which this Department can render them will be denied to them.

157. The entire expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 2,32,558, of which Rs. 62,251 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 60,049 from local funds, Rs. 25,449 from municipal funds, Rs. 30,887 from fees and the balance (Rs. 53,922) from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources. In other words, 64 per cent. of the entire expenditure was met from public funds, 13 per cent. from fees and 23 per cent. from other sources. The fact that nearly two-thirds of the outlay is contributed by public funds is significant.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

158. Panchama schools, public and private, advanced in number from 1,968 to 2,134, or by 8.4 per cent., and in strength from 45,965 to 50,045, or by 8.8 per cent. The percentages of increase continued to be satisfactory, differing but slightly from those of the previous year, and compared favourably with the average increase for the Presidency. The following is a summary of Appendix P in which schools are classified according to grades and managing agencies:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public secondary schools for boys ...	5	505	5	358
Public secondary schools for girls ...	8	790	9	862
Public primary schools for boys ...	1,913	43,695	2,088	48,075
Public primary schools for girls ...	20	661	13	451
Public special schools ...	...	...	1	16
Private elementary schools for boys ...	22	314	18	283
Total ...	1,968	45,965	2,134	50,045

Of the public schools, eight with 234 pupils as against one with 29 were under the management of the Department, 285 with 8,796 pupils as against 273 with 7,894 were managed by local boards, 1,135 with 27,840 pupils as against 1,049 with 26,083 were aided from public funds, and 688 as against 623 were unaided. The increase in the number and strength of Government schools was due to the opening of new schools for Panchamas in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Górávari and of a Panchama training school in Madras with a practising school of the primary grade. It is satisfactory to note that there was a substantial increase in each of the other classes of institutions, particularly in aided schools, of which there were 86 more than in the previous year. The new Panchama training school in Madras has made a good beginning with 16 students under training, and will, it is hoped, further the cause of Panchama education throughout the Presidency by turning out certificated teachers who will personally interest themselves in the dissemination of the seeds of learning among their fellows.

Christian missionaries and philanthropic societies and individuals continue to take the lead in promoting education among Panchamas; but it is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that Government and local boards stand by idle and indifferent. The fact that about one-fourth of the Panchama boys reading in schools attend schools under public management is a proof of the interest that Government and local boards take in the matter. I have been much gratified to learn from managers of aided schools for Panchamas that the attitude of inspecting officers of all grades is now, with few exceptions, very sympathetic towards the education of this important class of the community. This justifies the confidence I have all along reposed in the Sub-Assistant Inspectors as a class that they would not allow caste prejudice and personal feeling to stand in the way of their duty towards the Panchama community, and it renders the appointment of a special class of Sub-Assistants for these schools less necessary than ever.

159. From the figures in the margin distributing Panchama boys and girls according to stages of instruction, it will be seen that only one student was in the collegiate stage as against two in 1894-95. There was a further decrease in the number of boys and girls in the lower secondary stage, but there were ten more pupils in the upper secondary stage than in the previous year. The increase in the number of boys and girls in the primary stage is encouraging, as is also that in the number attending special schools. For the Primary Examination, 370 and 77 Panchama boys and girls appeared, of whom 123 and 31, respectively, passed for certificates—a very satisfactory result.

Panchama students in the different stages of instruction.

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	2	...	1	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary stage	4	2	14	2
Lower secondary stage	177	71	161	65
Primary stage	28,523	4,342	32,484	4,539
Training schools	14	...	47	...
Special schools	24	...	41	2
Total	28,744	4,415	32,748	4,608

160. In the following table districts are arranged according to the proportion of Panchama male students to the Panchama male population of school age. Male students advanced from 30,608 to 33,728, or by 10.2 per cent., and female students from 4,534 to 4,617, or by 1.8 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for 1894-95 being 14 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively:—

Distribution of Panchama students by districts.

Districts.	Panchama population of school age.		Panchama students under instruction.		Percentage of students to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Madras	...	...	...	...	52.2	16.7
Nilgiris	4,504	4,643	2,349	775	30.4	6.6
Tinnevely	1,187	858	362	55	16.2	1.1
Chingleput	25,329	27,266	4,124	395	14.0	2.4
South Canara	23,279	22,741	3,255	548	12.6	6
Kistna	8,199	9,745	1,041	62	11.4	2.2
Ganjām	25,680	24,029	2,919	555	10.7	4.5
Madura	10,257	10,872	1,093	54	8.3	4
Gódvári	30,531	33,455	2,548	580	7.5	1.5
Bellary	36,480	37,487	2,742	580	7.2	9
North Arcot	6,634	6,636	480	58	7.1	8
Nellore	29,646	29,450	2,110	227	6.0	1.6
Coimbatore	20,672	19,963	1,231	325	5.8	5
Trichinopoly	21,748	22,580	1,264	105	5.6	3
Salem	19,772	21,534	1,115	75	5.6	3
Malabar	21,674	22,727	1,163	59	5.3	4.7
South Arcot	19,152	20,476	1,031	140	4.5	4
Tanjore	40,093	40,587	1,796	140	4.4	6
Kurnool	35,112	38,111	1,555	228	3.3	5
Vizagapatam	8,692	8,404	286	46	3.0	1
Anantapur	22,516	22,729	680	31	2.9	4
Cuddapah	7,325	7,144	214	31	2.8	2
Total	431,653	444,988	33,728	4,617	7.7	1.0

The percentages of total male and female students to the respective population of school age were 7.7 and 1.0 as against 7.1 and 1.0 in 1894-95, and eight districts as regards male and nine as regards female scholars secured a higher percentage than the average. Eight districts retained their position in the list, eight gained from one to five places and six lost from one to ten places, Malabar losing and Nellore gaining the largest number of places. Tanjore did not rise from the low position it held in the previous year. Two districts as regards male and thirteen districts as regards female students retrograded, the other districts having more or less advanced.

161. The expenditure in Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 1,88,041, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 14,020, local funds Rs. 45,682, municipal funds Rupees 14,457, fees Rs. 9,360, and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 1,04,522. Public funds met nearly 40 per cent. of the entire cost.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

162. In the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári Agencies there were 53, 45 and 51 Government schools for the education of the Hill tribes as against 53, 50 and 46 such schools in 1894-95; and they were attended by 1,748, 1,341 and 1,416 pupils as against 1,634, 1,400 and 1,170, respectively. The decrease in schools and scholars in the Vizagapatam Agency, which is to be regretted, was due to the closing of five schools during the last quarter of the year for want of sufficient attendance.

Of the Government schools in the Ganjam Agency, only one as against seven, was of the lower secondary grade, and the rest of the primary grade, their strength being respectively 55 and 1,693. The decrease in the number of lower secondary schools need not cause regret, for the maintenance of weak fifth standard classes in such schools is prejudicial to the efficient working of the primary classes. There were, besides the above schools, eleven aided schools with 270 pupils and twenty unaided with 519 pupils in the Agency tracts. The total number of schools for which returns have been furnished was 84 as against 77 on the 31st March 1895, and their strength, 2,537 as against 2,269, thus rising almost to the figure of 1893-94. Of the pupils 562 as against 456 belonged to the aboriginal classes.

In the Vizagapatam Agency tracts there were, in addition to the two lower secondary and 43 primary schools under the management of the Department, 38 aided and 29 unaided primary schools, attended by 770 and 544 pupils, respectively. Returns have also been furnished for 26 indigenous schools with 245 pupils. The total number of all classes of schools in the Agency fell from 143 to 138, but the number of pupils rose slightly from 2,328 to 2,900, of whom 237 as against 247 belonged to the aboriginal classes.

The total number of schools in the Gódvári Agency rose from 56 to 61 and their strength from 1,373 to 1,697; of the 51 Government schools, three were of the lower secondary grade with 289 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March. Aided schools fell again from six to five, but advanced in strength from 120 to 194. The number of unaided schools remained the same, viz., five, but their strength rose from 62 to 87. Of the entire number of pupils, only 143 as against 262 were of the aboriginal tribes. Thus, in this as in the other Agencies, the settlers from the plains made the most use of the schools established mainly for the benefit of the hill tribes.

On the whole, education in the Agency tracts may be considered to have made some progress during the year. The total number of schools rose from 276 to 283 or by 2.5 per cent., and their strength from 6,470 to 7,134, or by 10.2 per cent. In all classes of schools in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári, there were 1,293 pupils of the aboriginal tribes under instruction as against 1,115 in the previous year. This increase, small as it be, is encouraging. The institution of special scholarships for Savaras will, I trust, lead to further improvement in this direction.

As in the previous year, there were three schools for *Lambadies* in the Kistna district, all of which were under the management of the Bezvada Taluk Board. The aggregate strength of these schools rose from 56 to 63. The school, which it was under contemplation to open at Singiripadu in the Palnad taluk for the education of the *Chenchus*, does not appear to have been established by the board concerned.

There were four board schools for *Pallas* with 119 boys and nine girls, two being in the Bandar municipality and the other two in the Bandar taluk.

The boarding school at Birlute, maintained by the Kurnool Local Board for *Chenchus* on the Nallamala and Yerramala Hills appears to be fairly progressing. A second school for *Chenchus* was opened at Indresagudam. Both the schools contained together 56 boys and five girls on the last day of the year.

The *Oddars* and *Yenadis* of the Nellore district retrograded during the year under report, there being only two schools attended by 33 pupils belonging to these classes, as against four with 125 pupils in 1894-95. The Assistant Inspector reports, however, that the local boards have sanctioned the admission of these backward classes into their schools without fees.

For *Badugas* inhabiting the Nilgiris, there were 12 board and 22 aided and unaided schools with 451 and 596 pupils, respectively, as against 12 board, 18 aided, and four unaided schools with 458, 509 and 111 pupils in 1894-95, three of the

unaided schools having entered the aided list; 997 out of 1,047 pupils as against 1,032 out of 1,078 belonged to the aboriginal classes. For *Kotas* there was only one aided school with sixteen pupils as in the previous year. There were two unaided schools for *Todas* attended by 31 pupils. Of the 47 pupils in the schools for *Kotas* and *Todas*, 39 came of the aboriginal tribes.

Public and private schools of all grades contained 2,619 boys and 62 girls of the aboriginal tribes as against 2,414 boys and 61 girls in 1894-95; the further increase in the number of male pupils is encouraging. But of the male pupils, only one had reached the upper secondary and 25 the lower secondary stage and two were in training schools. The remaining male and all the female pupils were in the primary stage of instruction.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

163. The number of indigenous and private schools advanced from 4,675 to 5,134, or by 9·8 per cent. and their strength from 93,634 to 102,443 or by 9·4 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase in 1894-95 being 16 and 22 per cent. Malabar returned, as in the previous year, the largest number of such schools (598) and pupils (20,008). Next in order came Tanjore, Tinnevely, North Arcot and Madura with 467, 462, 450 and 431 schools, respectively, attended by 9,542, 10,384, 8,571 and 8,811 pupils. As in the previous year, the Ceded Districts returned the lowest number of this class of schools, the Nilgiris excepted, and the remarks made in the last report regarding the indifference of the inhabitants of these districts to matters educational apply with equal force to the year under report.

Of the indigenous and private schools, 178 were high-class indigenous schools in which Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature were taught, 4,192 were *pial* schools in which elementary instruction was given only or mainly in a vernacular language, 751 were Quran schools in which the Quran was taught mainly or in some cases conjointly with secular subjects, and 13 were schools which did not conform to the departmental standards. As in the previous year, a few of the high-class indigenous schools were aided by Government or were supported from endowments; the Quran schools were generally maintained out of the funds of the mosques to which they were attached, while the teachers in the other schools supported themselves from fees, paid in cash or in kind, from occasional presents from the parents or guardians of pupils, and from sundry other receipts.

164. Seven of the 178 high-class indigenous schools—five Sanskrit and two Arabic—are returned as high schools and 171 (141 Sanskrit and 30 Arabic) as middle schools. The strength of the Sanskrit high schools was 193 as against 265 on the 31st March 1895, as per particulars given below:—

	1895.	1896.
Sri Raja Gajapathi Rao's High School, Anakapalle	19	12
Bellary Sanmarga Samaj High School	...	20
Bellary Chowki Patasala	...	55
Sriperumbudur Sanskrit High School	63	65
Sanskrit Vidyalayapalli Patasala, Tirupati	65	14
Ponnambala Pillai's Sanskrit School, Chidambaram	19	92
Sanskrit High School, Tiruvadi, Tanjore district	99	...
Total	265	193

Two new Sanskrit schools were admitted to the list, while two of the old schools did not furnish returns. Both the Arabic schools were in Vellore and contained 325 pupils as against 204.

The Sanskrit middle schools were distributed over the several districts as shown below:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	6	129	Nellore	1	23	Coimbatore	2	32
Vizagapatam	11	147	Chingleput	1	100	Salem	2	21
Godavari	12	121	North Arcot	2	40	Malabar	4	85
Kistna	9	104	South Arcot	8	178	South Canara	36	531
Bellary	5	56	Tanjore	32	417			
Anantapur	1	11	Trichinopoly	1	12			
Kurnool	1	13	Madura	10	145			
Cuddapah	2	36	Tinnevely	5	108			
						Total	141	2,309

Three of the five districts which returned no schools of the kind in 1894-95 furnished returns in the year under report, viz., Godavari, Kurnool and Trichinopoly. As in the previous year, South Canara contained the largest number of such schools and pupils and Tanjore came next. Seven districts returned Arabic middle schools:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
North Arcot	1	71	Nilgiris	3	118
South Arcot	12	272	Malabar	5	556
Tanjore	1	61			
Coimbatore	2	55	Total	30	1,552
Salem	6	419			

South Arcot returned, as in 1894-95, the largest number of Arabic schools, and Malabar the largest number of pupils. The fluctuations that will be noticed are such as are natural to institutions which are mostly without a settled organization.

The undermentioned schools received aid in the shape of salary and special grants:—

	RS.
Sanskrit School, Malayanur, Anantapur	65
Bhashamandiri Patasala, Bellary	132
Sanskrit School, Kollur, Kistna	93
Alwartirunagari Govindappa Chatram Sanskrit School, Tinnevely	60
Sanskrit High School, Sriperumbudur, Chingleput	254
Sanskrit School, Injikollai, Tanjore	120
Do. Thukili do.	55
Do. Tiruvisanallur, Tanjore	48
Total	827

165. The following summary gives particulars by districts of elementary indigenous and private schools for boys and girls:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.			Boys' Schools—cont.		
Ganjam	153	2,413	Salem	215	3,669
Vizagapatam	113	1,367	Malabar	589	19,367
Godavari	124	2,040	South Canara	143	3,514
Kistna	240	3,253			
Bellary	71	1,190	Total	4,927	97,469
Anantapur	80	919	Girls' Schools.		
Kurnool	33	394	Ganjam	1	39
Cuddapah	66	1,083	Godavari	1	15
Nellore	209	3,103	Kistna	1	10
Madras	217	4,021	Cuddapah	9	166
Chingleput	260	4,188	North Arcot	16	445
North Arcot	429	7,790	Tanjore	1	20
South Arcot	297	4,962			
Tanjore	442	8,952	Total	29	695
Trichinopoly	223	3,539			
Madura	421	8,666	Grand Total	4,956	98,164
Tinnevely	457	10,276			
Coimbatore	145	2,763			

The variations that will be noticed are such as occur from year to year. Of the Ceded Districts, Anantapur alone showed a slight decrease in schools and pupils.

XIII.—BOOKS.

166. One of the important features of the year under report was the reconstitution of the Text-book Committee on a wider and a more representative basis, which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 663, Educational, dated 6th August 1895. The rules framed for the guidance of the committee were also approved in the same Government Order, and the following thirty members were appointed to form the committee:—

President :

G. H. Stuart, Esq., M.A.

Members :

C. M. Barrow, Esq., M.A.	Rao Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar.
Mrs. Brander.	Major H. D. Love, R.E.
Miss Carr.	M.R.Ry. S. Mangesha Rau, B.A.
Revd. J. S. Chandler.	E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.
A. Chatterton, Esq., B.Sc.	W. B. Morren, Esq., M.A.
Revd. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A.	C. E. Phipps, Esq.
„ E. T. Davies, M.A.	M.R.Ry. S. Rangiah Chettiyar, B.A.
„ W. Dilger.	„ M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
„ J. W. Foley, M.A.	Rai Bahadur S. Seshayya, B.A.
„ W. Goudie.	Revd. J. D. W. Sewell.
E. Holder, Esq.	J. H. Stone, Esq., M.A.
R. L. Jones, Esq., M.A.	E. Stradiot, Esq.
Miss Keely.	M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai.
Khaja Khan Saheb, B.A.	Revd. T. Walker, M.A.
M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L.	

Mr. Stuart held the office of President till he went on furlough in September, when he was succeeded by Mr. Morren. The vacancy among the members of the committee caused by the appointment of Mr. Morren as President was filled by the appointment of Mr. Cooper-Oakley. The revised rules for the guidance of the committee laid down that the quorum for a sub-committee should be not less than half the members of such sub-committee. In view of the fact that comfussil members were not ordinarily expected to attend meetings, the committee suggested that the quorum for a sub-committee should be not less than half the members of such sub-committee resident in Madras; provided, however, that the questions on which there was difference of opinion should be settled by taking the opinions of the majority of all the members of the sub-committee. The above suggestion was approved by Government in its order No. 7, Educational, dated 8th January 1896.

Owing to the reconstitution of the committee, the sub-committees for dealing with the different subjects and languages had also to be reconstituted, and fourteen such sub-committees were appointed. A sub-committee was also formed to take in hand the formation of an Educational Library and Museum.

On the 1st of April 1895 there were 446 books awaiting disposal, and during the year 337 publications were referred to the committee as against 249 in the previous year. The total number of books examined during the year was 604, of which 309 were approved and 295 rejected. The number awaiting examination on the 31st March was 179 as shown below:—

Subject.	Balance on 1st April 1895.	Referred during 1895-96.	Total.	Examined during 1895-96.	Balance on 31st March 1896.
English	118	115	233	186	47
Mathematics	11	48	59	58	1
History and Geography	38	16	54	54	0
Tamil	10	10	20	9	11
Vernaculars.	9	19	28	28	0
Telugu	17	10	27	13	14
Malayalam	8	19	27	21	6
Canarese	5	11	16	16	0
Hindustani, Arabic and Persian	42	16	58	56	2
Sanskrit, Marathi and Uriya	52	35	87	86	1
Latin and Greek	52	6	58	31	27
French and German	14	5	19	18	1
Physics, Chemistry and Hygiene.	1	...	1	1	...
Agriculture	26	18	44	44	0
Drawing, Mensuration, and Handwriting.	4	1	5	5	0
Domestic Economy	22	5	27	26	1
Kindergarten and Object Lessons	...	2	2	2	...
Music	17	1	18	7	11
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	446	337	783	604	179

Educational Library and Museum.

167. As stated in previous reports, want of accommodation rendered it impossible during the year under review to arrange the Educational Library, so that it could be used to good purpose by the educational public. Now that the Madras Literary Society has been removed to the Connemara Public Library, more space is available, and the necessary steps have been taken to place the Library and Museum on a satisfactory footing. Owing to the large number of books awaiting disposal at the time of the reconstitution of the Text-book Committee and the want of sufficient accommodation the Library Sub-Committee was unable to do anything during the year under report. It is hoped, however, that something will be accomplished by it ere long. A book case containing a collection of school-books, &c., was received during the year from Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., and that enterprising firm of Madras publishers, Messrs. Srinivasa Varadachari and Co., were only waiting till accommodation was provided to forward a book case containing their publications.

168. The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library increased from 1,484 to 1,531. Of these 672 were readers, 825 copyists and 34 were mere visitors, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 618, 710 and 156 respectively. The number of manuscripts transcribed and restored increased from 42 to 62. Thirty-nine manuscripts were purchased during the year against 73 in 1894-95. There was also a decrease from 133 to 96 in the number of manuscripts acquired by gift. Of these 96 manuscripts, seventeen were obtained by Dr. Hultzsch under G.O., No. 2827, Public, dated 4th December 1885, and twelve Tamil manuscripts were presented to the library by M.R.Ry. Chelvakesavaraya Mudali, B.A., of Perambur. Very slow progress was made during the year towards the completion of the descriptive catalogues of the volumes in the library. In G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 6th July last, the Curator has been allowed two years' time to revise and prepare them for publication, and it is hoped that the work will be completed by that time.

169. There was a slight increase from 928 to 932 in the number of publications registered during the year. Of the publications, 737 were books and 195 periodicals, thus showing an increase of nine works under books and a decrease of five under periodicals. This latter result was due to the irregular intervals at which the periodicals were published and not to a permanent falling off in their number. A classification of the registered works under the three heads, 'Original works,' 'Republications' and 'Translations,' is furnished below, the figures under each head being compared with those of the previous year:—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Original works	188	238	486	412	33	38	93	99	800	782
Republications	11	15	54	55	16	18	4	9	85	97
Translations	2	1	37	49	...	1	4	2	43	53
Total	201	249	577	516	49	57	101	110	928	932

Of the registered publications, 270 dealt with Religion, 162 with Language, 31 with Law, 32 with Medicine, 55 with Science, and 44 with Biography, Fiction and History; 93 were Poems, 28 Dramas, and 217 works of a miscellaneous nature. The corresponding figures for the year 1894-95 were 311, 100, 26, 19, 52, 44, 111, 26 and 239. Classified according to languages, 248 of the publications were English, 174 Tamil, 238 Telugu, 39 Malayalam, 51 Canarese, five Hindustani, 57 Sanskrit, one Uriya, two Konkani, one Mahratti, one Badaga, four Tulu, one Latin and the rest bi-lingual or tri-lingual. Two hundred and seventy-five of the registered publications were educational in their aim. The number of works,

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the copyright of which was registered, was 323, the corresponding figure for the year preceding being 288.

170. The number of private firms engaged in the publication of Government copyright books and the number and value of books sold by them during the year are noted below:—

Societies or Presses.	Number of books published.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
Madras School Book and Literature Society ...	52	135,893	Rs. 18,035
Empress of India Press ...	27	201,487	22,945
Basel Mission Press, Mangalore ...	25	42,539	6,069

171. With reference to G.O., No. 912, Educational, dated 28th November 1894, 500 copies of the Laccadive Primer were published during the year, of which four hundred copies were sent to the Collector of Malabar and seventy-five to the Collector of South Canara for distribution *gratis* among teachers and pupils in the islands. Two copies were also submitted to Government for record with my letter No. 542, dated 21st January last.

172. Out of the annual allotment of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned in G.O., No. 317, Educational, dated 9th June 1884, Rs. 1,815 were spent during 1895-96, Rs. 200 as remuneration for the translation of Mrs. Brander's *Domestic Economy* into Tamil, Rs. 65 for the correction of the proofs of certain Telugu Readers, and about Rs. 1,550 for the purchase of books and periodicals.

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

173. The revised scholarship notification sanctioned by Government in its Order No. 885, Educational, dated 22nd November 1894, came into effect on the 1st January 1896. The changes and improvements introduced in the notification were referred to in paragraph 148 of my last report and have not therefore been dealt with in this report. To what extent the scholarships provided for in the different grades of institutions have been appropriated, has been noticed in previous chapters. The entire expenditure on scholarships, excluding stipends paid in training and medical schools, amounted to Rs. 56,638, of which Rs. 32,037 were paid from provincial funds, Rs. 4,363 from local funds, Rs. 27 from municipal funds and Rs. 20,211 from subscriptions and endowments and other sources. Particulars of the above expenditure are given below for the several grades of institutions:—

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ...	9,746	...	...	11,519	21,265
Professional colleges ...	6,172	...	...	374	6,546
Schools for general education ...	7,629	12	...	6,184	13,825
Schools for special education ...	8,490	4,351	27	2,134	15,002
Total ...	32,037	4,363	27	20,211	56,638

Appendix Q gives the list of institutions in which the scholarships were held.

Special Education.

General Education.

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174. The scheme of instruction in literary subjects is laid down in the Educational Rules and the University by-laws, and that in non-literary subjects in the Educational Rules, the Government Technical Examination syllabuses and the University by-laws.

A diagram to exhibit in one view the different stages of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects is attached. The form of a ladder has been adopted, the general education standards being entered on the right and the special on the left side. Each step denotes a year's work, the lowest step representing the lowest standard, and each higher step representing the next higher standard. On the general education side a pupil of fair ability, beginning the alphabet, takes four years to complete the lower primary, five years to complete the upper primary, eight years to complete the lower secondary, eleven years to complete the upper secondary and fifteen or seventeen years to obtain the degree of B.A. or M.A., or, in other words, to gain the highest rung of the ladder of general education. On the side of special education, that is education which is not, like the ordinary Arts course, intended for general mental development, but for the fitting of the individual for some particular career or walk in life, a pupil is not expected to begin to work for the lowest industrial or art standard until after he has been in possession of some general knowledge. This is why the Grant-in-Aid Code provides that no pupil shall earn a grant in an industrial or art subject unless he has passed the compulsory subjects of the third literary standard. This allows of a pupil being prepared for the third literary standard and standard A prescribed for industrial and art schools simultaneously. It is for this reason that the bifurcation of studies has been shown in the diagram to commence after the second literary standard has been passed. A pupil of ordinary ability, not preparing for a University course, would ordinarily take nine or ten years after passing the second literary standard to complete his industrial or technical training. Instruction in literary and non-literary subjects may be given to pupils side by side up to the completion of the upper secondary course, provided that arrangements exist for the teaching of non-literary subjects.

A pupil, whose general and special education was being carried on side by side, would, in ordinary circumstances, study for the Elementary Technical Examinations at the same time as he is preparing for the Lower Secondary or third form examination; and similarly a sixth form or Upper Secondary Examination student would study for the Intermediate Technical Examination. But it frequently happens that the technical examination is delayed until a year or more after passing the Lower Secondary or the Upper Secondary Examination. Occasionally the technical examinations are passed before the literary examination to which they correspond. But roughly speaking, the three stages of the technical examination scheme are supposed to cover a six years' course, beginning at about the time a student would be in the third form and ending about the time when, had he pursued the general or University course, he would be in the senior F.A. class. In the F.A. course, studies in literary subjects (languages and history) and in non-literary subjects (mathematics and either physiology or physiography) are carried on side by side. In the B.A. course, those who study the non-literary subjects (mathematics, or physical science or natural science) have, at the same time, to carry on their studies in two languages, the same as those who elect to prosecute the literary studies—philosophy or history. The length of the University courses for professional degrees varies widely and is noted in the diagram.

The numbers of students, male and female, in each of the three important stages or sub-divisions on the side of general education and special education, are also entered in the diagram. The variations on the side of special education are not so marked as those on the side of general education, as the number of students receiving non-literary instruction is comparatively small.

175. From the facts and figures set forth in the previous chapters, Government will have noticed more or less improvement in several directions in the educational condition of the presidency. For the various University examinations 9,948 as against 8,922 candidates appeared, and

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4,491 or 45 per cent. passed as against 3,465 or 39 per cent.; the comparatively large number that passed the Matriculation Examination chiefly bringing about this result. At the Primary, Lower Secondary and Technical Examinations conducted by me as Commissioner for Government Examinations, a larger number of candidates presented themselves, and a larger number met with success; but the results of the Upper Secondary Examination were poor. Fewer candidates were examined for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations conducted by the Department, but a larger number were successful. Male and female students in every stage of instruction had advanced, except girls in the upper secondary stage; but I hope that the recent revision of the Upper Secondary Examination notification will check any further falling away under this head:—

On the 31st March	Collegiate (Arts).		Upper secondary.		Lower secondary.		Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1891	3,200	5	8,051	228	21,833	2,395	27,598	3,502	435,740	76,448
1892	3,813	5	8,594	200	22,248	2,514	32,228	3,884	464,605	86,841
1893	3,534	3	10,076	273	23,423	2,717	35,825	4,071	491,155	92,318
1894	3,328	2	10,896	314	25,336	2,719	36,913	4,464	491,185	92,628
1895	3,182	3	11,884	362	27,537	2,859	38,376	4,889	484,568	91,113
1896	3,302	8	12,600	306	29,606	2,993	41,801	5,150	494,554	92,743

The increase in Arts colleges was due to the large number that passed at the last Matriculation Examination. Professional colleges, excepting the training colleges and the College of Agriculture, and the schools for special education, excepting the training schools for masters, also received an accession to their strength. The education of Muhammadans, Panchamas and other backward classes engaged continued attention, though much could not be done for want of funds. The thorough revision of the Educational Rules, the preparation of a new code of rules for the Law College, and the revision of the syllabuses of the College of Engineering, are among the matters which received no small time and attention from me during the year.

Form or class.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	4,815	117	4,938	111
Fifth do.	3,113	111	3,225	78
Fourth do.	3,956	134	4,440	117
Third do.	7,737	654	8,478	769
Second do.	8,746	813	9,145	822
First do.	11,054	1,392	11,983	1,402
Fourth Standard.	38,376	4,889	41,301	5,150
Third do.	88,392	10,047	88,109	10,272
Second do.	114,413	16,363	111,935	14,617
First do.	140,693	24,193	139,410	22,646
Infant do.	144,070	41,593	156,000	45,208

were in the lower primary stage. The percentages of boys and girls in the upper primary stage were 7.1 and 5.1. Of the male and female pupils in primary classes alone, 7.7 and 5.3 per cent. were in the upper primary stage. The remarks in my last report about the wide fluctuations between the third and fourth standards and the fourth and fifth standards apply with even greater force to the present report. These figures also suggest the question whether the ladder theory of educational organization is not carried too far. According to this theory, "schools should be organized, not so much with the view of enabling children to obtain the training that shall fit them for the active work of practical life, as for preparing them to enter a school of a higher grade." But when one looks

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at the figures given above and sees how many pupils never go beyond the lower primary school, the number of pupils to whom the upper primary or fourth standard class is the highest stage they ever reach, and the comparatively large number whose school days end with the highest form of the lower secondary school, one cannot help feeling anxious to secure that the schooling, as far as it goes, shall be the most suitable for the child's future life. The curricula laid down in Chapter V of the Educational Rules and in the Technical Examination scheme afford ample variety from which to select suitable courses of instruction for pupils whose schooling will end with the lower primary, or the upper primary, or the lower secondary stage; but partly owing to the ambition of managers and teachers and partly owing to the fact that in many schools, more especially urban schools, a fair proportion, and in many cases the majority, of the pupils, purposely look forward to carrying on their education to a higher, even to the highest, stage, the subjects selected are those which prepare the pupils for schools of a higher grade. It is hardly likely, for example, that many lower secondary schools would teach Geometry and Algebra were it not for the important part which the subject of mathematics plays in the high school. In the small rural schools the pupils of which are early withdrawn from school to agricultural or industrial pursuits, there ought to be no difficulty in selecting from the various optional subjects those which are adapted to the needs of the pupils. The diagram in the first paragraph of this chapter shows how pupils (and they are the majority) who cannot continue to mount the ladder of general education, whose highest rung is the University degree in Arts, may be instructed in subjects having a direct bearing on the daily life they have to live.

Male and female pupils in technical, industrial and art schools are distinguished in the margin according to

	Boys.	Girls.
Advanced Technical examination classes.	31	7
Intermediate do.	462	33
Elementary do.	1,015	111
Standard D	400	77
Do. C	211	92
Do. B	226	83
Do. A	317	220
Total	2,662	623

standards of instruction. The figure relating to the School of Engineering has been omitted, as the students cannot correctly be classified under any of the heads. Female students are better represented in the higher technical classes than in the higher literary standards, and the number of male students prepar-

ing for the higher examinations is encouraging.

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

176. The number and proportion of villages provided with schools to the total number of villages will be found in the following summary:—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of		Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 3.
	200 and more.	Less than 200.	200 and more.	Less than 200.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chingleput	1,458	530	1,180	298	81	56
Timmevelly	1,258	249	1,602	67	80	27
Bellary	733	53	567		77	
Kistna	1,593	245	1,191	88	75	36
North Arcot	2,541	1,912	1,880	895	74	47
South Arcot	2,421	467	1,692	166	70	36
Cuddapah	1,072	193	730	44	68	23
Kurnool	724	75	468	37	65	49
Nalgiris	50		30		60	
Godavari	1,555	1,032	918	85	59	8
Trichinopoly	1,280	217	739	46	58	21
Coimbatore	1,295	175	749	12	58	7
Salem	2,232	1,568	1,291	348	58	22
Nellore	1,434	351	778	42	54	12
Tanjore	2,564	967	1,366	139	53	14
Anantapur	734	197	365	20	50	10
Madura	2,140	1,948	946	141	44	7
South Canara	1,071	215	453	5	42	2
Ganjam	2,694	3,336	932	103	35	3
Vizagapatam	2,982	9,061	852	40	29	4
Total	31,831	22,791	18,129	2,576	57	11

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Government will observe a marked increase from 2,181 to 2,576 in the number of villages of less than 200 inhabitants provided with schools, the loss sustained in this respect in the previous year being more than made good. This I am inclined to attribute to the judicious action of local boards in establishing schools at, or removing schools to, localities where they are sorely needed. The trifling decrease of 11 villages with 200 and more people provided with schools is not of much significance, being apparently due to the closing of a number of unpromising board schools. Madras and Malabar are as usual omitted in the above table.

177. There was an increase from 515,736 on the 31st March 1891 to 625,820 on the 31st March 1896, or 21 per cent. in the number of boys in all public and private primary schools and departments. This was in excess of the annual increment to population, calculating it at 1.5 per cent. per annum, the average for the previous decade. If the increment to population be taken into account nearly 24 per cent. of boys of school age may be considered to be at school. Over three-fourths of the children remain uneducated.

178. From the figures recorded in the last preceding paragraph and from the statistics furnished in paragraphs 25 and 176 *supra*, Government will observe that 76 per cent. of the boys of primary school age, that is, three boys out of every four, are not at school, that only 37 per cent. of the net cost could be assigned to schools in 1895-96, and that 13,702 villages with 200 or more inhabitants and 20,215 villages or village groups with less than 200 inhabitants are yet unprovided with any means of educating their children. The above figures indicate the extent of the work to be done before three-fourths or even one-half of the boys of school age are brought under the civilizing influence of education. The charge for the lower primary education of boys, except in municipalities and the agency tracts, is a liability on local funds. Unless, therefore, local boards are able to assign an annually increasing allotment for education, it is futile to expect any large extension of the sphere of primary education. Missionary and philanthropic societies and public spirited citizens cannot be expected to open new schools when owing to diminished grants, they find a yearly increasing difficulty in supporting the schools already opened; and parents, even if they have the means, cannot be depended on to pay fees sufficiently high to cover the cost of a school. Far from being able to assign annually increasing sums for education, several local boards have, as a matter of fact, been led to express the allotment for education for 1896-97, with a view to give effect to the express orders of Government to assign 50 per cent. of the land-cess collections to communications. The allotment for results grants in the local budgets for 1896-97 is, in consequence, Rs. 2,25,060 as against Rs. 2,31,750 in the budget for 1895-96; and I apprehend that the boards will make further reductions under this head in the ensuing year's budget in order to give full effect to the orders of Government. If the provision for primary education is thus to be left to the tender mercies of local boards without any definite understanding, I foresee that its progress will be checked and impeded. How different is the spectacle presented by other civilized countries in this respect! In Great Britain, sufficient school accommodation has by law to be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14, and the minimum age for exemption from school attendance is fixed at 11; in France, primary instruction was made obligatory in 1882 for children from 6 to 13 years of age; education is general and compulsory throughout Germany, and the school age is fixed from 6 to 14; in Belgium, each commune is required by law to have at least one primary school, and Government pays one-sixth of the charge; in Denmark, elementary education is compulsory, and the school age is from 7 to 14 years; in Greece, all children between the ages of 5 and 12 years are required to attend school; in Switzerland, elementary education was made compulsory in 1874, the school age varying in the different cantons; in Japan, an Asiatic empire of very recent growth, elementary education is compulsory for all children of school age (6-14). The list need not be multiplied. There are those who think that elementary education should be made compulsory and free in this country; but it seems to me that such a proposal is not at present within the sphere of practical politics, seeing that we are hardly able to carry on efficiently the

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number of primary schools necessary to accommodate only one-fourth of the children of primary school age. One of two courses occurs to me as of practical moment, viz., either that a special allotment from Provincial funds for elementary education should be made to supplement the local board allotments, or that a special educational cess of some kind should be imposed, local unions being organized for the purpose. If the former course commends itself to Government, the subject might advantageously be considered in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contract.

179. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools for boys

Teaching staff employed in public primary schools for boys.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Hold trained teachers' certificates	4,172	4,301
Hold untrained teachers' certificates	699	858
Hold general education certificates	8,751	9,538
Hold no certificates whatever	10,176	10,168

rose from 23,798 to 24,866, consequent chiefly on the increase in the number of such schools from 18,852 to 19,269. One of the teachers is returned as possessing a non-Indian certificate. Particulars of the remaining teachers are given in the margin. Improvement will be noticed in the general and professional qualifications of the staff all round, and the proportion of unpassed teachers to the total number fell from 43 to 41 per cent., notwithstanding the accession of over 1,000 teachers to the list. The number of certificated teachers rose by 288 only; but of those who received certificates during the year a good many seem to have found their way into secondary schools and some into girls' schools. The increase in the number of teachers holding general education certificates must, to a large extent, be attributed to the working of sessional schools. Of the 14,697 teachers possessing trained or untrained teachers' certificates or general education certificates, eight hold second-grade collegiate, 152 upper secondary, 1,354 lower secondary and 13,183 primary certificates. There were 21,345 teachers on the general staff of the public primary schools for boys, excluding head-masters and pandits and special instructors. Of these, 2,838 held trained teachers' certificates, 492 held untrained teachers' certificates and have had two years' approved service in recognized schools, 5,162 held general education certificates and have had five years' approved service in recognized schools, and 4,752 had passed no examination, but had five years' approved service in recognized schools on 1st April 1895; while only 8,101, or nearly 38 per cent. of the total number of teachers, were not qualified either by certificate or by length of service.

180. Night schools also more than recovered the loss sustained in 1894-95, and rose in number by 16 per cent., and in strength by 19 per cent., as will be seen from the figures furnished below:—

Night schools.

Districts.	Schools.						Scholars.					
	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Private.	Total.	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Private.	Total.
Ganjām	...	1	57	41	...	99	...	13	1,043	725	...	1,781
Vizagapatam	...	9	29	61	...	99	...	247	542	1,167	...	1,956
Gōdāvari	2	46	22	51	1	122	40	1,340	454	910	...	2,756
Kistna	...	16	30	64	...	110	...	540	475	958	12	1,973
Kurnool	...	...	2	4	...	6	...	...	39	87	...	126
Bellary	...	4	28	38	...	70	...	150	472	555	...	1,177
Anantapur	...	...	15	7	...	22	...	...	242	63	...	305
Qudnapah	...	...	40	22	...	62	...	...	469	309	...	778
Nellore	...	...	26	41	...	67	...	...	401	548	...	949
Madras	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	165	13	...	178
Chingleput	...	1	23	38	...	62	...	25	422	670	...	1,117
North Arcot	...	...	27	37	...	64	...	...	405	617	...	1,022
South Arcot	...	...	56	20	...	76	...	...	1,172	341	...	1,513
Tanjore	...	1	28	29	...	58	...	26	557	500	...	1,083
Trichinopoly	...	...	12	27	...	39	...	...	215	412	...	627
Madura	...	11	22	34	...	67	...	244	463	621	...	1,328
Tinnevely	...	4	19	24	...	47	...	56	436	467	...	959
Coimbatore	...	1	6	15	...	22	...	51	94	196	...	341
Salem	...	1	13	25	4	43	...	21	244	342	69	676
Nilgiris	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	153	...	...	153
Malabar	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	70	...	...	70
Total	2	95	468	579	5	1,149	40	2,713	8,533	9,501	81	20,868
Total, 1894-95.	2	81	428	473	4	988	41	1,992	7,645	7,752	53	17,483

Twelve districts including Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, participated in the increase, and in two districts—Malabar and the Nilgiris—

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the number remained the same, while seven districts more or less retrograded. South Canara had again no night school at all. The largest increase appertained to unaided schools, but board and aided schools received an accession of 14 and 40, respectively, to their number. Of the schools, eight with 128 pupils were of the lower secondary, 198 with 1,681 pupils of the upper primary and the rest were of the lower primary grade.

181. Miss Askwith, the Principal of the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, *Schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes.* has favoured me with the following facts relating to the three schools for the blind under her management:—

The school for boys in Palamcottah is taught by a master—lower secondary trained—and one blind assistant, a former pupil of the school. There are classes from the second to the fourth standard. The numbers on the roll on 31st March were—second standard two, third three and upper primary seven. Last year the following numbers appeared for examination, for first standard two, second three, third three, fourth two, and all passed. The upper primary boys appeared before the Board, and one of them passed first class, the other second class. These two boys, with four who passed the Primary Examination in previous years, are employed as teachers, monitors, or evangelists. One who was employed in the hospital at Sivakási has recently died of fever. Results grants earned last year amounted to Rs. 155-5-0. The amount assigned was only Rs. 125, but the Municipality very kindly gave the whole amount earned. The expense of the school for the year amounted to Rs. 270-4-0, boarding Rs. 400, total Rs. 670-4-0. Eight of the pupils were Native Christians and four Panchamas. The text books are as before in Dr. Moon's system: the metal frames used as slates are according to the Braille system.

The girls' school at Palamcottah was examined by the Inspectress of Girls' schools on 31st January. Eight were then presented—four in the second standard and four in the fourth. The numbers on the roll on 31st March were—first standard one, third four, fourth four. Of these seven are Native Christians and two Panchamas. Two of the fourth standard went up for the Primary Examination, both passed and they are now employed as mistresses in their own school. Four new children have since been admitted to the infant class. A lower secondary mistress is also employed as well as the two mistresses. The results grant amounted to Rs. 72-8-0, drawn from Provincial Funds. The expenses were for tuition Rs. 310-2-0, and for boarding Rs. 300. The girls also learn stocking knitting.

The second school for boys at Pannivillai is taught by a master totally blind, who was educated here, and holds a primary certificate, first class. The numbers on the roll on 31st March were—third standard two, second one, infant five. Two of these are Native Christians and six Panchamas. The numbers presented before the Sub-Assistant Inspectress in November were—third standard three, second two, first two and infant one, all of whom passed. The three third standard boys came afterwards to the Palamcottah school to be prepared for the Primary Examination. The results grant from Local Funds was Rs. 65-5-0, Rs. 20-5-0 of which was extra grant for 1894-95. The expenses were for tuition Rs. 81-4-0, for boarding Rs. 360.

The benefit of these schools may be seen in the happy change in both the appearance and lives of all the blind children who come under instruction and in their being able to use what is imparted to them for the good of others, and by doing useful work to earn their own living after leaving school.

I regret that the books prepared by Mr. Garthwaite on the Braille system modified do not find favour with Miss Askwith, who, however, uses the Braille system in teaching arithmetic. Miss Askwith informs me that the blind children do their arithmetic more rapidly than children who see. One or two simple industries are taught to the children.

At the close of the year arrangements were being made under the auspices of M.R.Ry. L. Govindas Krishnadas to open an industrial school in Madras for the blind; but in Madras difficulty is likely to be experienced in inducing children to attend such a school, because they can make more by begging than they expect to get at the school.

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The only attempt I know of to educate deaf-mutes is that of Miss Swainson, of the Church Mission Society, Palamcottah. She has started a class for deaf-mute girls which at present meets in the verandah of her hospital. During the short time it has been at work great progress has been made, and I had recently an opportunity of seeing the bright look of awakening intelligence in the faces of the girls, who, when they joined the class some six or eight months ago, had, I was informed, a sad, wearied expression, as if the world contained nothing of interest to them.

In connection with the education of the blind and of the deaf and dumb there is a vast and interesting field for the exercise of philanthropy.

182. It has been reported that boys in the lower secondary and upper secondary stages of instruction rose in number from 27,537 and 11,884 to 29,606 and 12,609, and this has raised the percentages of such pupils to the total number of boys of an age to attend the lower secondary and upper secondary forms from 1.4 and .8 to 1.5 and .9 respectively. The improvement of lower secondary schools is engaging my attention.

183. In public secondary schools for boys 3,185 teachers were employed on the 31st March, of whom 18 held non-Indian diplomas and 275, consisting mostly of pandits and munshis, held no certificates at all. Of the remaining teachers, 938 held trained and 774 untrained teachers' certificates and 1,180 general education certificates. The grade of certificates held by them is noted in the margin. The increase in the number of certificated collegiate and upper secondary teachers is satisfactory. In fact the large decrease under teachers of the

collegiate grades noticed in my last report was very nearly made good during the year. Of the 2,404 teachers on the general staff of these schools, excluding headmasters, pandits, gymnastic instructors and writing masters, 737 held trained teachers' certificates, 599 held untrained teachers' certificates and have had two years' service in recognized schools, 508 held general education certificates and have had five years' service in recognized schools, and 64 held no certificates whatever, but had five years' approved service in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895, while 496 were not qualified either by certificate or service.

A register of qualified teachers of all grades for the whole Presidency is being prepared in my office.

184. At the Matriculation Examination and First Examination in Arts held in December last, 1,221 and 419 candidates, respectively, passed from institutions furnishing returns to this Department, and 1,069 matriculates and 429 F.A. under-graduates of December last joined the junior F.A. and junior B.A. classes of colleges borne on the departmental returns. This would imply, allowing for students admitted into the above colleges from institutions in Native States and other territories, that almost all the F.A. under-graduates continue their studies to the B.A. degree Examination, and that about 85 per cent. of the matriculates seek University education with the intention of qualifying eventually for that degree. This shows that the rising generation has not yet been discouraged by the oft-repeated cry that the supply of graduates is in excess of the demand.

185. Opportunity was taken of the last revision of the Educational Rules to revise and amplify the course of instruction in kindergarten and to give due prominence to its several sub-divisions, viz., occupations, stories, and action songs. Boys and girls who passed in kindergarten in the infant, first and second standards, and in object lessons in the lower primary standards of schools examined for results grants during 1895-96, are compared below with the total number who passed in the respective standards:—

Kindergarten training.

Grade of certificate.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	104	83	146
Second-grade do.	105	117	154
Upper secondary	281	353	393
Lower do.	188	16	230
Primary	260	105	257

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	Infant standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total passed ...	28,244	8,099	37,179	7,814	32,994	5,844	22,987	3,406
Passed in kindergarten.	748	2,412	488	1,663	311	911		
" object lessons.	204	1,272	394	1,094	270	666	121	151

There is a distinct falling off in both subjects in all the standards. A striking disparity will be noted between the numbers who passed in kindergarten and object lessons and the total number of passed pupils. I have no information regarding the numbers learning these subjects in other than results grant schools; but they are not many. I have on a former occasion explained that one reason for the smallness of the number taking up these very important subjects is the absence of qualified teachers. A second reason is the paltry rate of results grants provided for them in the Grant-in-aid Code. A third, and a very formidable reason indeed, is the want of monetary inducement to managers to teach these subjects, the assignment we are able to make to schools annually as results grants being small and such as can be earned by passing pupils in the compulsory subjects alone. A supply of trained teachers may gradually be had by making instruction in these subjects compulsory in all practising schools managed by the Department, and by students under training being required to devote special attention to them: this I propose to do as far as practicable from the beginning of 1897. Government has approved of my proposal to raise the rate of grant for kindergarten and object lessons to the scale provided for the second language, and this will afford some stimulus to the teaching of the two subjects. I intend advising local boards to endeavour to arrange for object lessons being taught as a compulsory subject in place of, or in addition to, a second language in all their schools attended by the children of ryots and agricultural labourers. The object lessons should bear on things relating to the daily life of the class of the community to which the pupils mostly belong. In this way the children of the agricultural classes would not only acquire much useful information connected with soils and crops and the habits of plants and animals, but their powers of intelligent observation would be cultivated. A way out of the third-mentioned difficulty I do not see, unless we are prepared to pay all grants earned, which, for financial reasons, is not practicable, or to pay grants on the results of class and not on those of individual examinations as at present. This subject is under consideration.

186. To my exhaustive remarks in last report on the paramount importance of manual training, I have nothing to add. Here again the want of teachers is a serious impediment; but when the class proposed to be started in the Engineering College workshop has been for some time at work, it will be possible to obtain qualified men to supervise the manual training of students as well as of men to teach a trade. Mr. Chatterton of the College of Engineering recently delivered an interesting lecture on the subject before the Madras Teachers' Guild. He allowed me to print 300 copies in pamphlet form, and these have been circulated among Principals of colleges, Inspecting officers and Presidents of local boards and Chairmen of municipalities. The Inspecting officers have been requested to pay particular attention to this matter and afford all possible help to managers of schools wishing to make a beginning in this direction.

187. In the chapters on University education and special education, I have referred to the larger number of candidates that presented themselves for the non-literary branches of the Science division of the degree examination and for the Technical Examinations of all grades—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary; and in the latter chapter I have dealt with each individual institution for technical, industrial or art instruction, so that Government and the public may know exactly the work which is being done. Each school works to a large extent on its own lines, and the general scope of the

efforts of these schools cannot be summarized as in the case of institutions for general education or training. The workshop attached to the College of Engineering has been fitted up, and proposals are about to be submitted for entertaining a certain number of young men annually, with a view not only to turn out skilled workmen, but to supply instructors in manual training in schools for general education, as well as teachers of carpentry, blacksmiths' work and fitters' work in industrial schools. Final orders have not yet been passed as to the future of the School of Arts, and I cannot therefore determine the precise part that it is to take in the technical, industrial and art education of the Presidency. New buildings have been provided for the biological and physical laboratories of the Presidency College, and as soon as these and the chemical laboratory have been fitted up, they will afford facilities to young men for improving their scientific or technical knowledge and for carrying on original research. It is essential that facilities should exist for the technical training of the 'captains of industry' and the overseers and foremen of manufacturing establishments, as well as for the rank and file of ordinary workmen. Scholarships in technical schools are now awarded on the results of the Intermediate and Elementary Technical Examinations, whereas in schools for general education we give scholarships in the lower secondary department. With a view to encourage the study of industrial and art subjects, it seems highly desirable to award scholarships in standards C and D and in the elementary technical examination class: these three corresponding to the lower secondary department in schools for general education as will be seen from the diagram attached to paragraph 174 above. Proposals will shortly be submitted to Government. Industrial and art exhibitions are important agents not only in improving the quality of art and industrial products and stimulating a demand for them, but also in attracting to manufacturing, industrial, or art pursuits a larger and larger number of the population. With this end in view, I have provided in the code for 1897-98 for payment of grants towards such exhibitions. In short, with the resources at the disposal of the Department, everything is being done that can be done in the field of technical and industrial education.

188. Under the operation of the Educational Rules, colleges and schools are being gradually provided with improved accommodation. The condition of school premises, class accommodation, sanitary surroundings and latrine arrangements have to be reported upon not only when application for recognition is made, but also after each inspection. The numbers in attendance fluctuate from year to year, and it is therefore necessary to keep constant watch that the conditions as to accommodation continue to be fulfilled. Instances having come to my notice in which managers removed recognized schools to other buildings without the knowledge and approval of the Department, I have notified that all changes should be reported to this office, except in cases of temporary changes for periods not exceeding three months. How much is being done in the direction of providing proper accommodation for colleges and schools may be judged by the fact that the expenditure on school buildings from all sources during the past four years amounted, respectively, to Rs. 2,85,416, Rs. 2,95,121, Rs. 4,32,390 and Rs. 4,73,335. All the colleges as well as the more important high schools either already are, or will soon be, well accommodated. The new buildings are, as a rule, designed to secure the greatest possible comfort and convenience to teachers and taught, and fully meet the requirements of the Educational Rules.

To the matter of furniture, apparatus and appliances also, no small attention is paid. About Rs. 12,000 a year from public funds alone are given as grants-in-aid to managers for the better equipment of their schools. Managers of primary schools in outlying villages are often quite unable to do anything to provide their schools with even the simplest articles. To meet such cases I have instructed the Inspecting officers to take the initiative where necessary and to arrange for the supply of the requisite furniture through an industrial school or other well-known agency.

The typography of school books continues to receive attention. I invariably refuse to refer to the Text-book Committee books that are not printed in clear type and on good paper. I propose to notify that in the case of approved books the copies

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offered for sale shall be of the same quality as regards typography, paper and binding as the specimen copy approved, and that any book found inferior in these respects will be removed from the list of approved text-books. This is necessary in the interests of the eye-sight of the young.

189. I am glad to record that increasing interest was taken during the year in physical education in colleges and schools. Improvement is noticed in the gymnastics, drill, and out-door exercises of every description. In some of the institutions I recently visited, especially at Nazareth, Palamcottah and Arni, the exercises in drill, gymnastics and calisthenics conducted before me, were simply admirable. In the Teachers' College particular care is bestowed on drill, and I am very favourably impressed with the results obtained. The effect of these exercises on the discipline and healthy tone of schools is excellent and needs no comment here. Reports of cricket matches played in England and elsewhere have created much excitement and emulation among the student public, and the interest in this game is likely to grow from year to year. The working of the gymnastic classes attached to the Teachers' College and the training section of the Rajahmundry College has already been referred to. In the 37 Arts colleges and 528 secondary schools for boys, respectively, 30 and 357 drill and gymnastic teachers were employed, and in the secondary schools for girls 21 teachers of drill and calisthenics were employed, besides 108 employed in primary schools and 45 in special schools for boys and girls. Opportunity was taken of the revision of the Educational Rules to prescribe separate and revised courses of instruction in drill and gymnastics for boys' schools and in drill and calisthenics for girls' schools.

190. What the Department and those engaged in education have been striving to do in the direction of moral education has been fully set forth in my last report, and I have very little to add. Particular care is taken by the Text-book Committee to see that no morally-unhealthy books are recommended for approval. But notwithstanding all the care that is taken one cannot be certain that every book is free from reproach. The Educational Rules provide for the summary expulsion of a pupil from school for false representations made at the time of admission or for grave misconduct. This provision has served its purpose, for I see that cases of this kind of moral delinquency are fewer of late than in the past. The establishment of hostels in important educational centres, and the moral influence of the various Teachers' Associations in Madras and the mofussil are also calculated to elevate the moral tone of the profession, and as the teachers rise they will carry their pupils with them.

191. How far education generally and moral education in particular, have tended or are tending to reduce crime is a subject which deserves to receive more consideration than it gets. Among the manifold causes tempting men to commit crime, inability to earn a livelihood is a potent, if not the most potent, cause. This is clear from the instructive diagram and statistics furnished by Mr. Cardew and recorded in G.O., No. 1026, Judicial, dated 19th June 1896. By imparting general and industrial instruction and by the discipline, physical, intellectual and moral, of the school, the Department performs a not unimportant function in the diminution of crime. The decline in the number of juvenile convicts noticed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 973, Judicial, dated 6th June 1896, is noteworthy. Moreover, from the last report on the Reformatory school it will be observed that 116, or 75 per cent. of the lads (155) trained in the school have been favourably reported upon and have become useful members of society, earning their own living. Most of the above number would probably have been leading criminal lives but for the education and training they received at the school. The draft revised bill for Reformatory schools is intended to extend the number, scope and usefulness of such institutions. When to the cultivation of the intellect and the harmonious development of the physical powers is added systematic moral training leading to the formation of moral habits, the schoolmaster has done all he can with the means at his disposal to help society to cope with crime.

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192. It goes without saying that young men who resort to important centres of education to complete their studies and who, while there, have to board in so-called private hostels or lodging houses, are without proper control and are exposed to the temptations of crowded towns and undesirable acquaintances and associations, just at a time of life when their characters and habits, on which their future so much depends, are being formed. This serious drawback in our system of education has for years engaged the attention of the Department and led to the introduction in the Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam colleges of what is known as the 'tutorial' system. Under this system each of the senior members of the staff has charge of a certain number of students in and out of college hours, advises them as to their studies, looks after their health and morals, and, in short, exercises a semi-parental control over them. A similar system could not be introduced into the Presidency College, owing to the large number and the widely-scattered residences of the students. In some of the aided colleges also some supervision exists over the students out of college hours. But these measures are necessarily imperfect and are not as effectual as those adopted in some of the universities in Great Britain, which require that all students not living within the college precincts, or with their parents or friends, should live in licensed lodging houses, carried on under the control of the college authorities or the University Delegates.

Statistics have been obtained this year, and are incorporated in general tables 8 (a) and 8 (b) of the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses; and with a view to enable Government to form an exact idea of the character and utility of these hostels or houses and the classes of the community availing themselves of them, a list of these institutions is given in Appendix Y. In the 49 institutions intended for male students 3,191 students—748 Europeans, 2,199 Native Christians, 38 Muhammadans, 139 Brahmans, 10 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 57 Panchamas—were boarded. Of the institutions, one (the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Boys' branch), with 306 boarders, was managed by a Government committee, one (the Panchama salary-results school, Mangalore), with 21 boarders, was managed by the Mangalore Municipality, five (intended for poor Europeans and Eurasians), with 353 boarders, were aided from Provincial funds and 42 with 2,511 boarders received no aid. Of the unaided institutions six were attached to colleges, 14 to secondary schools, 20 to primary schools, and two to special institutions. Hostels were at work for Brahmans in connection with St. Peter's College, Tanjore, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, and were, respectively, attended by 22, 95 and 22 Brahmans. The European boarders

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	306
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	98
St. Thomé Orphanage	44
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	144
St. Joseph's school, Coonoor	46
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam	89
Madras Industrial school	21
Total	748

were connected with the seven institutions named in the margin. By far the bulk of the boarders were Native Christians and belonged to the various Missionary bodies. Of the 58 boarding schools for girls, one (the Female branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund), with 67 boarders, was managed by a Government committee, five (intended for poor Europeans and Eurasians), with 238 boarders, received aid from Provincial funds and 52 with 2,933 boarders were unaided. Of the unaided institutions, one was attached to the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, 34 to secondary schools, 14 to primary schools and three to training schools. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 3,26,755, of which Provincial funds met Rs. 40,720. Homes for European destitute children only are aided by Government.

Of the male students in colleges, only 148 had boarding facilities, excluding those in the Students' Hostels which have been opened for the benefit of students in the Christian College and which have not furnished returns. From the statement appended to paragraph 48 above, it will be observed that 973 B.A. students are attending colleges outside their native districts. This will show the inadequacy of the present arrangements. Steps are being taken to provide hostel accommodation for students attending the Presidency, Kumbakonam, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram colleges. In paragraph 4 (15) of my letter No. 12310, dated 15th November 1895,

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I stated that I intended moving the University to revise and expand the rules of affiliation somewhat on the lines followed in Chapter II of the revised Educational Rules. This opportunity will be taken of moving the University, as the controlling authority in respect of collegiate education, to consider what should be done for the supervision of students during their college course. Government might, of course, at once and independently of any action on the part of the University, proceed to frame rules for the colleges under its management; and it might also insert rules to the same effect in the Grant-in-Aid Code so far as aided colleges are concerned; but it is better to await the action of the University.

193. Heads and managers of colleges and schools are, I am glad to report, giving effect to the recommendations of this Department regarding the gradual strengthening of the libraries attached to the institutions under their charge. A more extended use of school and college libraries by both students and teachers is reported by the inspecting officers. But in view of the demands on them for the improvement of the staff, accommodation and furniture and appliances, only a small sum can be set apart by managers for the enlargement of libraries. Reading rooms exist in most of the colleges and in several secondary schools also, and periodicals of literary or scientific character are subscribed for with the aid of a grant from public funds.

The establishment of museums in technical and industrial schools is encouraged, and grants are given when applied for. The holding of industrial and art exhibitions will conduce to the enrichment of such museums.

The educational library and museum in my office are, since the removal of the Madras Literary Society's library, being re-arranged and those visiting it will, I hope, soon be able to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of seeing the books and appliances which are being collected.

In paragraph 169 of my last report I referred to the need there was for pictures and other works of art to help to adorn school rooms. Towards the close of the year a movement was started to form an Art Loan Collection, and Lady Wenlock was requested to be good enough to contribute something to form the nucleus of such a collection. She not only presented eight autotype copies of first-class pictures, but expressed her very high approval of the proposal. The Art Loan Collection will have its head-quarters in my office, and the pictures, &c., will be lent to schools under rules to be drawn up by a committee representing the Association of Women Teachers, the Teachers' Guild, and other educational institutions. At one time it was thought that the collection might be placed under the control of the Association of Women Teachers, but, on consideration, it was decided that it would be more generally useful and have more chance of expanding, if it were placed under the general control of the Head of the Department.

194. The Association of Women Teachers carried on its useful work throughout the year. The proposal to form a Teachers' Guild for Madras, referred to in my last report, was given effect to during 1895. Its objects as set forth in the rules are—

- (a) The improvement of methods of teaching.
- (b) The discussion of all questions affecting education and the profession generally, and, if necessary, taking action thereupon.
- (c) The promotion of social intercourse between teachers.

The membership is open to all engaged in the actual work of teaching, subject to the approval of the guild. The guild has a bright and useful career before it, provided that its discussions are confined to the subject noted in the statement of object, and sectarian or denominational interests are not brought into prominence.

The several associations enumerated in paragraph 170 of my last report also did useful work in their own field. A list of the reading rooms and literary associations which were at work on the 31st March and furnished returns to the Department is embodied in appendix R.

195. A conference of the Inspectors of schools, Inspectresses of Girls' schools and the two senior Assistant Inspectors was convened in April 1895 to suggest such additions to, and alterations in, the Edu-

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cational Rules as might seem necessary or expedient from the experience gained of the working of the rules since their promulgation in 1891. Certain leading educationists connected with aided education were also invited to take part in the discussions. The conference sat for 12 days, and the revised edition of the Educational Rules, recently sanctioned by Government, is to a considerable extent, the outcome of its labours.

The inspecting officers were also consulted in the revision of forms of inspection reports, the revision of the curricula in drill and gymnastics and calisthenics.

As I have explained in Chapter II, I held conferences with members of several local boards and heads of colleges and schools during my tours, and inspecting officers also held informal conferences with members of local boards and managers of schools.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Assistant Inspectors hold conferences with the Sub-Assistants in each district to select schools to be aided on the results grant system and to fix the amount of assignment to individual schools. This occasion serves the useful purpose of enabling the Assistant Inspectors to know the views of the Sub-Assistants in the matter of the development of elementary education and also to gauge their work. On many matters managers and others interested in education are constantly being consulted by correspondence, and their opinions receive due consideration at my hands. The proposals approved by Government in its Order No. 541, Educational, dated 23rd August 1886, regarding educational conferences are acted upon, and experience has shown that this is quite sufficient to protect the interests of aided education.

196. The service registers are reported to be maintained correctly. I stated in last report that instances had come to my notice of service registers having been either lost or destroyed in transit or through accident. Since then I have issued a circular to the effect that, to facilitate the preparation and verification of new registers in cases of loss or accident, every officer in superior service should keep in his possession a true copy of his service register; that he should enter in it, from time to time, under the initials of the head of the office or the institution, all changes in his service, such entries corresponding exactly with those in the original register; and that on the first working week of January each year, a return should be submitted to this office by the head of the office or institution showing how far these instructions are being carried out.

The returns submitted to this office show that an inventory of valuable stock is maintained in all institutions. A complete inventory has been prepared of the apparatus and appliances in the several laboratories of the Presidency College.

197. The policy adopted in previous years in giving effect to the various recommendations of the Education Commission has steadily been kept in view in the administration of the Department during the year. The education of Panchamas and Muhammadans continued to receive attention, and local boards are advised whenever practicable to open schools for the benefit of these classes. A special school for the training of Panchama teachers was opened in Madras in February last, and the school bids fair to become a success. It is under the immediate supervision of the Principal and Vice-Principal of the Teachers' College. The training school for Muhammadans established in Madras in 1880 has been working as a primary grade school with varied success, and it is under contemplation to raise it to the lower secondary grade, as the need for Muhammadan teachers of lower secondary grade is keenly felt, and as there is no institution at present to train Muhammadan teachers of that grade. The education of the aboriginal races is receiving attention, but owing to the apathy of the hill tribes, the schools specially opened for their benefit are more used by the settlers from the plains than by the hill tribes proper. The study of drawing is encouraged both as a means of general education and as the basis of technical and industrial instruction. The observance of the inter-school rules is insisted on on pain of withdrawal of the privilege of recognition. In conformity with the strong recommendation of the Education Commission that Government should withdraw, as much as possible, from higher education, leaving

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it to private agencies, I have submitted to Government proposals for the transfer of the Government College at Mangalore to the management of a local committee. From the figures recorded in paragraph 48, it will be seen that out of 264 scholars belonging to the Tanjore district, who are studying for the degree examination, only 67 attend the Kumbakonam College. I am inclined to think that it is time that Government should sever its connection with the management of that institution also; but I have not yet come to a decision on the matter. Neither of the hostels proposed to be erected in Madras for the benefit of students from the mofussil has been begun; but work will, I hope, be commenced soon. Steps are also being taken to establish hostels in Rajahmundry, Kumbakonam and Saidapet. The revised and comprehensive scholarship scheme sanctioned by Government and referred to in last report was introduced during the year.

198. The Grant-in-Aid Code which underwent a second revision in October 1894 was in operation from 1st April 1895. The definition of a poor pupil for the purpose of scholarships, and the provision of exceptional rates of results grants for Mappillas of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks were among the changes made. But the most important one was a thorough recasting of the chapter on 'Grants towards scholarships and stipends' so as to bring it into conformity with the Government scholarship notification revised under the orders of Government. An age limit was fixed for scholarship-holders in the lower and upper secondary departments, and the rates of scholarship grants were reduced in view of the finances at the disposal of the Department and of the reduced scale adopted in the Government scholarship notification. The working of the assignment system of results grants has elsewhere been adverted to. I have been in communication with the Educational Departments of the other provinces as to the systems followed there in regard to payments by results.

199. Particulars have been furnished in the appropriate chapters regarding the number of schools recognized by the Department under the Educational Rules. A general summary is given in the margin showing the number of recognized secondary, primary, training and technical schools on the 31st March last. In the case of primary schools, the number given in the annual returns has, as in the previous year, been adopted. The first edition of the Educational Rules having been exhausted, I submitted for

Madras Educational Rules.

	Number of schools.	Number recognised.
Upper secondary schools { for boys ...	133	126
{ for girls ...	23	23
Lower secondary schools { for boys ...	395	315
{ for girls ...	185	149
Upper primary schools for boys ...	4,633	4,438
Lower primary schools for boys ...	14,636	11,670
Upper primary schools for girls ...	344	323
Lower primary schools for girls ...	419	347
Training schools for masters ...	41	38
Training schools for mistresses ...	19	18
Technical, industrial and art schools ...	36	28

the sanction of Government a revised draft of the rules in November last. But as they were sanctioned by Government only in June 1896, the old rules continued in force throughout the year under report. Several important changes have been made in the revised rules, and these will be appropriately dealt with in the report for 1896-97. Though the exemption granted in favour of lower primary schools in the notification promulgating the rules in 1891 ceased on the 1st April 1895, the concession was continued during the year under report, pending the sanction of Government, on behalf of lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and of all primary schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities (schools in municipalities excepted). In the revised rules Government has sanctioned the continuance of the concession till 1st April 1898, and it is hoped that all the primary schools will, by that time, have fulfilled the conditions of recognition as to staff and accommodation. The Inspecting officers of the Department have been directed to pay continued attention to this matter, while Government, I am glad to note, invariably impresses on local boards and municipalities the necessity of improving the qualifications of the teachers employed in board and aided schools.

200. The Government of India, was at length pleased towards the end of the year to formulate its recommendations to the Secretary of State for the re-organization of the superior branches of the Educational Department; and the sanction of the Secretary of

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State has since the close of the year been received. The recommendations of the Madras Government have generally been approved, and these will be noticed in detail in my next report. I trust it will be possible for Government to pass early orders on the scheme for the re-organization of the subordinate educational service now before it, so that the officers of the Department may cease to be in a state of suspense and anxiety. The fusion of the scholastic, inspectional and the higher clerical branches of the service is calculated to produce several administrative advantages and to conduce to a more harmonious working of the different branches of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1895-96.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sun- days, holidays and days of ab- sence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Ganjam-Vizagapatam Division.								
Babu Raghunadha Das ...	Russellkonda. No Sub-Assistant for 38 days.	85	1,348	61	16	5	4	60
Babu B. C. Chatterjee ...		154	2,065	74	83	22	71	299
K. Sankarappa Pantulu ...		50	653	...	87	...	84	998
Babu Raghunadha Das (on special duty).		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babu P. C. Mullik ...	Berhampur ...	503	8,378	171	174	21	190	2,294
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.	Chicacole ...	291	5,935	144	215	7	230	2,201
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Anakapalle ...	316	7,292	130	205	31	237	2,937
K. Sankarappa Pantulu ...	Vizianagram ...	192	2,886	64	129	1	99	1,418
B. Kamesvara Rau Pan- tulu.		170	4,113	79	87	6	112	1,163
Total ...		1,761	32,670	723	976	93	1,027	11,370
Godavari-Kistna Division.								
V. Kamesvara Rau Pan- tulu.	Cocanada ...	175	3,659	70	74	39	118	1,160
B. Kamesvara Rau ...		142	3,295	60	91	32	77	611
K. Sadasiva Rau ...	Ellore ...	72	1,620	41	29	8	37	110
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		206	4,934	77	82	3	85	718
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu.		...	...	...	115	11	145	1,706
P. Ramanujachari ...		62	2,112	34	18	...	18	...
G. Lakshminarayana Pan- tulu.	Narsapur ...	281	8,960	117	110	7	158	1,087
V. Appayya Sastri ...	Bandar ...	279	6,801	138	129	19	155	1,926
P. Bhimasena Rau Pan- tulu.		4	45	4	68	8	9	98
V. Balaramayya Sastri ...	Guntur ...	130	2,679	74	103	...	109	1,269
V. Kamesvara Rau ...		177	4,227	80	90	19	35	715
V. M. Subramanya Aiyar.	Bapatla ...	291	6,916	127	143	34	253	1,847
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...		91	1,235	40	21	1	60	233
V. Balaramayya ...	Markapur. No Sub- Assistant for 23 days. Bapatla Sub-Assistant was in charge.	23	456	10	6	...	16	194
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...		17	345	9	6	...	15	233
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		102	2,091	42	36	2	80	488
P. Ramanujachari ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2,052	49,405	923	1,192	192	1,505	12,750
Total, Northern Circle.		3,813	82,075	1,646	2,168	285	2,532	24,120
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Ceded Districts Division.								
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Nandyal ...	236	4,512	129	231	6	191	2,384
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Markapur ...	3	40	3	78	6	21	683
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		108	1,937	53	36	5	60	573
P. Ramanujachari ...		51	840	25	20	6	25	310
K. Srihivasulu Nayudu ...	Bellary ...	273	6,428	118	198	50	141	1,950
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Hospet ...	362	8,712	199	130	37	250	3,269
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Anantapur. No Sub-Assistant for 15 days.	23	464	19	75	...	28	822
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Penukonda. No Sub-Assistant for 5 days.	201	4,952	128	100	29	154	2,202
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...		168	3,619	108	216	7	181	3,498
S. Gopalasundarayya ...	Cuddapah ...	20	408	12	18	...	22	314
J. Vittal Pant ...		309	5,465	140	213	13	182	2,499
K. Singarachari ...	Madanapalle ...	204	4,593	145	165	56	171	2,641
Total ...		1,958	41,970	1,079	1,480	215	1,421	21,645
Presidency Division.								
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Ongole ...	300	6,534	134	182	50	182	1,388
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Nellore. No Sub- Assistant for 8 days.	51	931	23	61	10	24	490
C. Mallaiyya Pantulu ...		130	2,950	84	31	...	85	901
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		96	2,754	63	59	27	67	756

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sun- days, holidays and days of ab- sence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—cont.								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—cont.								
Presidency Division—cont.								
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...	Madras ...	309	15,663	193	105	68	49	1,804
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar ...	Chingleput. No Sub-Assistant for 10 days.	168	3,788	61	168	14	133	1,994
K. Panohapakea Aiyar ...	Saidapet ...	99	3,117	32	54	9	65	685
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		14	342	4	14	15	270	2,628
G. R. Krishna Aiyar ...		236	6,592	156	168	12	199	
Total ...		1,403	42,671	750	842	220	819	10,916
Total, Central Circle.		3,361	84,641	1,829	2,322	435	2,240	32,561
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Arcof Division.								
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Chittoor ...	32	691	16	76	9	26	301
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Arai ...	227	6,795	107	144	14	154	2,632
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...		32	836	16	80	5	21	326
C. M. Srinivasachariar ...		269	7,041	115	125	25	183	2,103
C. Kodandarama Nayudu ...	Walajah ...	237	7,250	118	225	23	179	3,671
N. Devaiahmani Mudaliyar ...	Cuddalore ...	20	510	7	89	2	11	213
P. A. Krishnamachariar ...		190	4,616	83	87	18	106	1,474
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar ...		49	1,298	25	50	5	40	569
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar ...	Chidambaram ...	168	4,131	100	162	28	124	1,071
P. Krishnamachariar ...		56	1,392	30	47	9	52	590
P. S. Venkataspathi Aiyar ...		231	6,522	125	217	24	175	2,777
Total ...		1,561	41,082	742	1,292	162	1,070	15,727
Tanjore-Trichinopoly Division.								
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Tanjore. No Sub-Assistant for 14 days.	126	3,441	83	136	19	102	1,521
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Kumbakonam ...	57	1,561	31	23	7	38	317
S. Gopala Aiyar ...		82	2,266	30	23	16	42	439
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...		146	4,327	83	176	1	153	1,207
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar ...	Negapatam ...	34	691	20	9	1	22	121
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...		66	1,829	34	23	4	39	528
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...		215	6,398	145	221	23	233	3,671
S. Gopala Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly ...	244	7,103	134	153	1	154	2,193
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...		26	2,713	25	30	1	13	177
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...		153	3,213	106	166	33	150	1,630
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Perambalur ...	67	1,549	42	14	5	44	496
Total ...		1,216	35,091	733	974	109	990	12,300
Madurai-Tinnevely Division.								
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar ...	Madurai. The Sub-Assistant of Dindigul was in charge of this range for 31 days.	62	1,345	38	94	16	45	668
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Dindigul ...	168	3,624	90	69	28	111	961
T. Krishna Rao ...		229	5,205	139	209	18	194	2,462
T. Srinivasa Rao ...		244	7,546	137	197	32	194	1,496
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar ...	Ramnad ...	217	4,340	99	125	67	147	1,573
T. L. Subba Rao ...	Tinnevely ...	69	1,088	43	23	9	29	350
T. Annaldas Pillai ...	Tuticorin ...	337	6,831	140	163	43	188	1,027
V. S. Narayana Rao ...		59	754	17	9	4	24	238
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar ...		Sermadévi. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	254	5,368	121	117	54	145
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Sermadévi. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	27	488	15	28	4	19	218
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...								
Total ...		1,666	36,539	839	1,044	278	1,099	10,228
Total, Southern Circle.		4,443	112,712	2,314	3,310	549	3,159	38,255

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sun- days, holidays and days of ab- sence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.	
				Examin- ing schools.	Other work.				
BOYS' SCHOOLS—cont.									
WESTERN CIRCLE.									
Coimbatore Division.									
T. K. Venkata Rao ...	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	261	3,992	194	146	26	227	5,477	
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Erode. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	189	3,084	89	98	28	102	1,122	
T. L. Subba Rao ...		99	1,830	47	16	23	50	515	
V. S. Narayana Rao ...		25	953	20	28	9	20	393	
V. M. Subramanya Aiyar.	Pollachi. No Sub-Assistant for 25 days.	85	2,080	46	91	27	65	466	
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		81	1,886	47	47	23	73	707	
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		31	793	19	34	7	49	468	
G. S. Abboyi Nayudu ...	Salem ...	140	4,662	87	144	43	113	1,674	
T. L. Subba Rao ...		72	2,324	53	29	10	57	758	
R. Krishnamachari ...		203	5,928	126	204	36	194	1,958	
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosur ...	164	5,638	129	220	17	174	2,228	
	Total ...	1,350	38,170	857	1,057	249	1,124	15,766	
West Coast Division.									
K. N. Visvesvara Rao ...	Udipi ...	241	7,888	122	218	21	214	2,029	
N. Krishna Rao ...		1	88	1	4	5	4	36	
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...		196	5,075	101	230	5	198	1,694	
M. J. Mathu ...	Kasaragod ...	30	894	20	6	4	30	96	
T. Mathai ...		241	9,258	149	144	73	169	1,557	
V. Kesava Menon ...		160	6,063	108	158	47	151	2,907	
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Palghat ...	27	1,057	14	36	3	25	464	
		Total ...	896	30,323	515	796	153	791	8,783
		Total, Western Circle.	2,246	68,493	1,372	1,853	402	1,915	24,549
MUHAMMADAN SCHOOLS.									
Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	195	5,067	146	207	13	201	5,631	
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	178	7,459	134	182	50	173	6,180	
Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Sahib	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	220	9,916	167	173	26	252	6,979	
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Northern Range.	227	6,250	140	192	34	196	2,511	
M. Bava ...	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Southern Range.	80	2,262	50	62	10	111	1,148	
	Total ...	900	30,954	637	816	133	933	22,451	
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.									
H. Swami Rao ...	Rajahmundry Girls' Range.	80	3,876	75	183	12	146	2,819	
G. Lakshminarayana ...		29	1,045	28	63	5	67	1,097	
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		114	4,377	75	247	23	250	4,184	
P. Ramannachari ...	Bellary Girls' Range.	7	378	7	14	...	11	324	
Miss Sara Govindarajulu.		87	4,859	74	127	42	68	1,139	
R. S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.		56	2,996	61	44	14	51	1,300	
L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly Girls' Range.	22	561	20	48	4	26	1,126	
P. Krishnamachari ...		13	654	13	55	19	8	295	
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		137	6,037	114	74	19	129	3,193	
Miss J. Patterson ...	Tinnevely Girls' Range.	180	5,558	156	125	54	161	2,280	
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		11	286	8	5	18	14	333	
S. Selvanayagam ...		102	5,943	131	160	75	204	5,445	
	Total ...	838	36,570	762	1,145	285	1,135	23,535	

Number on the rolls at the end of																	B.A. Examination, 1895-96.						F.A. Examination, 1895-96.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Colleges, General.																	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			English Language division.			Science division.			Number passed.		Number examined.		First class.		Second class.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number passed.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1895-96.						F.A. Examination, 1895-96.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		English Language division.			Science division.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for P.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for P.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for P.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for P.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for P.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Number passed.	First class.	Second class.	Number examined.

* Of these, 26 were reading for M.A. Degree.

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96.

District.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.				
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.					
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.					Primary.				
Chennai.	Boys.																					
	Chennai Municipal High School.	27	12	25	27	...	...	32	20	32	43	73	77	...	23	18	6	7	16	22	10	5
	Aided.																					
	Bertanpur Kalikata High School.	43	27	29	31	20	19	35	20	53	16	21	15	...	29	28	8	16	12	28	1	3
Gujarat.	UNAIDED.																					
	Pachkinedi Zamindari High School.	23	14	10	27	26	51	104	25	10	35	27	80	149	15	12	1	5	12	18	5	3
	Total	93	53	64	85	46	70	104	93	50	109	93	121	172	67	58	15	28	40	68	16	11
	Boys.																					
Vizagapatnam.	Bhimpatnam Municipal High School.	20	9	11	16	17	23	...	10	6	8	10	24	18	3	10	1	2	5	7	3	2
	Yellamanchili Board High School.																					
	Aided.																					
	Vizagapatnam St. Aloysius High School.	34	22	42	40	37	46	...	47	22	44	45	44	42	18	23	6	11	14	20	6	1
Vizagapatnam.	Vizagapatnam Hindu High School.																					
	Do. School.	40	27	42	52	60	56	147	28	19	35	56	61	56	24	15	3	10	13	50	3	2
	UNAIDED.																					
	Vizagapatnam Maharajah's High School.	48	45	74	72	92	78	100	39	48	64	70	88	79	28	31	11	19	26	58	7	10
Vizagapatnam.	Bobbili Sunasthanam High School.	23	21	27	38	43	39	58	24	29	27	33	49	38	64	12	1	4	4	14	2	2
	...																					
	...																					
	...																					

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

District.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.					Primary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Vizagapatnam—cont.	UNAIDED—cont.	Vizagapatnam Lord Ripon's High School	59	10	20	25	45	35																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.						
		1895.							1896.							Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.					
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.														
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.											
																				1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-96.	1894-95.	1893-96.	1894-95.	1893-96.
Karnataka	Aided—cont.		49	30	44	49	45	60	...	47	31	32	45	55	56	...	22	37	36	10	23	36	5	5		
	Masripatam Hindu High School.		8	9	16	16	36	42	...	11	13	12	25	48	44	...	9	8	18	3	12	16	3	3		
	Bowalia C.M.S. High School.		31	16	25	33	45	65	...	58	18	30	43	44	82	...	12	19	17	7	11	17	5	7		
	Guntur Sankar High School.		35	23	31	...	...	...	...	90	29	47	54	82	69	...	12	16	31	4	10	31	9	9		
	Guntur A.E.L.M. High School.		168	101	156	172	173	184	...	169	119	185	231	267	265	...	77	110	63	40	63	128	19	28		
Karnataka	Board.		10	12	21	27	25	38	...	13	13	22	21	21	34	...	6	8	1	1	24	24	5	3		
	Kurnool Municipal High School.		10	9	17	15	22	26	32	12	12	14	28	26	27	...	8	5	1	2	17	23	5	1		
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School.		20	21	38	42	47	64	32	25	36	49	57	61	...	14	13	1	3	41	47	10	4			
	Total																									

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Strength on 31st March										Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.													
Districts.	Schools.	1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.										
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.																
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.					First Form.	Primary.								
Anantapur.	Board.																										
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	14	10	10	10	17	21	28	...	19	11	6	13	37	27	34	...	10	...	3	2	10	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Total ...	14	10	10	10	17	21	28	...	19	11	6	13	37	27	34	...	10	...	3	2	10	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cuddapah.	Board.																										
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	17	9	20	21	24	30	...	16	14	19	20	29	37	...	13	10	2	2	12	15	1	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Aided.																										
Cuddapah.	Madanapalle Hindu High School.	16	4	14	19	15	31	...	18	6	12	20	28	34	...	16	12	4	4	12	6	2	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Total ...	33	13	34	40	39	61	...	34	20	31	40	57	71	...	29	22	6	6	24	21	3	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Aided.																										
Nellore.	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School.	38	28	29	33	40	22	18	50	22	19	41	33	31	21	18	24	5	4	...	6	...	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Nellore F.C.M. High School.	50	28	33	37	47	45	65	44	23	40	46	55	51	47	31	35	10	10	...	25	...	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Ongole A.B.M. High School.	27	22	35	62	70	92	...	24	25	36	58	73	107	...	20	19	4	5	11	20	1	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Venkatagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore.	UNAIDED.																										
	Native High School, Buchireddipalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	115	78	105	142	174	170	215	...	118	70	109	162	181	223	222	69	78	18	20	16	61	1	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.					
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.				
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.												
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.										
Madras.	GOVERNMENT.	18	13	13	29	29	35	68	23	12	24	26	33	34	62	5	8	10	4	3	3		
		33	19	36	36	37	42	21	29	32	34	28	26	43	70	8	10	17	3	5	5		
		20	26	30	35	38	35	77	22	22	33	38	38	50	12	12	17	3	4	8	7		
		9	14	14	16	19	22	92	15	18	14	19	22	18	97	8	6	6	1	13	3		
		61	25	39	66	52	64	151	55	30	40	64	55	76	153	34	38	38	11	38	4		
		165	88	113	108	92	63	156	106	94	117	133	86	98	193	77	87	25	25	4	3		
		209	89	110	99	96	116	325	209	103	104	90	94	119	335	121	135	36	38	...	...		
		32	17	26	40	48	49	108	34	20	31	61	61	56	95	16	19	2	2	8	8		
		112	91	148	38	32	15	115	159	106	174	36	19	17	111	44	85	21	38	12	25		
		39	16	87	29	35	25	103	40	16	21	28	18	30	111	14	23	9	11	14	1		
		42	25	16	29	35	25	103	40	16	21	28	18	30	111	24	25	25	3	6	8		
		13	10	16	12	17	16	32	16	16	12	17	16	12	17	7	9	1	2	2	1		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Madras.	UNAIDED.	17	12	24	22	32	25	138	15	12	22	27	21	30	13	11	2	5	14	10	6
				17	24	29	49	39	58	...	21	22	30	24	45	43	10	8	1	5	19	16	2
105	55			53	84	81	73	...	97	70	45	132	72	87	80	76	29	35	34	66	13		
16	12			17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.						
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.					
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.													
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.											
Madras	UNAIDED—cont.	916	544	738	690	677	698	1,470	969	604	771	746	656	780	1,543	495	566	144	182	201	347	1894-95.	1895-96.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	15	14	20	26	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1894-95.	1895-96.	
		29	23	26	26	28	64	125	20	22	26	32	45	52	134	12	17	1	6	22	24	2	3	
		21	25	24	32	41	46	63	40	19	29	37	48	40	59	18	13	4	5	...	22	...	2	
		19	25	23	30	18	42	14	28	17	20	13	39	42	13	9	11	2	2	...	1	1	...	5
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.	8	7	9	22	20	26	92	9	13	12	28	20	19	104	15	7	4	4	8	17	3	...	5
		20	14	12	13	9	16	90	18	10	9	12	16	18	93	18	15	5	4	5	13	2	3	
		4	3	8	7	7	32	91	4	8	16	20	8	24	64	4	1	...	1	11	2	4	...	5
		18	10	10	8	10	13	56	14	7	9	7	18	10	63	7	10	2	4	2	9	1	...	3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	19	21	32	25	...	...	7	...	...	...	24	...	...	8
Chingleput.	UNAIDED.	15	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	21
		134	119	127	123	133	239	531	147	104	140	170	226	230	530	90	81	18	31	56	110	15	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March																		Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		1895.									1896.									Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.						Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
North Arcot.	BOARD.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March																		Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.						
		1895.									1896.									Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.					
		Upper Secondary.						Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.						Lower Secondary.													
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.							Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.		
Tanjore.	BOARD.																													
	Mávaram Municipal High School.	30	42	61	27	42	60	72	96	...	34	38	40	62	97	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tiruválar Board High School	27	15	27	7	22	42	77	62	14	23	22	37	72	54	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Patukóttai Board High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	AIDED.																													
	Kumbakónam Town High School.	127	89	84	107	80	62	80	62	...	106	75	103	85	74	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	27	18	35	48	47	61	61	61	...	16	14	34	39	40	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	21	17	32	35	56	60	60	60	...	16	23	33	56	50	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	15	16	26	26	23	24	24	24	...	15	20	17	25	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kumbakónam Native High School.	64	49	49	35	53	40	40	40	...	79	60	61	58	57	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore.	UNAIDED.																													
	Shiyali Pennington High School	14	10	9	30	34	49	...	...	...	75	52	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School	59	44	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High School	46	27	40	36	49	43	43	43	...	51	38	43	58	37	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	79	49	50	33	15	24	...	...	...	90	49	63	35	33	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School	20	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore Central High School	...	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	529	403	514	473	526	524	8	538	413	576	517	490	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts	Schools	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.				
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.								
Tiruchinopoly	AIDED.																				
	Trichinopoly S. Joseph's High School	249	184	201	209	183	173	249	222	145	200	189	179	215	255	146	92	22	53	1895-96.	1896-96.
	Trichinopoly National High School	58	52	49	48	53	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	7	...	1894-95.	1893-95.
	UN-AIDED.	96	85	88	107	78	77	...	106	65	108	102	67	103	...	36	28	6	26	...	...
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School. Trichinopoly National High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	52	59	60	58	81	...	...	36	26	...	18	...	...
	Total ...	403	321	338	364	324	311	249	407	261	307	351	304	399	265	224	166	35	97	50	83
	Boards.	5	7	12	17	18	18	...	11	7	17	15	21	27	...	6	7	2	...	7	9
Madura	AIDED.																				
	Madura American Mission High School	45	23	30	39	24	25	42	47	34	21	29	27	37	37	26	24	2	9	10	8
	Madura Native High School	77	48	59	66	75	70	136	85	58	48	90	73	89	138	53	58	12	25	36	31
	Rennel S.P.G. do.	21	12	10	27	25	28	35	51	18	38	40	61	28	...	7	9	8	9	9	12
	Madura Sainyaji do. Pacumalai American Mission High School	49	17	25	31	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	8	9	12	17
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	23	16	19	30	25	54	102	29	14	15	48	29	40	119	13	18	3	5	15	4
	Total ...	230	135	176	227	244	218	335	266	155	185	292	280	294	374	133	153	31	54	89	108
																				21	52

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.							
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.								
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.														
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.												
Tinnevely.	AIDED.																								
	Tinnevely C.M.S. High School ...	81	33	62	44	40	37	91	65	35	43	43	36	32	86	37	41	4	12	25	43	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	Do. Hindu do. ...	106	67	83	60	51	47	47	89	74	87	87	42	45	52	64	53	13	31	15	18	43	18	4	9
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	20	16	21	36	32	23	45	28	21	35	35	30	25	40	12	15	10	14	22	24	9	3	5	11
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	36	23	28	28	40	37	141	86	26	27	35	...	...	135	16	18	2	5	8	9	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely.	AIDED.																								
	Tuticorin Caldwell High School ...	41	29	24	...	...	38	25	39	...	...	...	...	17	52	16	14	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School ...	18	13	13	22	23	23	31	47	22	22	37	30	34	7	10	7	1	2	7	14	9	...	...	...
	Srivilliputur Hindu High School ...	18	13	12	17	32	25	...	20	9	12	22	24	34	...	15	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	12	10	5	11	11	15	63	17	7	8	14	19	18	83	10	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely.	UN-AIDED.																								
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High School.	33	18	31	...	...	...	...	32	26	21	...	...	...	...	20	23	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Magnanapuram C.M.S. High School ...	17	6	8	12	14	19	41	11	6	18	20	17	22	50	16	13	1	11	10	17	17	7	8	...
	Total ...	382	233	287	230	243	226	458	333	246	311	250	225	228	498	213	210	42	98	101	137	137	36	39	...
	Coimbatore.	BOARD.																							
Karur Municipal High School ...		...	...	8	17	18	29	...	...	...	12	26	25	39	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...
Udampet Board do. ...		15	13	17	25	33	27	...	21	16	11	31	26	31	...	13	9	3	4	13	16	...	...	...	...
Dharpuram do. do. ...		19	7	13	12	22	15	...	14	6	10	31	16	33	...	9	11	2	4	7	29	1	1	4	...
AIDED.																									
Coimbatore.	AIDED.																								
	Coimbatore High School ...	96	41	66	60	53	104	95	96	56	65	73	84	104	39	36	59	18	33	20	25	15	15	13	...
	Coimbatore St. Michael's High School ...	35	31	33	58	42	55	208	40	28	41	48	41	65	211	27	21	4	14	22	30	6	6	10	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

District.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.				
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.			
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.							Preliminary.		
Cochin District.	UNAIDED.	Coinjalore	33	31	34	46	70	55	32	29	26	45	55	52	17	18	13	13	2	3	3	
		London Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erada Town High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar District.	UNAIDED.	Total	198	123	165	218	244	285	203	135	178	280	274	303	102	118	84	139	32	38	38	
		Salem Municipal High School	25	19	24	46	65	76	29	21	25	31	61	75	19	12	4	6	7	18	1	5
		Thrippattur Municipal High School	...	10	20	24	38	48	...	17	22	19	40	41	...	...	...	14	15	8	6	6
		Nankkal Road High School	...	18	13	12	30	29	25	12	6	24	24	23	24	11	9	5	2	13	19	5
Malabar District.	AIDED.	Horar Board High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Salem London Mission High School	27	13	16	29	26	33	23	19	17	24	29	31	17	17	5	7	9	25	5	7
		Total	70	55	72	129	158	182	64	53	89	118	133	171	49	38	14	15	47	77	15	20
		BOARD.																				
Malabar District.	AIDED.	Ottomund Brecks' Memorial High School	...	4	3	5	3	...	31	2	3	5	7	6	...	...	...	9	5	3	1	
		Wellingdon St. Joseph's European Boys' School	3	2	7	18	6	16	28	6	...	11	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		BOARD.																				

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schoools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.						
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.					
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.													
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.							First Form.	Primary.			
Nilgiris	AIDED—cont.	Stanes' Day School, Coonoor	6	4	7	5	12	46	3	3	7	6	9	8	47	3	1	1	1	9	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Total	9	14	30	14	28	100	11	6	21	21	24	27	105	4	1	3	10	27	3	6		
		GOVERNMENT.																						
		Practising School attached to the Training College, Calicut	44	48	54	59	32	45	52	20	35	46	34	36	29	36	7	15	16	41	2	13		
Malabar.	Board.	Tellicherry Brethren High School.	104	104	104	104	104	97	59	70	41	41	30	63	78	18	13	34	57	7	8			
		Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	26	21	23	28	33	21	30	21	30	25	34	34	13	19	4	10	21	23	9	9		
		Cananore Municipal High School	38	32	29	37	85	55	29	25	26	29	50	43	22	25	3	15	23	28	5	5		
		School	32	17	23	38	20	30	71	32	19	18	28	25	24	29	6	6	30	38	2	2		
	Aided.	Tellicherry B.G.M. do.	13	6	9	19	24	24	123	17	15	15	27	34	5	4	3	3	13	10	7	7		
		Cochin Santa Cruz High School	24	22	14	31	42	38	39	17	32	40	32	39	12	17	4	4	18	26	3	3		
		Kollam B.G.M. do.	6	5	10	16	6	17	81	7	5	11	21	23	87	4	5	8	15	16	3	2		
		Nilukur B.G.M. Christian do.	39	30	48	35	50	53	90	33	41	43	49	47	58	19	25	7	14	24	25	9		
		Calicut Kerala Vidyalaya ...	48	34	82	27	19	27	25	78	40	54	40	43	20	22	33	3	4	20	34	1		
		Palghat Native High School	50	23	33	29	22	33	37	25	46	25	19	44	14	32	2	9	12	21	6	4		
Malabar.	UNAIDED.	Calicut Native do.	419	256	306	354	312	372	390	446	278	380	364	392	237	303	57	93	214	318	53	57		
		Total	419	256	306	354	312	372	390	446	278	380	364	392	237	303	57	93	214	318	53	57		

APPENDIX C—continued.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.		Schools.		Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.					
				1895.						1896.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.			
				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.												
				First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.										
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																								
	Mangalore High School	12	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	BOARD.	18	18	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Coastal Board High School	18	18	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	AIDED.	52	50	52	56	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Mary's High School.	47	19	30	32	33	33	34	46	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Do. B.G.M. High School	52	29	26	51	47	50	102	56	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	
	Do. Canara	201	149	160	162	158	250	197	233	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
	Total	4,819	3,113	3,959	4,387	4,177	4,848	5,511	4,340	3,226	4,450	4,920	4,995	5,054	6,055	2,752	2,951	654	1,268	1,622	2,006	507	694	694	694
	Grand Total																								

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895-96.

Districts.		1894-95.						1895-96.						Number of schools recog- nized under the Madras Educational Rules.
		Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	
			Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
<i>Ganjam.</i>														
Government	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	7	...	...	31	31	210	1	...	...	9	4	42	...
Board	{ English ...	5	91	155	183	50	16	4	75	102	105	21	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	2	...	...	18	19	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	{ English ...	2	20	26	41	40	22	2	19	37	31	32	25	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	11	15	...
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	7	111	181	224	90	38	6	94	139	136	53	25	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	49	50	297	...	2	...	...	19	15	57	6
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>														
Government	{ English ...	1	...	5	10	17	35	1	...	4	15	9	29	...
	{ Vernacular...	2	...	...	19	22	99	1	...	...	9	12	84	...
Board	{ English ...	7	89	98	126	17	17	6	95	88	127	27	22	...
	{ Vernacular...	11	...	...	99	120	575	9	...	...	69	118	509	...
Aided	{ English ...	1	14	20	20	38	67	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
	{ Vernacular...	1	...	...	13	10	43	2	...	9	44	15	...	...
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	1	...	...	5	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	9	103	123	156	72	119	7	95	92	142	36	51	...
	{ Vernacular...	15	...	...	136	164	746	12	...	9	122	145	641	...
<i>Gadavari.</i>														
Government	{ English ...	1	3	9	11	12	37	1	4	10	12	14	58	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	30	135	...
Board	{ English ...	12	146	164	198	179	63	14	192	232	283	253	167	...
	{ Vernacular...	13	...	...	91	226	1,138	16	...	...	179	237	1,369	...
Aided	{ English ...	4	28	57	59	95	322	4	45	66	78	114	300	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	{ English ...	1	...	18	17	12	25	2	23	18	31	36	10	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	18	177	248	285	298	447	21	264	326	404	417	535	...
	{ Vernacular...	13	...	...	91	226	1,138	18	...	...	205	267	1,504	...
<i>Kistna.</i>														
Government	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	5	66	63	93	117	81	5	76	83	117	116	101	...
	{ Vernacular...	13	24	49	77	156	664	13	47	40	93	170	688	...
Aided	{ English ...	2	51	64	92	15	77	1	10	26	17	19	62	...
	{ Vernacular...	4	...	19	71	66	156	7	...	42	91	101	279	...
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	2	...	...	19	6	20	1	3	1	11	4	8	...
Total	{ English ...	7	117	127	185	132	158	6	86	109	134	135	163	...
	{ Vernacular...	19	24	68	167	228	840	21	50	83	195	275	975	...
<i>Kurnool.</i>														
Government	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	5	...	12	46	88	478	2	...	...	16	33	62	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	5	...	12	46	88	478	4	1	21	42	72	141	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—continued.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895-96—continued.

1894-95.														1895-96.														Number of schools recog- nized under the Madras Educational Rules.
Districts.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.																
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.																		
<i>Bellary.</i>																												
Government	{ English ...																											
	{ Vernacular...																2											
Board	{ English ...	2	20	21	22	11	21	2	20	21	30	11	14				1											
	{ Vernacular...																											
Native States	{ English ...	1	11	5	6	10	44	1	8	4	10	7	53				3											
	{ Vernacular...																											
Aided	{ English ...	2	11	6	16	14	82	3	11	8	19	30	105				3											
	{ Vernacular...	1	7	16	18	20		2	14	19	32	22																
Unaided	{ English ...																											
	{ Vernacular...	1			12			1			7																	
Total	{ English ...	5	42	32	44	35	147	6	39	33	59	48	172				6											
	{ Vernacular...	2	7	16	25	20		3	14	19	39	22					2											
<i>Anantapur.</i>																												
Government	{ English ...																1											
	{ Vernacular...																1											
Board	{ English ...	1	8	11	22	18		1	10	16	13	12					1											
	{ Vernacular...	1			9	13		1		3	4	3	32				6											
Aided	{ English ...	2	3	2	8	11	55	1			66	60																
	{ Vernacular...	6	17	33	63	22	33	6	14	44	16	4	22															
Unaided	{ English ...																2											
	{ Vernacular...	2		4	18	8	9	2									7											
Total	{ English ...	3	11	13	30	29	55	2	10	19	17	24	32				2											
	{ Vernacular...	9	17	37	90	43	42	9	14	43	95	76	92				7											
<i>Cuddapah.</i>																												
Government	{ English ...																2											
	{ Vernacular...																											
Board	{ English ...	2	17	24	17	43	27	2	14	18	23	50	32				2											
	{ Vernacular...																6											
Aided	{ English ...	3	20	15	19	42	120	2	13	9	12	26	65															
	{ Vernacular...	3		12	23	46	112	6	23	40	70	95	299															
Unaided	{ English ...																											
	{ Vernacular...	2	5	8	8	31	93	1			6	3					4											
Total	{ English ...	5	37	39	36	85	147	4	27	27	35	76	97				6											
	{ Vernacular...	6	5	20	31	77	205	7	23	40	76	98	299															
<i>Nellore.</i>																												
Government	{ English ...																1											
	{ Vernacular...																1											
Board	{ English ...	2	15	22	27	28	71	1	12	10	18	15	28				1											
	{ Vernacular...							1	6	5	9	11	39															
Aided	{ English ...																											
	{ Vernacular...	3		8	35	82	192	3		9	31	81	162															
Unaided	{ English ...																											
	{ Vernacular...	1	6	9	12												1											
Total	{ English ...	2	15	22	27	28	71	1	12	10	18	15	28				2											
	{ Vernacular...	4	6	17	47	82	192	4	6	14	40	92	201															
<i>Madras.</i>																												
Government	{ English ...	2	11	20	37	49	163	1	16	24	25	65	45				1											
	{ Vernacular...										14	9	70				1											
Board	{ English ...							1									18											
	{ Vernacular...																1											
Aided	{ English ...	20	395	482	387	625	1,929	18	367	455	653	596	1,900				18											
	{ Vernacular...	3	5	15	42	73	488	4		17	35	60	446				1											
Unaided	{ English ...	3	36	77	117	90	350	2	46	43	37	25	58															
	{ Vernacular...							1			10	11	55															
Total	{ English ...	25	442	579	741	764	2,381	21	429	521	765	686	2,097				20											
	{ Vernacular...	5	6	15	42	73	408	6		17	59	80	571				4											

APPENDIX D—continued.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.		1894-95.						1895-96.						Number of schools recog- nized under the Madras Educational Rules.
		Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	
			Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Chingleput.														
Government	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	6	53	47	63	74	212	9	78	83	122	128	412	9
Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	9	41	58	90	71	293	2	4	5	22	17	92	2
Total	{ English ... Vernacular ...	15	94	105	153	145	505	11	82	88	144	145	504	11
North Arcot.														
Government	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ... Vernacular ...	5	63	92	128	98	109	4	39	45	81	85	166	4
Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	3	21	36	67	69	69	1	21	12	15	19	...	...
Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	3	35	46	65	92	58	6	47	64	81	102	169	1
Total	{ English ... Vernacular ...	10	107	160	224	189	183	11	102	130	188	206	335	10
South Arcot.														
Government	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ... Vernacular ...	7	51	88	126	175	77	7	51	102	125	167	68	7
Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	3	44	49	65	100	65	3	53	56	94	127	15	3
Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	2	23	28	39	...	...	2	25	15	31	...	...	1
Total	{ English ... Vernacular ...	12	118	165	230	275	142	12	129	173	250	294	83	11
Tanjore.														
Government	{ English ... Vernacular ...	1	25	15	12	12	44	1	19	13	12	15	48	1
Board	{ English ... Vernacular ...	5	29	66	71	61	239	4	...	37	64	68	309	...
Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	19	311	319	318	101	223	23	368	363	455	117	273	23
Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	6	104	71	99	46	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ... Vernacular ...	30	432	441	494	113	267	31	537	505	637	141	359	30
Trichinopoly.														
Government	{ English ... Vernacular ...	2	27	35	54	...	...	2	24	38	48	33	...	...
Board	{ English ... Vernacular ...	1	15	10	11	21	83	1	20	19	11	17	83	...
Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	5	34	29	27	38	120	5	36	44	49	40	81	...
Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	1	4	7	7	17	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ... Vernacular ...	12	127	166	210	38	120	16	165	192	264	86	81	11

APPENDIX D—continued.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.		1894-95.						1895-96.						Number of Schools recog- nized under the Madras Educational Rules.
		Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	
			Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Madras.														
Government	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Aided	{ English ...	8	86	108	203	71	152	6	101	94	134	57	100	3
	{ Vernacular...	2	...	...	11	30	34	5	...	14	76	85	163	1
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12	13	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	4	...	23	35	7	65	2	...	...	15	9	68	...
Total	{ English ...	8	86	108	203	71	152	7	111	106	147	57	100	7
	{ Vernacular...	6	...	23	46	37	99	9	12	27	112	143	260	6
Tinnevely.														
Government	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Aided	{ English ...	23	319	304	409	300	203	21	300	315	365	243	573	5
	{ Vernacular...	11	40	41	139	130	422	13	59	68	145	190	54	...
Unaided	{ English ...	2	35	36	49	...	...	6	75	71	79	16	39	...
	{ Vernacular...	2	...	...	15	10	30	3	3	...	29	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	25	354	340	458	300	203	26	435	396	488	299	612	25
	{ Vernacular...	13	49	41	154	140	461	16	62	68	174	206	...	11
Coimbatore.														
Government	{ English ...	1	2	5	7	31	109	1	9	3	10	25	55	1
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	2	32	36	56	27	64	2	25	40	58	25	76	2
	{ Vernacular...	1	...	20	13	24	92	2	8	7	28	45	155	2
Aided	{ English ...	2	7	22	32	30	63	3	12	18	12	25	41	3
	{ Vernacular...	3	22	17	23	37	65	5	12	29	41	54	158	...
Unaided	{ English ...	1	29	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	6	70	92	127	78	235	5	46	61	80	75	172	5
	{ Vernacular...	4	22	37	36	61	157	7	20	36	69	99	313	5
Salem.														
Government	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	8	48	73	113	168	421	7	63	73	111	178	356	7
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	17	161	4
Aided	{ English ...	4	19	17	45	34	163	4	28	32	32	37	21	...
	{ Vernacular...	1	3	...	5	3	12	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	1	2	4	7	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	12	67	90	158	202	584	11	91	105	143	215	517	11
	{ Vernacular...	2	5	4	12	3	12	3	...	5	13	18	99	...
Nilgiris.														
Government	{ English ...	1	55	38	65	60	111	1	43	36	66	60	121	1
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	{ English ...	7	31	57	79	101	487	6	40	37	90	91	504	6
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	127	...
Unaided	{ English ...	1	7	6	14	...	...	2	...	...	10	10	45	...
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	9	93	101	158	161	598	8	89	99	146	151	670	7
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	21	127	...

APPENDIX D—continued.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	1894-95.						1895-96.						Number of Schools recog- nized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary depart- ment.	Strength of lower primary depart- ment.		
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				
Malabar.														
Government	{ English ...	1	8	16	15	18	50	1	19	16	15	16	54	1
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	10	181	188	225	249	212	11	151	180	260	284	268	10
	{ Vernacular ...	2	...	...	13	11	81	2	...	...	13	16	115	...
Aided	{ English ...	14	87	154	218	231	591	17	171	189	253	267	739	14
	{ Vernacular ...	1	...	...	18	12	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	{ English ...	3	42	48	78	37	80	3	25	12	43	29	100	...
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	28	298	406	536	535	933	32	366	397	571	596	1,161	26
	{ Vernacular ...	3	...	...	31	23	157	2	...	...	13	16	115	...
South Canara.														
Government	{ English ...	1	...	...	16	17	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	{ English ...	4	44	60	109	115	137	4	46	70	92	120	114	4
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	{ English ...	2	42	26	44	45	170	4	67	57	93	43	174	4
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	{ English ...	3	22	26	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ English ...	10	109	112	207	177	404	8	113	127	185	163	288	8
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	{ English ...	251	2,987	3,614	4,823	3,775	7,679	255	3,319	3,661	4,902	3,960	7,854	233
	{ Vernacular ...	149	370	562	1,428	1,652	6,362	140	260	497	1,450	1,736	6,584	82

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by local boards for 1895-96.

Districts.		1894-95.			1895-96.		
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
			Upper primary.	Lower primary.		Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Ganjām	(U.P.)	77	426	2,165	80	445	2,621
	(L.P.)	43	...	998	45	...	1,101
Vizagapatam	(U.P.)	100	584	3,563	115	673	3,747
	(L.P.)	29	...	995	12	...	272
Gódvári	(U.P.)	282	1,478	10,335	291	1,551	10,663
	(L.P.)	180	...	4,875	183	...	4,923
Kistna	(U.P.)	208	1,103	7,043	226	1,234	7,718
	(L.P.)	48	...	1,379	58	...	1,565
Kurnool	(U.P.)	106	507	3,315	105	494	3,384
	(L.P.)	17	...	462	28	...	627
Bellary	(U.P.)	37	290	1,881	35	321	1,761
	(L.P.)	26	...	851	15	...	553
Anantapur	(U.P.)	47	289	1,636	49	301	1,746
	(L.P.)	10	...	306	10	...	367
Cuddapah	(U.P.)	82	448	2,690	81	385	2,489
	(L.P.)	21	...	545	20	...	767
Nellore	(U.P.)	105	622	3,480	93	543	3,041
	(L.P.)	76	...	1,727	75	...	1,902
Chingleput	(U.P.)	20	126	862	20	132	762
	(L.P.)	13	...	425	17	...	426
North Arcot	(U.P.)	117	901	5,408	107	871	5,361
	(L.P.)	42	...	1,440	25	...	842
South Arcot	(U.P.)	128	898	5,430	135	912	6,508
	(L.P.)	34	...	1,145	33	...	1,251
Tanjore	(U.P.)	110	665	4,765	112	703	5,119
	(L.P.)	27	...	970	32	...	1,100
Trichinopoly	(U.P.)	59	307	3,265	59	310	2,179
	(L.P.)	22	...	730	24	...	883
Madura	(U.P.)	82	399	2,728	79	396	2,640
	(L.P.)	62	...	1,941	58	...	1,844
Tinnevely	(U.P.)	34	286	1,390	37	271	1,702
	(L.P.)	27	...	960	30	...	1,227
Coimbatore	(U.P.)	97	678	3,969	96	647	3,989
	(L.P.)	15	...	465	14	...	417
Balea	(U.P.)	163	715	4,528	135	909	5,637
	(L.P.)	111	...	3,051	89	...	2,732
Nilgiris	(U.P.)	7	43	246	8	43	204
	(L.P.)	5	...	160	4	...	144
Malabar	(U.P.)	121	903	5,869	123	1,025	5,945
	(L.P.)	182	...	9,658	130	...	7,344
South Canara	(U.P.)	98	612	2,816	106	622	3,285
	(L.P.)	43	...	1,423	35	...	1,278
Total	(U.P.)	2,019	12,330	76,208	2,002	12,818	81,141
	(L.P.)	1,042	...	34,525	938	...	31,574
Grand Total		3,061	12,330	110,733	3,040	12,818	112,715

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by municipalities for 1895-96.

Districts.	Municipalities.	1894-95.				1895-96.					
		Number of schools.	Pupils in			Number of schools.	Pupils in				
			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.		Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.		
Ganjām	Chicacole	U.P.	5	126	107	233	4	117	96	213	
		L.P.	2		85	85	4		155	155	
	Parlakimedi	U.P.	3	27	220	247	3	42	183	225	
		L.P.	2		62	62	2		69	69	
	Berhampur	U.P.	4	52	146	198	4	91	108	199	
Vizagapatam		L.P.	2		64	64	5		195	195	
	Vizianagram	U.P.	3	19	104	123	3	19	181	150	
		L.P.									
	Vizagapatam	U.P.	4	17	184	201	3	19	138	157	
		L.P.	1		40	40	1		29	29	
	Bimlipatam	U.P.	2	24	110	134	3	34	123	157	
		L.P.	2		54	54	1		33	23	
	Anakápallo	U.P.	1	37	49	86	1	37	48	85	
		L.P.	9		232	232	3		63	63	
	Cocanada	U.P.	8	76	442	518	10	72	413	495	
Gódávari		L.P.	2		25	25	2		122	122	
	Ellore	U.P.					1	8	38	46	
		L.P.	4		94	94	4		97	97	
	Rajahmundry	U.P.	4	43	172	215	2	14	61	75	
		L.P.	1		71	71	1		70	70	
Kistna	Masulipatam	U.P.	5	31	173	204	4	36	155	191	
		L.P.	1		30	30	2		71	71	
	Guntúr	U.P.	1	5	51	56	4	39	60	99	
		L.P.	4		101	101	4		100	100	
	Bezawada	U.P.	4	44	160	204	1	5	164	169	
Kurnool		L.P.	1		22	22	1		27	27	
	Kurnool	U.P.	1	28	89	117	2	55	158	213	
		L.P.	1		44	44					
	Bellary	Bellary	U.P.	1	66	129	195	2	70	137	207
			L.P.	6		187	187	6		201	201
Ádóni		U.P.	3	46	231	277	3	67	229	296	
		L.P.	2		60	60	3		92	92	
Anantapur		U.P.	1	12	15	27					
Cuddapah		L.P.	1		36	36	1		27	27	
	Cuddapah	U.P.	2	43	186	229	3	56	243	299	
		L.P.	2		50	50	2		70	70	
	Nellore	U.P.	1	20	92	112	1	22	108	130	
		L.P.	3		156	156	3		131	131	
Nellore	Ongole	U.P.					1	2	21	23	
		L.P.	1		25	25					
	Chingleput	U.P.	4	31	258	289	3	33	214	247	
		L.P.					1		61	61	
	Vellore	U.P.	8	113	506	619	8	107	470	577	
North Arcot		L.P.	3		114	114	5		89	89	
	Wálabápet	U.P.	1	44	59	103	1	50	53	103	
		L.P.	4		216	216	5		261	261	
	Gudiyáttam	U.P.	1	3	40	43	1	6	52	58	
		L.P.	2		120	120	3		124	124	
South Arcot	Thirupati	U.P.	2	17	89	106	1	9	63	72	
		L.P.	1		34	34	2		69	69	
	Cuddalore	U.P.	5	20	166	186	5	32	162	194	
		L.P.									
	Chidambaram	U.P.									
Tanjore		L.P.	1		28	28	1		45	45	
	Tanjore	U.P.	2	11	111	122	2	18	128	146	
		L.P.	1		30	30	1		57	57	
	Negapatam	U.P.	2	27	176	203	2	24	185	209	
		L.P.	2		60	60	2		81	81	
Trichinopoly	Máyavaram	U.P.	4	125	472	597	4	148	384	532	
		L.P.									
	Kumbakónam	U.P.	2	30	151	181	2	24	116	140	
		L.P.	3		133	133	3		121	121	
	Mannárgudi	U.P.	1	3	25	28	2	15	71	86	
Trichinopoly		L.P.	1		20	20	1		31	31	
	Trichinopoly	U.P.	3	16	171	187	3	40	162	202	
		L.P.					2		63	63	
	Srirangam	U.P.	4	20	127	147	4	24	147	171	
		L.P.	3		97	97	4		135	135	

APPENDIX F—continued.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by municipalities for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.	Number of schools.	1894-95.			Number of schools.	1895-96.			
			Pupils in				Pupils in			
			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.		Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.	
Madura	Madura	U.P.	2	53	212	265	2	3	179	215
		L.P.	1	...	77	77	1	...	79	79
		U.P.	1	7	14	21	1	20	9	29
		L.P.	1	...	57	57	1	...	49	49
		U.P.	1	9	86	95	1	8	67	76
Tinnevely.	Dindigul	L.P.	1	...	72	72	1	...	67	67
		U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	2	...	104	104	2	...	105	105
		U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	78	78	1	...	81	81
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U.P.	...	...	43	43	1	...	41	41
		L.P.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U.P.	3	12	112	124	2	14	101	115
Coimbatore	Srivilliputtur	L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U.P.	3	42	260	302	4	46	240	286
		L.P.	4	...	141	141	4	...	125	125
		U.P.	3	64	296	360	2	66	298	364
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Erode	U.P.	1	55	153	207	1	55	183	238
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Karur	L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U.P.	5	100	609	709	7	120	843	963
		L.P.	12	...	578	578	9	...	369	369
		U.P.	1	19	62	81	3	27	131	158
		L.P.	4	...	165	165	2	54	52	106
Nilgiris	Vaniyambadi	U.P.	2	46	193	239	3	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	42	42	...	12	44	56
		U.P.	1	7	46	53	1	...	67	67
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	2	36	178	214
		U.P.	6	46	378	424	8	57	387	444
Malabar	Calicut	L.P.	12	...	471	471	3	...	106	106
		U.P.	3	51	133	184	7	...	381	381
		L.P.	6	...	253	253	1	17	60	77
		U.P.	1	10	90	100	3	...	152	152
		L.P.	3	...	127	127	13	141	705	846
South Canara	Cochin	U.P.	12	123	652	775	13	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	87	87	...	166	883	999
		U.P.	1	108	810	918	14	...	464	464
		L.P.	16	...	548	548	9	...	358	405
		U.P.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	Mangalore	U.P.	7	48	283	331	8	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	28	28	...	...	...	...
Total		U.P.	159	1,976	9,299	11,275	162	2,207	9,548	11,755
		L.P.	131	...	5,240	5,240	124	...	5,098	5,098
Grand Total		...	290	1,976	14,539	16,515	286	2,207	14,646	16,853

APPENDIX G.

Aided and unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1895-96.

Districts.		Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.			
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		
			Upper primary.	Lower primary.		Upper primary.	Lower primary.	
Ganjām	{ U.P. L.P.	63 704	468 ...	1,612 16,070	10 338	55 ...	257 7,551	
Vizagapatam	{ U.P. L.P.	139 389	1,107 ...	3,799 8,272	24 220	146 ...	566 4,175	
Góddávuri	{ U.P. L.P.	83 261	718 ...	2,428 6,203	27 289	161 ...	633 5,767	
Kistna	{ U.P. L.P.	152 508	1,183 ...	3,962 10,175	24 509	104 ...	420 8,745	
Kurnool	{ U.P. L.P.	31 212	228 ...	897 3,745	2 187	4 ...	37 2,925	
Bellary	{ U.P. L.P.	43 401	343 ...	1,315 8,958	4 890	30 ...	74 5,971	
Anantapur	{ U.P. L.P.	39 148	222 ...	839 2,629	9 246	53 ...	143 3,472	
Cuddapah	{ U.P. L.P.	64 276	402 ...	1,324 4,647	14 349	65 ...	251 5,976	
Nellore	{ U.P. L.P.	28 325	234 ...	836 6,495	8 338	56 ...	210 5,891	
Madras	{ U.P. L.P.	55 107	676 ...	3,771 4,546	6 43	103 ...	525 1,405	
Chingleput	{ U.P. L.P.	118 314	917 ...	4,310 7,879	15 202	77 ...	483 4,045	
North Arcot	{ U.P. L.P.	123 454	714 ...	3,217 11,273	24 412	125 ...	606 8,670	
South Arcot	{ U.P. L.P.	104 442	845 ...	3,292 10,464	25 337	115 ...	607 6,775	
Tanjore	{ U.P. L.P.	209 382	2,205 ...	7,980 10,539	22 302	133 ...	604 6,594	
Trichinopoly	{ U.P. L.P.	90 204	978 ...	3,809 5,318	14 290	53 ...	348 5,695	
Madura	{ U.P. L.P.	112 424	1,151 ...	5,612 14,462	11 342	54 ...	216 9,701	
Tinnevelly	{ U.P. L.P.	83 763	827 ...	4,036 24,867	5 262	25 ...	152 6,653	
Coimbatore	{ U.P. L.P.	105 384	823 ...	3,197 8,758	22 400	97 ...	505 8,048	
Salem	{ U.P. L.P.	36 280	259 ...	940 6,255	7 387	19 ...	128 5,950	
Nilgiris	{ U.P. L.P.	11 22	67 ...	366 600	3 7	11 ...	72 136	
Malabar	{ U.P. L.P.	138 353	1,551 ...	7,416 16,617	6 155	50 ...	310 6,662	
South Canara	{ U.P. L.P.	114 83	1,013 ...	4,292 2,682	20 88	103 ...	540 2,099	
Total		{ U.P. L.P.	1,940 7,436	16,931 ...	69,250 191,454	302 6,093	1,639 ...	7,687 123,206
Grand Total			9,376	16,931	260,704	6,395	1,639	130,893

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Statement showing the number of pupils examined for revuls grants during 1895-96—continued.

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1896.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1896.												
District.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.				Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certifi- cates in 1895-96.				Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.			On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.		
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.							
Ganjám ...	Government.											
	Chicacole Training school	30			30	59	40				14	30
	Berhampur do.	17			15	36	43				14	17
	Russellkonda do.	15			15	57	54				3	9
Vizaga- patam.	Government.											
	Vizagapatam Training school	49		7	32	57	74		11	23	47	
	Gunupur do.	10			10							10
Gódvári ...	Government.											
	Rajahmundry Training school	62	10	13	26	484		8	4	26		
Kistna ...	Government.											
	Masulipatam Training school	36		7	19	100	99		10	22	35	
	Aided.											
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution	14		1	37	63	50			16	2	
Kurnool ...	Bapatla A.B.M. Training school	17			15	48	72					10
	Government.											
Bellary ...	Kurnool Training school	38		5	24	69	55		2	23	20	
Anantapur.	Government.											
	Bellary Training school	40		4	23	117	133			21	15	
Cuddapah.	Government.											
	Anantapur Training school	31		1	27	140	141		4	18	30	
Nellore ...	Government.											
	Ráyachóti Training school.	33		1	30	180	181		4	15	30	
	Government.											
Madras ...	Nellore Training school	32		5	25	42	67		3	12	59	
	Ongole do.	21			20	54	66		2	19	23	
	Government.											
Chingle- put.	Madras Government Lower Sec- ondary Training school			6	17		110					
	Muhammadan Branch Training school	27			31	90	93			24	30	
	Madras Panchama Training school.				16		66					
Chingle- put.	Aided.											
	Black Town Training school			1	11		40					4
	Government.											
Chingle- put.	Saidapet Teachers' College	19	14			321	331	22			20	
	Saidapet Hindu Branch Training school	47		13	45	144	141		12	39	47	

APPENDIX J—continued.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1896—continued.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1896—continued.												
Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.				Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certifi- cates in 1895-96.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.			On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.		
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.							
North Arcot.	Government.											
	Chittoor Training school	30	...	7	23	100	79	...	3	14	19	
	Ranipettai do.	35	...	7	29	102	116	...	7	23	41	
South Arcot.	Government.											
	Cuddalore Training school	31	...	...	26	60	65	...	...	20	26	
	Villupuram do.	27	...	10	25	116	128	...	4	25	15	
Tanjore ...	Government.											
	Tanjore Training school	47	10	14	26	108	107	6	10	21	44	
	Aided.											
	Porniyar E.L.M. Training school	22	...	11	15	63	69	...	2	11	16	
Trichino- poly.	Government.											
	Trichinopoly Training school	39	...	11	28	122	114	...	5	32	26	
Madura ...	Board.											
	Madura Technical Institute	45	...	6	35	187	131	...	5	31	41	
	Aided.											
	Pasumalai A.M. Training school	34	10	8	7	211	245	8	9	11	31	
Tinne- velly.	Board.											
	Tinnevelly Board Training school.	43	...	7	26	119	126	...	7	30	38	
	Aided.											
	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	23	...	15	15	111	111	...	7	...	20	
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	17	5	9	...	88	100	6	7	...	17	
Coimbatore.	Government.											
	Coimbatore Training school	52	10	8	27	154	102	5	4	24	46	
Salem ...	Government.											
	Salem Training school	45	...	6	30	125	115	...	5	31	30	
Nilgiris ...	Aided.											
	Kaiti B.G.M. Training school	7	...	2	8	51	77	...	...	...	3	
Malabar.	Government.											
	Calicut Training school	36	7	14	20	107	120	4	9	14	37	
	Nadapuram do.	25	...	25	39	12	...	...	12	24	...	
	Calicut Mappilla Training school.	40	...	2	27	74	24	...	6	116	...	
	Unaided.											
	Nittur B.G.M. Training school	7	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	
South Canara.	Government.											
	Mangalore Training school	42	...	5	34	130	103	...	3	34	28	
	Total	1,185	67	209	895	4,128	3,800	59	141	628	1,060	

APPENDIX K.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1896.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.				Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certi- ficates in 1895-96.			Number of trained stu- dents who obtained em- ployment during the year
		On the 31st Mar. 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.			On the 31st Mar. 1895.	On the 31st Mar. 1896.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.						
Kistna ...	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Train- ing school ...	13	...	...	11	45	39	...	...	8	5
	Guntur A.E.L.M. Training school ...	6	...	...	11	62	63	...	...	6	6
Nellore ...	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	21	..	...	17	42	47	...	...	4	21
	Nellore A.B.M. do. ...	...	...	...	6	...	39	*	...	7	9
	<i>Unaided.</i>										
	Nellore A.B.M. Training school ...	9	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	<i>Government.</i>										
	Presidency Training school for Mis- tresses ...	46	23	18	11	124	137	16	6	12	34
	Hobart Training school ...	14	...	...	6	102	129	...	...	8	7
	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school ...	27	2	12	2	52	82	7	12	2	19
	Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	17	2	8	9	136	161	3	3	2	9
North Arcot.	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Chittoor American Mission Train- ing school ...	19	...	3	16	150	110	...	1	4	1
South Arcot.	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	12	2	6	6	85	71	...	1	...	3
Trichino- poly.	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Puthur S.P.G. Female Training school ...	18	...	7	...	26	22	...	5	3	10
	Cantonment R.C. Training school ...	...	...	9	...	...	68	...	7	...	10
	<i>Unaided.</i>										
Madura ...	Cantonment R.C. Training school ...	10	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Madura American Mission Training school ...	22	2	23	2	162	158	2	5	1	9
Tinnevely.	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school ...	23	...	28	4	233	217	...	10	5	15
	Nazareth St. John's Female Train- ing school ...	11	...	5	6	157	166	...	4	4	23
Coimbatore.	<i>Government.</i>										
	Coimbatore Female Training school.	15	...	10	14	167	135	...	5	3	14
Malabar ...	<i>Government.</i>										
	Calicut Moyan Training school ...	11	...	13	5	72	71	...	5	1	12
South Canara.	<i>Aided.</i>										
	Mangalore St. Ann's Training school ...	13	5	5	...	222	226	4	4	...	9
	Mangalore B.G.M. Training school.	2	...	2	4	165	161	...	...	2	2
Total ...		309	36	149	130	2,118	2,104	32	68	72	218

APPENDIX L.

Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1896.

APPENDIX L--continued.

* Teachers also sawing to 26 and industrial works to 7 students.

† Teachers also kalloying to 5, sawing to 2 and gardening to 21 students.

* Teachers also metal work to 19 students.

† Teaches also tambour to 11 and varnish to 16 students.

† Teaches also masonry to 8 students.

† Teaches also Kallioing to 5, sawing to 2 and gardening to 21 students.

* Teaches also sawing to 25 and Industrial works to 7 students.

APPENDIX M.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96.

Districts.		Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.		Lower Secondary Examination.								
		1895.						1896.																
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.													
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.											
Vizagapatnam	English.																							
	Aided.																							
	Vizagapatnam Fort Catholic Girls' School																							
	Total																							
Gōdāvari	Unaided.																							
	Ooranda Tinpani Memorial Boarding Girls' School																							
	Total																							
Bellary	Aided.																							
	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School																							
	Total																							
Nellore	Aided.																							
	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School																							
	Total																							
Madras	Government.																							
	Practising department attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore																							
	Total																							

APPENDIX M—continued.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.							First Form.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Madras—cont.	English—cont.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

APPENDIX M—continued.
Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

		Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.		Lower Secondary Examination.		
Districts.	Schools.	1895.						1896.						Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.							
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.					First Form.
Madura	English—cont.																	
	Aided.																	
	Madura American Mission Upper Secondary School	3	7	12	2	4	4	4	10	9	10	6			8	8	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Total	3	7	12	2	4	4	4	10	9	10	6			8	8	1894-95.	1895-96.
Tinnevely.	Aided.																	
	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	5	7	3	2	4											12	...
	Nazareth St. John's High School	9	3	2	2	4											...	...
	Total	14	10	18	4				16	8	19						13	...
Coimbatore.	Unaided.																	
	Tutorin Victoria Eurasian Girls' School																1	...
																	...	...
	Total																...	...
Coimbatore.	Aided.																	
	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	4	2	4	8												3	1
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School																...	...
	Total	4	2	9	8												...	...

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1895-96.

Classes of Institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March 1895.			Strength on the 31st March 1896.		
	1895.	1896.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges for Boys.	Aided ... 3	2	25	1	26	22	2	24
	Unaided ...	1				9		9
Total	3	3	25	1	26	31	2	33
Secondary Schools for Boys—								
Upper Secondary.	Board ... 1	1	46		46	63		63
	Aided ... 7	9	1,330	35	1,365	1,680	31	1,711
Total	8	10	1,376	35	1,411	1,743	31	1,774
Lower Secondary.	Government. ... 1	1	329		329	306		306
	Aided ... 21	18	1,311	466	1,777	1,027	355	1,382
	Unaided ... 1	1	9	11	20	7	7	14
Total	23	20	1,649	477	2,126	1,340	362	1,702
Secondary Schools for Girls—								
Upper Secondary.	Government. ... 1	1	70		70		67	67
	Aided ... 13	11	1,174	236	1,331	1,024	192	1,204
	Unaided ... 2	1	82		308	56		248
Total	16	13	239	1,470	1,709	236	1,283	1,519
Lower Secondary.	Aided ... 21	22	335	1,119	1,454	376	1,152	1,528
	Unaided ... 1	7	11	20	31	76	187	263
Total	22	29	346	1,139	1,485	452	1,339	1,791
Total of Secondary Schools	69	72	3,610	3,121	6,731	3,771	3,015	6,786
Primary Schools for Boys.	Aided ... 4	5	161	101	262	206	158	363
	Unaided ...	1				14	17	31
Total	4	6	161	101	262	219	175	394
Primary Schools for Girls.	Aided ... 3	4	63	113	176	76	156	232
	Unaided ... 1	3	22	24	46	15	100	115
Total	4	7	85	137	222	91	256	347
Total of Primary Schools	8	13	246	238	484	310	431	741
Schools for special instruction.	Aided ... 6	6	149	323	472	117	438	555
	Unaided ... 2	1		123	123	39		39
Total	8	7	149	446	595	117	477	594
Total of	Government. ... 2	2	329	70	399	306	67	373
	Board ... 1	1	46		46	63		63
	Aided ... 78	77	3,531	3,332	6,863	3,683	3,316	6,999
	Unaided ... 7	15	124	404	528	177	542	719
Grand Total	88	95	4,030	3,806	7,836	4,229	3,925	8,154

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1895-96.

for 1895-96.

for chiefly intended for Muhammadans

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
	1895.	1896.	1895.			1896.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English.	{ Government ...	1	1	200	...	200	187	...
	{ Aided ...	1	1	186	...	186	198	...
	Total ...	2	2	386	...	386	385	...
Middle schools, English.	{ Government ...	1	...	90	...	90	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular.	{ Government ...	1	1	140	...	140	159	...
	{ Aided ...	2	2	272	...	272	246	...
	{ Unaided ...	1	...	34	...	34	...	...
	Total ...	4	3	446	...	446	489	...
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular.	{ Government ...	1	3	...	116	116	292	292
	{ Aided ...	6	2	...	291	291	157	157
	{ Unaided ...	...	2	...	...	...	73	73
	Total ...	7	7	...	407	407	522	522
Total of Secondary schools		14	13	922	407	1,329	874	522
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government ...	...	16	16	600	...	600	706	...
Board ...	...	481	489	19,085	3,503	22,588	18,902	3,489
Aided ...	...	239	294	10,742	1,971	12,713	10,156	1,889
Unaided ...	...	205	204	4,376	1,077	5,453	5,533	1,288
	Total ...	991	1,003	34,803	6,551	41,354	35,297	6,666
For Girls—								
Government ...	...	30	27	62	1,258	1,320	60	1,071
Board ...	...	5	7	15	148	163	209	209
Aided ...	...	72	76	79	2,283	2,312	57	2,099
Unaided ...	...	33	23	123	780	903	55	537
	Total ...	140	133	279	4,419	4,698	172	3,916
Total of Primary schools		1,131	1,136	35,082	10,970	46,052	35,469	10,582
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for Masters.	{ Government ...	2	2	67	...	67	60	...
Training schools for Mistresses.	{ Board ...	3	3	34	...	34	36	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	{ Government ...	1	1	...	14	14	6	...
	{ Aided ...	2	2	169	4	173	21	...
	Total ...	8	8	270	18	288	268	27
Total of Special schools		8	8	270	18	288	268	27
Total of Public schools.	{ Government ...	52	51	1,019	1,388	2,407	1,106	1,269
	{ Board ...	490	500	19,274	3,651	22,925	19,088	3,638
	{ Aided ...	372	377	11,448	4,499	15,947	10,829	4,166
	{ Unaided ...	239	229	4,533	1,857	6,390	5,588	1,898
	Total ...	1,153	1,157	36,274	11,395	47,669	36,611	11,131
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
Advanced schools for Boys		40	30	1,809	90	1,899	1,706	56
Elementary schools for Boys	{ Boys ...	729	792	16,524	4,004	20,528	19,152	4,312
	{ Girls ...	27	28	30	594	624	43	613
	Total ...	796	850	18,363	4,698	23,061	20,901	4,981
Grand Total		1,949	2,007	54,637	16,083	70,720	67,512	16,112

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas for 1895-96.

Classes of institutions.		Number of schools.		Strength on the 31st March					
		1895.	1896.	1895.			1896.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
Secondary schools.									
For Boys—									
Middle schools, English.	{ Aided ...	1	...	232	...	232	...	...	...
	{ Unaided.	...	1	...	...	...	62	...	62
	Total ...	1	1	232	...	232	62	...	62
Middle schools, Vernacular	{ Aided ...	3	4	218	44	262	237	59	296
	{ Unaided.	1	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	4	229	44	273	237	59	296
For Girls—									
Middle schools, Vernacular ...	Aided ...	8	9	38	752	790	31	831	862
	Total ...	8	9	38	752	790	31	831	862
Total of Secondary schools	...	13	14	499	796	1,295	330	890	1,220
Primary schools.									
For Boys—									
Government	...	1	7	29	...	29	204	14	218
Board	...	273	285	7,171	723	7,894	8,080	716	8,796
Aided	...	1,021	1,112	18,812	5,373	24,185	20,895	5,420	26,315
Unaided	...	618	684	9,424	2,163	11,587	10,502	2,244	12,746
	Total ...	1,913	2,089	35,436	8,259	43,695	39,681	8,394	48,075
For Girls—									
Aided	...	16	10	102	462	564	89	278	367
Unaided	...	4	3	...	97	97	10	74	84
	Total ...	20	13	102	559	661	99	352	451
Total of Primary schools	...	1,933	2,101	35,538	8,818	44,356	39,780	8,746	48,526
Schools for Special Instruction.									
Training School for Masters—									
Government	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	16
Total of—									
Government	...	1	8	29	...	29	220	14	234
Board	...	273	285	7,171	723	7,894	8,080	716	8,796
Aided	...	1,049	1,135	19,402	6,621	26,023	21,252	6,588	27,840
Unaided	...	623	688	9,435	2,260	11,695	10,574	2,318	12,892
Total of Public Institutions	...	1,946	2,116	36,037	9,614	45,651	40,126	9,636	49,762
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
Elementary schools for Boys									
	...	22	18	269	45	314	244	39	283
Total of Private Institutions	...	22	18	269	45	314	244	39	283
Grand Total	...	1,968	2,134	36,306	9,659	45,965	40,370	9,675	50,045

APPENDIX Q.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1895-96.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
COLLEGES, GENERAL.						
<i>Government.</i>						
Presidency College	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kumbakonam do.	1,890					
Rajahmundry do.	28				934	2,824
Mangalore do.	481				314	795
	126				1,045	1,520
					50	176
Total	2,525				2,343	4,868
<i>Board.</i>						
Salem College	14					14
Palghat Victoria College	198					198
Tellicherry Brannen College	368					368
Total	580				90	670
<i>Aided.</i>						
Kalikot College, Berhampur	186				257	443
Vizagapatam Hindu College	98				168	266
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	98				94	192
Masulipatam Noble College	440					440
Bellary Wardlaw College	98					98
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	* 30					30
Tanjore S.P.G. College	105				60	165
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	200					200
	* 366					366
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	14				732	1,112
	* 177					177
Madras Native College	98				355	650
Pasumalai College	46					46
Tinnevely Hindu College	196					196
Coimbatore College	98					98
Coimbatore St. Michael's College	* 84				192	276
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College					54	54
Madras Christian College	* 80				174	254
	* 1,789					1,789
Pachaiyappa's College	1,080			816	3,413	7,698
	* 212					212
Daveton Protestant College	98				424	734
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	98				380	478
	* 28					28
Mailapur St. Thomas College	114				489	603
Church of Scotland Mission College	32					32
	* 176				274	450
Total	6,041			816	7,006	14,863
<i>Unaided.</i>						
Vizianagaram Maharajah's College						
Total, Arts College	9,746				1,204	11,950
COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>Government.</i>						
College of Agriculture	3,070					3,070
College of Engineering	2,269					2,269
Law College	233				150	383
Total	6,172				324	6,496
					374	6,546

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Q—continued.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1895-96—continued.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL.						
<i>Government.</i>						
Salary-result Schools, Jaltar and Ragada	Rs. 132	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 132
Government Girls' School, Cuddalore	83					83
Do. do. Kumbakonam	90					90
Do. do. Dindigul	126					126
Do. do. Tiruvangod	146					146
Do. do. Tellicherry	132					132
Do. do. Kanathur	20					20
Madrasa-i-azam	337				84	421
Robert Girls' School					70	70
Total	1,066				154	1,220
<i>Board.</i>						
Chitacole Municipal High School	48					48
Yellamanchili High School	48					48
Cuddapah High School	8					8
Tiruvallur High School	48					48
Bhuvanagiri Salary Result School		12				12
Dharmapuram High School	72					72
Salem College	8					8
Tellicherry Brannen College	133					133
Palghat Victoria College	4					4
Cherpalcheri Lower Secondary School	44					44
Total	413	12				425
<i>Aided.</i>						
Onslow Institution, Chattrapur					59	59
Parlakimedi Zamindari High School	120					120
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	184			52		236
Bobbili Canadian Mission Girls' School	52					52
Bobbili Samasthanam High School	132					132
Bobbili Samasthanam High School	29					29
Vizagapatam Hindu High School					438	438
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	* 29				53	82
Ellore C.M.S. High School	70					70
Bezavada C.M.S. High School					256	256
Masulipatam Hindu High School						
Chittoor American Mission Hindu Girls' School	97					97
Ongole A.B.M. College					152	152
Ongole A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School	* 48				96	144
Nagarapattam Wesleyan Mission College					136	136
Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School	82					82
Madras American Mission Central Hindu Girls' School	5					5
Madras American Mission Practising School	* 24				48	72
Palameottah C.M.S. High School	* 48				96	144
Nazareth St. John's Girls' School	712					712
	* 402					402
Palameottah Sarah Tucker High School	598				848	1,908
	* 129				258	387
Palameottah C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School	* 126				252	378
Nallur C.M.S. Boarding School	* 36				72	108
Tenkasi C.M.S. School	* 18				36	54
Tinnevely Upper Clapton School						
Megnanapuram Elliot Tuxford Boarding Girls' School	* 60				120	180
Ootacamund Hobart Girls' School	* 47				94	141
Mangalore Canara High School	66					66
Mangalore St. Anna Girls' School	898					898
Mangalore B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	* 240				226	614
	148					148
Mangalore Ganapati Middle School	* 36				72	108
Tellicherry B.G.M. High School	48					48
Calicut B.G.M. High School	8					8
Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	178					178
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School	301					301
Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart	33					33
Cananore St. Teresa's Convent	48					48

APPENDIX Q—continued.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1895-96—continued.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL—continued.						
<i>Aided—continued.</i>						
Mailapur St. Thome College ...	16	...	...	...	...	16
Rayapet Harris' High School ...	232	...	...	...	...	232
Triphicane Aryan High School ...	80	...	...	...	360	592
Church of Scotland Mission College ...	240	...	...	...	...	80
Dorseton Protestant College ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School ...	24	...	...	...	545	793
Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School ...	48	...	...	...	44	44
Bishop Corries' Grammar School ...	342	...	...	...	48	120
Total ...	6,102	...	...	52	5,837	11,991
<i>Unaided.</i>						
Vizianagaram Maharajah's College ...	48	...	...	...	...	48
Sripurumbudur Sanskrit College ...	...	...	...	141	...	141
Total ...	48	...	...	141	...	189
Total, Schools, General ...	7,629	12	...	193	5,991	13,825
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.						
<i>Government.</i>						
School of Arts ...	535	10	27	...	...	601
School of Engineering ...	596	...	...	...	29	745
Medical School, Madras ...	9,259	...	...	...	50	9,259
Total ...	10,890	10	27	...	179	10,606
<i>Board.</i>						
Beawada Industrial School ...	...	1,139	...	...	...	1,139
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School ...	...	...	...	...	1,267	1,267
Madura Technical Institute ...	175	2,957	...	...	...	3,300
Tinnevely Training School ...	168	209	...	...	...	209
Total ...	343	4,305	...	...	1,267	5,915
<i>Aided.</i>						
Hindu College, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	240	240
Bellary Wardlaw College ...	72	...	...	...	...	72
S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School, Puthur ...	68	36	...	...	...	104
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puthur ...	289	...	...	...	...	289
Trichinopoly Albert Victor Technical Institute ...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College ...	531	...	...	...	...	531
Madura American Mission High School ...	504	...	...	...	...	504
Ramnad S.P.G. High School ...	398	...	...	...	...	398
Nazareth Art Industrial Boys' School ...	2,046	...	...	...	527	527
Nazareth Art Industrial Girls' School ...	624	...	...	...	...	624
Karur Wesleyan Mission Children's Home ...	72	...	...	...	...	72
Madras Chingalvayal Nayakar's Commercial High School ...	974	...	...	...	1,144	2,058
Madras School of Music ...	607	...	...	...	...	607
Young Men's Christian Association ...	268	...	...	...	...	268
Short-hand Writers' Association ...	80	...	...	44	...	392
Total ...	7,016	36	...	44	1,911	9,007
Total, Schools, Special ...	17,749	4,851	27	44	3,357	25,528
Grand Total ...	41,206	4,363	27	1,053	20,425	67,164

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX R.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Chicacole Hall ...	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	25th Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Social and political improvement of the public.	...	60 0 0	108 14 0	168 14 0	81	...	...	81	Do.	1882.
Utkal Hiteshini Samaj ...	Improvement of the social and political condition of Utiyas.	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee.	Furtherance of education amongst Utiyas.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	1891.
Raja's College, Boys' Library.	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	164 2 3	164 2 3	...	...	356	356	Do.	20th July 1885.
Raja's College, Students' Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	22 0 0	35 12 3	57 12 3	5	...	18	23	Do.	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal Vidyā Vardhani Samaj.	Improvement of education of Utiyas.	...	11 8 0	34 9 0	46 1 0	5	...	16	21	Do.	8th June 1893.
Reading Room, Chhatrapur.	Self-improvement.	...	78 12 0	5 8 0	84 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	1891.
Kalikata Raja's Club.	Literary and social advancement.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	48	...	...	48	Do.	Sept. 1894.
The Sri Vaishnava Self-improving Society.	To promote the social, moral, religious, intellectual and physical advancement of the members of the Sri Vaishnava community.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do.	April 1890.
Tvikkali, Utkal Manoranjan Samaj.	Improvement of social and political condition of Utiyas.	...	50 0 0	95 4 0	145 4 0	17	...	...	17	...	1st Jan. 1893.
Yellamanchili Reading Room.	Newspaper reading, tennis play and holding meetings at times to help the poor.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	Revived 5 years ago Feb. 1893.
Narasipatnam Hindu Reading Room.	Secular improvement, newspaper reading and billiards play.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	Nov. 1893.
Sarasvati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Literary improvement.	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1890.
Raja Gopal Association, Bimlipatam.	For reading, amusements, &c., and to create and increase good feeling and cordiality in the Hindu community.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	18th Nov. 1894.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Bimlipatam.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	...	...	127 8 0	127 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1882.
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers of Girls' schools.	...	...	11 8 0	11 8 0	39	1	...	40	...	11th Mar. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do.	...	...	27 8 0	27 8 0	20	2	...	22	...	15th Mar. 1896.
Reading Room, Nandyal.	For the improvement of social and literary matters.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	1894.
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve scientific, literary, moral, social and intellectual matters of the public.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	23	...	...	23	Registered.	1st Jan. 1889.
Students' Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	Mar. 1886.
Sarasavadinini Sabha, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do.	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	April 1880.
Collector's Office Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	April 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	Mar. 1885.
Young Men's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	Jan. 1883.
Sannarsa Samaj, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do.	6th April 1887.
Sujamali Nilayam, Adoni.	Do.	...	...	18 12 0	18 12 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	1st Mar. 1890.
Hospet Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	1882.
Harpasahalli Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1890.
Radaralli Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	1893.
Kampit Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1896.
Reading Room, Anantapur.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1884.
Reading Room, Tadpatri.	To improve scientific and literary matters.	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	1894.
Bicaji Venkatesh Reading Room, Pennakonda.	Do.	...	...	133 0 0	133 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	29th Mar. 1893.
Nicholson's Reading Room, Madakasira.	Do.	...	...	25 12 0	25 12 0	31	...	...	31	Do.	25th Feb. 1896.
Literary Association, Cnd. Japah.	Social and moral improvement.	...	...	822 4 0	822 4 0	98	...	...	98	Do.	1882.
Madanapalle Association.	Do.	...	...	29 12 0	29 12 0	155	4	...	159	Do.	1885.
Mutual Improvement Society, Kadiri.	Do.	...	...	180 12 0	180 12 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	April 1892.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	Mar. 1896.
		...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do.	1881.

APPENDIX R—continued.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Nellore Reading Room and the Maclean Library.	For literary and recreation purposes.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	52	...	...	52	Not registered.	2nd Nov. 1823.
Reading Room, Kavali	Improvement of knowledge.	...	100 0 0	570 0 0	670 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1891.
Reading Room, Allur	Improvement of English Literature.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	Dec. 1894.
The Gudur Club	To improve the intellectual, social and moral well-being of the members.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	Dec. 1894.
The Nellore Reading Club and Library.	Do.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	Aug. 1893.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	To promote the study of general literature and current news.	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	35	2	...	37	Do.	Mar. 1891.
The Mohamed Public Library.	Public benefit	420 0 0	211 8 0	106 8 0	738 0 0	900	...	50	950	Registered.	1850.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	To promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the members.	...	150 0 0	50 0 0	240 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	Sept. 1887.
Tiruvattur Reading Room and Literary Society.	Literary improvement	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	1881.
Ravapet Free Reading Room.	For the benefit of the Christians in Ravapet.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	3,290 including all.	...	...	3,290	Do.	6th Mar. 1888.
The Madras Debating Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do.	1877.
The Christian College Literary Society.	Do.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
The History Students' Union.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
The Philosophical Association.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
Dravida Bashavirathi Sangam.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
Andra Bashabi Banjivi	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
The Begun Society	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
Madras School of Music	Study of Music	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	76	...	...	76	Do.	1897.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	2,672 8 0	...	3,898 4 0	6,570 12 0	68	16	114	199	Registered.	July 1891.
Christian Literary Society	Educational	...	...	20,273 12 10	20,273 12 10	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1818.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahmin Samaj with a Reading Room.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	64,000 10 10	64,000 10 10	90	2	...	92	Do.	1888.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Rugged School.	For the improvement of morals to the children.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do.	Nov. 1889.
Vannia Kula Kshatriya Mahasangam.	Education of Vanniyas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1888.
The Madras Progressive Union.	The improvement of its members, the establishment and maintenance of poor schools.	...	761 14 0	1,642 5 1	2,404 3 1	288	...	...	288	Do.	April 1880.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary and scientific	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do.	1818.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	For perusal of current literature.	...	...	6,330 8 0	6,330 8 0	305	...	...	305	Do.	1818.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	180 4 0	...	280 3 3	478 7 3	81	...	...	81	Not registered.	Feb. 1886.
Arya Vaidic Religious Association.	Religious preaching	...	20 0 0	7 8 0	27 8 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1880.
Social Club, Bezvada.	Mutual improvement	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do.	1884.
Backnampeta Reading Room, Bezvada.	Literary, physical and social improvement.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do.	24th July 1891.
Bezvada D.P.W. Library	Reading newspapers	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	Oct. 1894.
Literary Society attached to the O.M.S. High School, Bezvada.	Literary and physical improvement.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	Oct. 1895.
A.E.L.M. College Debating Society, Guntur.	Mutual improvement	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Do.	1897.
Noble College Debating Society, Masulipatam.	Social, intellectual and moral advancement of its members.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Do.	July 1891.
Social Club Debating Society, Masulipatam.	To improve the social, physical and intellectual status of its members.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	Sept. 1891.
Kistna Club Debating Society, Masulipatam.	Promotion of knowledge, intellectual and physical.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	245	...	...	245	Do.	1892.
Hindu Maha Kula Samajam, Masulipatam.	To study and cultivate Aryan religion and morality.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1893.
Vijayananda Sabha, Bezvada.	Political, social, moral and literary improvement.	...	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do.	Aug. 1890.
Bhuvanar Taluk People's Association.	Literary improvement	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	120	...	...	120	Do.	Aug. 1890.
Undi New Price Club.	Do.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	600	...	...	600	Do.	1894.
Akividu People's Association.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1894.
Rondada People's Association.	Do.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1894.

APPENDIX R—continued.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
The Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram	Physical, social, moral, intellectual advancement of members by means of games, newspapers, journals and debates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1889.
Recreation Club, Chidambaram.	Physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	5	...	25	30	Do.	1892.
The Young Men's Literary Society, Chidambaram.	To improve literature by means of newspaper readings.	...	...	31 6 0	31 6 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1st Nov. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	To improve the condition of primary teachers.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	1885.
Teachers' Association, Thirukattupalli.	Do.	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	45	...	...	45	Do.	1888.
Reading Room, Pattukotta	Reading newspapers	...	...	114 2 0	114 2 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1877.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Nerpattam.	Circulation of newspapers, discussions of questions of importance and opening of a library.	...	...	436 4 0	436 4 0	30	...	...	30	Registered.	1871.
Literary Club, Mannargudi.	Lectures and debates of public interest and circulation of papers and periodicals.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1895.
The Tiruvallur Reading Room.	Moral, social and literary improvement.	...	...	128 12 0	128 12 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannargudi.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	29	...	...	29	Do.	1895.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvallur.	Do.	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Kivallur.	Do.	...	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1892.
Tranquebar Reading Room	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	98	...	...	98	Registered.	1879.
Reading Room, Mayavaram.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	214 8 0	214 8 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1891.
The Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and maintenance of a Reading Room and library.	...	...	640 11 3	640 11 3	75	...	...	75	Registered.	May 1892.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science and literature. (2) Diffusion of useful knowledge, formation and maintenance of a library.	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	Dec. 1890.
Society of Trichinopoly Native Students.	To improve moral and mental education and to maintain a library.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	April 1894.
Thennur Club, Trichinopoly.	Reading newspapers and playing at tennis.	...	...	286 0 0	286 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	Feb. 1894.
The Srirangam Club	Mental improvement of the members.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	1882.
Srirangam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	27	...	...	27	Do.	June 1890.
Thiruchendur Teachers' Association.	To improve technical and moral education.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1892.
Lalgudi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	14 10 6	14 10 6	41	...	...	41	Do.	Feb. 1894.
Manachanalur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	Nov. 1889.
L. P. Reading Room, Kulit-talai.	The advancement of the Board Middle School, Kulit-talai, and of the public of Kulit-talai and Musiri.	39 0 0	...	283 4 0	322 13 0	50	...	...	50	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Kulit-talai.	For the improvement of teachers of primary schools in general.	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapettai.	Do.	...	...	1 5 0	1 5 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Neunpattam.	Do.	...	...	1 3 3	1 3 3	10	...	...	10	Do.	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Manappara.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannargudi.	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Chinampatti.	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Perambalur.	For improving the system of teaching and for enabling the teachers to pass examinations.	...	...	32 7 9	32 7 9	21	...	...	21	Do.	1st Oct. 1892.
Madam Union Club	Social improvement	...	...	1,421 1 10	1,421 1 10	246	...	...	246	Do.	1883.
Teachers' Association, Dinidigul.	For improving the method of teaching.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1887.
Public Reading Room, Tirupattur.	Literary improvement	80 0 0	...	21 0 0	101 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1890.
Town Club, Madura	Intellectual, social and political advancement.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1880.

APPENDIX R—continued.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.							
Kopali Home Club	Literary improvement		60 0 0		60 0 0	30			30	Not regis-tered.	1894.
Yanamadurra People's Association.	Do.		40 0 0		40 0 0	20			20	Do.	1894.
Guragappa Banerjee Club.	Do.		60 0 0		60 0 0	30			30	Do.	1894.
Bhuvavaram Taluk Teachers' Association.	Do.		60 0 0		60 0 0	60			60	Do.	1894.
Bhuvavaram Taluk Karana- ris Teachers' Association.	Do.		60 0 0		60 0 0	60			60	Do.	1894.
Podur Teachers' Association.	Do.		60 0 0		60 0 0	60			60	Do.	1894.
Best Library and Reading Room, Chingleput.	To promote the study of new literature.		300 0 0		300 0 0	27			27	Do.	1891.
Tennis Club, Chingleput.	Sport		120 0 0		120 0 0	10			10	Do.	1887.
Lava Tennis Club and Read- ing Room, Conjeevaram.	Exercise and reading newspapers.		9 0 0		9 0 0	20		30	50	Do.	1887.
Hindu Young Men's Associa- tion, Madurantakam.	Mental improvement		125 8 0		125 8 0	27			27	Do.	1887.
Literary Association, Uttara- merur.	Mental improvement		10 0 0		10 0 0	20			20	Do.	1887.
	(1) To stimulate interest in and to promote a knowledge of the art of teaching.		4 8 0		4 8 0	60			60	Do.	1888.
	(2) To encourage sociabi- lity and co-operation among the members of the teaching pro- fession.		220 0 0		220 0 0	83			83	Registered.	2nd Nov. 1887.
Association of Women Tea- chers, Madras.	To improve the students in their teaching power and to create a taste for reading.		18 3 6		18 3 6	50			50	Not regis-tered.	1st Nov. 1895.
Pupil Teacher's Association attached to the Govern- ment Training School, Chittoor.	Moral and mental im- provement.		24 0 0		24 0 0	46			46	Do.	27th July 1893.
Mutual Improvement Society of Gudiyatham.	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.		208 0 0		208 0 0	23			23	Do.	1st Jan. 1892.
Vellore Bar Reading Room	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.		639 8 0		639 8 0	70			70	Do.	1st March 1895.
Vellore Union Club	General diffusion of knowledge.		111 7 6		111 7 6				12,782	Do.	1875.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	Improvement of the local condition and physical improvement.		24 10 0		24 10 0	33			33	Do.	11th Dec. 1895.
Kuppam Club	Mental and moral im- provement.		6 12 0		6 12 0	27			27	Do.	1888.
Chittoor High School Litera- ry Association.	Social and intellectual improvement.		113 0 0		113 0 0	4,000			500	Do.	Jan. 1896.
Puncunur American Mission Reading Room.	Improvement.		3 14 0		3 14 0	2,568			2,568	Do.	16th Sept. 1895.
Wandiwash American Mis- sion Reading Room.	Newspaper reading		58 8 0		41 8 0	106 0 9			4,189	Do.	1884.
Wakajinagar American Mission Reading Room.	To improve the intellec- tual, social, physical, moral and general advancement of the community.		250 0 0		250 0 0	1,000			1,000	Do.	29th Sept. 1887.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	Do.		60 0 0		60 0 0	7			7	Do.	5th May 1894 (closed).
Literary Society, Reaigunta.	Do.					20			20	Do.	1893.
Pleasers' Association, Sho- linghur.	Do.		16 0 0		16 0 0	27			27	Do.	1887.
Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Physical improvement		40 0 0		40 0 0	1,570			6,090	Do.	1893.
Mission High School Read- ing Room, Tirupati.	Moral and general im- provement.		13 0 7		13 0 7	1			17	Do.	1888.
The Mission School Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Do.		478 9 0		478 9 0	96			96	Do.	1st Jan. 1895.
Hindu Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Do.		851 13 3		851 13 3	43	1	49	93	Do.	1st Oct. 1895.
G. S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Do.		1 0 0		1 0 0	12			12	Do.	1st Aug. 1895.
R. O. S. Young Men's Litera- ry Society, Tirupati.	To encourage the study of Sanskrit literature.		44 5 6		44 5 6	26			15	Do.	27th April 1895.
Girvana Vidya Tirangini Sabal, Tirupati.	For the literary, intel- lectual and moral im- provement of the mem- bers.		168 0 0		168 0 0	19			19	Do.	1882.
Reading Room, Kallakurishi. Tindivanam Union Club	Do.		133 8 0		133 8 0	35			35	Do.	1st Jan. 1896.
Pachalyappa's High School Debating Society, Chidam- baram.	For the improvement of English composition of the pupils of the 5th and 6th forms.		16 0 0		16 0 0	24			24	Do.	Sept. 1893.
			1 7 0		1 7 0	12			12	Do.	July 1895.

APPENDIX R—continued.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.							
Boys' Mutual Improvement Society.	Literary			18 0 0	18 0 0	25			25	Not regis-tered.	1895.
Palamcottah Reading Room.	For mutual development and advancement of sound knowledge.			6 0 0	6 0 0	20			20	Do.	1896.
Tinnevely Club	Development of social intercourse and advance- ment of sound know- ledge.			25 4 0	25 4 0	91			91	Do.	1880.
Srivilliputur Reading and Lava Tennis Club.	For the promotion of scientific, literary and political knowledge.			400 0 0	400 0 0	25			25	Do.	1891.
Srivilliputur Public Library, Ambasamudram Jubilee Rea- ding Room.	Do.		87 14 0	532 5 8	619 19 8	28		2	30	Do.	1878.
Alwarkurichi Reading Room.	Physical, mutual and moral development.			10 0 0	10 0 0	9			9	Do.	1893.
Nanguneri Reading Room	For the improvement of knowledge.			180 0 0	180 0 0	20			20	Do.	1895.
Teakasi Public Library and Reading Room.	Mutual and intellectual improvement.			208 13 10	208 13 10	100		153	1,055	Registered.	1887.
Pathamalai High School Association.	For the educational im- provement of the public.			38 0 0	38 0 0	40			40	Not regis-tered.	1892.
Students' Literary Associa- tion, Coimbatore.	For the development of physical, mental and moral powers of students.	201 12 0	237 8 0	552 2 0	1,031 5 0	170			170	Registered.	20th July 1884.
Students' Union, Coimbatore	The intellectual, moral, social and physical improvement of mem- bers.			117 9 0	183 13 0	32		38	70	Not regis-tered.	June 1884.
Teachers' Association, Coim- batore.	Do.			11 13 6	11 13 6	60			60	Do.	Aug. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Singa- nailur.	To learn and follow the improved method of teaching.			18 0 0	18 0 0	12			12	Do.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Thon- daimuthur.	Do.			12 0 0	12 0 0	16			16	Do.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Vellak- kenmani.	Do.			21 0 0	24 0 0	16			16	Do.	1895.
Teachers' Association, Seta- nangalau.	Improvement of moral and intellectual facul- ties of teachers.					24			24	Do.	April 1895.
Teachers' Association, Gopi- chettipalayam.	Do.					31			31	Do.	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Karu- mandur.	Do.					18			18	Do.	June 1896.
Teachers' Association, Thala- vadi.	Do.					12			12	Do.	Aug. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Kelle- gal.	Do.					14			14	Do.	May 1895.
Teachers' Association, Doda- dinduvayal.	Do.					12			12	Do.	Nov. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Rama- puram.	Do.					7			7	Do.	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Singa- nailur.	Do.					7			7	Do.	Nov. 1894.
Reading Room, Erode	Intellectual, physical and social advancement of the community.			243 8 0	243 8 0	47			47	Registered.	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karur Reading Room, Rangayam.	Do.			250 9 10	250 9 10	25			25	Do.	1889.
Teachers' Association, Dhara- puram.	Do.			150 0 0	150 0 0	30			30	Not regis-tered.	Feb. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Bha- vanal.	Improvement of intellec- tual and moral facul- ties of teachers.			1 8 0	1 8 0	29			29	Do.	9th Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Karu- mandur.	Do.			2 4 0	2 4 0	16			16	Do.	14th Jan. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Karu- mandur.	Do.			7 12 0	7 12 0	23			23	Do.	2nd Sept. 1894.
Students' Literary Associa- tion, Dharampuram.	Do.			7 3 6	7 3 6	19			19	Do.	25th Oct. 1895.
Ripon Memorial Association, Udamalpet.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the students.			0 14 0	0 14 0	2		17	19	Do.	6th Mar. 1895.
Pottachi Club	Newspaper reading and physical exercises.			202 0 0	202 0 0	17			17	Do.	1884.
Teachers' Association, Pella- chi.	Mental, moral and physi- cal improvement.			85 0 0	85 0 0	13	1		14	Do.	1891.
Teachers' Association, Ama- malai.	Improvement of the general and professional knowledge of the mem- bers.					14			14	Do.	5th Dec. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Uda- malpet.	Do.					13			13	Do.	29th Mar. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Koma- rathigam.	Do.			3 8 0	40 0 0	15			15	Do.	July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Pal- ladam.	Do.					4			4	Do.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Sular. Teachers' Association, Ava- nashi.	Do.					5			5	Do.	22nd Oct. 1894.
	Do.					11			11	Do.	20th July 1894.
	Do.					8			8	Do.	31st Jan. 1895.

APPENDIX R—continued.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Literary, social and moral improvement.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				784	Registered.	1889.
South-east Wynad Literary Association.	Do.			6,979 4 0	6,979 4 0					Not registered.	1892.
Salem Literary Society	Intellectual, physical, social and general advancement.			0 0 0	0 0 0	19			19	Registered.	1883.
Salem Free Reading Room	Propagation of Christianity.			609 10 0	609 10 0	105			110	Not registered.	1869.
Teachers' Association, Salem.	Improvement of professional and general knowledge.			33 15 0	33 15 0	21			21	Do.	1893.
Tirupattur Reading Room	General improvement.									Do.	1877.
Literary Institute, Namakkal.	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.			301 0 0	301 0 0	44			46	Do.	1877.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Trichengode.	Improvement of moral and mental faculties.			54 4 0	54 4 0	23			26	Do.	1881.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	Recreation and mental improvement of the residents of the Depot.			31 14 0	31 14 0	9	15	2	24	Do.	1882.
S.P.G. Mission, Reading Room, Hosur.	Propagation of Christian knowledge.			06 0 0	06 0 0	1,875			2,404	Do.	1883.
Hosur Club	Physical and mental improvement.									Do.	1893.
Denkanikota Reading Room.	Improvement of the public.			294 0 0	294 0 0	23			25	Do.	1894.
The Queen's Jubilee Association, Calicut.	Debates and essays on literary subjects.			54 0 0	54 0 0	21			33	Do.	1890.
Union Reading Club, Tellicherry.	To feed the intellect.								10	Do.	1893.
Newspaper Reading Club, Cannanore.	For general information.			54 0 0	54 0 0	13			12	Do.	1896.
The Hoarje Reading Room and Library, Cannanore.	Do.			129 0 0	129 0 0	19			34	Do.	1895.
Brennon College Reading Room, Tellicherry.	For general improvement.			40 0 0	136 0 0	23			86	Do.	1895.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	For mental, moral and social improvement.			171 13 6	171 13 6	48			32	Do.	1890.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Palghat.	Do.			225 0 0	225 0 0	10			39	Do.	1894.
Rozario Law Library, Pal-Manghat.	For general reading and reference.			920 0 0	920 0 0	39			27	Do.	1892.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	For general improvement.			390 0 0	320 0 0	27			32	Do.	1889.
Calicut Mission Club.	Do.			960 0 0	266 0 0	12			46	Do.	1890.
Kadicut Reading Room, Tellicherry.	Do.			708 0 0	706 0 0	4			10	Do.	1895.
Canara High School Old Students' Union, Mangalore.	Mutual improvement.			50 0 0	50 0 0	14			33	Do.	1895.
Senior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.			33 0 0	33 0 0	33			80	Do.	1891.
Junior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.					30			17	Do.	1892.
Beginners Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.			4 4 0	4 4 0	17			25	Do.	1895.
Kaserode Reading Club.	Do.			9 6 0	9 6 0				18	Do.	Revised Jan. 1896.
Catholic Club and Circulating Library, Mangalore.	To improve the knowledge of the English language.			150 0 0	150 0 0	19			18	Do.	1879.
Mangalore Union.	Do.			431 2 0	431 2 0	21			74	Do.	1892.
Juvenile Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do.								18	Do.	1895.
Newspaper Reading Club, Buntwal.	Do.			73 0 0	290 0 0	18			34	Do.	1893.
Udupi Reading Club.	Do.				112 14 0	8			6	Do.	1887.
Newspaper Reading Club, Coondoor.	Do.				58 0 0	58 0 0			7	Do.	1897.
Teachers' Association, Guntur.	To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools.			50 0 0	50 0 0	5			54	Do.	Revised on 25th Sept. 1895.

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1895-96.

Municipalities.	Population.		Population of school age.		Number of schools in 1895-96.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	43	1,550	231	83.4	11.6
Chinnacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	20	821	383	64.5	26.2
Parakkimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,096	19	1,096	26	94.6	2.0
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,605	2,668	44	2,340	778	93.4	29.1
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	393	83	55.7	10.8
Anakapalle	8,489	8,521	1,278	1,278	16	698	115	47.7	9.0
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	38	2,148	315	96.2	13.1
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	34	1,768	309	57.9	10.2
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,163	2,090	2,170	39	1,969	679	94.2	31.3
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	40	1,356	413	63.3	18.2
Masulipatam	18,001	20,208	2,790	3,031	72	2,741	854	98.2	28.2
Guntur	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	45	1,893	481	107.4	27.6
Rezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	20	850	137	49.7	9.8
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	33	1,330	334	76.0	17.5
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	75	2,934	671	64.7	15.3
Adoni	13,252	12,991	1,388	1,349	33	1,174	122	59.1	6.3
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	8	460	92	88.1	17.5
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	37	1,211	302	92.9	23.2
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	52	1,798	474	83.8	21.0
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	30	1,091	554	133.7	68.1
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	611	30,260	10,394	89.3	30.6
Conjeevaram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	51	2,738	136	88.6	4.1
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	74	3,302	717	103.4	20.2
Gudiyattam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	15	570	80	41.2	5.6
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	14	763	123	74.0	11.1
Walajapet	4,943	5,542	741	831	17	709	159	95.7	19.1
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	71	3,068	507	88.2	14.0
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	31	1,488	126	109.3	8.8
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	87	4,334	922	111.4	21.6
Kanchikónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	74	3,914	892	98.6	16.6
Manargudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,604	25	1,218	299	83.7	18.7
Nagapattam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	87	3,432	901	84.6	18.7
Mayavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	49	2,101	304	121.5	16.6
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	110	7,107	2,095	107.5	30.0
Srirangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	27	1,070	164	69.7	9.6
Madura	48,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	94	5,589	948	84.9	14.5
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,499	25	1,499	144	99.7	9.4
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	19	698	149	60.3	11.2
Periyankulam	7,718	8,645	1,213	1,297	12	449	71	37.0	5.6
Tinnevely	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	38	1,979	358	112.2	18.3
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	33	1,584	948	119.4	64.2
Tuticorin	13,713	11,391	1,327	1,476	31	1,611	346	78.3	20.2
Srivillipattur	10,448	11,000	1,567	1,650	19	904	101	57.7	6.1
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	68	3,861	1,024	115.7	28.3
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	15	847	110	92.3	11.8
Karur	5,162	5,588	774	838	20	815	301	105.3	35.9
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	69	2,602	967	52.8	18.5
Vaniyambadi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	15	899	35	85.8	2.6
Tirupattur	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	23	1,381	108	110.3	8.2
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	25	934	591	78.7	55.2
Coondoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	8	523	162	108.5	38.0
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	53	3,326	877	64.3	18.5
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	17	830	420	59.0	34.1
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	44	2,495	560	87.0	18.3
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	39	2,025	744	100.7	36.0
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	19	1,181	415	59.3	19.6
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	36	2,842	877	88.7	29.9
Total	1,044,570	1,077,845	156,685	161,677	2,774	134,377	35,228	85.8	21.8

APPENDIX T.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.		Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College ment.	School ment.	College ment.	School ment.		College ment.	School ment.	College ment.	School ment.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.					SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.				
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.				
<i>Ganjam.</i>					<i>Madras.</i>				
Kallikot College, Berhampur	33	167	929	403	Madras Christian College	761	1,655	28,342	...
Onslow Institution, Chattrapur	...	92	...	852	Pachayappa's College	121	442	7,967	...
Sri Rajah's Lower Secondary School, Mandana.	...	52	...	173	Daveton Protestant College	12	221	3,744	3,710
Total	33	311	929	1,428	Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	23	473	1,001	1,067
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>					Church of Scotland Mission College	120	846	2,378	1,453
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	54	244	1,291	639	St. Mary's College	12	235	497	1,873
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam	...	429	...	1,820	Harris High School, Rayapet	...	108	...	1,188
St. Aloysius' Upper Secondary School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	328	...	2,581
Upper Primary Sanskrit School, Bobbili	...	182	...	1,800	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	245	...	919
Total	54	895	1,291	4,308	St. Thome High School	...	262	...	551
<i>Godavari.</i>					Hindu Lower Secondary School, Padupet	...	274	...	48
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	20	382	250	220	Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	76	...	1,259
Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	297	...	629	Peddunayakpet Lower Secondary School	...	321	...	1,423
G.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	205	...	1,994	Govinda Nayakar's Lower Secondary School	...	742	...	400
Total	20	824	250	2,753	Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town	...	124	...	699
<i>Kistna.</i>					St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School, Black Town	...	67	...	470
Noble College, Masulipatam	68	293	2,305	745	St. Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Padupet	...	123	...	650
A.E.L.M. College, Guntur	33	311	1,103	271	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	752	...	211
C.M.S. High School, Bezawada	...	263	...	1,355	Sayid Kareem's Upper Primary School, Black Town	...	...	...	48
Sanskrit High School, Guntur	148	...	...	424	St. Thome Orphanage, Mailapur	...	80	...	88
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	245	...	...	416	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras Industrial School	...	92	...	1,407
Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	...	...	33	Anjuman-i-Muhammadi-Allah	...	306	...	1,681
C.M.S. Preparatory Training Institution, Masulipatam	13	...	...	93	Primary Schools Rent Grants	...	...	...	4
A.E.L.M. School, Palnad	...	86	...	388	Rajahmundry Poor Boys' School	...	...	...	4
A.M. (Baptist) Boys' School, Narsarowpet	...	34	...	117	Tamil Mission Ragged School, Poppam's Broadway	...	133	...	...
A.B.M. Training Institution, Bapatla	...	87	...	806	Native Middle School, Triplicane	...	48	...	...
Total	96	1,450	3,413	4,801	English Middle School, Purasampakam	...	...	...	...
<i>Bellary.</i>					St. George's Cathedral Boys' School	...	55	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	18	384	1,287	599	Young Men's Christian Association	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit Bashamanjari School, Bellary	...	26	...	132	Total	1,058	7,754	44,439	...
Total	18	410	1,287	731	<i>Chingleput.</i>				
<i>Anantapur.</i>					St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	236	...	3,064
Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	11	...	65	St. Joseph's School, Perambur	...	36	...	216
Total	...	11	...	65	Railway School, Perambur	...	137	...	330
<i>Kurnool.</i>					Wesleyan Mission Lower Secondary School, Madurantakam	...	61	...	199
S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	315	...	1,389	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallur	...	176	...	398
Total	...	315	...	1,389	F.C.M. High School, Conjeevaram	...	172	...	245
<i>Cuddapah.</i>					do. Chingleput	...	205	...	329
High School, Madanapalle	...	118	...	741	Pachayappa's High School, Conjeevaram	...	272	...	779
A.M. Lower Secondary School, Madanapalle	...	50	...	587	Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas Mount	...	94	...	558
A.M. Lower Secondary School, Vayapud	...	69	...	140	Sanskrit School, Sriperumbudur	...	55	...	254
Total	...	243	...	1,468	Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	21
<i>Nellore.</i>					F.C.M. Primary School, Big Conjeevaram	...	...	...	13
A.B.M. College, Ongole	6	323	75	804	do. do. Wajahabad	...	...	...	18
Venkateswari Rajah's High School, Nellore	...	217	...	825	do. do. (Supervisor)	...	...	...	117
P.O.M. High School, Nellore	...	306	...	305	Total	...	1,544	...	6,837
Rajah's Upper Secondary School, Venkatagiri	...	204	...	165	<i>North Arcot.</i>				
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Adanki divisions	...	...	...	60	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	230	...	535
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Potili and Darai divisions	...	...	...	60	American Mission High School, Punganur	...	98	...	932
Total	6	1,050	75	2,322	do. do. Vellore	...	697	...	921
<i>South Arcot.</i>					Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Arkonam	...	97	...	518
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	67	518	2,350	508	Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	...	...	32
Town College, Cuddalore	30	159	494	257	Lower Secondary School, Sholinghur	...	76	...	284
Pachayappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	290	...	829	Primary School, Sholinghur	...	64	...	688
Total	97	967	2,844	2,024	American Mission Industrial School, Arcot	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX T—continued.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.		Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College ment.	School ment.	College ment.	School ment.		College ment.	School ment.	College ment.	School ment.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.					SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.				
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.					(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.				
<i>Tanjore.</i>					<i>Nilgiris.</i>				
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	119	197	5,885	705	St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	60	...	2,143
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	198	1,331	983	St. Lewis Lower Secondary School, Gudalur	...	45	...	110
Native High School, Kumbakonam	...	350	...	1,546	B.G.M. Upper Primary School, Kartery	...	83	...	632
Town High School, Kumbakonam	...	515	...	1,860	Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor	...	87	...	504
Pennington High School, Shiyali	...	144	...	832	B.G.M. Training Institution, Katti	...	...	...	...
St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	234	...	165	Total	...	284	...	3,431
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi	...	270	...	404	<i>Malabar.</i>				
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar	...	134	...	605	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	202	...	502
Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamaloor	...	44	...	304	Do. Parsi High School, Tellicherry	...	225	...	588
Mahajana Sabha Lower Secondary School, Nannilam	...	41	...	60	Rajah's High School, Kollam	...	139	...	330
Central Primary School, Tiruvadi	...	...	...	24	B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur	...	175	...	830
H.B. Grigg's Memorial School, Tiruvadi	...	113	...	92	Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	238	...	882
Sanskrit School, Theruvananthoor	...	...	...	48	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	191	...	405
Balasamvartani Sanskrit School, Injikollai	...	32	...	130	Total	...	1,250	...	3,507
Sanskrit School, Thukili	...	18	...	55	<i>South Canara.</i>				
E.L.M. Training School, Peraiyar	...	26	...	394	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	53	381	3,707	268
Wesleyan Mission Primary and Secondary Schools, Negapatam (Supervisor)	...	...	...	59	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	245	...	144
Total	119	2,316	7,226	8,401	Total	53	624	3,707	352
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>					Total for Boys	2,347	28,535	89,930	94,790
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	396	1,588	11,413	...	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	177	554	5,996	...	<i>Vizagapatam.</i>				
Do. Branch School (Supervisor)	...	...	...	69	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam	...	151	...	588
St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' Branch School, Trichinopoly	...	53	...	415	Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili	...	32	...	195
St. Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	159	London Mission Girls' School, Chennarayana	...	95	...	232
Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly	...	33	...	18	Do. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta	...	...	...	269
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Musiri	...	12	...	168	Total	...	338	...	1,674
Do. Industrial School, Pathur	...	...	...	...	<i>Godavari.</i>				
Total	543	2,290	17,359	1,334	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	28	...	167
<i>Madara.</i>					St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada	...	56	...	483
Native College, Madara	58	581	551	1,504	C.E.Z.M. Caste Girls' School, Ellore	...	...	...	378
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	227	...	1,413	Arman's Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...
American Mission High School, Madara	...	234	...	527	Women's Industrial School, Tallapudi	...	23	...	63
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Pamban	...	89	...	240	Total	...	199	...	1,694
English Lower Secondary School, Paramakudi	...	84	...	76	<i>Kistna.</i>				
American Mission Training Institution, Paramakudi	...	35	...	1,174	Hindu Girls' School, Old Mangalagiri	...	...	...	76
S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	22	...	282	Muhammadan Girls' School, New Mangalagiri	...	...	...	10
Total	53	1,255	351	5,139	Cloth Bazaar Girls' School, Guntur	...	...	...	20
<i>Tinnevely.</i>					Ramachandrapuram Agraharam Girls' School, Guntur	...	...	...	...
Hindu College, Tinnevely	60	440	1,100	2,112	Brahman Girls' School, Bapatla	...	...	...	30
C.M.S. College, Tinnevely	49	340	2,306	92	do. do.	...	...	...	12
Caldwell High School, Tutuvin	...	102	...	305	Muhammadan Girls' School, Bapatla	...	...	...	6
St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	305	...	461	A.E.L.M. Girls' School (Superintendent)	...	...	...	6
C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	217	...	586	do. Hindu Girls' School, Narsarowpet	...	...	...	1,161
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Sawyerpuram	...	133	...	502	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	43	...	365
Do. School, Ottapadaram (Supervisor)	...	69	...	60	A.E.L.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Guntur	...	11	...	249
Hindu Upper Secondary School, Srivilliputtur	...	121	...	150	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntur	...	21	...	279
Anglo-Vernacular Upper Secondary School, Pattamadai	...	227	...	120	Total	...	74	...	2,166
S.P.G. Training Institution, Tuticorin	...	14	...	1,536	<i>Bellary.</i>				
C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	30	...	682	St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	74	...	1,115
Art and Industrial School, Nazareth	...	388	...	1,005	London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary	...	...	...	54
Total	199	2,376	3,475	8,242	Do. Canarese Girls' School, Bellary	...	...	...	124
<i>Coimbatore.</i>					Total	...	74	...	1,333
Coimbatore College	66	577	2,708	1,095	<i>Salem.</i>				
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	34	474	215	792	London Mission High School, Salem	...	143	...	493
Virapandi Committee's Lower Secondary School, Gobichettipalayam	...	43	...	78	Total	...	143	...	493
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home Industrial School, Karur	...	79	...	2,231	<i>* College department closed.</i>				
Total	190	1,173	2,923	4,506					

APPENDIX T—continued.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.					Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.				
Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.		Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.	College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.		College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.	College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.					SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.				
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.					(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.				
<i>Cuddalore.</i>					<i>Madras—continued.</i>				
American Mission Girls' School, Vayalpad					Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School, Pottu-guest Street	120		84	
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddalore.					Do. do. Konditope	71		20	
American do. do. Madama-palle	88		22		Do. do. Periamet	106		28	
			54		Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	198		3,580	
Total			10		St. Andrew's Poor Girls' School, Egmore			200	
	88				The Madras School of Music			2,300	
			80		Total	4,286		38,977	
<i>Nellore.</i>					<i>Chingleput.</i>				
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore					New School, Pallavaram	50		360	
A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapetta	23		580		Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurantakam			121	
Do. do. Turuppalam	61		8		Do. do. St. Thomas'			233	
A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Ongole	61		12		Do. do. Mount	48		348	
A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Nellore	17		282		P.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	98		492	
Total	6		165		Do. do. Central Conjeevaram			226	
	171		850		Do. do. Big Conjeevaram			313	
<i>Madras.</i>					Do. do. Little Conjeevaram			257	
P.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kassinote	180		1,320		Do. do. Periamatham			14	
Do. Girls' Day School, Madras	309		1,324		Do. do. Rajampet			10	
Do. Balika Palasala, Black Town	200		785		Do. do. Muthiyalpet			7	
Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town	171		825		Total	196		2,270	
Do. Girls' School, Black Town	145		979						
Do. do. Rayapuram	103		821						
Do. do. Mini Street	103		400						
Do. Home Education Classes	233		1,200						
Christian Female Training Institution, Madras.	29		545						
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	160		729						
Do. do. Second School, Vepery.	115		1,077						
Do. do. Pay School, Black Town.	97		1,103						
Do. Orphan School, Black Town.	103		1,080						
Do. Infant School, Black Town	80		1,400						
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	44		1,005						
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	114		1,306						
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Kilpank	30		1,260						
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Virapilla Street			225						
Harrington Road School, Chetpet			335						
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane			48						
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Parasawalkum			325						
Maharaja of Vizianagaram Girls' School, Madhapur	112		257						
Do. do. Chintadripet			532						
Do. do. Black Town			310						
Do. do. Triplicane	110		267						
Do. do. Muthalpet			335						
Do. do. Kindergarten Girls' School, Black Town			506						
Dowry Girls' School, Vepery			193						
John Pereira's Girls' School	68		2,542						
St. Peter's Girls' School, Raysapuram	29		248						
London Mission Girls' School, Vepery	145		525						
Do. do. Virapillai Street.	136		200						
Do. do. Varadann			227						
Do. do. Chudai			250						
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor			206						
Do. do. Meera Labai Street.			500						
Do. do. Triplicane	24		277						
Do. do. Home Education Classes, Rayapet	43		261						
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Do.			283						
Do. Hindu Girls' School, Rayapet.			433						
Do. do. Tiruvattaravaram	94		140						
Do. do. Miralibpet	70		33						
Do. do. Madhapur	112		1,543						
Do. do. Remora	83		307						
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet			375						
St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Madras	57		407						
European Convent Girls' School	52		315						
St. Matthias Girls' School	124		323						
	91		240						
			694						
			280						
			420						

APPENDIX T—continued.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.		Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.	College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.		College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.	College depart-ment.	School depart-ment.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.					SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.				
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.					(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—continued.				
Trichinopoly—continued.					South Canara.				
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Andar Street, Trichi-				20	St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	236		3,010	
Do. do. Gujili Street.				18	Victoria do. do.	133		1,280	
Do. do. Ariyalur				9	B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	167		535	
Do. do. Tennore				1,230	Total	536		4,548	
S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puthur.		51		240	Total for Girls	4	8,056	73,550	
R.G. Girls' School, Trichinopoly Cantonment				72	Total Grants to aided schools	2,361	36,591	89,930	
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puthur								1,08,086	
Total		177		3,117					
Madura.									
S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad				480	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.				
American Mission Training Institution for		31		1,603	Ganjam.				
Mistresses, Madura					Board Middle School, Russelkonda	54		471	
Total		31		2,083	Total	54		471	
Tinnevely.									
Central Girls' School, Palamcottah				10	Vizagapatam.				
Do. do. Madacovil				6	Board High School, Yellamanchili	82		1,435	
Do. do. Kallidakurichi				14	Board Middle School, Parvatipuram	92		160	
Do. do. Kokkarikulam				6	Do. do. Kasimkota	50		317	
Do. do. Vannarpet				7	Do. do. Palkonda	67		343	
Do. do. Puttagarathi				5	Do. do. Chodavaram	55		273	
Do. do. Melaiyavaram				9	Total	346		2,518	
Do. do. Tachanallur									
Sarah Tucker Training Institution for Mis-		240		1,400	Godavari.				
resses, Palamcottah		28		216	Board High School, Amrāpuram	800		756	
Sarah Tucker High School, Palamcottah		177		583	Board Middle School, Viravasarani	85		405	
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth		211		75	Total	383		1,161	
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Malyanurdi				40					
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Timorelly				72	Kistna.				
Art and Industrial School, Nazareth					Middle School, Gudivada	124		240	
Total	4	655		2,458	Do. do. Tenali	69		154	
					Do. do. Repalle	90		152	
					Industrial School, Masulipatam	19		40	
					Total	302		605	
Coimbatore.									
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore.		58		832	Bellary.				
Stones' Day School, Coimbatore		85		1,111	High School, Harpanahalli	80		363	
Home Education Classes, National Indian		15		150	Middle School, Hospet	47		100	
Association		34		270	Primary School, Hospet			61	
All Souls' School, Coimbatore					Do. do. Narayandevarkiri			51	
Total		190		2,383	Do. do. Harpanahalli			31	
					Do. do. Kotturu			45	
					Board Primary School, Kudligi			68	
					Do. do. Hadagalli				
					Total	127		870	
Salem.									
Remount Depot, Matigiri		5		360	Anantapur.				
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.		70		210	Middle School, Pennkonda	60		276	
Home Education Classes, National Indian					Total	60		276	
Association									
Total		75		569	Cuddalore.				
					Middle School, Badvel	23		177	
					Do. do. Proddatur	112		82	
					Total	135		259	
Nilgiris.									
Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund		60		600	Milore.				
St. Mary's Girls' School, Coonoor		48		820	Middle School, Kavali	83		265	
Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund				110	Do. do. Kandukur	70		180	
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund.				13	Total	153		445	
C.M.S. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootaca-				19					
mund									
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootaca-									
mund									
Total		108		1,855					
Malabar.									
St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls'		138		1,680					
School, Calicut									
St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School,		90		324					
Calicut		98		1,233					
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.		87		1,200					
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry				16					
Mappilla Girls' School, Naminakad				8					
Do. do. Manjeri									
Total		413		4,461					

APPENDIX T—continued.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

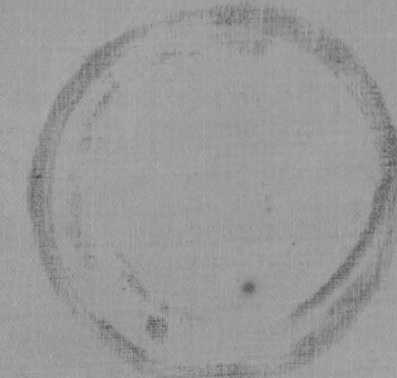
Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.		Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.		College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.					SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.				
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—continued.					(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—continued.				
<i>North Arcot.</i>					<i>Malabar.</i>				
Board High School, Chittoor	295		2,065		Middle School, Angadipuram	86		26	
Board Middle School, Arcot	99		527		Do. Betanad	107		28	
Do. Arni	138		419		Do. Badagara	95		23	
Yeomiah School, Arcot			1,200		Do. Manjeri	91		23	
Muhammadan Orphan School, Arcot			1,272		Do. Cherpalecheri	66		16	
Total	442		5,483		Do. Kotagi	54		13	
<i>South Arcot.</i>					Do. Kolluvayur	106		26	
Board Middle School, Villupuram					Do. Alattur	150		38	
Do. Vridhachalam	60		581		Do. Chavakkat	137		33	
Do. Porto Novo	59		372		Preparatory Mappila Training School, Tirur	12		3	
Do. Tirakkoythar	69		183		Do. Tellicherry	12		3	
Do. Panruti	128		434		Do. Malapuram	18		4	
Do. Tiruvannamalai	75		260		Total	934		4,418	
Do. Kallakurichi	50		391		<i>South Canara.</i>				
Total	513		2,935		Board High School, Coondapoor	176		47	
<i>Tanjore.</i>					Total	176		47	
Board High School, Tiruvallur	300		1,485		Total Grants to Local Board Schools	5,454		2,381	
Board Middle School, Orattanadu	69		24		(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.				
Total	369		1,509		<i>Gangam.</i>				
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>					Municipal High School, Chikcoole	276		87	
Middle School, Kullitalai	85		570		Primary Schools, Parakkimedi Municipality			86	
Do. Lalgudi	58		358		Total	276		86	
Total	143		928		<i>Vizagapatnam.</i>				
<i>Madura.</i>					Primary Schools, Bindiripalam Municipality			64	
Madura Technical Institute					Primary Schools, Annapuram Municipality			29	
Literary Training	81		198		(Gymnastic Instructor)			89	
Technical	41		490		Total				
Total	329		2,479		<i>Gaddavari.</i>				
<i>Tinnevely.</i>					Primary Schools, Ellore Municipality			4	
Board Training School, Tinnevely	33		758		Total			4	
Alwar Tirumangari Govindappan Chattram San-	28				<i>Kistna.</i>				
skrit School					Primary Schools, Masulipatnam Municipality			214	
Circle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevely Taluk	50		60		Do. Guntur Municipality			28	
Do. Sevilipattur			85		Total			242	
Do. Tuticorin Taluk			240		<i>Bellary.</i>				
Do. Board			92		Municipal High School, Bellary	253		1,615	
Do. Sankaranayana Taluk Board			80		Primary Schools, Adoni Municipality			3	
Total	91		1,397		Total	253		1,618	
<i>Coimbatore.</i>					<i>Anantapur.</i>				
High School, Udumalpet	186		826		High School, Anantapur	147		1,627	
Do. Dharmapuram	110		895		Total	147		1,627	
Middle School, Pollachi	80		459		<i>Kurnool.</i>				
Total	376		2,180		Primary Schools, Kurnool			43	
<i>Salem.</i>					High School, Kurnool	124		2,733	
High School, Namakkal					Total	124		2,766	
Board Middle School, Hosur	118		1,298		<i>Cuddapah.</i>				
Middle School, Dharmapuri	80		529		High School, Cuddapah	135		3,008	
Do. Krishnagiri	104		563		Total	135		3,008	
Do. Tiruchengodu	122		444						
Total	196		271						
Total	556		2,985						

APPENDIX T—continued.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.		Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.		College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.					SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—continued.				
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—continued.					(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—continued.				
<i>Nellore.</i>					<i>Tinnevely.</i>				
S. R. Schools, Nellore Municipality			40		Primary Schools, Tinnevely Municipality			94	
Total			40		Do. Palamcottah Municipality			98	
<i>Chingleput.</i>					Total			182	
Municipal S. R. School, Conjeevaram			8		<i>Coimbatore.</i>				
Primary Schools, Conjeevaram Municipality			32		Municipal High School, Karur	102		337	
Total			38		Total	102		337	
<i>North Arcot.</i>					<i>Salem.</i>				
Municipal School, Walajpet	142		57		Municipal College, Salem	11	263	850	1,638
Primary Schools, Vellore Municipality			297		High School, Tirupattur		120	545	
Total	142		354		S. R. Schools, Salem Municipality			110	
<i>Tanjore.</i>					Total	11	482	850	2,313
High School, Mayavaram	388		1,080		<i>Nilgiris.</i>				
Primary Schools, Nagapattinam Municipality			127		Brooks' Memorial High School, Ootacamund		63	2,595	
Do. Mannargudi Municipality			128		Schools, Coonoor Municipality			80	
Do. Mayavaram Municipality			97		Total		63	2,675	
Do. Kumbakonam Municipality			225		<i>Malabar.</i>				
Do. Tanjore Municipality			218		Victoria College, Palacat	48	338	2,634	1,662
Municipal Girls' School, Mayavaram	150		54		Brennen College, Tellicherry	47	255	2,673	78
Total	518		1,815		Municipal High School, Cannanore		170	761	
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>					Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality			70	
Result Schools, Srirangam Municipality			190		Do. Palacat Municipality			118	
Municipal Common Gymnasium			126		Do. Calicut Municipality			183	
Total			316		Do. Cannanore Municipality			78	
<i>Madura.</i>					Do. Cochin Municipality			119	
Primary Schools, Periyakulam Municipality			90		<i>South Canara.</i>				
High School, Dindigul	98		466		Primary Schools, Mangalore Municipality			112	
Common Gymnasium, Dindigul Municipality			67		Total			112	
Total	98		533		Total Grants to Municipal Schools	101	2,691	5,506	21,962

Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds



APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the number, the Net Cost, the Assignment and the Earnings of the Schools in which the total amounts earned were in excess of the sanctioned assignment.

Districts.	Number of schools.		Net cost.		Sanctioned assignment from public funds.		Amount of results grants earned from public funds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	464	2	Rs. 27,904	Rs. 180	Rs. 7,123	Rs. 90	Rs. 11,878	Rs. 100
Vizagapatam	291	3	17,834	1,568	8,070	330	12,790	451
Godavari	401	13	52,496	2,924	9,070	1,065	21,378	1,343
Kistna	537	21	39,519	7,876	12,504	2,125	23,720	2,150
Bellary	190	1	18,502	360	5,176	70	7,368	128
Anantapur	155	1	13,841	432	3,537	95	6,452	115
Cuddapah	239	3	14,970	3,518	5,021	1,140	7,935	1,340
Kurnool	170	5	12,732	2,412	7,170	4,353	12,446	8,233
Nellore	212	11	13,702	3,465	6,594	1,240	9,066	1,543
Madras	108	23	20,917	24,312	8,807	9,320	14,407	1,828
Chingleput	137	19	26,661	3,765	9,320	1,353	14,407	1,828
North Arcot	297	4	41,206	14,544	20,077	3,994	30,834	6,650
South Arcot	309	14	28,744	4,763	13,540	1,922	18,512	2,487
Tanjore	367	35	30,706	5,010	21,806	6,273	30,278	13,749
Trichinopoly	168	20	19,122	8,807	7,875	2,653	11,014	4,339
Madura	254	91	61,114	22,896	19,222	2,487	18,512	2,487
Tinnevely	616	13	30,706	5,010	21,806	6,273	30,278	13,749
Coimbatore	303	3	2,270	1,770	483	1,285	16,971	2,004
Nilgiris	255	13	21,341	1,770	483	1,285	16,971	2,004
Salem	428	18	52,060	7,235	21,246	2,610	31,594	4,051
Malabar	182	4	27,036	2,440	10,641	610	19,922	910
South Canara	182	4	27,036	2,440	10,641	610	19,922	910
Total	6,089	316	5,75,702	1,21,745	2,03,102	32,419	3,32,127	54,542

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number, the Net Cost, the Assignment and the Earnings of the Schools in which the total amount earned equalled the sanctioned assignment.

Districts.	Number of schools.		Net Cost.		Sanctioned assignment from public funds.		Amount of results grants earned from public funds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	20	...	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 50	Rs. 237	Rs. 20	Rs. 237	Rs. 20
Vizagapatam	8	...	614	...	196	...	196	...
Godavari	9	1	644	...	280	...	280	...
Kistna	14	...	1,539	2,392	359	...	359	...
Bellary	15	3	117	...	67	...	67	...
Anantapur	2	...	131	...	67	...	67	...
Cuddapah	4	...	685	...	16	...	16	...
Kurnool	12	...	131	...	67	...	67	...
Nellore	4	...	131	...	67	...	67	...
Madras	3	...	120	...	38	...	38	...
Chingleput	30	...	2,142	...	60	...	60	...
North Arcot	25	...	1,898	...	908	...	908	...
South Arcot	16	...	734	...	637	...	637	...
Tanjore	23	...	1,564	...	494	...	494	...
Trichinopoly	7	...	475	...	113	...	113	...
Madura	27	...	2,390	...	546	...	546	...
Tinnevely	8	...	356	...	128	...	128	...
Coimbatore	102	...	10,142	...	2,919	...	2,919	...
Nilgiris	6	...	439	...	167	...	167	...
Salem	342	4	20,458	2,442	8,956	470	8,956	470
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	342	4	20,458	2,442	8,956	470	8,956	470

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing the number, the Net Cost, the Assignment and the Earnings of the Schools in which the total amount earned fell short of the total sanctioned assignment.

Districts.	Number of Schools.		Net Cost.		Sanctioned assignment from public funds.		Amount of results grants earned from public funds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	412	8	Rs. 22,888	Rs. 721	Rs. 10,096	Rs. 300	Rs. 5,900	Rs. 155
Vizagapatam	415	6	23,149	531	13,315	285	7,223	208
Godavari	302	13	29,786	1,919	7,245	905	4,098	625
Kistna	421	28	26,104	7,104	10,231	1,720	5,461	1,074
Bellary	326	9	18,258	1,512	8,367	540	5,415	278
Anantapur	105	1	6,885	325	3,111	130	1,852	125
Cuddapah	190	11	12,544	3,206	3,860	815	2,241	575
Kurnool	216	3	10,996	529	3,476	170	1,775	99
Nellore	315	11	24,162	1,861	10,296	460	7,234	333
Madras	71	16	18,071	5,410	4,597	1,520	3,377	1,034
Chingleput	351	18	84,374	5,457	15,357	1,605	9,431	1,144
North Arcot	414	17	36,987	5,253	14,011	2,153	8,802	1,465
South Arcot	427	2	33,083	978	13,405	391	7,829	305
Tanjore	383	29	30,578	8,248	14,915	3,429	10,211	1,880
Trichinopoly	193	23	22,554	4,138	8,584	1,840	5,670	952
Madura	403	12	40,790	2,543	16,555	1,103	10,588	743
Tinnevely	362	64	35,078	12,940	14,250	3,888	9,521	2,314
Coimbatore	363	13	33,100	2,795	12,293	910	7,722	481
Nilgiris	8	2	2,192	1,068	691	568	403	244
Salem	258	16	22,676	3,872	6,417	1,489	3,708	947
Malabar	326	11	32,704	1,840	13,884	605	8,947	376
South Canara	159	3	16,498	1,870	6,764	610	4,392	489
Total	6,420	316	5,32,058	78,620	2,12,740	25,436	1,31,800	15,896

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Distribution of Provincial Grant-in-aid by Districts.

Districts.	1894-95.					1895-96.				
	Institutions under				Percentage to total expenditure.	Institutions under				Percentage to total expenditure.
	The management of local boards.	The management of municipal boards.	Private management.	Total.		The management of local boards.	The management of municipal boards.	Private management.	Total.	
Ganjam	Rs. 2,300	Rs. 867	Rs. 4,279	Rs. 7,446	1.28	Rs. 2,569	Rs. 914	Rs. 4,448	Rs. 7,931	1.29
Vizagapatam	5,050	132	10,995	16,177	2.75	6,167	198	12,183	18,548	3.02
Godavari	4,871	200	7,622	12,693	2.16	9,575	133	9,314	19,022	3.10
Kistna	6,058	5	20,512	26,575	4.52	5,500	286	20,921	26,707	4.34
Kurnool	2,270	...	2,819	5,088	.87	1,289	160	3,203	4,652	.76
Bellary	3,239	1,318	4,795	9,352	1.60	1,696	1,299	5,086	8,081	1.32
Anantapur	1,986	1,118	1,540	4,644	.79	2,195	1,633	1,795	5,623	.92
Cuddapah	2,964	9	5,406	8,379	1.42	2,233	40	4,073	6,346	1.03
Nellore	2,772	88	9,387	12,247	2.08	2,836	90	8,665	11,591	1.88
Madras	...	...	1,44,655	1,44,655	24.00	...	...	1,47,558	1,47,558	24.08
Chingleput	551	53	23,922	24,526	4.17	563	45	24,658	25,266	4.12
North Arcot	7,518	90	15,033	22,741	3.87	9,743	518	12,703	22,969	3.74
South Arcot	5,807	...	9,528	15,335	2.61	5,946	34	10,983	16,963	2.76
Tanjore	6,084	2,846	30,959	39,889	6.78	7,107	2,845	41,554	51,506	8.39
Trichinopoly	2,033	383	36,448	38,864	6.61	2,270	387	35,548	38,205	6.22
Madura	5,806	1,413	18,838	26,057	4.43	7,456	1,070	22,020	30,556	4.98
Tinnevely	3,649	122	47,407	50,818	8.64	3,941	281	40,119	44,341	7.22
Coimbatore	5,039	375	18,314	23,728	4.03	4,739	270	18,829	23,838	3.80
Nilgiris	6,087	3,012	5,048	14,147	2.41	6,320	4,414	6,826	17,460	2.84
Salem	340	3,233	8,184	11,757	2.00	163	3,693	8,958	12,214	1.99
Malabar	16,079	10,623	24,011	50,713	8.62	16,536	9,246	27,377	53,159	8.66
South Canara	5,366	97	16,638	22,101	3.76	4,626	294	16,576	21,496	3.55
Total	96,008	25,954	4,66,080	5,88,072	100.00	1,03,410	27,150	4,83,399	6,13,959	100.00

APPENDIX Y—continued.

APPENDIX Y—continued.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hotels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.							Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from							
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Macanese.	Hindus.				Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmins.	Non-Brahman caste.	Hindus.	Panchamas.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.																						
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS—cont.																						
Unaided—cont.																						
Sowterpore Boarding School	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	336	...	...	648
Pudukottai Boarding School	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	198	...	...	538
Pannavilai Blind Boys School	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	375
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Karur	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	406
Parepore Mission School, Malabar	...	...	...	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	2,400
B.G.M. Primary School	...	...	...	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,354
Total	...	...	...	...	737	...	737	...	680	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,257	2,198	...	...	20,125
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																						
Aided.																						
Madras Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	303	...	...	1,118
Unaided.																						
Hotel attached to the College of Agriculture, American Aroor Mission Industrial School, Amri	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	62	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,032	...	4,032
Total	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	...	62	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,032	...	4,032
Total Boys' Schools	148	...	289	911	1,923	188	3,191	748	2,199	38	139	10	57	...	25,011	304	50,790	28,396	46,511	1,91,012	...	1,91,012
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.																						
(i) COLLEGES.																						
Unaided.																						
Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamcottah	4	...	23	9	88	30	235	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	5,615	7,556	...
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																						
Government.																						
Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch), Ooty	...	...	5	20	36	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,119	...	...	...	...	3,284	15,408	...

APPENDIX Y—continued.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hotels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.							Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from								
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or department.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muslims.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Hindus.	Panchamas.	Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
	Arts.	Professional.															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.																							
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—cont.																							
Aided.																							
Presentation Convent Orphanage, Black Town.	...	...	10	30	79	...	119	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	988	...	4,106	6,854	
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	17	17	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	3,859	...	1,782	6,682	
St. John's Vestry, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	5	29	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	270	...	2,632	
European Convent, Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772	2,160	
Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	...	3	12	26	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	4,514	3,950	8,466	
Total	...	...	14	64	151	9	238	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,590	...	4,847	5,782	12,645	26,864	
Unaided.																							
St. Joseph's Convent School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	
A.B.M. Boarding School, Tanglelandi	...	...	...	6	27	...	33	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	44	...	763	
Timpany Memorial Girls' Boarding School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	...	1,955	
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	9	10	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	450	
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	8	15	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	20	309	1,601	
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Guntur	...	...	...	15	12	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Bandar	...	...	...	12	12	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	...	...	941	
St. Anne's Boarding Girls' School, Puttapet	...	...	...	22	40	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	32	2,140	2,832	
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Bapala	...	...	...	5	37	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600	
St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	...	...	1,336	
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Nellore	...	...	...	15	33	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	...	...	1,386	
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Ongole	...	...	...	81	53	...	134	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	856	
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	...	2	8	15	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,673	...	...	6,673	
European Convent Special School, Malabar	...	...	4	7	24	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,205	
F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kayaparam	...	...	13	56	74	...	143	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	1,641	
Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Rayet	...	...	7	29	29	...	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,380	2,436	4,260	
London Mission Boarding Girls' School, Vepery	...	...	7	42	49	...	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	732	...	1,773	
Total	...	...	7	42	49	...	98	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	719	453	2,487	

APPENDIX Y—continued.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hotels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.			Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.						Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from				
	College department.	Upper secondary department.		Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muslims.	Hindus.			Total.
		Professional.	Arts.								Non-Brahman.	Man caste.	Panchamas.	
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.														
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—cont.														
United—cont.														
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Kilpauk				17	55		72		72					1,669
American Mission Middle School, Chittur				32	32		32		32					877
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Pullur				38	22	21	81		81					2,552
American Mission Training and High School, Madurai														
C.M.S. Boarding School, Palacottah				4	59	26	140		140					3,197
Victoria Girls' School, Tuticorin				51	47		98		98					2,882
C.M.S. Boarding School, Sakshiparam				45	43		88		88					2,824
S.P.G. Boarding School, Idyanagudi				11	19		30		30					836
S.P.G. Boarding School, Kudankulam				46	79		125		124					714
C.M.S. Boarding School, Nallur				5	43		48		48					3,358
St. John's Institution, Nizarath				25	25		50		50					1,199
Nazarath Orphanage				16	63	10	133		133					616
Ellet Tuford Boarding Girls' School, Megnaipurem				15	23		38		38					703
S.P.G. Boarding School, Sawyerparam				46	83		129		127					4,472
S.P.G. Boarding School, Fudangur				19	31		50		50					480
Western Mission Girls' Boarding School, Karur				19	29		48		46					720
B.G.M. Girls' Orphanage and Day School, Chombhala				11	86		97		2	88				1,500
Total	58	827	1,156	27	2,038	96	1,900	88			4	10		28,515
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
United.														
Practising School attached to Training School, Bandar					24		24		24					322
Practising School attached to Training School, Guntur					54		54		54					751
Total														

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX Y—continued.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hotels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.				Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.							Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from							
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muslims.	Hindus.			Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Professional.	Arts.									Brahmins.	Non-Brahman caste.	Blind.						
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.																			
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS—cont.																			
United—cont.																			
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Raghavapuram.	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	401
Boarding Schools, Madanapalle and Jammalamadugu	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	27	...	1,046
American Mission Boarding Girls' School, Raniyettai	...	...	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	240	...	1,842
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Raniyettai	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	714
Latth. Mission Boarding Girls' School, Madurai	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	...	1,041
American Mission Boarding School, Aruppakottai	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	733	758
S.P.G. Mission Boarding School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	...	...	1,616
Blind Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	361
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Saradai	...	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	732	944
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Fudakkottai	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
B.G.M. Girls' Boarding School, Mulki	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,919	1,919
Total	...	...	...	...	535	...	535	...	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,736	914	5,165	12,815
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																			
United.																			
C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training School, Bandar	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	353
American Mission Training School for Missionaries.	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	868	1,050
S.P.G. Industrial Girls' School, Puthur	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	677
Total	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	182	1,545	2,080
Total, Girls' Schools	4	100	1,007	1,908	161	3,238	402	2,736	88	...	8	14	...	15,749	40,451	353	24,062	55,521	1,35,743

APPENDICES.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Area and population.				Public						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	University education.		School education, general.				
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
141,350	Towns ...	214	Males ...	17,025,114	Institutions {	For males ...	36	6	528	19,569
	Villages ...	66,889	Females ...	18,016,714		For females.	1	...	208	769
	Total ...	57,103	Total ...	35,641,828		Total ...	37	6	736	20,332
					Scholars ... {	Males ...	3,392	981	68,067	510,663
						Females ...	8	3	19,424	81,768
					Total ...	3,400	984	87,491	591,831	

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

institutions.			Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
63	80	19,932	178	4,927	26,687	Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 43'84 1'89 43'04	
19	9	1,000	—	29	1,929		
83	39	20,932	178	4,956	26,066		
1,309	3,187	887,029	4,180	89,965	681,174	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. { 25'76	
317	642	102,162	90	8,199	110,460	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. { 4'10	
1,716	3,829	689,191	4,279	98,164	761,934	14'81	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

† Of these 3 are for girls with 188 girls and 4 boys.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

Public

Under public

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						Managed by Local Fund and					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
University education.												
Arts colleges—												
English for boys	Rs. 1,57,642						(a) 1,388	2,12,873	5,566		3,241	6,909
English for girls												
Oriental												
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—												
Law												
Medicine												
Engineering	58,404			(a1) 41,173		16		41,188				
Teaching	38,447			8,720		781		67,605				
Agriculture	38,157	(b) 180	(b1) 275	6,877		702		46,026				
	38,053			200		120		33,632				
				387		4,935		38,575				
Total	3,29,703	180	275	1,10,649		8,442		4,40,230	5,566		3,241	6,909
School education, general.												
Secondary schools—												
High schools	14,748											
For boys—												
Middle English	(d) 41,946			17,635		1,173		83,355	(c) 25,590	130	1,960	(c1) 96,967
Middle Vernacular	4,397			1,224		(d1) 68,634	(d2) 1,11,874	10,736	23,508	1,061	73,631	6,266
For girls—												
High English	(e) 26,717			912		(e1) 3,306	(e2) 30,935					
Middle Vernacular	36,053											
Total	1,23,770			1,295		9	37,362	1,046	662	1,940		
Primary schools—												
For boys	48,967			2,025		240		51,222	41,297	68,513	1,35,354	92
For girls	42,203			809				61,729	2,183	2,555		
Total	91,169			2,834	38	240		112,951	43,480	71,068	1,35,354	92
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters	1,06,195	(f) 70	(f1) 1,058	237		405		1,08,055	5,017	23,077	95	
Do. for mistresses	16,175			120				16,295				
Schools of Art	22,005			2,056		9,293		39,414				
Law schools												
Medical schools	36,926	25,936	15,947	5,551				84,816	1,368	1,020	203	
Engineering and Surveying schools	16,076			7,256		253		23,585				
Industrial schools												
Other schools	2,263		300	623		3,608		13,794	2,534	759	1,398	161
Total	2,06,700	25,936	17,305	16,246		13,619		2,79,683	7,901	34,555	2,423	304
Buildings												
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	(g) 2,48,364							2,48,364	3,523	41,475	10,338	
Total	2,48,364							2,48,364	6,016	41,475	10,338	
University												
Direction												
Inspection												
Arts colleges												
Professional colleges												
Secondary schools												
Primary schools												
Special schools other than Training												
Miscellaneous												
Total												
Total expenditure on public instruction	9,90,703	25,236	17,580	1,50,295	38	95,452		12,80,804	1,56,146	5,38,781	93,710	3,12,143

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 524.

(a1) Surplus fees (Law college), Rs. 25,195.

(b) Non-departmental.

(b1) Non-departmental.

(c) Net cost of Karnool and Cuddapah High schools, Rs. 5,821.

(c1) Surplus fees, to local boards Rs. 841.

(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,650.

(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 68,617.

(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 1,00,267.

(e) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 16,520.

(e1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 5,286.

(e2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs. 19,004.

(f) Non-departmental.

(f1) Non-departmental.

(g) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Institutions.										Under private management.						
management.																
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	86	15,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,930	...	...	1,00,841	4,427	1,49,048	3,53,246
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...	86	15,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,930	...	...	1,00,841	4,427	1,49,048	3,53,246
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(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Public institutions—cont.											Grand Total.
Under private management—cont.				Total expenditure from							
Objects of expenditure.	Unaided.				Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.							
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
University education.											
Arts colleges—											
English (for boys)	4,855	...	23,142	22,997	2,53,128	...	3,241	1,74,948	1,83,591	6,14,008	
Oriental (for girls)	...	...	929	929	...	...	...	...	929	929	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,172	76	41,188	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	58,404	...	...	8,720	781	67,905	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	38,447	...	...	6,877	702	46,026	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	33,157	180	275	200	120	33,652	
Total	4,855	...	29,071	33,926	4,16,189	180	3,516	2,32,304	1,91,974	8,43,263	
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys	60,387	2,283	22,181	1,15,456	1,14,338	576	19,386	5,88,733	2,04,083	9,22,136	
Middle schools—	13,593	662	7,823	22,078	94,772	28,856	13,034	1,85,418	1,72,356	4,02,636	
English	1,085	201	2,386	4,372	16,243	26,970	4,613	23,732	29,708	1,00,272	
For girls	7,022	125	1,442	8,589	47,044	...	39,547	72,700	1,09,691	6,667	
Middle schools—	1,392	5,820	1,239	6,270	23,922	183	...	1,508	3,395	1,38,289	
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,732	86,612	1,58,691	
Vernacular	...	...	3,465	3,405	69,547	761	1,359	8,489	78,575	...	
Total	1,14,489	7,105	38,476	1,00,070	3,07,732	53,302	38,592	8,60,484	6,07,882	10,77,792	
Primary schools—											
For boys	7,45,190	5,216	76,426	2,26,802	1,08,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,074	3,29,699	17,96,968	
For girls	1,067	1,031	11,861	13,079	89,931	2,647	2,648	9,063	1,28,749	2,38,028	
Total	1,46,237	6,247	88,287	2,40,881	2,58,077	6,37,569	1,34,765	5,48,137	4,58,448	20,25,006	
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	...	...	3,232	3,232	1,22,222	29,647	1,103	501	20,745	1,79,468	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,026	58,499	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	53,141	...	...	519	9,258	35,414	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	22,063	...	...	2,056	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	36,926	27,954	16,007	6,154	4,104	91,805	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	16,076	...	...	7,258	253	23,882	
Other schools	1,995	8,913	3,913	2,965	3,431	...	...	1,735	11,046	18,897	
Total	1,995	1,573	3,568	25,208	759	1,608	...	10,551	69,399	98,525	
Buildings, furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	23,646	23,646	2,87,028	43,116	11,641	...	1,31,059	4,73,335	
Total	...	...	23,646	23,646	3,03,782	45,779	14,029	...	1,31,059	4,73,612	
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,006	10,264	1,82,270	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,606	
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	57,006	...	...	...	...	4,65,970	
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	2,93,163	97,822	12,985	...	...	1,285	
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	8,746	...	...	...	11,519	6,546	
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	6,172	...	...	...	374	13,679	
Special schools	...	...	...	...	7,395	...	...	...	6,184	246	
Schools other than Training	...	...	...	...	234	19	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	(A) 17,749	4,351	27	...	3,401	25,623	
Total	...	...	...	...	15,251	9,435	576	1,31,134	75,411	(A) 2,31,807	
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,67,593	13,402	1,88,198	4,69,196	20,10,772	9,00,661	2,24,011	19,67,027	16,74,882	67,85,753	

NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 12,80,804 + 1,36,146 + 4,77,507) Rs. 14,93,457.

ADD.—Indirect charges—

Direction											
Inspection											
Scholarships											
Workshop fittings											
Miscellaneous											
Total											

Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School

Lawrence Asylum Charges											
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department											
Charges not from non-departmental receipts											
Building charges not from Public Works Funds											
Total											

Balance Rs. 17,76,113 as per Accountant-General's statement.

(5)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Class of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March.										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Secondary schools.—	English		1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	707	1,985	890	480	707	

GENERAL TABLES.

(5a).—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Class of schools	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			1 -			2			3			4								
			5			6			7			8								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ...	1	306	...	...	...	135	...	135	50	...	50	121	...	121	...	...	...	306	...	
For girls ...	1	83	...	...	...	73	...	73	4	...	4	34	...	34	...	...	...	83	...	
Total ...	2	389	...	...	...	208	...	208	54	...	54	155	...	155	...	...	...	389	...	
Primary schools—																				
For boys ...	8	2,732	...	...	...	1,106	...	1,106	417	...	417	1,106	...	1,106	...	...	...	2,732	...	
For girls ...	8	511	...	...	...	105	...	105	57	...	57	91	...	91	...	...	...	511	...	
Total ...	16	3,243	...	...	...	1,211	...	1,211	474	...	474	1,211	...	1,211	...	...	...	3,243	...	
Total, Secondary schools ...			72	6,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,783	...
Total, Primary schools ...			13	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	...
Grand Total ...			85	7,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,527	...

(6).—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1895-96.

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations

(a) Excludes three debarred and one disallowed.

(b) Excludes seven candidates disallowed.

NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Boards as a percentage of the gross cost.

t cost to Local Funds as per column 13.

 td—Cost met from Provincial grant. |

Deduct—Cost of Medical school 1000

Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General

(8a)—Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Boys in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Managed by Government ...	1	306	...	306	...	...	Rs. 18,323	...	39,687	...	58,010
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Board.	1	21	...	...	21	...	...	304	...	...	304
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	583	...	333	...	21	† 6,688	...	58,304	552	45,544
4. Unaided ...	42	2,311	148	1,642	737	84	...	...	59,330	27,844	87,154
Total ...	49	3,161	148	2,180	758	105	25,011	304	1,57,301	28,396	1,91,012

* Grant to Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

† Includes Rs. 781 not paid through the department.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

(8b)—Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Girls in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Managed by Government ...	1	67	...	67	...	...	* 12,119	...	3,264	...	15,463
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	6	738	...	298	...	...	† 3,590	...	17,402	5,732	26,824
4. Unaided ...	62	2,933	4	2,526	535	65	...	...	75,106	18,250	93,476
Total ...	69	3,938	4	2,634	535	65	15,709	...	95,972	24,002	1,35,743

* Grant to Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

† Includes Rs. 309 not paid through the Department.

No. 2.—Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year 1895-96—continued.

District.	1	2	Number on rolls on 31st March.										Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.						Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			In Upper Secondary department.						In Lower Secondary department.				Total.		Average number on the rolls.					Hindus.					Professors and Teachers.					Professors and Teachers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			First Form.		Second Form.		Third Form.		Fourth Form.		Fifth Form.		Sixth Form.		In Upper Primary department.		In Lower Primary department.		Total.		Average daily attendance.					Native Christians.					Professors and Teachers.					Professors and Teachers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			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	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	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	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

[7]

BOARD.		NATIVE STUDENTS.										AIDED.										BOARD.										AIDED.										BOARD.										AIDED.									
Bellary Municipal High School		Saudar Rajah's Middle School										Bellary Wardlaw College High School.										Annabapur Municipal High School										Gooty Railway Middle School										Cuddapah Municipal High School										Madanapalle Hindu High School									
Intermediate Board		Saudar Rajah's Middle School										Bellary Roman Catholic Asylum.										Annabapur Municipal High School										Gooty Railway Middle School										Cuddapah Municipal High School										Madanapalle Hindu High School									
Intermediate Board		Saudar Rajah's Middle School										Bellary Roman Catholic Asylum.										Annabapur Municipal High School										Gooty Railway Middle School										Cuddapah Municipal High School										Madanapalle Hindu High School									
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Intermediate Board		Saudar Rajah's Middle School										Bellary Roman Catholic Asylum.										Annabapur Municipal High School										Gooty Railway Middle School										Cuddapah Municipal High School										Madanapalle Hindu High School									
Intermediate Board		Saudar Rajah's Middle School										Bellary Roman Catholic Asylum.										Annabapur Municipal High School										Gooty Railway Middle School										Cuddapah Municipal High School										Madanapalle Hindu High School									
Intermediate Board		Saudar Rajah's Middle School										Bellary Roman Catholic Asylum.										Annabapur Municipal High School										Gooty Railway Middle School										Cuddapah Municipal High School										Madanapalle Hindu High School									
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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year 1895-96*—continued.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.										Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.										Expenditure.																																																																					
		In Upper Secondary department.					In Lower Secondary department.					In Upper Primary department.					In Lower Primary department.					Average number on the rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Blades.					Holding Non-Indian Dip- lomas or Certificates.	Holding Trained Teachers' Certificates.	Holding General Education Coefficients.	Holding no Certificate (pro- fessional or general).	General Revenues.	Local Rates or Grants.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.																																																						
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No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year 1895-96—continued.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

Name or Class of Institutions.	District.	Number on rolls on 31st March.										Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.										Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		In Upper Secondary department.						In Lower Secondary department.				Average daily attendance.										Hindus.										General Revenues.					Local rates or cesses.					Municipal Funds.					Fees.					Subscriptions.					Indemnities and other resources.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Sixth Form.		Fifth Form.		Fourth Form.		Third Form.		Second Form.		First Form.		In Upper Primary department.		In Lower Primary department.		Total.		Average daily attendance.		Europeans and Christians.		Muslims.		Brahmins.		Non-Brahmin Caste Hindus.		Pariahs and kindred classes.		Others.		Holding Sun-Indian Diplomas or certificates.		Holding Trained Teachers' Certificates.		Holding Licensed Teachers' Certificates.		Holding General Education Certificates.		Holding no Certificates (professional or general).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Kundapur Board High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.[23]

Ysola Jan De Ma grants for furniture and other special objects.

* Includes Rs. 21, grants for furniture and other special objects.

No. 3.—Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year 1895-96.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 3.—Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year 1895-96—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.										Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.										Expenditure.				
		In Upper Secondary department.						In Lower Secondary department.				Hindus.										Professors and Teachers.										Expenditure.				
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muslims.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmin Caste Hindus.	Panchamas or kindred classes.	Aparthines.	Others.	Holding Non-Indian Diplomas or Certificates.	Holding Trained Teachers' Certificates.	Holding Untrained Teachers' Certificates.	Holding General Education Certificates.	Holding no Certificates (professional or general).	General Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					
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					
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																																				
—continued.																																				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—cont.																																				
AIDED.																																				
1	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
2	Total for the District	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
GOVERNMENT.																																				
1	Remora Practising Department of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
2	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
AIDED.																																				
1	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
2	Venue Presentation Convent Special School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
3	Venue Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
4	St. Peter's Girls' School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
5	Black Town Bishop Caccia's Girls' School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
6	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
7	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
8	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
9	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
10	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
11	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
12	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
13	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
14	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
15	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
16	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
17	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
18	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
19	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
20	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
21	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
22	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
23	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
24	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
25	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
26	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
27	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
28	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
29	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
30	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
31	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
32	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
33	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
34	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
35	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
36	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
37	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
38	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
39	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
40	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
41	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
42	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
43	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
44	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
45	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
46	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
47	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
48	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
49	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
50	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
51	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
52	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
53	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
54	Black Town Presentation Convent School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

District.	Name or Class of Institution.	Number on rolls on 31st March.										Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Proficiency and Teachers.										Expenditure.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		In Upper Secondary department.						In Lower Secondary department.				Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmans.	Hindus.				Holding Non-Indian Diplomas or Certificates.	Holding Indian Teachers' Certificates.	Holding General Education Certificates.	Holding no Certificate (provisional or general).	General Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Pees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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APPENDIX M---cont.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96.

APPENDIX M—continued.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

* Includes Rs. 640, grants for furniture and other special objects.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 4.—Return of Primary Schools for Boys for the official year 1895-96.

District	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.										Expenditure.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		In Upper Primary	In Lower Primary				Total.	Burmese and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muslims.	Brahmins.	Hindus.		Holding Non-Indian titles.	Holding Indian titles.	Holding General titles.	Holding no titles.	General Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Rents.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Department.	Department.								Parthians and mixed classes.	Abovines.											Others.	Holding Non-Indian titles.	Holding Indian titles.	Holding General titles.	Holding no titles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Gangam.	Government.	51	319	1,212	1,256	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

Kurnool.	Government. { Upper Primary ...	107	649	3,642	3,642	3,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. { Upper Primary ...	107	649	3,642	3,642	3,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bollav.	Government. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur.	Government. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guddanaph.	Government. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mellore.	Government. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. { Upper Primary ...	1	26	107	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Government. { Upper Primary ...	12	79	688	688	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided. { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. { Upper Primary ...	12	79	688	688	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 4.—*Return of Primary Schools for Boys for the official year 1895-96*—continued.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

PRIVATE
INSTITUTIONS

+ Includes Rs. 1,992, grants for furniture and other special objects.

* Includes Rs. 507, grants for furniture and other special objects.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.							Professors and Teachers.						Expenditure.						Total.				
		In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.			Europeans and	Native Christians.	Muslims.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Pariahs and Untouchables.	Others.	Holding Non-Indian Diplomas or Certificates.	Holding Teachers' Certificates.	Holding Untrained Teachers' Certificates.	Holding General Education Certificates.	Holding no Certificate (professional or general).	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Revolutions and other sources.						
South Canara.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—cont.																													
	Added.	9	81	90	71	84	18	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unadded.	—	113	113	84	25	22	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.	9	192	201	155	109	37	37	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total Govern-ment.	77	253	330	241	85	134	134	134	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Board.	19	89	108	71	25	22	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Added.	283	1,048	1,331	1,052	110	256	256	256	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Unadded.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.	283	1,048	1,331	1,052	110	256	256	256	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of Public Primary Schools for Girls.	283	1,048	1,331	1,052	110	256	256	256	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Canara.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																													
	Added.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unadded.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Govern-ment.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Board.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Added.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Unadded.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of Private Primary Schools for Girls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* Includes Rs. 175, grants for furniture and other special objects.

No. 6 (c).—Return of Training Schools for the official year 1895-96.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.		Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.						Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.		Muslims.	Non-Brahmins.	Hindus.	Panchamas or Untouchables.	Aborigines.	Others.	Holding Diplomas or Certificates.	Holding Teachers' Certificates.	Holding Untrained Teachers' Certificates.	Holding no Certificate (professional or general).	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.	(1) TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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	Canjan	1	1	15	15	14	4	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 134, grants for furniture and other special objects.

No. 6 (a).—Return of Training Schools for the official year 1895-96—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.						Expenditure.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
						Europeans and Hindians.	Natives (Christians).	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Others.	Holding Non-Indian licences.	Holding Indian licences.	Holding General licences.	Holding no Certificate.	Holding (professional or general).	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS—cont.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
(i) TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS—cont.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Madras	Magilliam C. M. S. Training School.	1	38	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

Madura	Madura A.M. Training School	1	27	21	19	27	1	1	1	2	1	2,011	2,985	4,996
	Pranabath Sarah Tucker Training	1	32	26	22	32	1	1	1	4	1,900	5,083	8,003	
	Nazareth St. John's Training	1	11	12	11	11	1	1	1	2	874	1,609	2,483	
	School	10	12	12	6	5	1	1	1	1	1,778	1,920	3,701	
Tinnevely	Mangalore St. Ann's Training School	1	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	60	241	331	
	do. do. ...	1	213	204	186	14	126	1	1	22	7,793	19,005	42,360	
	Mangalore B.G.M.	15	315	286	272	42	945	7	1	20	33,310	12,603	58,553	
Total of Training Schools for Mistresses.														
Golaivari	Reishumudry Training School	1	8	8	7	2	1	6	2	1	1,347	150	1,612	
	Gymnasium	1	7	21	26	1	1	1	1	1	1,347	150	1,612	
	Saidapet Teachers' College Gymnasium	2	15	29	27	1	1	7	5	1	1,347	150	1,612	
	Total	2	15	29	27	1	1	7	5	1	1,347	150	1,612	
Chingoleput	Aided.													
	Saidapet Teachers, College Gymnasium													
Chingoleput	Total													
	Total of Training Schools for Gymnasie Instructors.	2	15	29	27	1	1	7	5	1	1,347	150	1,612	
Gaujam	(iv) SESSIONAL SCHOOLS.													
	Government.													
	Parkimedi Sessional School (closed).													
	Total													
Gaujam	Board.													
	Dornpadi Sessional School (closed)													
	do. do. (do)	1	11	12	10			1	10					
	do. do. (closed)													
Vizagapatnam	Bobbili													
	Sakondra													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
Golaivari	Peddapuram													
	Chilikalurpeta													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
Kurnool	Mackapur													
	Hospet													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
Anantapur	Ennur													
	do. do. (closed)													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
Cuddapah	Kudupah													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
Nellore	Nellore													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
Chingoleput	Udayaviri													
	Pannur													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
North Arcot	Polavur													
	Chittoor													
	Kaverippakkam													
	do. do. (do)													
South Arcot	Ambur													
	Gudiyattam													
	Vinayapuram													
	do. do. (do)													
South Arcot	Karvelingur													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
South Arcot	Villupuram													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
South Arcot	Srinivasan													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													
	do. do. (do)													

* Includes Rs. 107, grants for furniture and other special objects.

† Includes Rs. 95, grants for furniture and other special objects.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

No. 6 (b).—Return of Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes for the official year 1895-96.

(2) Includes Rs. 140, grants for furniture and other special objects.

(b) Includes Rs. 545, grants for furniture and other special objects.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Professors and Teachers.							Expenditure.						
		Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muslimans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans and Untouchables.	Pariahs and Untouchables.	Others.	Educated in Europe.	Graduates in Science, Engineering or Medicine.	Who have passed the Government Technical Examination.	Who have passed the Government Technical Examination.	Who have passed the Government Technical Examination.	Who have passed the Government Technical Examination.	Who have passed the Government Technical Examination.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Free.	Subscriptions.	Indemnities and other sources.	Total.
Madras	C. HIGHER CLASS TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																								
	(1) SCHOOLS TEACHING STUDENTS COMING UNDER ONLY ONE GROUP OF THE TECHNICAL EXAMINATION SCHEME—cont.																								
	(a) Schools of Art (Music).																								
	Aided.																								
	Madras School of Music	114	70	64	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	3,279	324	205	6,106
	Black Town Presentation	37	21	21	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	1,770	...	...	1,890	
	Black Town Presentation	146	146	129	156	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	250
	Black Town Presentation	12	10	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	...	...	...	...	...	8,142
	Tamil S.P.G. Music Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,505	270	212	291	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Unaided.																								
	Vengalpetam Municipal Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vengalpetam Municipal Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vengalpetam Municipal Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	(b) Schools of Art (Drawing).																								
	Government.																								
	Kumbakonam Art Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakonam Art Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vengalpetam	Board.																								
	Vengalpetam Municipal Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vengalpetam Municipal Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vengalpetam Municipal Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Aided.																								
	Black Town Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black Town Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black Town Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

[61]

(c) Schools of Engineering.																								
Government.																								
Madras	Madras School of Engineering	1	145	149	188	2	2	4	74	68														
	Total	1	145	149	188	2	2	4	74	68														
Vizagapatnam	Aided.																							
	Vizagapatnam London Mission Special Class	1	12	7	5				8	4														
	Total	1	12	7	5				8	4														
	Total, Schools of Engineering	2	157	156	193	2	2	4	82	67														
(d) Schools of Commerce.																								
Government.																								
Malabar	Calicut School of Commerce	1	101	89	74	5	10	2	40	44														
	Total	1	101	89	74	5	10	2	40	44														
Bellary	Aided.																							
	Bellary Wardlaw College Short Hand Class	1	8	9	5			2	6															
	Madras Young Men's Christian Association Class	1	59	59	31	5	4	1	16	33														
	Total	2	67	68	36	5	4	3	22	33														
	Total, Schools of Commerce	3	168	157	110	10	14	5	62	77														
(e) Schools of Printing.																								
Aided.																								
Madras	Government Press Technical Class	1	168	131	78	12	10	2	13	124														
	Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	1	23	22	13																			
	Total	2	190	153	97	12	32	2	13	124														
	Total, Schools of Printing	2	190	153	97	12	32	2	13	124														
(f) Schools of Textile Industries.																								
Aided.																								
Kistna	Guntur Industrial School for Muhammadans	1	21	21	15			4	17															
	P. Ramani S.P.G. Industrial School for Women	1	22	20	19			22																
	Total	2	43	41	34			26	17															
	Total, Schools of Textile Industries	2	43	41	34			26	17															
	Grand Total	13	1,147	1,055	791	488	102	34	294	311	8													
D.-LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																								
Kistna	Board.																							
	Ravada Industrial School	1	10	22	20			8		9														
	Timareddy do.	1	23	24	21			4																
	Total	2	47	46	41			12	9															

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(9) Includes Rs. 126 grants for furniture and other special objects.

(b) Includes Rs. 126 grants for furniture and other special objects.

(c) Includes Rs. 724 grants for furniture and other special objects paid to aided schools.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—report on Public Instruction for the year 1895-96.

ORDER—No. 36, Educational, dated 18th January 1897.

The Hon'ble Dr. Duncan held charge of the Educational department throughout the official year 1895-96. The special events of the year were the establishment at Palamcottah of a second-grade college for Native Christian girls, the opening of a training school for Panchamas at Madras, and the formation of a teachers' guild for the Presidency. The separate notice of the expenditure in each class of institutions in the chapters dealing with them is a new and interesting feature of the report and should be continued. The Government now proceeds to review the educational progress made during the year.

2. *General.*—A comparison of the statistics shows a very marked advance during the year under review in the number both of institutions and of pupils. Public institutions increased by 425 and the number of pupils by 18,471; private institutions increased by 459 and the attendance by 8,809; taken together, there was a total accession of 884 institutions and 27,280 pupils on 31st March 1896 as against 233 institutions and 14,377 pupils on the corresponding date of the preceding year. All the districts except Kurnool and South Arcot returned a larger number of schools, and all the districts except Kurnool a larger number of pupils. Ganjam showed the greatest advance (199) in the number of schools and more than retrieved the position it lost in the previous year, while Tinnevely had the largest accession (2,928) to the attendance. The number of boys under instruction rose from 656,531 to 681,174 and the number of girls from 107,823 to 110,460; of these, 581,462 boys and 101,200 girls were in general public institutions; 5,567 boys and 962 girls in special public institutions; and 94,145 boys and 8,298 girls in private institutions. Of the boys of school-going age 25.8 per cent., and of the girls of school-going age 4.1 per cent., were under instruction. In the previous year, the percentages were 24.8 and 4.0 respectively; in 1893-94, 24.3 and 4.0; and in 1892-93, 23.8 and 3.9. It is observed that all the main sections of the population participated in the general advance under both male and female scholars—the bulk of the increase being among the Hindus. During the past four years the progress among Europeans, Muhammadans, Hindus, Native Christians and Aborigines is measured by 10.7, 9.4, 7.2, 11.5 and 12.2 per cent., respectively. The general advance has thus been continuous, but in the case of female education, although steady, it is still regretfully slow, especially so in the case of Hindus and more particularly of non-Brahmans, of whose girls only 2.6 per cent. of those of school-going age were under instruction. The percentages of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age in the different groups of districts were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Northern Districts..	21.6	3.4
Ceded ..	22.1	2.5
Central ..	28.0	5.0
Southern ..	30.3	3.5
Inland ..	21.2	2.7
West Coast ..	30.1	7.6

The proportion of children under instruction to the total population was, on 31st March 1896, 1 in 45, as against 1 in 47, 1 in 48, and 1 in 49 in the three preceding years respectively. The proportion was highest in Madras (1 in 11), Nilgiris (1 in 24) and Tinnevely (1 in 31), and lowest in Vizagapatam (1 in 89), Cuddapah (1 in 64) and Salem (1 in 60). The backwardness of the districts last named is greatly to be regretted. His Excellency in Council trusts that the Director of Public Instruction and the local boards concerned will continue to give their earnest and special attention to the extension of education in these and the other districts where the proportion of children under instruction is markedly below the average.

Among public institutions, Government aided and unaided schools increased in both numbers and strength, while the schools under the management of district boards and municipalities decreased by twenty-six, although there was an increase of 4,254 in the number of pupils reading in them—a result due in part to the more economical concentration of educational effort, and in part to the financial exigencies of the local boards. The rate of progress in each stage of instruction in public schools during the past five years is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1891-92	5.1	10.5	3.2	8.1	9.1	7.9
1892-93	5.4	— 3.5	8.7	6.1	10.3	6.2
1893-94	0.3	— 3.9	7.4	0.3	1.5	0.7
1894-95	— 2	— 2.6	8.8	— 1	15.6	— .3
1895-96	2.1	9.1	6.7	2.4	8.4	2.8

In contrast with the previous year, there has been thus a gratifying advance in all the grades of public educational institutions.

With regard to the classification of scholars according to the means and occupations of their parents, it is satisfactory to observe that the greatest advance was among the poorer classes, being 4.4 per cent. over the attendance of the previous year. On the other hand, there was a retrogression among the middle classes. The statistics under this head are, however, not altogether trustworthy owing to difficulties of classification. The children of landholders contributed the largest number to the total increase of scholars, and there was also a satisfactory advance in the labouring, trading and artisan classes.

3. *Finance.*—The total expenditure on public instruction (excluding private schools), including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to Rs. 66,04,660—an increase of Rs. 1,80,425 as compared with the preceding year. The expenditure from public sources, i.e., from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, rose from Rs. 30,76,857 to Rs. 31,43,844, or by Rs. 66,987, while the expenditure from fees and private sources increased from Rs. 33,47,378 to Rs. 34,60,816, or by Rs. 1,13,438, of which Rs. 69,790 was due to the increased income from fees. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 3,511, secondary education by Rs. 47,714, primary education by Rs. 31,170, and special education by Rs. 22,474.

Turning to the accounts under Provincial funds, the income of the department, it is observed, increased from Rs. 1,81,825 to Rs. 1,94,732. Excluding Medical College charges and outlay on Government educational buildings met by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure proper of the department according to the Accountant-General was Rs. 17,76,113 against Rs. 17,34,221 in the preceding year. The increase is distributed over all the items of charge. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education was therefore Rs. 15,81,381 as compared with Rs. 15,52,396 in 1894-95—an increase of Rs. 28,985. The receipts from fees alone increased by Rs. 13,783, which was due partly to the larger attendance at the Law College and partly to the enhanced scale of fees in Arts colleges.

Grants-in-aid from Provincial funds increased by Rs. 25,431.

The following particulars of the direct expenditure on public institutions from the different sources of revenue are of interest:—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	
Provincial	Rs. 13,00,304	24.3	32.0	18.3	29.8	19.9	100
Local	7,51,662	14.1	.02	3.5	88.89	8.1	100
Municipal	1,96,401	3.7	1.8	13.5	74.7	10.0	100
Fees	16,69,887	31.2	13.9	43.5	40.9	1.7	100
Other sources ..	14,30,670	26.7	13.4	27.3	50.2	9.1	100
Total	53,48,924	100	15.8	26.3	48.6	9.3	100

The total direct expenditure from all sources was thus Rs. 53,48,924 against Rs. 52,39,687 in the previous year, the increase being distributed under every head. The outlay upon grants-in-aid from Local and Municipal as well as from Provincial funds was higher than in 1894-95. The decline in the strength of aided institutions which marked that year was more than restored, but the decline in their number was only partially restored.

The cost of the various stages of education, and the proportion of that cost which was met from the different sources of revenue, were as follows:—

Stage of education.	Amount of expenditure.	Percentage met from				
		Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
University education	Rs. 8,48,263	49.35	.02	.42	27.55	22.66
Secondary	14,07,190	16.9	1.9	1.9	51.6	27.7
Primary	26,00,588	14.90	25.54	5.64	26.29	27.63
Special	4,97,853	51.9	12.2	3.9	5.7	26.3

4. *Inspection Tours.*—The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for a longer period than in the previous year and visited nine districts. A larger amount of inspection work was accomplished, but the actual number of days the Director was so absent and the number of the institutions visited by him are not stated. It is desirable that more detailed information in respect of these particulars should be given in future reports. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Presidency throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
Inspectors	4	215	4	212
Inspectresses	2	170	2	180
Assistant Inspectors	9	204	9	197
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Boys' Schools	55	192	56	193
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools	6	200	6	189
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Hill Schools	6	..	6	..
Superintendents of Hill Schools	243	..	247	..
Inspecting Schoolmasters	..	..	..	..

Mr. Marsden inspected 36 schools and was on tour for 103 days; Mr. Logan visited 60 schools in 240 days, and Mr. Flanagan 70 schools in 243 days; M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rao was on tour 150 days and examined 114 schools; M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rao, Officiating Inspector in the Northern Circle, was out for 113 days and visited 96 schools. The work done by the individual Assistant Inspectors is not given in the report.

5. *University Education.*—The number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Matriculation Examination.	Number passed ..	2,381	520	776	918	1,690
	Percentage of success ..	30	15	23	22	37
First Examination in Arts.	Number passed ..	740	779	714	629	640
	Percentage of success ..	37	41	32	34	34
B.A. Examination—English Language division.	Number passed ..	230 *	510	440	523	593
	Percentage of success ..	50	78	63	61	64
Second Language division.	Number passed ..	..	569	620	698	687
	Percentage of success ..	..	88	87	90	81
Science division.	Number passed ..	316	312	397	500	625
	Percentage of success ..	65	54	55	61	62
M.A. Examination.	Number passed ..	6	10	7	6	12
	Percentage of success ..	37	67	30	22	44
B.L. Examination.	Number passed ..	48	72	45	59	28
	Percentage of success ..	32	43	25	29	22
B.C.E. Examination.	Number passed ..	6	6	6	2	4
	Percentage of success ..	43	45	75	100	66
M.B. Examination.	Number passed ..	1	3	1	2	..
	Percentage of success ..	50	100	50	50	..
L.M.S. Examination.	Number passed ..	11	15	16	11	15
	Percentage of success ..	58	71	52	39	62

* Language branch including English and the Second Language.

The total number of those who passed the University examinations and took its degrees was higher than in any previous year. The number of those who passed for the B.A. degree was 535. A remarkable feature in the figures relating to the examination for this degree is the high percentage of success in the Second Language division. The percentage in the various languages ranged from 71 to 100, and in paragraph 42 of the report the Director of Public Instruction notes that the deterioration in the average percentage during the year, as compared with previous years, was due to the adoption of a higher standard in Tamil and Sanskrit. But the high percentages maintained would nevertheless seem to show that the University standard in the Second Language examination is unduly low as compared with the standard exacted in other divisions of the examination. The large proportion of passes in the Second Language division has attracted the attention of Government on former occasions and has been brought to the notice of the University. It is gratifying to observe that the successful passes in the Science division of the B.A. Examination are steadily increasing. The ratio of success of the different groups of colleges in the three divisions of the B.A. Degree examination was as follows:—

	First Language.	Second Language.	Science.
Government ..	76	84	70
Aided ..	63	79	65
Unaided ..	60	83	78
Native States ..	57	84	54

Of the 27 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts 12 passed, as compared with 6 out of 23 in the preceding year. The two candidates in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy failed, and no one appeared in Chemistry, or Botany and Physiology. Physics had two successful candidates and Zoology and Geology with Physical Geography had one, while nine passed in Language, History and Philosophy.

The number of Arts colleges increased from 36 to 37, divided into Government 4, municipal 3, aided 24, and unaided 6. The Wesleyan Mission College at Negapatam was closed during the year and two colleges came into existence—the Rajah's College, Parlakimedi, and the Sarah Tucker College, Palameottah. The last named is intended for the education of young women for the University standard and is the first of its kind in the Presidency. It had four Native Christian girls on its rolls. Of the 24 aided colleges, 9 were indigenous institutions and 15 mission colleges; of the 6 unaided institutions, 3 were maintained by zamindars and 3 by mission bodies. The students on the roll at the end of the year were 3,400 against 3,185 in the previous

year—an increase of 215 students, 8 of these being girls. The B.A. and the Senior F.A. classes decreased in strength. The increase in the number of college students is due to the improved attendance in the Junior F.A. class consequent on the large number of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination of 1895. The increase in the pupils of Government colleges was 19, in aided colleges 155, and in unaided colleges 50, while the municipal colleges fell off by 9. Of the total number of 3,400 college students, 1,481 were reading in eight colleges in Madras and 1,919 in twenty-nine mufassal colleges.

The total expenditure upon collegiate education increased from Rs. 6,12,326 to Rs. 6,15,837, or by Rs. 3,511; the expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 6,318 and the receipts from subscriptions and endowments were larger by Rupees 4,475, while the fee receipts showed a decline of Rs. 6,658. The charge on Provincial revenues is a little more than 41 per cent. of the total expenditure. The annual cost of each student in a Government college during the year increased from Rs. 269-4-7 to Rs. 285-11-9 and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 200-6-5 to Rs. 211-9-7. In aided colleges the cost was Rs. 170 a head, of which fees and Government grants contributed Rs. 53 and Rs. 43, respectively. Thus, as the Director points out, "the cost to Government for every student educated in its own colleges was nearly five times as much as in the aided colleges". The cost of collegiate education generally rose from Rs. 189-7-1 per head to Rs. 198-1-3. This cost has been steadily augmenting during the past four years, while the average attendance has been as steadily decreasing as the subjoined statement shows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Average number on the rolls ..	3,677	3,453	3,227	3,109
Average cost of each student in a college ..	Rs. 162	Rs. 173	Rs. 189	Rs. 198
The Government share thereof ..	68	69	76	81

During the above period, the average fee rose from Rs. 54 to Rs. 56 per head, owing chiefly to the enhancement of the rates from 1st January 1896. But with the diminishing attendance the salaries of establishment and other charges have not fallen, but increased. The Director will use every endeavour to reduce the expense.

The reports of the various Professional colleges have been separately reviewed by Government and it is not necessary here to notice further the results attained.

6. *Secondary Education.*—The number of candidates at the Matriculation Examination held in December 1895 increased from 4,150 to 4,603, or by 11 per cent., while the number of successful candidates increased from 918 to 1,690 or by 84 per cent. The percentages of success during the preceding four years were 30, 15, 23 and 22. The figure for the year under review is considerably higher, viz., 37 per cent., and should be considered satisfactory if it is not due to a lowering of the standard of examination. Government schools passed exactly 50 per cent. of their candidates and Board schools nearly 33 per cent., while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of over 40 and over 45 per cent. respectively. In the preceding year, only 5 per cent. of the private candidates were successful. It is observed that the number of private candidates at the examination in December 1895 increased from 689 to 831.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for boys for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ..	589	53,372	3,10,670	10,28,545	13,40,221
1892-93 ..	594	57,799	3,54,148	10,31,558	13,85,706
1893-94 ..	540	59,684	3,20,013	10,96,949	14,16,962
1894-95 ..	528	64,464	3,11,411	11,49,429	14,60,840
1895-96 ..	528	68,473	3,14,794	11,39,650	15,14,444

The number of secondary schools remained unaltered, while the pupils increased from 64,464 to 68,473, or by 6 per cent. The total expenditure rose during the year by Rs. 53,604, of which Rs. 50,221 were contributed from Private funds and Rs. 3,383 from Public funds (Provincial revenues and Municipal and Local funds). The expenditure from Provincial revenue increased by Rs. 6,462 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 1,795. Local funds, on the other hand, contributed Rs. 4,874 less than in 1894-95; their operations being more strictly confined to primary education.

Turning more particularly to upper secondary education, the number of Government and aided high schools remained the same as in the previous year; Board high schools increased by two and unaided high schools by three, the total number of high schools being 133 against 128 in 1894-95. Of 79 aided high schools, as many as 54 were under mission management. The number of pupils rose from 31,212 to 34,250—an increase of 3,038, or about 10 per cent. On the 31st March 1896, 4,940 pupils were reading in the sixth form, and of these 969, or nearly one-fifth, were in the schools in Madras, and the rest in mufassal institutions. Of the 4,819 pupils reading in the sixth form on the 31st March 1895, 2,951 appeared and 1,208 passed at the Matriculation examination in the following December, the ratio of success being 41 against 37, the average for the Presidency. The largest number of pupils receiving Upper Secondary instruction was found in Madras, Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly, in each of which districts there were more than 1,000 such pupils. The smallest number occurred in Kurnool (86), Cuddapah (85) and Anantapur (36). The total expenditure on Upper Secondary schools, inclusive of any primary classes attached to them, was Rs. 2,22,136, of which public funds met nearly 15 per cent. During the past four years while the entire expenditure has risen by 14 per cent., the average number on the rolls has increased by 28 per cent. and the fee income by 31 per cent. The cost per pupil in high schools decreased during the same period from Rs. 33 to Rs. 30. These results are so far satisfactory.

In regard to *Lower Secondary education*, it is observed that English Middle schools increased from 251 in the previous year with 22,878 pupils to 255 with 23,696 pupils. The Vernacular Middle schools on the other hand decreased from 149 to 140, while the number of pupils in them increased from 10,374 to 10,527. Taken together, there was a gain of 971 pupils and a loss of five institutions. This loss the Government, agreeing with the Director, regards as merely indicative of the closing or reduction of weak or ill-conducted schools. The number of pupils in public Lower Secondary schools for boys has risen by 33 per cent. in four years, which is satisfactory evidence of steady progress. Madras and Tanjore had over 3,000 pupils at this stage; Malabar and Tinnevely over 2,000; and nine other districts upwards of 1,000, while Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah had under 400. Of the total expenditure on Lower Secondary schools, public funds met 30 per cent. But while during the past four years the average number on the rolls rose by 8 per cent., the total expenditure increased by only 3 per cent. The average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-6-10, a result which the Director considers to be probably due to the choice given to managers of aided and unaided schools to fix their own fees.

Particulars as regards the number of candidates that appeared at the Lower Secondary examination from these two classes of schools and the proportion of them that were successful are not available, but it is desirable that these should be given in future reports. Some slight modifications were made in the Lower Secondary examination during the year, the age restriction in the case of private candidates being removed, and certain minor improvements introduced into the scheme of the examination. There was a general increase in the number examined and passed. The male pupil candidates at the Lower Secondary examination of December 1895 numbered 5,103; of these 3,368 were successful, the percentage of success being 66 as compared with 48 in the preceding year. Of 498 female pupil candidates examined, 283 passed; while for complete certificates 1,403 male and 213 female pupil candidates were successful. More than one-half of the male candidates examined were Brahmans, but the highest percentage of success was among the Native Christians. The proportion of success among Muhammadans was only 12 per cent. or one-half the average for all classes. At the Standard examinations there was an improvement in the

numbers examined and passed under each standard. As in the previous year almost all the Seventh Standard candidates were tested by the Lower Secondary examination. At the examinations Local Fund schools were more successful than results schools under private management.

7. *Primary Education*.—The results obtained by the male pupil candidates at the Primary examination for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of success.
1891-92	2,706	17,495	7,620	43.5
1892-93	3,186	21,038	8,441	40.1
1893-94	3,310	22,751	9,333	41.0
1894-95	3,211	22,325	9,802	43.9
1895-96	3,446	23,045	9,900	42.9

The number of schools presenting pupils for examination and the number of candidates, both examined and passed, were the highest during the quinquennium. Owing to the incompleteness of General Table VI appended to the report, these figures have been taken from the reports on Government examinations. The absence also of particulars of aided and other schools presenting pupils renders it difficult to determine the extent to which the examination is made use of for result grants purposes. Out of 38,376 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1895, 23,045 or 60 per cent. appeared at the primary examination and nearly 26 per cent. were successful. It is satisfactory to observe that one of the most popular of the optional subjects taken up at the examination is *Hygiene*, but it is a matter for regret that the teaching of the subject is not of a more practical character. The Director should issue such instructions as he may deem best adapted to secure this object.

The following figures represent the numerical fluctuation of primary schools for boys during the last five years:—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1891-92	3,781	166,413	14,278	351,225
1892-93	4,207	184,114	14,890	366,332
1893-94	4,209	185,366	15,008	367,215
1894-95	4,227	189,769	14,625	356,368
1895-96	4,638	206,928	14,636	352,437

The number of primary schools, both upper and lower, increased by 417, and their pupils by 13,328 as compared with the previous year. The decline, which was the subject of comment in the review of that year's report, was thus arrested and the lost ground more than recovered. The increase in the total number of these schools and their strength is attributed by the Director of Public Instruction mainly to "the grant of a further extension of time to certain lower primary schools to fulfil the conditions as to staff and accommodation"; his view apparently being that had it not been for this concession a further serious falling off would have been again apparent. Taking into account the number of boys attending primary girls' schools and the primary department of all secondary schools and excluding girls reading in boys' schools, it is noticed that the number of boys receiving primary education was 535,855. Of these, 41,301 were in the upper primary stage and 434,533 in the lower primary stage reading printed books; the remaining 60,021 were not reading printed books. The number of boys in the upper primary stage continued to be small and their percentage to the total number of boys receiving primary education advanced slightly from 7.3 to 7.7.

The expenditure in primary schools is compared for the last four years in the following table taken from paragraph 89 of the report:—

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds and school fees.	Total.
1892-93	Rs. 8,37,657	Rs. 9,20,631	17,58,288
1893-94	8,93,604	8,82,617	17,76,121
1894-95	9,09,337	8,66,647	17,75,984
1895-96	9,35,186	8,61,773	17,96,959

The steady increase noticeable in the expenditure from public funds is accompanied by a corresponding and regrettable decrease in that from fee revenue. The decrease in the fee income is clearly traceable to the operation of the School-fee notification which came into force on the 1st January 1892. This leaves the levy of fees to the option of the managers of schools.

The increasing expenditure from Provincial funds is due mainly to the development of upper primary education. During 1895-96 public funds met 52 per cent. of the entire expenditure on primary education. There were eleven districts in which less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-going age was receiving primary instruction in public schools. Vizagapatam with 11.7 per cent. is still at the bottom of the list.

8. *Special Education.*—The number of training schools for masters and mistresses increased from 57 to 60, while the pupils again decreased, the fall being from 1,494 to 1,486. This is a matter for great regret. The number of sessional schools on the 31st March rose from 17 with 183 teachers to 20 with 215 teachers and 99 sessional schools with 1,187 teachers were held during the year. Besides these there were two schools for the training of gymnastic instructors and fifteen pupils were under training on the 31st March 1896. The expenditure from Provincial funds on all these institutions increased from Rs. 1,45,279 to Rs. 1,55,366, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,10,183 to Rs. 2,31,957. The number of students in the thirty Government schools for masters fell from 962 to 922, while in the eight aided schools it rose from 134 to 170. The most noticeable advance was in the attendance of Panchamas which rose to 47 from 11 in the previous year. This is attributed largely to the opening during the year at Madras of a special training school for this class. In the four Government schools for mistresses the number rose from 86 to 100 and in the fifteen aided schools from 204 to 215. The average cost to Government of the training of each student was Rs. 95 against Rs. 89 in 1894-95; and the cost would be considerably greater if the figures omitted sessional schools and were confined to training schools proper. At the written test for teachers' certificates 1,484 students appeared from the training schools and 392 or 26 per cent. passed; this result cannot be regarded as satisfactory. How many of these students were actually successful at the practical test and have been awarded certificates has not been reported. The number of candidates who obtained trained teachers' certificates during the year was 203, of whom 38 qualified for the upper secondary certificate, 63 for the lower secondary, and 102 for the primary. Twelve candidates as against twenty in 1894-95 qualified for technical teachers' certificates.

Turning to the other special schools it is noticed that the number of technical, industrial or art schools remained stationary at 36, 13 of which were schools (like the School of Arts) teaching several subjects, 18 (like the School of Engineering) teaching one subject, and 5 of a lower class. The number of pupils in them increased from 3,035 to 3,430. The expenditure from Provincial funds decreased from Rs. 73,988 to Rs. 66,014, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,70,721 to Rs. 1,74,421. The variations in the number of students learning the principal industries were as follows:—

Year.	Drawing.	Music.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Boot and Shoe making.
1891-92	687	60	667	89	155	109	60
1892-93	869	295	555	108	184	114	39
1893-94	1,082	261	571	113	210	157	29
1894-95	1,401	313	520	151	160	126	65
1895-96	2,306	387	609	126	208	129	54

The great advance under "drawing" is satisfactory, as it is at the foundation of all sound technical instruction.

It was under consideration how to make more use of the School of Arts and the Engineering College in providing skilled workmen, instructors in manual training and teachers in industrial arts. Greater facilities were provided at the Presidency College for giving students opportunities for progressing in scientific and technical knowledge.

9. *Female Education.*—The main statistics of female education in public institutions are shown in the following table:—

Class of institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of female pupils according to stage of instruction.	Public funds.			Private funds.		Total.
			Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	
Arts colleges for women	1	4	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 929	Rs. 929
Upper Secondary schools for girls	23	295	48,940	..	..	41,350	75,298	1,66,258
Upper Secondary schools for boys	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Secondary schools for girls	185	2,826	93,469	894	1,359	26,231	1,76,137	2,97,090
Lower Secondary schools for boys	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for girls	176	46,150	89,931	2,647	2,648	9,053	1,28,749	2,33,028
Primary schools for boys	..	51,743	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1895-96	..	101,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
for 1894-95	..	99,226	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—In the case of girls reading in institutions for boys, no figures are available showing either the number of such institutions or the share of the cost of their instruction.

The number of girls' schools proper remained practically unaltered, the college and school departments of the Sarah Tucker Institution being reckoned as one, while the number of pupils in them increased from 49,108 to 49,275 or by .3 per cent. The total expenditure on such schools advanced during the year from Rs. 6,92,150 to Rs. 6,97,305; the expenditure from fees and private funds increased from Rs. 4,46,022 to Rs. 4,57,447 or by Rs. 11,425, while that from public funds diminished from Rs. 2,46,128 to Rs. 2,39,858 or by Rs. 6,270. The Provincial share of the expenditure on institutions for girls decreased from Rs. 2,39,503 to Rs. 2,32,310. In paragraph 121 of the report the Director of Public Instruction expresses the opinion that without additional funds no appreciable advance will be made in the number of girls' schools; but at the same time he is hopeful that the scheme of special scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan girls sanctioned in the beginning of 1896 will lead to farther progress. The only college for girls in the Presidency is the Sarah Tucker Institution which was raised to that grade in the year under review; it sent up four

15. *General.*—The Text-book Committee made commendable progress during the year; it dealt with 604 books, approving 300 and rejecting 295. The number of books awaiting disposal at the end of the year was 179 as against 446 on the 31st March 1895.

Night schools recovered the loss sustained in 1894-95. The number of schools increased by 161 and their pupils by 3,385.

A short account of the working of the arrangement sanctioned in G.O. Educational, dated 13th April 1896, by which schoolmasters are permitted to hold also the post of postmasters should be given in future reports.

The new scholarship notification came into force on 1st July 1896. Sufficient time has not elapsed to gauge the effect of the change. The entire expenditure on scholarships, exclusive of stipends, was Rs. 56,638 of which Rs. 32,037 were paid by the Government, Rs. 4,390 from local and municipal revenue, and Rs. 20,211 from donations and other sources. Arts and professional colleges are not included in the total amount and schools for general education are not included in the total amount going to schools for special education.

The statistics relating to teachers employed in schools for boys compare as follows:—

	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Teachers educated in Europe	7	6	17.3	17.3
Teachers holding trained teachers' certificates	28.5	29.5	3.5	3.5
Do. untrained teachers' certificates	21.6	24.3	28.3	28.3
Do. general education certificates	39.9	37.0	40.9	40.9
Do. no certificates whatever	9.3	8		
Total	100		100	

The figures show improvement in every respect. The number of teachers in primary schools increased from 4,172 to 4,301, although the total number of teachers showed a slight decline. Of the 528 secondary schools, 18 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,736 held the Matriculation or some higher University examination, 534 the late Middle School examination and 622 the Primary examination. There were 24,866 teachers; of these, 160 had passed the examination at the University examination, 1,354 the Lower Secondary examination, 13,133 the Primary examination. The proportion of unpassed teachers to reduce it. The proportion of unpassed teachers in primary schools is high and every effort should be made regarding the qualifications of teachers in Government institutions.

16. The year under review was not marked by any special innovations in the policy of the department. Generally the inferior and ill-directed schools which were the result of the issued educational rules are being replaced by well-conducted institutions conforming to the standards of the department, which are more economical and efficient. The educational effort is being expended on schools possessing surer elements of permanency than before on the establishing the controlling of students outside their schools by the advantages which attend establishing hostels and boarding houses, &c., have been kept in view. In conclusion, the Government desires to acknowledge the good work done by the educational officers of all classes during the year and to thank the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan for his successful administration of the department.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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