

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR 1896-97 AND FOR THE QUINQUENNium 1892-93 TO 1896-97.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1897.

M E N D I N G S L I P

Author : Report on public Instruction in
 Title : Madras Presidency for 1896-97
 and for the Quinquennium 1892-93
 1896-97. Acc. No: 47177
 Edition : Year of Publication: 1897.

Preliminary Pages: 1 to 10 = 10

Main Book : 1 to 32 = 32

Supplementary pages : to nil = 3

Total Pages = 42

Missing Pages : = nil.

Net No. of Pages = 42 (Fifty Two)

Date sent for Mending: 4-1-1990

Initials of the Library Asst.

Mended by :

Checked by :

Date of Return:

Dr. J. S. S. 1990.00.00
 20/11/90
 20/11/90
 20/11/90

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PARA.	CORRESPONDING PAGE IN MR. NADU'S REVIEW.	PAGE
1. Introduction	[1-1]	1

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. General statistics of institutions and scholars	[5, 10]	2
3. Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups	[5, 10]	4
4. Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction	[8, 9]	5
5. Institutions according to managing agencies	[11]	8
6. Education in relation to population	[6, 7]	8
7. Education in relation to population of school age	[6, 13]	10
8. Scholars according to classes of the community	[12]	11
9. Scholars according to wealth	[12]	14
10. Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians	[12]	16
11. Scholars according to languages studied	[14]	17
12. Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox	[14]	18
13. Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas	[15]	18
14. General statistics of receipts and charges	[16]	22
15. Provincial charges and receipts	[16]	23
16. Local Fund operations	[16]	24
17. Municipal operations	[16]	25
18. Receipts and charges of institutions under private management	[16]	25
19. Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions	[17, 19]	28
20. Average cost of education	[17, 19]	28
21. School fees	[17, 19]	32
22. Proportion of fee income to total expenditure	[18]	33
23. Scholarships	[18]	33
24. Grants-in-aid	[18]	36
25. Working of the results grants system	[18]	40
26. Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts	[18]	40

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

27. Direction	[21-29]	40
28. Inspection	[31-35]	41
29. Inspectors of schools	[31-35]	42
30. Inspectresses of girls' schools	[31-35]	43
31. Assistant Inspectors of schools	[31-35]	43
32. Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools	[31-35]	43
33. Sub-Assistants of girls' schools	[31-35]	44
34. Inspecting schoolmasters	[31-35]	44
35. Superintendents of Hill schools	[31-35]	45
36. Other controlling agencies	[36-44]	44
37. Sub-Assistant Inspector's Tests	[36-44]	45
38. Cost of direction and inspection	[30]	45

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

39. University degrees	[45-50]	46
40. University by-laws	[45-50]	46
41. University affiliation	[45-50]	47
42. University examinations	[60, 68]	47
43. Cost of the University	[51]	47

(a) ARTS COLLEGES.

44. M.A. degree Examination	[69]	49
45. B.A. degree Examination	[70]	50
46. First Examination in Arts	[70]	52
47. Number and strength of Arts Colleges	[52-54]	52
48. Comparative popularity of the several branches of the B.A. course in Science	[62-67, 71]	53
49. Extension of collegiate education	[61, 72, 75]	54
50. Employment of Indian graduates	[74]	55
51. Scholarships in arts colleges	[76]	56
52. Expenditure in arts colleges	[55-59, 73]	56
53. Oriental colleges	[77-81]	57

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

PARA.	Law.	CORRESPONDING PARAS. IN MR. NASH'S REPORT.	PAGE
54. University examinations in Law		[151-154]	58
55. Law College, Madras			58
<i>Medicine.</i>			
56. University examinations in Medicine		[155-158]	59
57. Madras Medical College			59
<i>Engineering.</i>			
58. University and departmental examinations in Engineering		[169, 180]	49
59. College of Engineering, Madras		[184, 190]	60
<i>Teaching.</i>			
60. Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grade		[136]	60
61. Training College, Rajahmundry		[138-145]	60
62. Teachers' College, Saidapet			61
<i>Agriculture.</i>			
63. College of Agriculture, Saidapet		[172, 175- 177, 188, 191]	61
IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.			
64. Character and scope of secondary education		[82, 83, 92, 93, 98- 104]	62
<i>(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.</i>			
65. Upper Secondary Examination		[94]	63
66. Matriculation Examination			64
<i>(b) Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.</i>			
67. Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys		[84, 85]	65
68. Upper secondary schools according to management			66
69. Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts		[85-89, 108]	67
70. Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments			67
71. Expenditure in upper secondary schools		[96, 97, 106, 107]	67
<i>(c) Lower Secondary and Lower Secondary Standard Examinations.</i>			
72. Lower Secondary Examination		[95]	68
73. Lower secondary results standard examinations			69
<i>(d) Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for boys.</i>			
74. Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys		[84, 85]	69
75. Lower secondary schools according to management			70
76. Lower secondary schools and lower secondary pupils according to districts		[86-89, 108]	71
77. Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments			72
78. Expenditure in lower secondary schools		[96, 97, 106, 107]	72
<i>(e) General.</i>			
79. Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction		[90, 91]	72
80. Extension of secondary education		[109]	74
81. Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools		[105]	74
V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.			
82. Character and scope of primary education		[110, 118]	75
<i>(a) Primary and Primary Standard Examinations.</i>			
83. Primary Examination		[119]	76
84. Primary results standard examinations			78
<i>(b) Public Primary Schools for boys.</i>			
85. Primary schools		[112, 132]	80
86. Primary schools according to management			81
87. Primary schools according to district and districts groups			82
88. Primary schools managed by Government		[113]	82

PARA.	CORRESPONDING PARAS. IN MR. NASH'S REPORT.	PAGE
89. Primary schools managed by local boards		83
90. Primary schools managed by municipalities	[114]	83
91. Aided primary schools	[115]	83
92. Unaided primary schools	[116]	83
93. Scholarships in primary schools and departments		84
94. Expenditure in primary schools	[120-122, 125, 131]	84
<i>(c) General.</i>		
95. Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction	[111, 119]	85
96. Extension of primary education	[123, 124, 126, 127]	86
97. Qualifications of teachers in primary schools		88
VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.		
98. Scope of the chapter on special education	[149]	88
<i>(a) Public Examinations in connection with special education.</i>		
99. Teachers' certificate examination	[136]	88
100. Examinations in Medicine		90
101. Government Technical Examinations	[168, 173]	90
<i>(b) Schools and Classes for Special Education.</i>		
102. Number and strength of schools and classes for special education		93
<i>(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.</i>		
103. Character and scope of training schools	[133]	93
<i>(i) Training Schools for Masters.</i>		
104. Number and strength of training schools for masters	[134, 138-145]	94
105. Training schools for master according to districts		95
106. Work done by Training schools for masters		95
107. Qualifications of teachers in Training schools for masters		96
108. Stipends in Training schools for masters		96
109. Expenditure in training schools for masters	[137]	96
<i>(ii) Training Schools for Mistresses.</i>		
110. Number and strength of training schools for mistresses	[135, 148]	96
111. Training schools for mistresses according to districts		97
112. Work done by training schools for mistresses		98
113. Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses		98
114. Stipends in training schools for mistresses		98
115. Expenditure in training schools for mistresses	[137]	99
<i>(iii) Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.</i>		
116. Training schools for gymnastic instructors		99
<i>(iv) Sessional Schools.</i>		
117. Sessional schools		99
<i>(v) General.</i>		
118. Registration of teachers		100
<i>(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.</i>		
119. Schools of medicine	[155-158]	100
<i>(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.</i>		
120. Character and scope of technical, industrial or art schools		101
121. Higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme	[159-188, 170, 171, 173, 178, 181, 182, 185, 187, 191]	101
122. Higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme		102
123. Lower class industrial or art schools		103

PARA.	CORRESPONDING PARAS. IN MR. NASH'S REPORT.	PAGE
124. Total number of students receiving instruction in different subjects in technical, industrial or art schools		103
125. Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial and art schools		104
126. Work done by technical, industrial or art schools		104
127. Qualifications of teachers in technical, industrial and art schools		105
128. Scholarships in technical, industrial and art schools		105
129. Expenditure in technical, industrial and art schools		105
130. Extension of technical education		106

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General condition of female education.

131. General condition of female education	{ [195, 196, 200, 203-210] }	106
--	------------------------------	-----

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

132. Public examinations of high school or higher standard		107
--	---------	-----

(c) Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls.

133. Public upper secondary or high schools for girls	[198, 201]	107
---	------------	-----

(d) Lower Secondary Examination and Lower Secondary Standard Examinations.

134. Lower secondary examination .. .. .	.. .. .	108
135. Lower secondary standard examinations .. .. .	.. .. .	109

(e) Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

136. Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls	[198, 201]	109
---	------------	-----

(f) Primary Examination and Primary Standard Examinations.

137. Primary examination .. .. .	.. .. .	111
138. Primary standard examinations .. .. .	.. .. .	112

(g) Public Primary Schools for girls.

139. Primary schools for girls	[197]	113
140. Primary girls according to districts .. .. .	.. .. .	114
141. Primary schools for girls managed by Government .. .. .	.. .. .	115
142. Do. managed by local boards	[214]	115
143. Do. managed by municipalities	[214]	115
144. Aided primary schools for girls .. .. .	.. .. .	115
145. Unaided primary schools for girls .. .. .	.. .. .	116

(h) Scholarships and Expenditure in girls' schools.

146. Scholarships in girls' schools .. .. .	.. .. .	116
147. Expenditure in girls' schools	[202]	116

(i) General.

148. Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools	{ [196, 199, 203-210] }	117
149. Extension of female education	[211]	117
150. Qualifications of teachers in girls' schools	[215]	117
151. Zenana agencies	[216]	118

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

152. Introductory	[217-220]	118
153. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans .. .. .	.. .. .	119
154. European students in the different stages of instruction	[221, 222]	119
155. Collegiate education	[223]	120
156. Secondary do.	[224]	120
157. Primary do.	[225]	120
158. Female do. .. .. .	.. .. .	120
159. Special do.	[226]	120
160. Sansmond and Whitefield schools .. .. .	.. .. .	121
161. The Madras Railway schools .. .. .	.. .. .	121
162. Scholarships for Europeans	[228]	121
163. Expenditure in European schools	[226]	121

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

PARA.	CORRESPONDING PARAS. IN MR. NASH'S REPORT.	PAGE
164. Introductory	[231, 236]	121
165. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans	{ [232-234, 237-242] }	122
166. Muhammadan students in the different stages of instruction .. .. .	.. .. .	123
167. Distribution of Muhammadan students by districts .. .. .	.. .. .	123
168. Collegiate education	[235]	124
169. Secondary do. .. .. .	.. .. .	124
170. Primary do. .. .. .	.. .. .	124
171. Female do. .. .. .	.. .. .	124
172. Special do. .. .. .	.. .. .	125
173. Education of Mappillas .. .. .	.. .. .	125
174. Education in the Laccadive Islands .. .. .	.. .. .	126
175. Scholarships for Muhammadans .. .. .	.. .. .	126
176. Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools .. .. .	.. .. .	127

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

177. Introductory .. .. .	.. .. .	127
178. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas .. .. .	.. .. .	128
179. Panchama students in the different stages of instruction .. .. .	.. .. .	128
180. Distribution of Panchama pupils by districts .. .. .	.. .. .	129
181. Expenditure in Panchama schools .. .. .	.. .. .	129

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

182. Education of Aboriginal and Hill tribes		130
--	---------	-----

XII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

183. Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen	[243]	132
--	-------	-----

XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

184. Introductory	[244, 245]	133
185. Number and strength of indigenous and private schools .. .. .	.. .. .	134
186. High class indigenous schools	[246-254]	134
187. Elementary indigenous and private schools .. .. .	.. .. .	136

XIV.—BOOKS.

188. The Text-Book Committee .. .. .	.. .. .	136
189. Educational Library and Museum .. .. .	.. .. .	137
190. The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library .. .. .	.. .. .	137
191. Registration of books .. .. .	.. .. .	138
192. Government Copyright books .. .. .	.. .. .	139
193. Text-books for the Laccadive Islands .. .. .	.. .. .	139
194. Encouragement of literature .. .. .	.. .. .	140

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

195. Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects .. .. .	.. .. .	140
196. Summary of progress .. .. .	.. .. .	140
197. Schools for the blind and deaf-mutes .. .. .	.. .. .	141
198. Kindergarten training .. .. .	.. .. .	141
199. Manual training .. .. .	.. .. .	142
200. School hygiene .. .. .	.. .. .	143
201. Physical education .. .. .	.. .. .	143
202. Moral education	[130]	144
203. Education and crime	[255-264]	145
204. Hostels and boarding-houses .. .. .	.. .. .	145
205. School accommodation .. .. .	.. .. .	146
206. Libraries, museums and exhibitions .. .. .	.. .. .	147
207. Educational associations and reading-rooms .. .. .	.. .. .	147
208. Educational Conferences	[265-269]	148
209. Schoolmasters as Postmasters .. .. .	.. .. .	148
210. Service registers and inventory of valuable stock .. .. .	.. .. .	149
211. Recommendations of the Education Commission .. .. .	.. .. .	149
212. Grant-in-aid Code	[129]	150
213. Madras Educational Rules .. .. .	.. .. .	150
214. Re-organization of the Educational Department .. .. .	.. .. .	150
215. Conclusion .. .. .	.. .. .	151

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.		PAGE
Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools during 1896-97 ..		iii-v
APPENDIX B.		
Aris Colleges: Strength and Examination Results for 1896-97 ..		vi-vii
APPENDIX C.		
Upper Secondary or High schools for boys, with particulars as to strength and Examination Results for 1896-97 ..		viii-xvii
APPENDIX D.		
Public Lower Secondary or Middle schools for boys, with particulars as to strength for 1896-97 ..		xviii-xxii
APPENDIX E.		
Public Primary Schools for boys managed by local boards for 1896-97 ..		xxiii
APPENDIX F.		
Public Primary Schools for boys managed by municipalities for 1896-97 ..		xxiv-xxv
APPENDIX G.		
Aided and unaided Primary Schools for boys for 1896-97 ..		xxvi
APPENDIX H.		
Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1896-97.		xxvii-xxviii
APPENDIX J.		
Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1897 ..		xxix-xxx
APPENDIX K.		
Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1897 ..		xxxi
APPENDIX L.		
Technical, Industrial and Art Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1897 ..		xxxii-xxxix
APPENDIX M.		
Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for ..		xl-xliv
APPENDIX N.		
Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls for 1896-97 ..		xlv-xlix
APPENDIX O.		
Statement showing the number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1896-97 ..		l
APPENDIX P.		
Statement showing the number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1896-97 ..		li
APPENDIX Q.		
Statement showing the number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas for 1896-97 ..		lii

APPENDIX R.

	PAGE
Return of Expenditure on scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1896-97 ..	lmi-lvi

APPENDIX S.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1896-97 ..	lvii-lxiv
---	-----------

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities in 1896-97 ..	lxv
--	-----

APPENDIX U.

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from Provincial funds for 1896-97 ..	lxvi-lxxi
--	-----------

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number, the net cost, the assignment and the earnings of schools in which the total amounts earned exceeded the sanctioned assignment ..	lxxii
--	-------

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing the number, the net cost, the assignment and the earnings of schools in which the total amounts earned equalled the sanctioned assignment ..	lxxii
--	-------

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number, the net cost, the assignment and the earnings of schools in which the total amounts earned fell short of the sanctioned assignment ..	lxxiii
---	--------

APPENDIX Y.

Statement showing the distribution of Provincial grant-in-aid by districts ..	lxxiii
---	--------

APPENDIX Z.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses for the official year 1896-97 ..	lxxiv-lxxxii
--	--------------

GENERAL TABLES.

50.	
(1.) Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars ..	lxxxiv-lxxxv
(2.) Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction ..	lxxxiv-lxxxv
(3.) Return of colleges, schools and scholars ..	lxxxvi-lxxxvii
(3a.) Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans ..	lxxxviii-lxxxix
(4.) Return of expenditure on public instruction ..	xc-xcii
(4a.) Return of expenditure on European schools ..	xciii-xciv
(5.) Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education ..	xcv
(5a.) Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education ..	xcvi
(6.) Return showing the results of prescribed examinations ..	xcviii-xcix
(7.) Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction ..	c-ciii
(8a.) Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for boys ..	civ
(8b.) Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for girls ..	civ

6

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 31st October 1897.

No. 11300.

From

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

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Local and Municipal Department,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education
in the Presidency during the quinquennium ending with
Introduction. 1896-97.

As required in the Government of India letter No. $\frac{9 \text{ Edn.}}{271}$, communicated with G.O., No. 653, Educational, dated 2nd August 1895, I have followed Mr. Nash's quinquennial review as far as possible in regard to general arrangement of matter and sub-division of the report according to subjects. In Mr. Nash's review, however, the important professional colleges, viz., the Law and Medical Colleges and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture have been dealt with in the chapter on technical education along with ordinary technical, industrial and art schools, which do not prepare candidates for any university degree, and the training colleges have similarly been dealt with in the chapter on training schools. As the colleges mentioned above are exhibited in the general tables prescribed by the Government of India under the head 'University education' along with arts colleges and, as it seemed to me that they would more appropriately be referred to in the chapter on 'Collegiate education,' they have been treated in this report under the latter head. The statistics of all schools for special education have, for the same reason, been noticed in one chapter, but training schools, medical schools, and technical, industrial and art schools have been separately adverted to. Panchannas form about a sixth of the entire population, and they have for centuries been in a degraded condition, socially and educationally. But their amelioration is now prominently before the public, and the educational progress of this community has, therefore, been dealt with in a separate chapter. For similar reasons, the progress of education among the aboriginal and hill tribes also forms the subject of a separate chapter in this report. The subjects included in Chapters XIV and XV of Mr. Nash's review have, along with other matters of general educational interest, been relegated to the concluding chapter designated 'General Remarks.' With a view to facilitate reference I have entered, within brackets, against each paragraph in the table of contents the corresponding paragraphs in Mr. Nash's review.

Five maps have been inserted contrasting the condition of education generally, of the secondary education of boys, of the primary education of boys, of female education, and of the education of Muhammadans, at the close of the last and of the previous quinquennium. The six sub-divisions noted in the margin, into which the districts of the Presidency were proposed to be grouped for the purposes of coloured maps and which were approved of in the Government of India letter No. 718¹⁸⁸ communicated with G.O., No. 303, Educational, dated 22nd April 1895, are exhibited in different colours, and the Assistant Inspector's divisions and districts are also distinguished.

Mr. Bilderbeck, who acted for me during my absence on privilege leave from 24th June to 21st September last, wrote Chapter II (except the first paragraph) to Chapter VII, and the preparation of the remaining chapters and the final revision of the Chapters II to VII devolved on me. The general arrangement of the chapters and paragraphs was settled by me before I proceeded on leave. It will be observed that a few more paragraphs than in Mr. Nash's review have been inserted in some of the chapters. This has been done with a view to incorporate in the report as much useful information as I could get from the statistics furnished to the Department, as well as to facilitate the preparation of future annual or quinquennial reports on public instruction.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. The following table gives the number of institutions of all grades and classes, and the number of scholars attending each class of institutions at the close of each year from 1891-92 to 1896-97:—

General statistics of institutions and scholars.

Classes of Institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Public Institutions.												
University education—												
Arts colleges (for men)	36	3,513	35	3,537	36	3,330	36	3,185	36	3,396	36	3,536
Professional colleges (for women)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general—												
Secondary schools for boys—												
Upper secondary (English)	132	31,002	134	26,428	131	27,955	128	31,213	133	31,250	133	31,250
Lower secondary (English)	256	95,020	226	18,879	259	22,275	251	22,578	253	23,006	261	24,895
Secondary schools for girls—												
Upper secondary (English)	89	4,350	234	12,492	150	9,431	149	10,374	140	10,627	149	10,953
Lower secondary (English)	25	2,353	25	2,414	24	2,551	25	2,309	21	2,320	22	2,373
Upper secondary (Vernacular)	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Lower secondary (Vernacular)	96	3,799	95	2,884	80	2,963	31	2,664	43	3,756	40	3,535
Primary schools—												
For boys (Upper primary)	101	12,491	151	13,534	148	13,350	146	13,227	142	12,556	142	12,573
For boys (Lower primary)	3,781	165,413	4,207	184,114	4,209	185,366	4,227	189,769	4,638	206,928	4,977	229,384
For girls (Upper primary)	14,278	331,235	11,860	306,332	15,008	367,015	14,725	356,208	14,635	352,437	16,015	361,680
For girls (Lower primary)	310	13,483	305	13,383	327	17,463	417	19,450	844	19,880	871	21,093
School education, special—												
Training schools for masters	477	14,093	503	16,074	480	13,393	420	13,104	410	12,586	429	12,859
Do. for mistresses	50	2,384	54	1,415	57	1,419	56	1,385	63	1,491	64	1,419
Other special schools for boys	15	2,193	17	3,32	17	2,292	19	3,09	19	3,15	19	3,17
Do. do. for girls	36	2,176	19	2,176	19	2,342	29	2,873	30	3,242	30	3,087
Do. do. for girls	6	140	8	422	7	360	10	543	9	587	9	653
Total public institutions	13,801	639,512	20,861	668,510	20,919	672,915	20,807	670,720	20,932	680,131	21,705	718,305
Private Institutions.												
Advanced schools teaching—												
Arabic or Persian for boys	28	1,312	42	2,231	36	1,600	40	1,899	32	1,777	35	2,289
Sanskrit for boys	118	2,337	94	1,526	130	2,489	137	2,322	116	2,502	159	3,767
Elementary (a vernacular only) for boys	2,815	43,235	2,738	47,732	3,550	50,035	4,063	78,522	4,190	74,455	4,179	74,169
Elementary (a vernacular only) for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	412	11,939	510	13,681	489	13,353	394	9,257	724	21,855	733	22,741
Total private institutions	2,403	64,473	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,082	4,675	93,934	5,134	102,143	5,167	101,343
Grand total	24,204	703,985	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,997	25,482	764,654	26,066	782,274	26,872	819,648

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

During the quinquennium public institutions advanced in number from 19,801 to 21,705 or by 9.6 per cent., and their strength from 629,512 to 718,305 or by 14.1 per cent. The percentages of increase compare, however, unfavourably with those of the previous quinquennium, during which the number of such institutions and their strength rose by 32.6 and 37.4 per cent., respectively. The introduction of the Educational Rules in 1892, which discouraged the establishment of adventure schools without suitable staff, accommodation and equipment, and the inability of the Department and of local boards to make substantial, and in some cases any, addition to the grant for education during the past few years account for the marked difference in the percentages of increase during the last two quinquennia. It will, however, be noticed that scholars made a larger advance than schools, which indicates greater consolidation in the existing schools—a very desirable end from an administrative and financial point of view.

In the returns of 1882-83 and the previous years, public and private schools were not shown separately. The number of institutions, public and private, borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March 1857 (that is, just before the establishment of the Madras University and shortly after the organization of the

	Institutions.	Scholars.
On the 31st March 1857	183	16,513
Do. 1862	738	29,194*
Do. 1867	1,886	51,118
Do. 1872	4,401	135,192
Do. 1877	10,121	287,948
Do. 1882	15,453	393,683
Do. 1887	16,717	488,942
Do. 1892	22,204	698,985
Do. 1897	26,872	822,853

Educational Department), and at the close of the eight quinquennial periods that have since rolled by, is shown in the margin, together with their strength. The figures present a bird's eye view of the progress of education in the Presidency during the past forty years, so far as this can be gauged by the statistics of schools and scholars. A careful perusal

of the annual reports is necessary for a full grasp of the improvement that the above period has witnessed. The rates of increase between the successive quinquennial periods have varied widely: famine, financial exigencies, pestilence, and other causes more or less contributing to these fluctuations. The relatively large increase in schools in the periods ending with 31st March 1872 and 1877 was mainly due to the introduction of the Madras Education Act of 1863 and the Local Fund Act of 1871, which gave an enormous impetus to elementary education throughout the province. During the last five years, arts colleges declined in strength and upper secondary and lower secondary schools for boys and upper secondary schools for girls in number, while lower secondary schools for girls suffered in both number and strength. The bulk of the increase in schools and scholars appertained to primary schools, the advance under upper primary schools being a sure indication that the improvement was not only in quantity, but also in quality.

Institutions and scholars
by districts and district
groups.

3. The following summary relates to institutions and scholars by districts and district groups at the close of the last and of the previous quinquennium:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	1891-92.		1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circars.										
Ganjāma	5,370	1,896,803	1,599	41,576	1,763	39,389	164	...	...	2,587
Vizagapatam	17,212	2,802,992	1,021	28,792	1,275	34,281	254	5,489	...	..
Gōdāvari	7,857	2,078,782	1,268	36,914	1,538	50,945	270	14,031	...	...
Kistna	5,397	1,855,582	1,740	39,045	1,828	45,653	88	6,008	...	...
			5,628	147,327	6,404	170,268	776	25,528	...	2,587

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	1891-92.		1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Coast districts.										
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	557	11,772	626	14,058	69	2,286	...	...
Bellary	6,136	900,126	899	19,847	1,035	24,186	136	4,339	...	...
Anantapur	5,275	708,549	427	9,400	577	11,636	150	2,236	...	...
Cuddapah	8,722	1,272,072	750	15,218	846	18,652	96	3,434	...	...
			2,633	56,237	3,084	68,532	451	12,295	...	...
Central districts.										
Nellore	8,765	1,463,733	1,020	22,116	1,289	30,032	269	7,916	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	570	37,430	576	40,315	6	2,885	...	...
Chingleput	2,812	1,136,623	811	24,017	1,017	29,291	206	5,244	...	...
North Arcot	7,616	2,180,487	1,459	40,879	1,768	48,580	309	7,701	...	...
South Arcot	5,217	2,162,851	1,805	33,141	1,415	40,196	110	7,055	...	...
			5,195	137,613	6,095	188,414	900	30,801	...	...
Southern districts.										
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	1,651	52,107	1,804	60,081	153	7,974	...	...
Trichinopoly	3,631	1,972,717	848	24,977	1,006	32,449	158	7,472	...	...
Madurai	8,808	2,608,464	1,387	45,296	1,557	53,567	170	8,571	...	...
Tinnevely	5,387	1,916,095	1,767	58,914	1,689	64,567	122	5,623	...	...
			5,653	181,321	6,256	210,964	603	29,646	...	...
Inland districts.										
Coimbatore	7,860	2,604,839	976	27,009	1,242	35,477	266	8,468	...	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	845	23,350	1,239	33,688	394	9,738	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	85	3,666	90	4,327	5	661	...	...
			1,906	54,025	2,571	72,892	665	18,867	...	...
West Coast districts.										
Malabar	5,545	2,652,565	1,590	77,033	1,732	84,773	142	7,740	...	...
South Canara	3,902	1,056,081	509	20,426	739	27,010	230	6,584	...	...
			2,189	97,459	2,471	111,783	272	14,324	...	...
Total ...	141,350	35,630,440	23,204	693,985	26,872	822,853	3,668	131,455	...	2,587

Each district group participated in the general progress to a greater or smaller extent, the largest increase appertaining to the central districts group, comprising five districts. Each district also more or less contributed to the general increase, with the exception of Ganjām, in which the returns show a fall of 2,587 pupils; the number of scholars in the district on the 31st March 1897 was, however, greater than that on the corresponding day in 1895 and in 1896. Salem made the largest advance in schools and Gōdāvari in scholars, while the Nilgiris made the smallest advance in both these respects.

4. The next statement furnishes by districts the number of institutions, public and private, of the different grades on the 31st March last, and the distribution of scholars (boys and girls) according to standards and stages of instruction:—

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Districts.	Institutions—public and private.												Scholars—male and female.														
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.	
Ganjam ...	...	...	3	20	1,713	...	1	21	3	...	...	...	1,768	54	...	259	960	37,047	...	1	1,006	62	...	...	...	...	39,389
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	6	36	1,177	1	9	40	3	...	...	1	1,275	132	...	608	1,728	29,409	5	60	2,237	61	...	...	...	21	31,281
Gólkavari ...	2	1	5	59	1,381	1	12	73	3	...	...	1	1,538	126	10	570	2,519	43,461	2	75	4,080	75	...	...	...	17	50,945
Kistna ...	2	...	5	32	1,705	...	8	67	5	2	...	2	1,828	109	...	589	1,615	39,861	...	97	3,264	83	20	...	...	35	45,053
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	6	602	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	626	...	...	70	308	13,054	...	...	574	52	...	...	...	...	14,058
Bellary ...	1	...	3	18	990	1	3	16	2	...	...	1	1,085	21	...	251	714	22,266	6	35	842	44	...	...	5	...	24,186
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	16	547	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	577	...	...	32	346	10,867	...	...	554	37	...	...	...	...	11,696
Cuddapah ...	...	...	3	12	802	...	3	25	1	...	...	...	846	...	...	112	440	17,300	...	29	740	31	...	...	...	...	18,652
Mellore ...	1	...	5	7	1,231	...	8	32	2	2	1	...	1,289	7	...	324	757	27,192	...	148	1,518	54	27	3	...	...	30,632
Madras ...	8	3	17	32	410	12	37	36	3	4	1	13	576	1,434	778	2,401	4,123	20,608	266	561	7,450	70	99	383	1,812	40,815	
Chingleput ...	...	2	9	15	977	...	8	35	4	...	...	2	1,047	...	...	36	374	1,162	...	26	1,801	90	...	...	69	29,391	
North Arcot ...	...	...	6	23	1,650	1	9	63	4	1	...	2	1,708	...	...	353	1,938	42,707	5	...	3,273	60	20	...	84	48,580	
South Arcot ...	2	...	4	35	1,343	...	10	15	5	1	...	...	1,415	109	...	506	1,539	36,503	...	42	1,376	85	14	...	...	40,196	
Tanjore ...	2	...	14	74	1,632	...	14	63	3	...	1	...	1,804	298	...	1,708	4,136	49,719	...	196	3,800	93	...	35	...	60,761	
Trichinopoly ...	2	...	3	19	917	...	6	48	2	2	...	5	1,066	547	...	1,075	1,827	26,084	...	134	2,344	62	23	...	863	32,449	
Madura ...	2	...	7	23	1,486	1	4	29	2	1	...	2	1,557	120	...	654	1,577	49,168	4	90	1,866	65	27	...	286	53,807	
Tinnevely ...	3	...	12	44	1,657	2	18	141	6	2	...	4	1,889	185	...	1,012	2,530	54,117	53	536	5,812	142	30	...	260	61,367	
Coimbatore ...	2	...	7	21	1,172	1	9	27	1	1	...	1	1,242	106	...	534	1,558	31,329	5	141	1,635	49	22	...	94	35,477	
Salem ...	1	...	4	22	1,165	...	3	42	2	...	...	...	1,230	19	...	260	1,350	29,308	...	30	2,076	46	...	...	...	32,088	
Nilgiris ...	...	...	4	11	62	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	90	...	...	49	583	3,017	5	86	553	4	...	...	...	4,327	
Malabar ...	3	...	11	43	1,614	1	14	39	5	1	...	1	1,732	166	...	1,116	3,333	76,695	11	281	2,978	106	13	...	74	84,778	
South Canara ...	2	...	5	33	675	1	5	5	2	2	...	...	730	157	...	600	1,447	23,793	16	144	889	48	18	...	...	27,010	
Total, 1896-97 ...	37	6	136	601	24,917	23	182	848	64	19	3	36	26,872	3,540	883	13,369	36,519	709,942	324	3,122	50,728	1,119	317	423	3,227	822,853	
Total, 1891-92 ...	35	5	126	580	21,306	20	207	806	50	15	3	25	23,204	3,318	632	8,335	36,299	600,470	200	2,434	47,616	1,387	243	347	1,974	650,963	

Upper secondary schools for boys and lower secondary schools for girls were fewer than in the year previous, the number of all other classes of institutions having remained the same or increased; as regards scholars, improvement will be noticed all round except in professional colleges and technical, industrial and art schools. Arts colleges in Vizagapatam and Madras, professional colleges in Madras, upper secondary schools for boys in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Canara, lower secondary schools for boys in South Canara, and primary schools for boys in seven districts were not so well attended as in 1895-96. Lower secondary schools for girls received an accession of nearly 200 pupils, though the number of schools was three fewer.

A comparison of the figures in the last line of the table with those in the line immediately above it shows that, during the quinquennium, all classes of institutions advanced in number, except upper secondary schools for boys and girls and lower secondary schools for girls and medical schools, and that every class of institutions except arts colleges was better attended. The decrease in the number of secondary schools was due to the operation of the rules of recognition, and that in the strength of arts colleges was the effect of the revision of the by-laws relating to the Matriculation Examination, as will be explained later on.

In the subjoined statement will be found the distribution of students in all public institutions for general education according to stages of instruction at the close of each of the past six years. Institutions for special education and private schools have been excluded from the abstract:—

Stage.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Collegiate stage ...	3,818	2,337	3,330	3,185	3,400	3,530
Upper secondary stage ...	8,794	10,249	11,120	12,243	12,915	13,518
Lower secondary stage ...	24,762	26,140	28,055	30,396	32,599	34,709
Upper primary stage ...	36,112	39,896	41,377	43,265	46,451	48,903
Lower primary stage (reading printed books).	457,644	476,761	488,312	494,613	511,063	546,609
Lower primary stage (not reading printed books).	93,802	106,712	95,561	81,668	76,234	79,766
Total ...	624,932	663,395	667,695	664,773	682,602	712,036

A marked improvement from year to year will be noticed in the number of pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary, and upper primary stages, as well as in the number of pupils in the lower primary stage reading printed books. The percentages of increase in the four stages mentioned above for the quinquennium were, respectively, 54, 40, 35 and 18. These figures might at first suggest that more is done for secondary than for primary education and for upper secondary and upper primary education than for lower secondary and lower primary education, respectively. But it must be remembered that the upper secondary and lower secondary stages embrace each a three years' course, and that the increase, therefore, represents the increase in the three forms constituting the upper secondary or the lower secondary department; while the upper primary stage is a one year's course and the increase represents the increase in a single class. The small percentage of increase in the lower primary stage, notwithstanding an increase of nearly 83,000 pupils, is due to the large number reading in that stage. The fluctuations in the collegiate stage will be explained elsewhere. In consequence of the publication of infant primers, the number of pupils in the lower primary stage not reading printed books has been continuously diminishing since 1892-93, and the proportion of such pupils to the total number of scholars in public institutions fell, accordingly, from 15 to 10 per cent. during the quinquennium.

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

Classes of Institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<i>Under public management.</i>						
Government	871	19,756	892	21,763	897	22,608
Board	3,101	130,479	3,397	145,499	3,404	147,566
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Under private management.</i>						
Aided	10,359	347,520	10,501	353,515	10,496	357,877
Unaided	5,970	131,767	6,571	147,780	6,622	144,024
Private and indigenous	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,594	4,630	77,692
Total	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977
Classes of Institutions.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<i>Under public management.</i>						
Government	401	22,474	404	23,403	414	23,969
Board	3,552	150,371	3,526	160,025	3,261	154,393
Native States	1	76	1	82	1	80
<i>Under private management.</i>						
Aided	10,320	353,784	10,585	359,411	11,410	394,742
Unaided	6,224	137,853	6,616	145,037	6,619	146,121
Private and indigenous	1,675	33,634	5,335	102,113	5,167	104,548
Total	25,182	764,354	26,000	791,034	26,872	822,558

The last quinquennium witnessed more or less of improvement in all classes of institutions. During this period, Government established a training college at Rajahmundry and two training schools in Madras with attached practising schools, and also opened a few schools in the Agency tracts. This chiefly accounts for the increase in Government schools. Board schools, which had been steadily advancing in number till 1894-95, began to fall in the following year, several boards having closed a few of their schools with a view to find funds to improve communications or to increase the allotment for grants-in-aid; but care is taken to see that only such schools are closed as are poorly attended or are situated in localities where other schools have sprung up to meet the local needs. The Native State of Sandūr has been furnishing returns since 1894-95 for the lower secondary school at Sandūr, which is inspected and examined by this Department under G.O., No. 199, Educational, dated 29th July 1887. The increase in the number and strength of aided schools is gratifying. Though over a thousand schools have been added to the aided list, no addition to the number of Sub-Assistants has been sanctioned to cope with the extra inspection and examination work, and consequently, as will be noticed in Chapter II, the strain on the inspectorate has increased in some districts. Every year has returned a larger number of private and indigenous schools than the preceding year. This must be attributed partly to the opening of new schools in villages not provided with them or by men who have taken to the profession of teaching as a means of livelihood; but the chief explanation is the more complete registration of indigenous schools, which the employment of additional inspecting schoolmasters from time to time has enabled the Department to secure.

6. Districts are arranged in the subjoined table in order of proportion of total scholars on the 31st March 1897 to total population:—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.						Proportion of scholars to population.					
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Madras ...	452,518	37,430	38,468	38,931	40,050	40,654	40,315	1 in 12	1 in 12	1 in 12	1 in 11	1 in 11	1 in 11
Nilgiris ...	99,797	3,666	3,627	3,675	4,108	4,111	4,327	27	27	27	24	24	23
Tinnevely ...	1,916,095	58,944	59,806	60,477	59,520	62,448	64,567	33	32	32	32	31	30
Malabar ...	2,652,565	77,033	77,523	76,889	79,105	80,251	84,773	35	33	34	34	33	31
Tanjore ...	2,223,114	52,107	53,262	52,147	54,440	56,660	60,081	43	42	43	41	39	37
Bellary ...	900,126	19,847	21,575	22,072	23,002	23,626	24,186	45	42	41	39	38	37
Chingleput ...	1,136,928	24,047	26,684	27,922	28,288	28,887	29,291	47	43	41	40	39	39
South Canara ...	1,056,081	20,426	20,457	21,233	21,908	23,803	27,010	52	52	50	48	44	39
Gōdāvari ...	2,073,782	36,914	40,969	43,698	43,845	46,720	50,945	56	51	48	47	41	41
Kistna ...	1,855,582	39,645	43,003	45,705	45,658	46,053	45,653	47	43	41	41	40	41
Trichinopoly ...	1,372,717	24,977	27,388	27,852	28,856	30,388	32,449	55	50	49	48	45	42
North Arcot ...	2,180,487	40,879	45,299	47,481	47,044	47,357	48,580	53	48	46	46	46	45
Ganjām ...	1,896,803	41,976	42,392	40,221	37,899	38,084	39,389	45	45	47	50	50	48
Madura ...	2,608,304	45,236	46,614	47,462	49,083	50,468	53,867	58	56	55	53	52	48
Nellore ...	1,463,736	22,116	22,788	23,716	25,466	26,464	30,032	66	64	62	58	55	49
South Arcot ...	2,162,851	33,141	37,667	39,271	39,303	40,895	40,196	65	67	55	55	54	54
Coimbatore ...	2,004,839	27,009	30,986	31,323	33,303	35,180	35,477	74	65	64	60	57	57
Karnool ...	817,811	11,772	13,459	13,551	14,696	14,032	14,958	70	61	60	56	58	58
Salem ...	1,962,591	23,350	26,194	28,934	30,579	32,818	33,985	81	75	68	64	60	59
Anantapur ...	708,549	9,400	10,220	10,891	10,515	11,964	11,636	75	69	66	67	59	61
Cuddapah ...	1,272,072	15,218	17,626	17,371	18,335	19,796	18,652	84	72	73	69	64	68
Vizagapatam ...	2,902,932	28,792	38,397	29,255	29,409	31,495	34,281	97	99	96	95	89	82
Total ...	35,630,440	693,985	734,404	749,977	764,354	791,034	822,553	51	49	48	47	45	43

The proportion advanced from 1 in 51 in 1891-92 to 1 in 43 on the 31st March last. As at the close of the previous quinquennium, Madras was at the head and Vizagapatam at the bottom with 1 in 11 and 1 in 82, as against 1 in 12 and 1 in 97, respectively, in 1891-92. Three districts, viz., the Nilgiris, Tinnevely and Malabar, invariably followed Madras in this respect, while the relative position of the other districts fluctuated more or less. Thirteen districts retained the position they held in 1895-96, two districts—Tanjore and South Canara—gained two places, and Nellore and Salem one place each, while Kistna lost two places, and Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot and Chingleput one place each. In eleven districts as against nine in 1891-92 the proportion was in excess of the average. The population of the Sandūr State has not been included, returns having been furnished for but one school and that from 1894-95 only.

Anent Mr. Nash's remarks in paragraph 7 of his review comparing educational statistics with the census tables, I would repeat here the following remark of mine made in paragraph 157 of the report for 1892-93:—

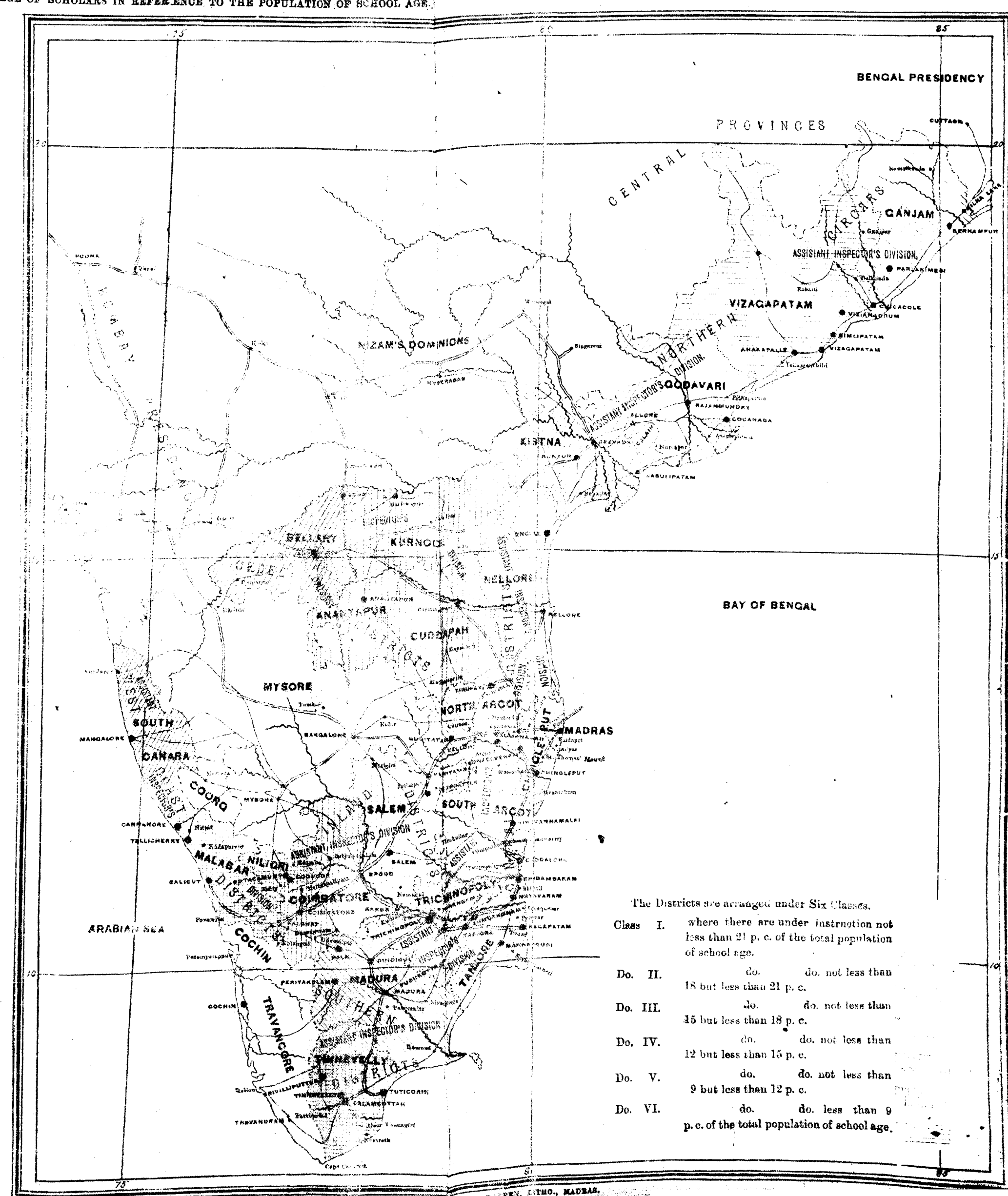
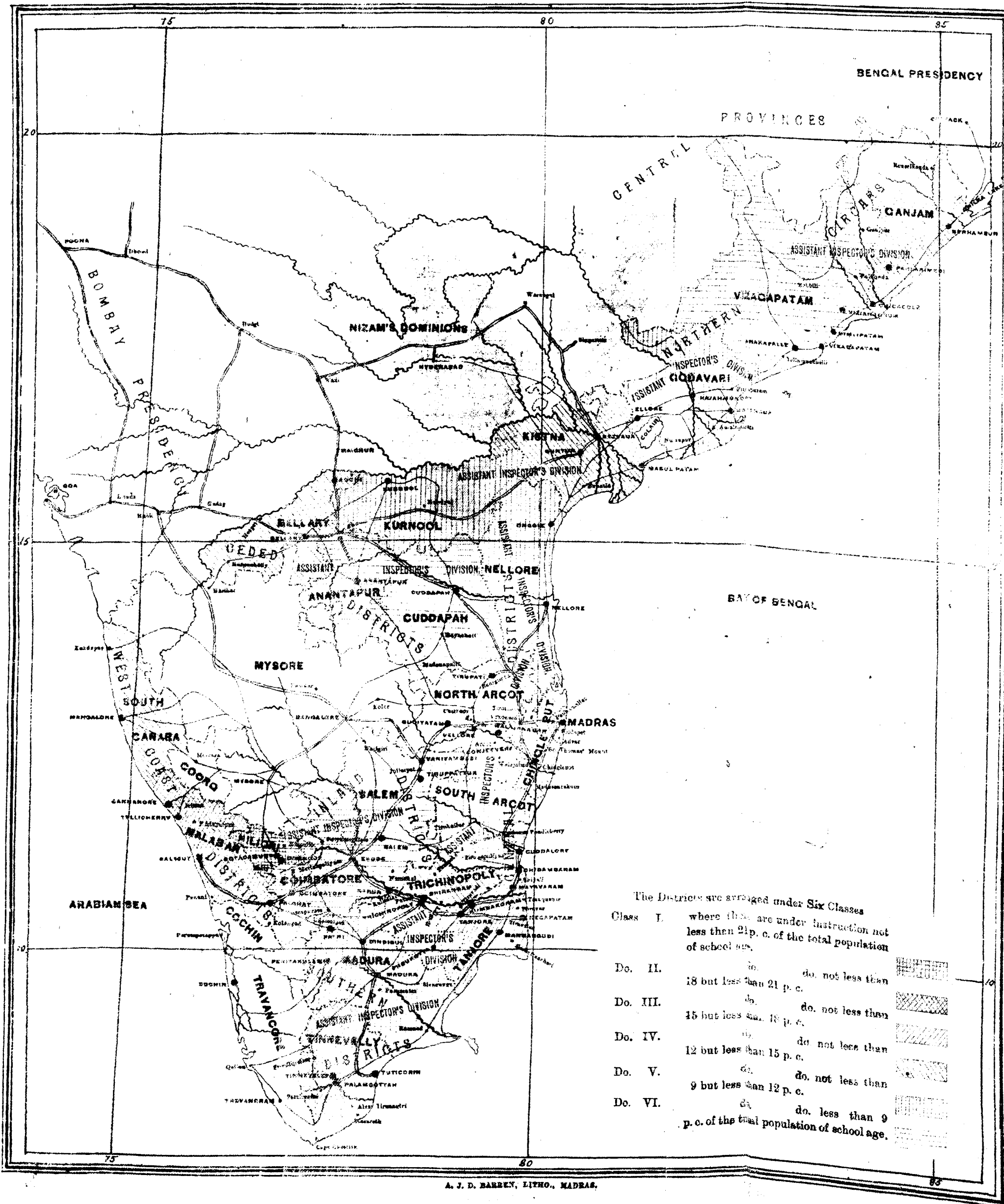
"The census schedules classify the population under three heads 'Learning', 'Literate' and 'Illiterate', and the Superintendent seems to have taken the number returned as 'Learning' in the schedules to represent the number of pupils. But no clear line of demarcation can be drawn between 'Learning' and 'Literate', and it is to this fundamental defect in the principle of classification that I would chiefly attribute the differences between the departmental and census statistics in Madras, as well as in Bengal and, probably, in the other provinces also. On the one hand, many young persons yet at school, but who are able to read and write, may properly have given themselves out as 'Literate'; on the other hand, many persons who have left school, but who are still studying at home or privately, may have returned themselves as 'Learning'."

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

though they were not *bona fide* pupils at the time. The former contingency has struck Mr. Stuart, and he has admitted it in the concluding clause of paragraph 218 of his report in attempting to explain the difference in the number of girl pupils. The same cause of difference and the second contingency seem to have escaped his attention in his observations regarding the difference in the number of male pupils. In the second place, assuming that the abstracts made in the census offices are accurate, there is nothing to establish the accuracy of the entries in the original census schedules, especially when two of the divisions, as explained above, overlap each other. I would suggest that, in the next census, a more correct and logical classification, such as 'at school' 'not at school, but able to read and write' and 'neither attending school nor able to read and write' be adopted to enable Government to see clearly what proportion of the population is able to read and write."

7. The following table gives by districts the percentages of male and female scholars on the 31st March 1892 and 1897, respectively, to the population of school age; as usual, 15 per cent. of the population as per last census has been taken as the population of school age:—

Districts.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage of scholars to population of school age.				Percentage of total scholars to total population of school age.	
			1891-92.		1896-97.		1891-92.		1896-97.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1891-92.	1896-97.
Ganjam	138,488	146,032	39,840	2,136	37,197	2,223	28.7	1.4	26.8	1.5	14.7	13.8
Visagapatam	210,087	210,362	25,301	3,201	30,366	3,912	12.3	1.5	14.5	1.9	6.8	8.1
Godavari	154,071	137,747	29,564	7,350	40,498	10,517	19.2	4.6	26.2	6.7	11.8	16.3
Kistna	140,733	137,585	39,175	7,470	36,593	9,093	22.9	5.4	26.0	6.6	14.2	16.4
Kurnool	52,120	64,531	10,276	1,466	11,775	2,233	16.5	2.4	19.0	3.8	9.6	11.5
Bellary	68,550	66,159	13,432	1,415	22,473	1,713	26.7	2.1	32.6	2.6	14.7	17.7
Anantapur	51,345	61,937	8,442	938	10,578	1,058	15.5	1.8	19.5	2.0	8.8	10.9
Cuddapah	96,951	93,880	19,873	1,345	16,566	2,065	14.3	1.4	17.1	2.2	7.9	9.8
Nellore	110,491	108,089	19,104	4,012	24,874	5,158	16.4	3.7	22.5	4.7	10.1	13.7
Madras	33,578	34,005	27,942	9,488	30,208	10,107	82.5	27.9	89.2	29.7	55.1	59.4
Chingleput	52,917	54,623	20,741	3,366	25,798	3,493	24.1	3.9	30.0	4.1	14.1	17.2
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	36,448	4,431	42,509	6,071	23.2	2.7	25.9	3.7	12.5	14.8
South Arcot	161,870	162,328	39,310	2,581	36,464	5,732	18.7	1.7	22.5	2.3	10.2	12.4
Tanjore	169,007	174,310	45,735	6,312	52,965	7,116	28.6	3.5	33.1	4.1	15.6	17.0
Trochinopoly	99,535	106,372	21,870	3,107	29,082	3,327	22.0	2.9	29.2	3.2	12.1	15.8
Madura	187,735	203,525	42,555	2,711	50,328	3,539	22.7	1.3	26.8	1.7	11.6	13.7
Tinneelly	140,020	147,304	49,128	9,816	55,149	9,418	35.1	6.7	39.4	6.4	20.5	22.5
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	23,792	8,317	31,768	9,709	16.2	2.1	21.6	2.4	8.9	11.7
Salom	144,243	150,146	20,336	2,360	22,080	4,033	14.1	2.0	26.1	2.7	7.9	11.2
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	2,978	688	3,402	925	35.4	10.5	40.4	14.1	24.5	28.9
Malabar	197,154	200,731	59,875	17,155	66,574	18,499	30.4	8.5	38.6	9.2	19.4	21.3
South Canara	76,640	51,772	17,420	3,006	22,852	4,658	22.7	3.7	29.2	5.7	12.9	17.1
Total	2,642,909	2,701,657	585,514	98,471	706,103	110,747	22.5	3.6	26.7	4.3	13.0	15.4



The total number of scholars, female as well as male, advanced during the period by 18.6 per cent., and the percentage of increase was thus distinctly ahead of the increase of the population in the interval. Among districts, marked differences will be noticed, the percentage of male scholars to the male population of school age having ranged from 12.2 to 82.5 in 1891-92 and from 14.5 to 89.2 in 1896-97, and that of female scholars to the female population of school age having ranged from 1.3 to 27.9 in 1891-92 and from 1.5 to 29.7 in 1896-97. In the map hereto attached the districts are classified into six groups with reference to the percentage of total scholars to total population of school age, which rose during the quinquennium from 13.0 in 1892 to 15.4 in 1897.

8. Scholars, male and female, in public and private institutions at the close of each of the past six years are distributed below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged:—

Year.	Scholars.													
	Europeans.		Native Christians.		Muham- madans.		Hindus.		Aborigines.		Others.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Public institutions.</i>														
1891-92 ...	3,808	3,253	32,874	17,336	56,031	11,386	441,536	61,770	798	33	560	127	535,807	93,905
1892-93 ...	3,866	3,280	34,068	17,749	58,115	12,873	469,803	66,642	2,288	93	171	62	568,311	100,199
1893-94 ...	3,842	3,362	35,429	18,860	55,172	11,294	475,278	67,705	2,170	93	160	50	572,051	100,864
1894-95 ...	4,028	3,535	37,059	18,413	56,250	11,512	470,744	66,435	2,390	61	124	109	570,595	100,125
1895-96 ...	4,048	3,872	38,064	18,546	57,253	11,377	484,839	68,220	2,596	62	229	85	587,029	102,162
1896-97 ...	4,033	3,773	41,105	20,139	59,955	11,320	502,348	72,063	3,260	74	139	96	610,840	107,465
<i>Private institutions.</i>														
1891-92 ...	...	...	440	190	14,277	2,697	45,152	1,678	23	1	15	...	59,907	4,566
1892-93 ...	4	2	523	208	14,765	2,604	45,805	1,975	8	...	...	...	61,105	4,789
1893-94 ...	...	...	937	273	16,945	3,500	53,242	2,138	27	...	...	...	71,151	5,911
1894-95 ...	...	...	1,255	413	20,086	4,722	64,571	2,563	24	...	...	...	85,936	7,698
1895-96 ...	...	...	1,273	723	22,468	4,990	70,381	2,582	23	...	...	...	94,145	8,298
1896-97 ...	...	...	1,463	969	23,803	5,816	69,961	2,467	39	...	...	...	95,266	9,282

In public institutions improvement will be noticed during the quinquennium under each class except in regard to the number of Muhammadan girls under instruction; the decrease under 'others' was probably due to a more correct classification. The percentages of increase for boys and girls, however, varied during the period as per margin, while the total number of male and female scholars rose by 14.0 and 14.4 per cent., respectively. Aborigines made comparatively the largest advance, and the progress made by Native Christians is also noteworthy. It is disappointing to note that Muhammadans lagged behind the other classes, notwithstanding the various concessions granted to them from time to time.

In private schools also a general increase will be noticed, and the total number of boys and girls at school rose by 59 and 103 per cent., respectively.

The percentages of scholars, male and female, to the respective populations of school age belonging to each class are shown in the subjoined summary:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans ...	5.9	16.0
Native Christians ...	25.0	18.2
Muhammadians ...	7.0	...
Hindus ...	13.8	16.7
Aborigines ...	308.5	124.2

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
	Boys.	Girls.	1891-92.		1896-97.		1891-92.		1896-97.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians...	8,225	2,786	3,808	3,253	2,083	3,773	118	117	125.1	135.4
Native Christians...	60,861	62,957	33,314	17,526	42,568	21,108	55	28	69.9	33.6
Muhammadans...	168,667	170,891	70,308	14,083	83,758	17,166	42	8	50.3	10.0
Hindus { Brahmins	88,766	86,490	82,469	14,676	87,551	17,407	98	19	104.5	20.1
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	384,743	45,360	448,916	52,180	21	3	24.2	2.7
Panchamas	481,653	444,968	19,476	3,412	35,346	4,993	4.5	77	8.3	1.1
Aborigines	36,790	34,180	821	34	3,399	74	2.2	1	9.0	2
Others	3,284	3,189	576	127	139	96	17	4	4.1	3.1
Total	2,642,909	2,701,657	595,514	98,471	706,106	116,747	22.5	3.6	26.7	4.8

European boys and girls and Brahman boys at school were in excess of the population of school age; this apparent inconsistency is the result of taking 15 per cent. of the total population as the approximate population of school age in respect of all sections of the community. Only about a third of the Native Christian and a fifth of the Brahman girls of school age were at school. Non-Brahman caste Hindus had one girl of school age at school for every nine boys: showing that they do not realize that their progress depends not less on the intellectual and social elevation of their women than on that of their men. The sooner Hindu and Muhammadan parents cease to regard education as a luxury and even a superfluity for their daughters, the better will it be for their future progress. Panchama boys and girls at school had increased, but the low percentage of pupils shows how much remains to be done for them. This community is deeply indebted to missionary and other philanthropic bodies and to local boards for the little that has been done for their education and social elevation.

In the following table will be found scholars, male and female, on the 31st March 1897 belonging to the different classes of the community distributed over the different stages of instruction:—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Untouchables.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
Public institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for Men	3,524	88	279	50	2,430	727	...	...	8
Arts colleges for Women	12	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—									
Medical	881	22	61	13	595	103	...	...	2
Engineering	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary	18,166	306	1,801	372	7,700	8,891	10	1	13
English	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	28,779	933	3,248	1,349	12,818	19,639	154	15	19
Do. do. Vernacular	149	86	44	...	3	16	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular	2,614	4	324	212	1,095	1,014	55	...	...
	45	1	33	...	...	3	2	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	309	190	116	...	...	2	1	...	...
Lower do. do.	100	68	29	...	...	3	...	...	4
Upper secondary	1,494	686	765	...	13	24	2	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular	20	...	13	...	...	4	3	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular	1,508	3	831	31	95	436	52	...	...

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			A. natives.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
<i>Public institutions—cont.</i>									
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... { Boys ...	554,873	1,783	34,306	57,256	55,735	368,440	34,028	3,236	89
Girls ... { Girls ...	55,734	542	9,832	6,915	9,197	25,135	4,020	74	19
Boys ... { Boys ...	2,366	644	758	248	134	389	190	...	3
Girls ... { Girls ...	47,296	1,762	8,094	4,338	7,896	24,255	882	...	69
Training schools for—									
Masters { Men ...	1,416	1	322	104	487	455	39	8	...
Mistresses { Women ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys ... { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ... { Women ...	317	29	239	14	1	13	1	...	...
Other Special schools { Boys ...	3,077	231	586	360	610	1,234	39	...	17
Girls ... { Girls ...	573	458	88	22	...	1	...	...	4
Total, public institutions ...	718,305	7,806	61,244	71,275	98,322	436,601	39,488	3,334	235
<i>Private institutions.</i>									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian ... { Boys ...	2,159	...	...	2,159	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ... { Girls ...	121	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... { Boys ...	2,750	...	...	...	2,499	251	...	...	...
Girls ... { Girls ...	17	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular { Boys ...	71,527	...	777	3,534	3,935	61,921	1,321	89	...
Girls ... { Girls ...	2,642	...	130	62	200	2,218	92	...	...
The Quran ... { Boys ...	18,144	...	...	18,110	...	34	...	...	...
Girls ... { Girls ...	5,663	...	...	5,663	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Boys ...	686	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ... { Girls ...	839	...	839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, private institutions ...	104,548	...	2,432	29,649	6,636	64,439	1,353	39	...
Grand total ...	822,853	7,806	63,676	100,924	104,958	501,040	40,841	3,373	235

Arts colleges contained 3,524 male scholars as against 3,813 in 1892, and all the classes of the population more or less shared in the fall, Native Christians excepted. Brahmins were fewer by 170 and non-Brahman caste Hindus by 117.

Professional colleges were stronger by 257 male students, and all the important classes of the community were better represented, except Europeans, of whom there were 22 male students against 49.

Upper secondary forms received during the period an accession of 4,596 male pupils, of whom 87 were Europeans, 390 Native Christians, 111 Muhammadans, 2,738 Brahmins, 1,284 non-Brahman caste Hindus and four Panchamas. Female pupils in the upper secondary forms also rose from 200 to 328, Europeans and Native Christians chiefly contributing towards the increase.

Lower secondary forms had 9,265 more male pupils than on the 31st March 1892, and Europeans, Native Christians, Muhammadans, Brahmins, non-Brahman caste Hindus, and aborigines contributed 125, 939, 569, 4,231, 3,508 and 15 pupils towards the increase. It is to be regretted that Panchamas lost 44 pupils. Female pupils in lower secondary forms also advanced from 2,514 to 3,196, and Europeans, Native Christians, Brahmins, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas were, respectively, 172, 422, 15, 58 and 15 stronger. The increase under the several sub-divisions of the Hindus is disappointingly small for a quinquennial period.

Primary classes contained 60,406 boys and 12,305 girls more than in 1892. Brahmins excepted, all the chief sections of the population contributed towards the increase in boys, Panchamas showing the largest advance (16,112) next to non-Brahman Hindus (35,348). Of European and Muhammadan girls there were 40 and 58 fewer; but Native Christians, Brahmins, non-Brahman caste Hindus

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

and Panchamas supplied 2,168, 2,600, 6,039 and 1,588 more girls than in 1892. The increase in the number of Panchama girls is remarkable.

The percentages of male scholars of the several sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages on the 31st March last were approximately as follows:—

	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Others.
Collegiate	...	...	1	69	21	...
Upper secondary	...	...	3	58	28	...
Lower secondary	...	...	5	42	37	1
Primary	...	...	10	10	66	7

It is not satisfactory that Europeans, Native Christians and Muhammadans should have contributed together only 10 per cent. of the students in the college and 14 per cent. of the students in the upper secondary departments, and that non-Brahman caste Hindus who constitute over 70 per cent. of the population should have such a poor representation as 21 and 28 per cent. of the students in the college and upper secondary departments. The great disparity in the distribution of appointments in the public service among the different sections of the community is to no small extent due to the unequal progress which they have been making in higher education.

The following statement, showing the number at each stage of instruction out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the important sections of the population, will be of much interest, as it presents at a glance the relative progress of education in the case of each section:—

	Arts colleges.	Upper secondary stage.	Lower secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans	9	77	249	602	68
Native Christians	7	29	88	853	23
Muhammadians	1	6	26	959	8
Brahmans	30	94	167	649	20
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	2	9	30	954	5

For every 124 Brahmans who had passed beyond the lower secondary stage, 36 Native Christians, seven Muhammadans, and 11 non-Brahman caste Hindus were similarly circumstanced, and the last-mentioned section made no progress whatever during the year in any stage.

9. The distribution of scholars in the different stages of instruction on the 31st March 1897 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--					
Arts colleges for men	{ Men ... Women ...	3,524 12	425 2	2,162 10	937 ...
Arts colleges for women	Women ...	4	...	3	1
Professional colleges	{ Men ... Women ...	881 2	51 ...	773 2	57 ...
Secondary schools for boys--					
Upper secondary, English	{ Boys ... Girls ...	13,186 8	477 1	7,915 6	4,794 1
Lower do. do.	{ Boys ... Girls ...	28,779 148	818 3	13,934 104	14,027 42
Do. do. Vernacular	{ Boys ... Girls ...	2,614 46	38 ...	790 8	1,786 37

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to wealth.		
		Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
<i>Public institutions—cont.</i>				
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper secondary, English { Boys ...	4	1	3	...
Upper secondary, English { Girls ...	309	50	192	67
Lower do. do. { Boys ...	100	2	59	39
Lower do. do. { Girls ...	1,494	89	796	609
Upper do. Vernacular. Girls ...	11	1	7	3
Lower do. do. { Boys ...	20	...	2	18
Lower do. do. { Girls ...	1,508	15	409	1,054
Primary schools for—				
Boys ... { Boys ...	554,873	2,626	78,797	473,450
Boys ... { Girls ...	55,734	432	8,448	46,854
Girls ... { Boys ...	2,363	38	748	1,580
Girls ... { Girls ...	47,295	601	12,121	34,574
Training schools for—				
Masters ... { Men ...	1,416	...	211	1,205
Masters ... { Women ...	3	...	...	3
Mistresses ... Women ...	317	4	117	196
Other special schools ... { Boys ...	3,077	29	1,054	1,994
Other special schools ... { Girls ...	673	48	280	265
Total, public institutions ... { 1896-97 ...	718,305	5,751	128,981	583,623
Total, public institutions ... { 1891-92 ...	629,512	5,345	114,336	499,431
<i>Private institutions.</i>				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian ... { Boys ...	2,159	43	784	1,332
Arabic or Persian ... { Girls ...	121	1	42	78
Sanskrit ... { Boys ...	2,780	19	396	2,335
Sanskrit ... { Girls ...	17	...	4	13
Elementary schools teaching—				
A vernacular language ... { Boys ...	71,527	316	8,582	62,629
A vernacular language ... { Girls ...	2,642	38	525	2,079
The Quran ... { Boys ...	18,144	106	2,699	15,349
The Quran ... { Girls ...	5,683	34	741	4,888
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Boys ...	686	...	150	536
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Girls ...	839	...	214	625
Total, private institutions ... { 1896-97 ...	104,548	557	14,127	89,864
Total, private institutions ... { 1891-92 ...	64,472	530	8,139	55,804
Grand Total ... { 1896-97 ...	822,853	6,308	143,058	673,487
Grand Total ... { 1891-92 ...	693,985	5,875	122,475	565,235

During the quinquennium the richer classes slightly retrograded, though arts colleges and upper secondary schools for boys returned 425 and 477 such scholars as against 205 and 342, respectively, on the 31st March 1892; but the middle classes advanced by 8 per cent. How far the decrease under the former was due to the general unwillingness of Hindus to give publicity to their economic condition in life cannot be ascertained. Of the male scholars in the (arts) collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, the richer classes contributed 12, 4, 3 and 1 per cent., respectively, as against 5, 4, 3 and 1 per cent., and the middle classes 61, 60, 47 and 14 per cent. as against 71, 59, 48 and 17 per cent. in 1891-92. This would show that at the collegiate, lower secondary and primary stages, the poorer classes put in a distinctly better appearance than at the close of 1891-92. Of the girls in the upper secondary stage, the richer and middle classes contributed 16 and 62 per cent. as against 17 and 61 per cent.,

and of those in the lower secondary stage, the above classes contributed 3 and 41 per cent. as against 3 and 40 per cent., respectively, in 1891-92. The variations are trifling, but it will be observed that, while the richer classes contributed 4 per cent. of the boys in the upper secondary stage, they contributed 16 per cent. of girls at that stage.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

10. Scholars, male and female, in each stage of instruction on the 31st March last are distributed in the subjoined summary according to the chief occupations followed by 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.
Public institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for Men.	3,524	1,179	198	106	1,652	11	7	31	250
Do. for Women.	12	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Professional colleges—									
Men.	881	314	13	42	449	1	...	...	62
Women.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary, English.	13,186	4,265	1,445	1,226	5,297	144	59	216	584
Lower secondary, English.	28,779	7,000	4,078	3,531	9,740	721	580	719	1,280
Lower secondary, Vernacular.	2,614	265	489	293	993	107	311	70	87
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary, English.	809	197	30	9	15	4	5	10	39
Lower secondary, English.	1,404	723	233	107	120	48	23	99	143
Upper secondary, Vernacular.	11	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary, Vernacular.	1,508	283	420	192	203	91	231	28	60
Primary schools for—									
Boys	554,873	11,165	37,926	76,002	250,929	48,812	116,292	6,008	6,889
Girls	55,784	1,444	4,548	6,513	24,504	4,586	12,399	784	1,007
Training schools for—									
Masters	1,416	103	395	91	681	40	52	19	55
Mistresses	317	84	125	15	37	7	24	...	25
Other special schools									
Boys	8,077	478	480	354	621	88	189	96	474
Girls	578	319	39	28	27	64	43	8	45
Total, public institutions	718,305	34,774	58,756	96,614	305,850	59,612	140,191	9,815	12,693
Private institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian	2,159	9	68	851	478	34	638	24	81
Sanskrit	2,750	38	68	9	1,582	2	109	730	212
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular	71,527	192	2,269	8,888	36,919	5,120	17,334	376	429
The Quran	18,144	8	234	5,368	5,808	605	5,762	222	547
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	5,663	5	47	1,585	1,727	150	1,941	100	108
Total, private institutions	104,548	300	2,801	17,156	48,672	6,027	26,705	1,464	1,483
Grand Total (1896-97)	822,853	35,074	61,557	113,770	354,522	65,639	166,896	11,279	14,116
Grand Total (1891-92)	693,985	30,316	58,148	109,521	307,803	58,506	105,867	9,240	12,065

A comparison of the figures for 1891-92 and 1896-97 shows that towards the general increase in scholars during the last quinquennium each occupation contributed its quota, though in varying proportions. The cooly or labouring classes made the largest advance, and the increase under artisans is also a pleasing feature. Officials, traders and landholders furnished together 86, 82, 69 and 61 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages as against 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent., respectively, in 1892: the decrease in the proportion under the primary stage is the result of the great progress which the cooly classes have been making. Of the girl pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, however, only 72 and 54 per cent. were represented by the officials, traders and landholders as against 82 and 69 per cent., respectively, under male pupils. This shows that the well-to-do classes have not been giving equal facilities for secondary education to their sons and daughters, though there has been some improvement in this direction.

11. Scholars, male and female, in public and private institutions are given below according to the languages which they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction on the 31st March 1897. Information for boys and girls in public and private institutions has not been given separately for 1891-92. The fact that the total is greater than the number of individual scholars is due to the circumstance that some scholars were learning more than one language at the date mentioned :—

Languages.	1896-97.				1891-92.	
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public and private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) English	129,406	11,955	257	7	92,308	8,042
Total	129,406	11,955	257	7	92,308	8,042
(ii) Classical language—						
Latin	1,386	226	...	...	962	151
Greek	29	150	...	...	82	...
French	1	74	...	...	...	...
Arabic	18,544	6,246	19,847	5,740	14,564	4,103
Persian	335	61	373	15	719	14
Sanskrit	7,474	223	2,731	17	8,418	66
Total	27,769	6,985	22,951	5,772	24,695	4,334
(iii) Vernacular language—						
Tamil	283,148	43,087	44,042	694	276,385	40,038
Telugu	189,002	36,679	16,066	627	174,410	29,358
Malayalam	50,941	13,821	7,055	1,221	54,573	15,060
Canarese	33,430	3,732	1,578	54	27,214	3,015
Hindustani	16,270	6,147	4,005	756	16,915	4,880
Uriya	24,889	770	1,942	19	29,845	834
Tulu	169	68	...	...	115	72
Marathi	1	62	...	...	55	31
Konkani	...	...	693	839	...	...
Total	599,755	104,360	75,376	4,210	579,512	93,288

A general advance will be noticed except in the number of Malayalam girls, Uriya and Tulu boys and girls, and Marathi boys. The increase in the number of

GENERAL
STATISTICS

male scholars reading English was more than 40 per cent., while the percentage of increase in male scholars was 18.6 only. This was due partly to English having been made a subject of instruction from the first standard upwards, while, previously to 1892, it was begun in the third standard. The advance made by girls in this respect was even more noteworthy, the number reading English having risen by over 48 per cent., while those at school rose by 18.6 per cent. This rapidly growing desire for a knowledge of English is a hopeful sign. Arabic was studied by a much larger number than in 1892; but the Muhammadan schools in which the Quran is learnt merely by rote contributed to much of the increase. The study of Latin and Sanskrit has been steadily growing in popularity.

12. In the margin will be found the number of scholars, male and female,

Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox.

Institutions.	1891-92.		1896-97.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate	2	...	1,094	...
Secondary	1,332	669	1,094	437
Primary	55,716	19,943	44,123	8,731
Special	10	...	1	...
Total	57,060	11,546	45,218	10,168

on re-consideration Government ordered the clause to be re-inserted in the code of 1896-97, and the inspecting officers have now to acquire sufficient knowledge to enable them to identify marks of vaccination and to issue grants on their own authority, without depending on the certificates of the officers of the Vaccine Department.

13. Institutions in municipal and non-municipal areas are distinguished in the

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

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	35	3,421	2	119
Professional colleges	4	788	3	95
Secondary schools	282	44,704	456	81,767
for boys	150	15,086	55	4,120
for girls	132	29,618	29,949	592,781
Primary schools	381	15,202	587	19,786
for boys	32	666	32	563
for girls	349	14,536	555	19,223
Training schools	10	276	2	41
for masters	10	276	2	41
for mistresses	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	30	2,274	9	376
Total, 1896-97	2,788	173,216	24,074	649,637
Total, 1891-92	2,671	147,761	20,533	546,224

sion in rural tracts. On the whole 10.4 per cent. of schools and 21.1 per cent. of scholars were in municipalities as against 11.5 and 21.3 per cent., respectively, in 1891-92. Schools in municipalities are, as a rule, much better attended than those in rural parts, which accounts for the larger proportion of scholars and scholars in municipalities. Appendix T furnishes particulars of schools and scholars in each municipality. The total percentage of male and female scholars rose from 75.5 and 19.2 to 86.8 and 22.1, respectively; and in 1896-97 there were as many as 21 municipalities, as against three in 1891-92 in which the percentage exceeded 100, which would imply that all children of school age were at school.

14. In the following table the expenditure, both direct and indirect, from public and private sources on institutions of all classes is compared for 1891-92 and 1896-97 under the important heads adopted in general tables 2 and 4. The expenditure on secondary schools includes the cost of primary departments attached to them. On

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

the principle adopted in Mr. Nash's review surplus fees have been taken into account:—

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
<i>University education.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254
Professional colleges	95,911	...	...	51,608	3,500	1,51,319
<i>School education, general.</i>						
Secondary schools	3,58,390	53,069	53,832	7,24,497	5,21,140	17,10,92
Primary schools	2,03,866	5,30,168	1,12,956	6,01,365	3,32,739	17,81,094
<i>School education, special.</i>						
Training schools	1,11,637	55,399	2,938	59	33,245	2,03,278
Other special schools	1,61,358	11,118	5,812	15,188	78,748	2,72,224
Total direct expenditure	11,72,271	6,49,754	1,75,538	15,83,244	10,92,290	46,73,097
<i>University</i>						
Direction and inspection	3,30,603	81,641	10,588	1,50,658	14,188	1,64,846
Scholarships	46,017	8,580	115	...	22,543	4,22,832
Buildings and special grants	1,92,395	44,731	18,960	...	87,510	72,205
Miscellaneous	2,718	41,808	16,565	89,826	54,189	3,34,596
Total indirect expenditure	5,71,763	1,71,705	41,228	3,39,484	1,78,430	12,02,610
Grand total	17,44,034	8,21,459	2,16,766	19,22,728	12,70,720	58,75,707

Heads of expenditure.	1896-97.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
<i>University education.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	2,43,807	...	3,430	1,87,458	1,87,191	6,21,881
Professional colleges	1,40,453	90	...	81,568	8,673	2,30,784
<i>School education, general.</i>						
Secondary schools	3,75,128	40,203	42,768	9,11,604	6,37,601	20,07,504
Primary schools	2,63,482	6,27,518	1,41,075	5,43,439	4,81,581	20,57,095
<i>School education, special.</i>						
Training schools	1,53,783	25,026	602	291	39,715	2,19,417
Other special schools	1,25,124	24,914	15,671	24,537	83,842	2,74,088
Total direct expenditure	13,01,777	7,17,751	2,03,546	17,48,892	14,39,603	54,10,569
<i>University</i>						
Direction and inspection	3,41,086	90,592	14,468	1,81,819	10,549	1,71,968
Scholarships	49,810	4,300	45	...	22,290	4,56,166
Buildings and special grants	1,50,030	49,694	15,104	...	1,08,502	76,945
Miscellaneous	9,947	896	...	1,38,152	1,00,661	3,23,420
Total indirect expenditure	5,50,973	1,53,082	29,727	2,99,471	2,43,002	2,49,156
Grand total	18,52,750	8,71,733	2,33,273	20,48,363	16,81,605	66,87,124

During the last five years the expenditure from all sources increased by 311 thousands, towards which provincial, local and municipal funds contributed, respectively, 108, 50 and 16 thousands, fees 226 thousands and endowments and miscellaneous sources 411 thousands; more than one-half of the total increase was thus borne by private funds, while public funds and fees, respectively, met 22 and 28 per cent. of the increase. The proportion of charges met from fees would have been, or would have appeared, greater but for circumstances which will be

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

explained in a later paragraph. The percentages of increase from public funds, fees, and other sources were 6.3, 12.4 and 32.3, respectively.

Of the increased expenditure of 811 thousands, 147 thousands related to university education, 572 thousands to secondary and primary education, 18 thousands to training, medical, and technical schools, and 74 thousands to indirect charges. A larger amount was spent under all heads, except under buildings and special grants. It will be noticed that over 70 per cent. of the entire increase was on secondary and primary schools, including secondary and primary departments attached to arts colleges.

A glance at the following figures, detailing expenditure on public instruction at the close of the last five quinquennial periods, will show what rapid development the presidency has made during the last twenty years. Corresponding figures for the previous years are not available to carry the comparison further back:—

	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	2,99,750	3,69,649	58,084	7,43,062	8,73,415	28,44,560
1881-82	3,81,793	5,62,534	88,018	10,10,483	8,24,671	34,67,500
1886-87	13,43,923	5,56,513	1,63,600	15,66,176	10,20,900	46,56,072
1891-92	17,44,034	8,21,469	2,16,766	18,22,729	12,70,720	58,75,707
1896-97	18,52,150	8,71,783	2,33,278	20,48,363	16,21,005	66,87,124

The expenditure more than doubled during the interval. Of the 38 lakhs of additional outlay on education, public funds contributed 15 lakhs, fees 13 lakhs, and endowments and other sources 10 lakhs. The proportions borne from the three sources are thus in an inverse order to what has been noticed in regard to the expenditure during the last quinquennium.

Particulars for each year of the quinquennium are given below for public institutions with percentages of expenditure under each head to total expenditure from all sources. Surplus fees have not been taken into account in this statement.

Heads of expenditure.	1892-93.						1893-94.						1894-95.					
	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.																		
Arts colleges	5,40,857	...	...	...	...	5,40,857	5,40,857	...	...	...	...	5,40,857	5,40,857	...	...	...	...	5,40,857
Professional colleges	1,20,063	...	...	...	...	1,20,063	1,20,063	...	...	...	...	1,20,063	1,20,063	...	...	...	...	1,20,063
School education.																		
General	6,00,577	6,30,210	24,831	13,57,753	1,46,603	13,57,753	6,00,577	6,30,210	24,831	13,57,753	1,46,603	13,57,753	6,00,577	6,30,210	24,831	13,57,753	1,46,603	13,57,753
Special	3,00,352	...	...	...	...	3,00,352	3,00,352	...	...	...	...	3,00,352	3,00,352	...	...	...	...	3,00,352
University	8,01,541	...	...	...	...	8,01,541	8,01,541	...	...	...	...	8,01,541	8,01,541	...	...	...	...	8,01,541
Direction and inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,45,864	7,69,777	2,19,744	17,58,739	13,69,184	69,00,308	18,45,864	7,69,777	2,19,744	17,58,739	13,69,184	69,00,308	18,45,864	7,69,777	2,19,744	17,58,739	13,69,184	69,00,308
Percentage to total expenditure	30.94	12.91	3.67	29.61	22.97	100.00	30.94	12.91	3.67	29.61	22.97	100.00	30.94	12.91	3.67	29.61	22.97	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure.																		
Heads of expenditure.	1895-96.						1896-97.						1897-98.					
	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.																		
Arts colleges	2,83,128	...	...	...	...	2,83,128	2,83,128	...	...	...	...	2,83,128	2,83,128	...	...	...	...	2,83,128
Professional colleges	1,68,061	...	...	...	...	1,68,061	1,68,061	...	...	...	...	1,68,061	1,68,061	...	...	...	...	1,68,061
School education.																		
General	4,95,808	6,00,871	60,611	12,00,000	1,06,000	12,00,000	4,95,808	6,00,871	60,611	12,00,000	1,06,000	12,00,000	4,95,808	6,00,871	60,611	12,00,000	1,06,000	12,00,000
Special	2,53,306	...	...	...	...	2,53,306	2,53,306	...	...	...	...	2,53,306	2,53,306	...	...	...	...	2,53,306
University	5,60,169	...	...	...	...	5,60,169	5,60,169	...	...	...	...	5,60,169	5,60,169	...	...	...	...	5,60,169
Direction and inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	90,16,772	9,09,081	1,17,976	18,42,986	16,17,690	66,04,600	90,16,772	9,09,081	1,17,976	18,42,986	16,17,690	66,04,600	90,16,772	9,09,081	1,17,976	18,42,986	16,17,690	66,04,600
Percentage to total expenditure	36.45	13.76	3.30	27.90	24.50	100.00	36.45	13.76	3.30	27.90	24.50	100.00	36.45	13.76	3.30	27.90	24.50	100.00

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

The proportion of expenditure on secondary and primary education in 1896-97 was the highest during the period: the other fluctuations are not serious and do not need special comment. Public funds met 46.05 per cent. of the expenditure in 1896-97 as against 47.52 in 1892-93.

In the subjoined abstract expenditure from public funds in Government, board and aided public institutions is compared for 1891-92 and 1896-97:—

	1891-92.			1896-97.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.
Government institutions	Rs. 6,01,902	Rs. 4,142	Rs. 3,437	Rs. 7,35,397	Rs. 21,497	Rs. 13,633
Board do	1,33,814	4,22,272	77,253	1,19,953	4,61,654	87,688
Aided do	1,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	1,40,422	2,31,600	1,02,225
	11,72,271	6,49,754	1,75,538	13,01,777	7,17,751	2,03,546

Increase will be noticed all round except in regard to the expenditure from provincial revenues on board schools, under which there was a decrease of nearly 14,000 rupees. The difference is due partly to the growing income from fees in not a few board institutions, which has the effect of reducing the net cost to the boards and to Government.

15. Particulars of charges and receipts appertaining to provincial funds for the past six 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.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	56,812	52,543	52,616	56,340	57,006	55,615
Inspection	2,73,791	2,78,818	2,77,601	2,83,969	2,98,163	2,86,471
Government colleges and schools	3,27,358	3,76,342	3,82,856	3,89,844	4,04,686	4,05,235
General	3,77,436	4,59,788	5,05,948	5,02,476	5,05,796	5,16,507
Special	15,691	16,902	11,352	12,061	12,524	17,030
Scholarships in colleges and schools	20,144	14,205	15,227	14,579	19,123	19,401
Grants—Schools under private management	4,88,682	4,72,270	4,79,281	4,66,125	4,83,399	4,93,182
in—do. under municipal management	28,784	27,813	32,575	32,216	32,971	31,146
aid to do. under local boards	1,15,583	1,10,144	1,21,282	96,008	1,03,410	98,890
Registration of books	3,792	3,408	3,299	3,283	3,218	3,216
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts	3,501	3,441	2,066	1,667	1,816	1,129
Workshop, College of Engineering			18,383	22,580	2,561	
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	4,357	6,441	11,969	15,783	18,423	18,547
Government educational buildings	1,38,641	1,44,089	1,41,012	2,41,344	2,43,365	1,03,058
Total charges	18,54,652	19,71,794	20,50,897	21,38,790	21,86,451	20,48,427
Receipts.						
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,24,810	1,47,153	1,58,410	1,63,177	1,76,960	1,73,440
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,348	2,342	2,312	2,635	2,049	2,040
Departmental examination fees	5,500	6,410	7,111	7,314	6,993	8,324
Sale of books	6,537	2,066	5,787	1,012	28	66
Sales at the School of Arts	8,997	7,540	12,651	8,227	9,298	7,452
Contributions from local and municipal funds	34,671	15,752	18,668	46,119	42,325	34,473
Private contributions		2,418	2,233	1,265		1,209
Miscellaneous receipts	9,747	11,793	13,353	13,605	10,618	21,223
Total receipts	1,92,610	1,95,479	2,20,555	2,43,415	2,54,166	2,48,265
Net expenditure	16,61,942	17,76,315	18,29,842	18,95,365	19,32,285	18,00,161

The gross expenditure was less than in the previous three years, but it was Rs. 1,93,875 in excess of the figure for 1891-92. On Government colleges and schools a sum of Rs. 2,15,948 more than in 1891-92 was expended. This is mainly due, as will be explained in greater detail in the appropriate chapters, (i) to Government having taken over about 70 girls' and 25 training schools from local boards, so as to enable the latter to set free more funds for primary and sessional schools, (ii) to Government having established a training college in Rajahmundry.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

two training schools in Madras, a school of Commerce at Calicut, and a number of primary schools in the Agency Tracts, and a few girls' schools here and there, and (iii) to exchange compensation allowance to European officers, and to increments of pay that have accrued during the interval. The inspection charges have also risen, chiefly owing to the employment of a Sub-Assistant of Girls' schools and an additional Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools, and the increments to salaries. The arrangements followed since 1892 for the conduct of the teachers' certificate examinations have entailed additional charges under the head 'miscellaneous.' Owing to larger receipts from fees and miscellaneous sources the net expenditure from provincial revenues was only Rs. 1,38,219 more than in 1891-92.

Of the gross expenditure of Rs. 20,48,427, Rs. 1,71,475 appertained to the Medical College and School, including stipends, debited to the Medical Department, and Rs. 1,03,058 to the outlay on Government educational buildings incurred by the Public Works Department out of the allotment placed at its disposal. The expenditure proper of this Department was, therefore, Rs. 17,73,894, which is the Accountant-General's final total of expenditure on Education and Adjusting heads. The net expenditure, Rs. 18,00,161, similarly, includes Rs. 1,23,453 the net cost of the Medical College and School and stipends, and Rs. 1,03,058 the Public Works Department outlay on educational buildings. If these items be deducted the net cost proper of the Department was Rs. 15,73,650. The Accountant-General gives the net charge as Rs. 15,75,699 (Rs. 17,73,894—Rs. 1,98,195*), which agrees with the above figure, if the interest (Rs. 2,049) realized from the Mangalore endowment be taken into account.

Medical College and school and stipends	Rs. 1,23,453	from the above sum the marginally-noted items not met from the departmental budget and the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 23,633) of the Law College—a general credit item to Government—be deducted, the balance will be found to agree with
Buildings	1,03,058	
Grant to the Lawrence Asylum	48,000	
Grants to orphanages	3,969	
Total	2,78,500	

the net cost of Rs. 15,73,650 shown above.

16. Reference has been made in the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of this report to the enormous impetus given to the development of elementary education by the Madras Local Fund Act IV of 1871. But the local boards constituted under the above Act were virtually consultative bodies appointed by Government. During Lord Ripon's viceroyalty the constitution of local boards as also of municipalities underwent a radical revision; the elective principle was recognized and introduced, the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of local boards were enlarged, and other improvements were effected. The main features of Madras Act V of 1884, which superseded Act IV of 1871 and which has been modified slightly by Madras Act III of 1890, as recorded in a recent resolution of the Government of India, are—

(i) The village is taken as the unit of local administration, and groups of villages are constituted 'unions,' controlled by a panchayat, of whom the head man of each village is always one member, while the remainder are either all appointed by Government or some appointed by Government and some elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the union;

(ii) the taluk board, consisting of a president, the office being held *ex-officio* by the Revenue officer in charge of the division, and not less than 12 members, exercises authority, both financial and executive, over the village panchayat; and

(iii) the district board, which exercises authority over the taluk boards, consists of the Collector as *ex-officio* president and 24 members.

At the close of 1871-72 there were only 258 local board schools with 7,694 pupils; the number of schools rose to 949 in 1876-77, to 1,297 in 1886-87, to 2,825 in 1891-92, and to 2,938 with 133,002 pupils in 1896-97, i.e., the number increased during the last quarter of a century during which the Act has been in force, nearly twelvefold and the strength nearly eighteenfold—an advance which the framers of

* Excludes Rs. 4 shown in the Accountant-General's statement against School of Agriculture: the amount does not appertain to this Department.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

the Act did not, perhaps, foresee. Of the schools on the 31st March last, twelve were for girls and the rest for boys, and of the boys' schools, 124 were secondary and 2,777 primary. There were also two training, eighteen sessional, two medical, and three technical or industrial schools. The net expenditure had risen from

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
<i>Direct expenditure.</i>						
Institutions under direct management ...	Rs. 4,22,272	Rs. 4,30,801	Rs. 4,65,555	Rs. 4,94,584	Rs. 4,97,176	Rs. 4,64,136
Institutions under Government management ...	4,142	8,989	11,132	29,293	26,236	21,497
Institutions under municipal management ...	...	...	230	130	130	22
Institutions under private management ...	2,23,340	2,31,571	2,81,019	2,24,130	2,28,120	2,34,600
Total ...	6,49,754	6,70,861	7,07,986	7,48,137	7,51,662	7,20,255
<i>Indirect expenditure.</i>						
Inspection ...	81,641	83,357	88,186	91,212	97,823	99,599
Scholarships ...	3,580	3,808	3,104	3,806	4,363	4,300
Buildings and special grants ...	44,731	7,078	23,577	33,479	45,779	49,694
Miscellaneous ...	41,803	4,673	2,027	3,253	9,435	396
Total ...	1,71,755	98,916	1,16,844	1,31,750	1,57,397	1,53,989
Grand total ...	8,21,459	7,69,777	8,24,780	8,79,887	9,09,061	8,74,237

ment and local boards withdrawing from the direct management of schools in localities where aided schools have sprung up, has been steadily kept in view in opening new schools and closing existing schools. The gross expenditure from local funds under grant 2—Education—rose from Rs. 10,56,193 in 1891-92 to Rs. 11,33,775 in 1896-97.

The proportion of expenditure on education to the aggregate expenditure from local funds in 1895-96 was, however, lower in Madras than in other provinces of

	Percentage.
Madras ...	13.6
Bombay ...	31.1
Bengal ...	19.3
North-West Provinces ...	34.4
Punjab ...	20.9
Central Provinces ...	30.7
Assam ...	17.8
Hyderabad assigned districts ...	30.4

India, as will be seen from the figures in the margin; of the whole expenditure on education, 66 per cent. was applied directly to secondary and primary education as against 23.6 in Bengal, 34.5 per cent. in Bombay, and 71.7 per cent. in the Punjab. My proposal, made during

the last quinquennium to fix a definite proportion of the revenues of local boards for expenditure on education, with a view to regulate the educational policy of the boards, did not meet with the approval of Government.

17. Municipal administration improved side by side with that of local boards.

Municipal operations. The District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, which superseded the Towns Improvement Act III of 1871, regulates the constitution and powers of Municipal Councils. At the close of 1871-72 there were only five municipal schools with 373 pupils: the number rose to 83 in 1876-77, to 125 in 1886-87, to 276 in 1891-92, and to 323 with 21,391 pupils in 1896-97. The above increase is even more noteworthy than was the increase in local board schools.

Rs. 8,21,459 in 1891-92 to Rs. 8,74,237, as will be seen from the details furnished in the margin; though, in consequence of the requisition by Government that 50 per cent. of the land-cess should be devoted to communications, the expenditure last year was below the figures of the previous two years. Local boards have been spending twice as much on their own schools as on grants to schools under private management. Schools intended for Muhammadans or Panchamas numbered 635, and many of the rest were in backward localities. The policy, enunciated by the Education Commission, of Govern-

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Of the institutions on the 31st March last, three were second-grade colleges, 27 were secondary schools for boys, two secondary schools for girls, 279 primary schools for boys, nine primary schools for girls, two sessional schools, and one a

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
<i>Direct expenditure.</i>						
Institutions under direct management ...	Rs. 71,940	Rs. 82,113	Rs. 76,972	Rs. 76,531	Rs. 81,272	Rs. 84,960
Institutions under Government management ...	3,437	6,074	6,730	18,387	17,580	13,633
Institutions under local board management ...	5,313	5,374	2,598	2,396	2,109	2,728
Institutions under private management ...	94,848	1,01,653	1,02,037	90,556	95,440	1,02,225
Total ...	1,75,538	1,95,214	1,88,337	1,87,780	1,96,401	2,03,546
<i>Indirect expenditure.</i>						
Inspection ...	10,588	11,392	12,329	13,107	12,985	14,488
Scholarships ...	115	232	27	60	27	45
Buildings and special grants ...	13,960	3,789	13,379	25,700	14,022	15,194
Miscellaneous ...	16,555	8,067	6,845	986	576	...
Total ...	41,228	23,530	32,580	39,853	27,610	29,727
Grand total ...	2,16,766	2,18,744	2,20,917	2,27,633	2,24,011	2,33,273

in Madras as against 14.7 per cent. in Bombay, 3.6 per cent. in Bengal, and 15.3 per cent. in the Punjab.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

18. The following statement furnishes details of expenditure on aided and unaided institutions during 1891-92 and 1896-97:—

	1891-92.		1896-97.	
	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From provincial funds ...	4,79,776	...	4,84,530	...
From local funds ...	2,34,358	...	2,39,348	...
From municipal funds ...	96,401	...	1,07,235	...
From fees ...	9,32,075	2,86,335	10,19,435	2,29,752
From other sources ...	9,35,885	1,41,042	12,55,867	1,75,930
	26,69,495	4,27,377	31,06,316	4,05,682

Aided institutions received a larger amount of grants from public funds, but the percentage of such grants to total expenditure fell from 30.0 to 26.8. There was a large increase under fees and subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Notwithstanding an increase in the number of unaided schools, the expenditure on such schools had fallen off; but the figures furnished are probably incomplete, and there is no means of scrutinizing them.

19. The direct expenditure on education during 1896-97 was distributed as below among the different classes of institutions. The figures against primary schools include those relating to primary departments of secondary schools:—

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

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.
<i>Government.</i>						
Colleges { general ...	1,50,963	...	...	56,047	1,425	2,08,435
{ professional ...	1,64,086	90	...	57,535	8,678	2,30,744
Secondary schools { for boys ...	20,162	...	...	16,579	1,064	37,805
{ for girls ...	*(L.A.) 11,302	...	...	...	26,188	37,440
Primary schools { for boys ...	18,034	...	...	739	27	18,800
{ for girls ...	*(L.A.) 7,585	...	...	...	1,088	8,623
Training schools ...	66,272	...	...	3,811	1,540	61,433
Other special schools ...	*(L.A.) 18,003	...	...	41,731	59,794	79,089
	76,901	...	...	2,103	60	9,928
	*(L.A.) 8,735	...	...	...	1,198	1,22,301
	1,20,500	223	499	291	788	1,63,234
	1,04,113	21,184	13,154	12,497	12,807	7,660
	*(L.A.) 2,815	...	...	...	5,865	...
Total ...	7,11,030	21,497	13,688	1,49,807	25,004	9,21,871
	*(L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	75,465	1,23,465
<i>Board.</i>						
Colleges, general ...	5,031	...	3,430	7,787	85	16,338
Secondary schools { for boys ...	44,293	23,435	2,408	1,65,240	2,138	2,34,522
{ for girls ...	90	...	77	...	...	167
Primary schools { for boys ...	31,000	4,13,432	74,887	1,40,665	1,898	7,00,489
{ for girls ...	2,314	2,238	4,149	81	348	9,120
Training schools ...	4,827	24,833	108	...	13	20,076
Other special schools ...	2,592	3,730	2,527	594	8,621	18,074
Total ...	1,19,553	4,64,158	87,688	2,23,276	12,601	10,07,781
<i>Native States.</i>						
Secondary schools for boys	...	...	...	251	689	940
Primary schools for boys	...	...	...	134	649	783
Total ...	...	...	...	385	1,338	1,723
<i>Aided.</i>						
Colleges, general ...	87,813	...	...	1,17,816	1,62,353	3,67,982
Secondary schools { for boys ...	95,244	84	24,949	4,73,289	2,02,504	7,93,070
{ for girls ...	40,324	...	...	27,478	1,09,080	1,77,782
Primary schools { for boys ...	81,608	2,38,267	77,092	3,47,379	3,62,680	11,02,023
{ for girls ...	96,673	779	184	42,027	2,27,829	3,67,433
Training schools ...	25,656	470	...	...	36,390	65,516
Other special schools ...	16,105	...	...	11,446	54,701	82,252
Total ...	4,46,422	2,34,600	1,02,225	10,19,486	11,56,436	29,59,118
<i>Unaided.</i>						
Colleges, general ...	...	...	...	5,808	23,399	29,131
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	78,470	23,504	1,08,374
{ for girls ...	...	...	...	3,589	7,312	10,851
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,66,709	85,416	2,22,125
{ for girls ...	...	...	...	4,281	16,527	20,758
Training schools ...	...	...	...	...	2,524	2,524
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	2,548	2,548
Total ...	...	...	...	2,29,752	1,06,359	3,96,611

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

The gross expenditure on Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Gotacamand, rose from Rs. 7,05,435 in 1891-92 to Rs. 9,21,871, the large increase being due to causes already explained; and the net cost advanced in consequence from Rs. 5,60,255 to Rs. 7,11,030. The sum of Rs. 90 returned under local funds against Professional colleges represents the stipends paid from local funds to a teacher attending the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. All classes of institutions cost more than in 1891-92 except special schools, the decrease in which is, however, nominal, being due to the Engineer Subordinate class of the College of Engineering being now treated as part of the college department. If the surplus fees of the Law College be taken into account the proportion of net cost to Government of institutions under its direct management will be found to have fallen from 79 to 74.6 per cent., but the latter percentage was in excess of the figures of the previous two years.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

The gross expenditure on board institutions rose from Rs. 8,83,677 in 1891-92 to Rs. 10,07,781, but provincial funds contributed less on this account. The increase appertained only to colleges and secondary and primary schools for boys. On girls' and training schools a smaller sum was expended owing to the transfer of a large number of such schools to Government. If credit is taken for the surplus fees, the proportion of net cost to local and municipal boards of institutions under their direct management will be found to have fallen from 56.5 to 54.5 per cent.

The gross expenditure on aided institutions rose by nearly four lakhs and a quarter, and the increase extended to all classes of institutions. A larger grant was paid from public funds, but the percentage of such grants to the total expenditure fell from 29.8 to 26.5.

The progress of expenditure from provincial funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past six years will be clear from a comparison of the figures in the margin. Of the increased expenditure of Rs. 78,674 over the figures of 1891-92, Rs. 27,681 or 35.2 per cent. appertained to secondary and the rest to primary schools. A large number of primary schools in the Agency tracts were raised experimentally to the standard of secondary schools in 1892-93, but having proved a failure they are gradually being reduced to the primary grade. This explains for the most part the fluctuations in the expenditure on secondary schools. The provincial expenditure on secondary and primary schools stood in the proportion of 36.8 and 63.2 as against 37.0 and 63.0 in 1891-92. The difference though small, bears testimony to the efforts of the Department in reducing the expenditure on secondary education.

The progress of expenditure from local funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the above period will be noticed from the figures recorded in the margin. Compared with 1891-92, the expenditure on the primary education of boys rose and that on the secondary education of boys fell; the decrease in 1896-97, compared with 1895-96, being due to reasons explained elsewhere. Of the total expenditure on boys' schools only 3 per cent. was devoted to secondary education as against 5 per cent. in 1891-92.

The progress of expenditure from municipal funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls will be seen from the figures in the margin. Female education not being an obligatory charge

on such funds, the decrease under girls' schools is what was expected. The large decrease under secondary and the large increase under primary schools are creditable to municipal administration. Of the expenditure on boys' schools 15.2 per cent. was devoted to secondary education as against 25.4 per cent. in 1891-92.

Summing up the figures relating to provincial, local and municipal funds, it will be observed that the expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys fell during the quinquennium from Rs. 2,09,642 to Rs. 2,07,574 or by Rs. 2,068, while that on the primary education of boys advanced from Rs. 8,37,123 to Rs. 9,97,664 or by Rs. 1,60,541. The proportion of expenditure on primary education to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools rose from 80 per cent. in 1891-92 to 83 per cent. in 1896-97.

20. Viewing total expenditure on education with reference to total population, it will be observed that public funds paid on an average 1 anna 4 pies and private funds 1 anna 8 pies per head of the population as against 1 anna 3 pies and 1 anna 5 pies, respectively, in 1891-92.

Average cost of education.

Average per head of population in 1876-77	1 5
Do. 1881-82	1 9
Do. 1886-87	2 4
Do. 1891-92	2 8
Do. 1896-97	3 0

The total average cost per head of the population has been steadily rising, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Among the causes which have

contributed to the increase are the gradual raising of the standard of institutions, necessarily entailing additional expenditure; the stringent enforcement of the provisions of the Educational Rules as regards recognition, which has led managers to provide their schools with a qualified staff, suitable accommodation and improved furniture so as to secure the privilege of recognition; and the increasing cost of living, which could not fail to induce teachers to try to increase their income from fees and other sources in every possible way.

The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds under the main heads of education is compared below for 1891-92 and 1896-97:—

	1891-92.		1896-97.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	47.8	52.2	45.5	54.5
Secondary do.	27.2	72.8	22.8	77.2
Primary do.	47.6	52.4	50.2	49.8
Special do.	73.2	26.8	69.9	30.1
Indirect expenditure	65.2	34.8	57.5	42.5
Total expenditure	47.4	52.6	44.2	55.8

Private funds, made up of fees, endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous sources, covered a larger proportion of expenditure under each head, except in the case of primary schools, for the support of which public funds contributed 50.2 per cent. as against 47.6 per cent. in 1891-92.

The average cost of educating each student in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys during 1891-92 and 1896-97 is compared below:—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
Arts colleges	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1891-92	233 1 9	336 11 1	76 12 5	81 14 4	142 9 0	158 2 3
1896-97	290 4 9	321 2 7	152 10 4	170 2 2	154 15 0	174 14 4
Secondary schools for boys.	16 6 8	19 15 2	26 15 3	31 10 10	26 1 6	30 10 2
1891-92	22 12 4	26 9 9	18 8 8	21 5 5	23 1 10	27 2 11
1896-97	6 3 1	6 3 9	4 4 6	5 0 11	3 4 0	3 13 5
Primary schools for boys.	7 3 10	9 1 3	4 13 11	5 11 7	3 0 5	3 9 5

In Government colleges the cost per head has slightly fallen, but it has risen in board and aided colleges, having nearly doubled in the former case, owing, on the one hand, to a great decrease in the average attendance and, on the other hand, to an increased expenditure on upkeep. Secondary schools for boys present just the opposite results. Government and board primary schools cost more, while aided schools of this description cost less than in 1891-92. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, board and aided primary schools for boys was As. 9-8, As. 6-6 and As. 4-0 as against As. 6-11, As. 5-9 and As. 4-4 in 1891-92.

21. The School Fee regulations have been revised six times since 1870. On the recommendation of a committee appointed by Government, a notification was issued in 1871 which prescribed four different rates: a separate scale was sanctioned for Madras, and the mofussil towns were divided into three classes with reference to their importance. The above notification was revised in 1877, when the towns in the mofussil were re-classified.

School fees.

The notification of January 1884, drawn up with reference to the recommendations of a conference, was marked by several radical changes: a term fee system was introduced, the scale of fees was raised, the mode of levying fees was regulated, and a limit was fixed as to the number of free scholarships in each department. In January 1887, the above notification was again revised: the scale of fees was raised, and a guarantee was given that, as regards rates of fees and mode of collection, it would remain in force till 31st December 1891. A representative committee was appointed in August 1891 to again revise the notification. Three courses presented themselves to this committee in regard to the question of fees: (i) that the levy of a prescribed fee should be a condition of recognition as well as of aid; (ii) that the levy of a prescribed fee should be a condition of aid, but not of recognition; and (iii) that the levy of a prescribed fee should be a condition neither of aid nor of recognition. The majority were in favour of making the levy of a prescribed fee a condition of recognition as well as of aid, but were in favour of Government permitting recognized institutions to levy a reduced rate of fees for a prescribed period, should such a relaxation be considered necessary or expedient in the interest of particular institutions. From the experience gained of the working of the Fee notifications of 1884 and 1887, I considered it utterly useless to legislate on the subject of fees for schools under private management, the accounts of such institutions not being subject to the same scrutiny and control as are those of schools under public management. In not a few schools under private management the provisions of previous notifications prescribing the rates of fees and the mode of levying them had been more honoured in the breach than the observance. Moreover, the committee appointed to revise the Standing Orders of the Department did not consider that the levy of fees should be a condition of recognition. I, accordingly, recommended that the School Fee notification should be made applicable to institutions under public management alone. After a long and careful consideration of the arguments for and against this important change, Government approved of my suggestion, and the notification of 1892 gave a free hand to all institutions under private management, whether aided or unaided, in regard to the levy of fees, subject, however, to the important condition that the standard rate of fees prescribed in the School Fee notification would be adopted for the purpose of calculating the fee income of an institution receiving a grant-in-aid. The notification has now been in force for five full years, the only change made in it being the raising, with effect from 1st January 1896, of the scale of fees prescribed for college classes.

In the following summary will be found the fees collected in the different classes of institutions during each year of the last quinquennium and during the last three quinquennial periods, together with the average number on the rolls:—

Years	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls on the 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on the 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on the 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on the 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on the 31st March.	School fees.
1882-83 to 1886-87	49,962	Rs. 7,54,769	247,561	Rs. 6,09,423	...	...	1,923,382	Rs. 48,42,344	2,225,905	Rs. 62,06,536
1887-88 to 1891-92	57,651	6,08,722	442,525	10,77,119	...	...	2,387,606	62,20,770	2,837,782	75,32,911
1892-93	20,925	1,47,158	142,338	2,53,372	...	...	542,728	13,27,428	705,991	17,27,968
1893-94	21,827	1,58,410	145,631	2,81,055	...	...	549,295	12,80,848	716,753	17,20,313
1894-95	21,705	1,63,177	154,155	3,01,062	76	370	565,912	13,01,114	741,848	17,85,723
1895-96	22,355	1,76,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	407	578,314	13,30,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896-97	23,672	1,73,440	150,390	3,25,880	80	385	617,002	13,79,015	791,144	18,78,720
1892-93 to 1896-97	110,484	8,19,145	749,654	14,74,353	233	1,162	2,853,251	66,19,088	3,713,627	89,13,748

During the first four years of the last quinquennium there was a steady increase in the fees of Government institutions, but in 1896-97 a slight decrease will be noticed, owing chiefly to the diminished income from the Law College and the College of Engineering. The total for the last quinquennium was over two lakhs in excess of the collections of the previous quinquennium. Board institutions show a continued advance in this respect, and the total receipts rose during the quinquennium by nearly four lakhs. The fee receipts of institutions under private management during 1896-97 were the highest during the past five years, and the total for the quinquennium also compared favourably with that of the previous quinquennium, though the increase was neither so marked as in the case of board institutions nor so great as might have been expected from the improvement in the average number on the rolls. The average fee per student was Rs. 2.4 in the last quinquennium as against Rs. 2.8 and Rs. 2.7 in the quinquennia ending with 1886-87 and 1891-92, respectively.

Further details regarding the fee income and the average fee in the several classes of institutions for the past two years will be found in the annexed summary:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.				Board.				Native States.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Arts colleges	715	718	53,343	56,047	...	107	6,909	7,787	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	888	973	83,521	81,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	964	997	17,435	16,563	4,000	4,233	96,808	101,934	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,307	1,408	1,377	1,476	11,167	11,339	83,457	92,620	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls	3,826	3,988	2,207	2,081	450	244	...	...	82	80	407	385
Primary schools for boys	6,463	7,140	2,023	2,151	139,914	132,670	1,25,354	1,38,614	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls	5,952	6,225	909	765	886	1,124	92	81	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,210	2,235	16,248	12,788	605	673	364	584	...	...	...	...
Total	22,355	23,672	1,76,960	1,73,410	157,142	150,390	3,12,984	3,25,680	82	80	407	385
												496
												481
Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided and private.				Total.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Arts colleges	2,080	2,375	1,09,841	1,17,816	...	171	4,855	5,803	3,109	3,371	1,74,948	1,87,433
Professional colleges	21,088	23,673	3,78,354	4,22,614	...	...	...	...	868	973	83,521	81,568
Upper secondary schools for boys	17,706	19,280	1,08,631	1,19,822	4,690	4,690	90,967	69,001	31,509	33,583	6,84,594	6,10,162
Lower secondary schools for boys	13,326	13,693	57,150	62,627	6,195	6,954	17,805	17,002	30,397	39,061	2,11,777	2,31,503
Secondary schools for girls	268,754	299,334	2,67,105	2,78,232	513	800	8,224	7,901	18,402	18,438	67,551	71,909
Primary schools for boys	21,094	22,298	7,085	6,978	215,131	217,965	2,96,127	2,58,879	630,262	657,107	6,90,611	6,61,876
Primary schools for girls	2,258	2,113	9,770	11,446	4,211	3,858	1,644	1,584	32,152	33,408	9,630	9,419
Special schools	...	...	...	...	90	90	1,995	...	5,172	5,111	28,372	24,828
Total	347,306	382,761	9,35,943	10,19,435	232,008	234,241	3,91,737	3,59,680	757,891	791,144	18,21,034	18,78,720
												2.40
												2.37

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Among Government institutions arts colleges and lower secondary and primary schools for boys yielded a larger fee revenue, the other classes of institutions showing a more or less diminished income: the average fee fell in consequence from Rs. 7.92 to Rs. 7.33. Primary schools excepted, board institutions of all classes returned a larger income from fees, the decrease under primary schools being chiefly the result of the abolition of a number of schools during 1895-96 and 1896-97; the average fee, however, rose from Rs. 1.99 to Rs. 2.17. Aided institutions show an increase of Rs. 80,489 over the figures of 1895-96; and, primary girls' schools excepted, all classes of institutions contributed to the increase; but the average fee fell from Rs. 2.71 to Rs. 2.66. Unaided and private schools lost over Rs. 32,000 in fees and suffered in the average fee also. These facts would imply that institutions under private management have more or less freely availed themselves of the discretion vested in them under the Fee notification of 1892 as regards levy of fees. Here the question arises as to whether the existing fee regulations need amendment in this respect. My strong conviction is that no change is required, at least for the present. It is better to allow managers to collect what fees they like than to subject them to the temptation of returning a fictitious fee revenue. The gradual reduction of grants will act as a check on the lowering of the fees.

Proportion of fee income
to total expenditure.

22. The proportion of cost met from fees during 1896-97 is exhibited below for each class of institutions, secondary schools including 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. 2,08,435	Rs. 56,047	27	Rs. 16,283	Rs. 7,787	48	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...
Professional colleges	2,30,764	81,568	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	33,793	16,563	49	1,27,994	1,01,984	80	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,10,990	1,476	1	1,60,746	92,820	58	1,723	385	22
Upper secondary schools for girls	10,160	831	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for girls	59,395	1,250	2	1,830	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys	51,679	2,151	4	6,46,271	1,22,614	19	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls	46,885	768	2	7,457	81	1	...	...	...
Special schools	2,93,215	12,788	4	47,150	594	1	...	...	...
Total	10,45,336	1,73,446	17	10,07,781	3,25,880	32	1,723	385	22

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. 3,67,952	Rs. 1,17,816	32	Rs. 29,131	Rs. 5,803	20	Rs. 4,21,881	Rs. 1,87,453	30
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,764	81,568	35
Upper secondary schools for boys	6,94,262	4,22,614	61	97,850	69,001	71	9,53,869	6,10,162	64
Lower secondary schools for boys	2,98,630	1,19,822	41	62,706	17,002	27	6,34,795	2,31,505	36
Upper secondary schools for girls	1,29,842	36,472	28	18,025	7,148	40	1,58,027	44,451	28
Lower secondary schools for girls	2,40,508	26,055	11	1,931	153	8	3,08,064	27,458	9
Primary schools for boys	9,05,201	2,78,232	31	3,76,882	2,58,879	69	19,86,033	6,61,876	33
Primary schools for girls	1,74,925	6,978	4	13,176	1,594	12	2,42,443	9,419	4
Special schools	1,47,768	11,446	8	5,372	...	...	4,93,505	24,828	5
Total	20,59,118	10,19,435	54	6,05,042	3,59,580	59	56,19,001	18,78,720	34