

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR
1902-1903.

VOLUME I.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1903.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 23rd October 1903.

C. N. 1221 of 1903.

From

MR. G. H. STUART, M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

To

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report on the state and progress of education in Madras for the year 1902-1903.

2. In the report of last year's progress, it was made to the various improvements suggested by the Simla Conference and approved by the Government of India. Steps were taken during the current year to carry out such of these as were immediately feasible, or to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the carrying out of others that need some time to effect:—

(i) A Deputy Director of Public Instruction was appointed, but Mr. E. W. Middlemast, who was selected to fill the place, was not able to enter on his duties till after the close of the year.

(ii) The agency has been strengthened by the appointment of two Assistant Inspectresses, and of an Inspector of European and Training schools.

(iii) The idea of establishing Government model primary schools in backward or neglected localities has been abandoned, but measures have been taken to improve the Government Girls' schools which are almost all of the primary grade. The proposals for reorganising the Girls' schools in the Central Circle have received the approval of Government; those relating to the Northern and Southern Circles have yet to be submitted. The object of this reorganisation is to improve the equipment of the schools and the salaries of the teachers with a view to attract teachers of higher qualifications. Fifteen schools have been taken over from local boards.

Little has been done yet towards the remodelling of training schools, but the subject was fully considered at a Conference held this year and a scheme is now being prepared which it is hoped may be introduced at the beginning of 1904.

(v) The curricula for primary schools are being revised and will be submitted for approval as soon as the revision is complete.

(vi) Separate scholarships for Europeans in institutions for general and professional education have been established, but the approved scheme is likely to be modified in connection with the contemplated introduction of a special Code for European schools.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

(vii) Final orders of the Government of India have not yet been received on the question of the reduction of public examinations; there has been no change therefore in the system of public school examinations in the Presidency.

(viii) The schemes for the appointment of additional assistant and sub-assistant inspectors and for the improvement of the Provincial Service do not appear to have yet received the approval of the Secretary of State.

3. *The Madras Educational Rules.*—The following are the most important of the changes made in the Educational Rules:—

(i) With a view to prevent the opening of adventure schools in localities where the educational needs are already provided for by the existing schools, a new clause has been inserted in Article 1, Chapter II of the Educational Rules to the effect that in granting recognition the needs of a locality shall be taken into consideration—*vide* G.O., No. 387, Educational, dated 5th July 1902.

(ii) As the power of sanctioning stipends, leave, etc., in training schools has been delegated to the Inspectors and heads of colleges, the several articles of Chapter VI of the Educational Rules have been modified—*vide* G.O., No. 667, Educational, dated 29th October 1902.

(iii) The list of backward localities has been revised with special reference to the state of female education as distinguished from that of male education—*vide* G.O., No. 636, Educational, dated 14th October 1902.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—The following are the most important of the changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code that have been sanctioned by Government during the year:—

(i) The Conference of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors under the presidency of the Assistant Inspector of Schools of each division, which used to be held in February of each year for the fixing of assignments to results schools was done away with.

(ii) Managers of aided schools were permitted to utilize the surplus of one school to meet the deficit in another.

(iii) The number of optional subjects to be brought up by pupils of results schools for the grant examination was limited to three.

(iv) Payment of fixed grants to schools admitted to aid on the fixed grant system in the middle of the period of three years has been limited to the unexpired portion of the period, it having been ruled that admission to aid on this system shall be made once every three years.

(v) The system of individual merit grants was abolished during the year, and a new system of lump merit grant equal to 10 per cent. of the earnings in the compulsory subject, and in each optional subject, was introduced in its stead.

(vi) Applications for building and furniture grants, etc., were required to be submitted by a specified date, and the order sanctioning such grants now remains in force for a specified period only.

5. The most important event of the year to be recorded in connection with the working of the Grant-in-Aid Code was the payment of results earnings from provincial funds in full to all schools under private management and the subsidizing of local boards and municipalities from provincial funds to enable them to pay in full the results earnings of schools aided from local and municipal funds.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

6. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and the number of scholars in each class of institutions at the close of each year for the past two years, the figures relating to scholars in secondary schools including the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools:—

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
<i>Public institutions.</i>						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	37	3,769	3,221	37	4,321	3,855
Professional colleges { for women	3	10	10	3	17	11
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	280	28,871	27,261	289	31,087	29,138
Lower secondary { English	161	8,980	8,571	166	9,578	9,169
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	21	2,451	2,372	22	2,729	2,566
Lower secondary { Vernacular	4	462	456	3	333	345
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,755	229,233	228,334	4,724	237,662	230,159
For girls { Lower primary	14,338	559,893	547,690	13,913	557,436	542,244
For boys { Upper primary	402	26,370	25,491	419	27,798	26,477
For girls { Lower primary	380	12,555	11,972	350	12,085	11,625
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	59	1,198	1,151	57	1,326	1,208
Other special schools { for mistresses	18	331	326	18	335	322
Other special schools { for boys	47	3,138	3,134	51	3,174	3,133
Other special schools { for girls	12	472	450	12	488	450
Total public institutions	20,792	740,028	715,527	20,337	754,513	722,992
<i>Private institutions.</i>						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	45	2,565	2,439	40	2,794	2,569
Sanskrit (for boys)	181	2,612	2,614	200	3,029	2,972
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only { for boys	4,356	84,187	80,138	4,707	93,840	89,157
or mainly { for girls	963	28,935	27,434	982	29,940	28,480
The Quran { for boys	58	1,245	1,215	63	1,301	1,295
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	96	1,499	1,466	5	60	60
Total private institutions	5,699	121,013	115,306	5,997	130,874	124,533
Grand total	26,491	861,041	830,833	26,334	885,387	847,525

There was a further fall of 2.19 per cent. in the number of public institutions, but this was compensated by an increase of 1.9 per cent. in their strength, showing a gain of 13,885 pupils during the year, although there was a loss of 455 schools. These variations are similar to those recorded last year and are due to the same causes. The fall in the number of institutions was chiefly under lower primary schools. Private institutions rose in number by 5.2 per cent. and in strength by 8.1 per cent.

7. In all the district groups there was an increase in the number of scholars except in the Ceded districts which lost over 6,000. In this group, as also in the Northern Circars and West Coast districts, there was a fall in the number of schools. The largest advance in schools was made by Kistna and in scholars by Malabar, while the greatest decline both in schools and scholars was shown by Bellary, and was undoubtedly due to the prevalence of plague.

8. The number of arts and professional colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 40 and six, respectively; but there were 559 more students in the former and 22 more in the latter. Taking public and private institutions together, secondary schools for boys increased slightly in number, while in primary schools there was a small decline. As regards their strength, however, it is satisfactory to observe that there was an increase of 16,397 pupils in primary schools against 9,379 last

year, of 1,364 in upper secondary schools against 1,199 and of 3,754 in lower secondary against 1,169. In all these schools the advance in strength was thus greater than was made last year. In the case of girls' schools there was a fall in the number of schools of both secondary and primary grades, but there was an advance in their strength, there being on the 31st March last 54, 22 and 1,330 more pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages than there were in the previous year, the gain in primary pupils more than compensating the loss of 421 pupils sustained in 1901-1902.

Considering public institutions alone there was an advance in the number of pupils in all stages of instruction, the increases being 559, 1,431, 3,266, 2,315 and 6,108 in the collegiate upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively; the total strength on the 31st March being 748,440, an increase of 1.9 per cent. on the number for the previous year. The figures for the primary stage show a decline in the number of pupils not reading printed books accompanied by a large increase in those reading such books.

Of the total number of scholars at the close of the year 16 per cent. were in the collegiate stage, 2.7 per cent. were in the upper secondary, 5.8 in the lower secondary, 7.4 in the upper primary and 83.5 in the lower primary stage. There were thus 16.5 per cent. beyond the lower primary stage, an advance on the 15.8 per cent. of last year.

9. Of the whole number of institutions 3,065 with 170,331 pupils were under public management and 23,269 with 715,056 pupils under private management. There was a loss of schools under all heads except unaided public and indigenous private institutions. There was an increase in pupils except in the school in the Sandur State. Schools under Government decreased by 36 owing chiefly to the transfer of schools in the Gôdâvari agency to board management. The largest attendance was in aided schools which provided for the education of 1,111,111 pupils under instruction.

10. The number of institutions rose from 21.8 to 22.4 per cent. of the population of school age and the number of female scholars from 4.0 to 4.1 per cent. In all institutions, public and private, 26.6 per cent. of the male and 4.6 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school against 25.9 and 4.5 per cent. in 1901-1902. The percentage of total scholars to total school age population rose from 15.0 to 15.5. From map I appended to this report showing the relative progress of school attendance in the various district groups it will be seen that all the groups except the ceded districts showed a slight advance in the percentage of scholars to population of school age, and that the inland districts were still the lowest in the list.

The percentage of male scholars rose from 12.9 to 13.1 and of female scholars from 1.6 to 30.3.

The main classes of the community, European pupils, Muhammadan females, and Pauchamas both male and female, declined in numbers during the year. There was a fall also under aborigines both sexes. Native Christians and Hindus, both Brahmans and non-Brahmans, made a satisfactory advance. Judging from the number of pupils at each stage of instruction out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the five main sections of the population, as given in table 10, it will be observed that the education of Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus does not proceed rapidly after the primary stage. Native Christians are slightly better in this respect, and a fair proportion of those who enter on the lower secondary stage pass on to the collegiate. This is true also of Europeans, while in the case of Brahmans the advance is fair throughout.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes were represented respectively by 9, 19.3 and 79.8 per cent. of the total number of pupils against 8, 19.1 and 80.1. The increase that took place in pupils during the year was shared by all three classes, their numbers respectively, being 9.3, 4.0 and 2.1 per cent. The whole as the figures

above indicate there was relatively a slight increase in those of the poorer classes to the total number was for males 19 and for females 14.6 against 19.8 and 6.2, while in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages it was 35.6 and 49.8 for males and 25.6 and 56 for females. These figures show a slight falling off for males and a slight increase for females.

13. About 41 per cent. of the scholars belonged to the landholding class, 22.5 per cent. to coolies, 13.2 per cent. to traders, 12.2 per cent. to officials and petty officials, 1.5 per cent. to artisans, the remaining 2.8 per cent. being either mendicants or "others". As in the previous year over 90 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages of instruction belonged to the landholding, trading or official classes.

14. Of the total number of boys and girls in public institutions 20 and 10 per cent. respectively were reading English against 18 and 9 per cent. in the previous year. In private institutions the number of boys reading English rose from 226 to 317, but there were no girls against ten in the previous year. Similarly in the number studying classical or foreign languages there was an increase of 6 per cent. Arabic and Sanskrit were the languages most largely studied. The number of pupils studying French showed a decrease, while there was a rise in the number of girls reading Latin, and there were 112 girls reading Persian against none in the previous year. The statistics for the vernacular languages show a decline in the number of boys reading Canarese both in public and private institutions, and in the number of boys reading Uriya and of boys and girls reading Hindustani in public institutions, and a general increase under the other languages.

15. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 13,338 and 3,447 to 11,327 and 3,099, respectively.

16. On the 31st March last there were 2,917 schools with 207,992 scholars in municipal areas, and 23,417 schools with 677,395 scholars in non-municipal areas against 2,913 schools with 197,841 scholars and 23,578 schools with 663,800 scholars on the corresponding date in the previous year. These figures show an increase of four schools and 10,151 scholars in the former case and a decrease of 161 schools and 13,595 scholars in the latter. The percentages of increase in the number of scholars were 5.1 in municipal areas and 2.0 in non-municipal areas. Of the total number of schools and scholars 11.1 and 23.5 per cent. respectively belonged to municipal towns against 11.0 and 23.0 per cent. in 1901-1902. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 92.0 and 23.4 against 86.9 and 22.8 in 1901-1902. The number of municipalities in which the percentage of children under instruction to the total population of school age exceeded 100 was 25 against 16 in the previous year.

17. The total expenditure on education for the year under report, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 87,74,041 against Rs. 79,32,188. From the marginal summary which gives the expenditure from different sources during the past two years, it will be seen that the total expenditure increased by Rs. 8,41,853 or 10.6 per cent. There was an increase in the expenditure from all sources, but that under provincial funds was the largest, viz., Rs. 4,94,721, which is nearly 60 per cent. of the total increase. This large increase was, as will be explained later on, chiefly due to payment of results earnings in full

General statistics of receipts and charges.		1901-02	1902-03
Provincial		26,18,123	31,12,844
Local		8,87,042	9,44,183
Municipal		1,57,187	1,57,187
Fees		22,84,026	22,84,026
Other sources		79,32,188	87,74,041

to all results schools aided from public funds.

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 63,65,032 or nearly 497 thousand rupees more than in the previous year. The increase under provincial, local and municipal funds amounted to 341 thousand, 136 thousand and four thousand rupees, respectively, while that under fees was 144 thousand rupees. The income from other sources fell by 128 thousand rupees. Taking the different classes and grades of institutions it will be observed that arts colleges cost 33 thousand, professional colleges 20 thousand, secondary schools 94 thousand, primary schools 324 thousand and training and other special schools 25 thousand more than in the previous year. The large increase under primary schools was due to the payment of results earnings in full during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 24,09,009 or 345 thousand rupees more than in the year 1901-1902, to which increase the university, direction and inspection, building and special grants, and miscellaneous items contributed nine, 20, 150 and 170 thousand rupees, while the expenditure on scholarships fell by five thousand rupees.

If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be left out of account, expenditure will be found to be Rs. 34,81,460 against Rs. 76,61,012 in 1901-1902. Over 57 per cent. of the total expenditure related to secondary and primary education. The percentage of expenditure met from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from private funds, respectively, was 31.15, 10.54, 3.12, 29.38 and 25.81. These figures show an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the proportion of the expenditure met from provincial funds with slight variations under other heads.

18. Including the figures relating to the college and school departments, of the Medical College, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,47,494 and the charges to Rs. 30,28,877 against Rs. 2,83,859 and Rs. 23,53,150 in 1901-1902.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 27,22,000. Subtracting from this the sum of Rs. 68,300 resumed by Government and also the sum of Rs. 51,000 transferred to the Public Works Department under G.O., No. 773, Financial, dated 2nd October 1902, and adding Rs. 25,000 specially sanctioned in G.Os., No. 692, Financial, dated 8th September 1902, and No. 554, Financial, dated 21st July 1902, for the School of Arts for the Delhi durbar exhibition, the altered grant for the year is Rs. 26,27,700.

The expenditure proper of the department was Rs. 25,98,055 or Rs. 29,645 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement, is obtained by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 30,28,877, the sum of Rs. 1,84,817 spent on the Medical College which is not debited to 22. Education, and also the sum of Rs. 2,46,005 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,81,383, of which Rs. 1,51,675 represents the net cost of the Medical College including stipends, and Rs. 2,46,005 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure proper of the department was thus Rs. 23,83,703, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, credited by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 26,42,109. If to this sum be added a sum of Rs. 2,16,916 (made up of Rs. 25,230 subsidy to municipal boards, Rs. 1,75,798 subsidy to local boards, and Rs. 15,888 contribution to the District Board, Gódlavari, for the upkeep of Agency schools) and if from the total sum is deducted a sum of Rs. 4,75,322 (Rs. 1,51,675 the net cost of the Medical College and school including stipends + Rs. 50,160 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 2,46,005, Public Works expenditure + Rs. 4,496 grants to orphanages not paid through the department + Rs. 22,986, surplus fees of the Law College), the balance will agree with the figure given above, viz., Rs. 23,83,703.

19. Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,376 to 2,375, but advanced in strength from 1,18,068 to 1,20,905. The expenditure from local funds on education rose from Rs. 7,62,702 to Rs. 8,94,433. This includes the sum of Rs. 1,75,798 paid as subsidy from provincial funds. Further particulars are given in general table 7.

20. The number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies fell from 316 to 306, but their strength rose from 22,977 to 23,470. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,57,816 to Rs. 2,64,454. This includes the sum of Rs. 25,230 paid as subsidy from provincial funds. Further particulars will be found in general table 7.

21. Distributing the direct expenditure on education during the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,28,667, board institutions Rs. 10,15,581, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,282, aided institutions Rs. 37,28,112 and unaided institutions Rs. 5,08,292. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the above figures show an increase of expenditure in all classes of institutions. The expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 8,44,707, Rs. 7,18,551 and Rs. 2,27,837, respectively, against Rs. 6,33,821, Rs. 5,54,657 and Rs. 1,98,499 in the previous year. There was an increase in the expenditure from every source of public revenues, which was due to payment of full earnings to results schools.

The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 1,88,319 to Rs. 2,41,533 and that on primary education from Rs. 9,43,703 to Rs. 12,39,376. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys rose from 83.4 per cent. to 83.7 per cent.

22. The average cost of education per head of population rose from As. 3-3 to As. 3-8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1-3 to As. 1-7.

The percentage of expenditure met from public funds rose from 39.5 to 42.85.

The average cost per student in Government arts colleges rose from Rs. 287-4-3 to Rs. 292-12-7; in arts colleges maintained by local or municipal boards it fell from Rs. 108-8-5 to Rs. 89-7-11, and in aided arts colleges also it fell from Rs. 168-8-0 to Rs. 142-7-0. In secondary schools for boys, the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 21-9-4 to Rs. 26-4-1 in Government schools and showed a small increase also in aided schools, but fell slightly in board schools, while in primary schools for boys it rose in all classes of schools, notably in Government schools. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools was As. 13-1, in board primary schools As. 7 and in aided primary schools As. 5-4, the corresponding figures for the previous year being As. 10-6, As. 6-3 and As. 4-6.

23. The average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions rose from 830,833 to 847,525 and consequently the fee income also rose from Rs. 22,25,231 to Rs. 23,79,625 or by Rs. 1,54,394, the increase in the previous year being Rs. 1,18,133.

The fee collections in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 88,891, Rs. 3,86,636 and Rs. 12,70,805, showing an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except Government secondary and primary schools, aided primary schools and unaided upper secondary schools.

In first-grade aided colleges for men, the average number of students rose from 1,480 to 1,754 and the fee income from Rs. 1,04,217 to Rs. 1,18,441, while in second-grade aided colleges the average number rose from 662 to 926 and the fee income rose from Rs. 40,407 to Rs. 49,897.

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24. The proportion of the fee income to the total expenditure on education remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36 per cent. In Government, board and aided institutions, 18, 38 and 36 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, against 17, 39 and 37 per cent. in the previous year.

25. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds fell from Rs. 72,519 to Rs. 67,631 and the expenditure from private funds also fell from Rs. 25,785 to Rs. 25,662, the decrease under public funds being confined to special and primary schools. Particulars of scholarships for the different classes of institutions will be furnished in the chapters that follow.

26. Owing to the payment of results earnings in full, the grants-in-aid paid during the year rose from Rs. 10,39,661 to Rs. 17,12,623. Details as to the grants paid from the different funds are given below:—

A.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

The total budget allotment for the year under grants-in-aid including the grants for the payment of the net cost of municipal high schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah and those under "adjusting heads" was Rs. 11,94,700, of which Rs. 11,94,491 were actually expended. Of this expenditure, Rs. 8,10,440 were paid to schools under private management, Rs. 3,23,127 to local board schools and Rs. 60,924 to municipal schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 5,60,520, Rs. 96,046, and Rs. 28,677. The grants paid to schools under private management showed an increase under every head, except scholarship and special grants, the increase under salary, building and results grants being most marked. Full particulars regarding payment to each class of schools will be found in the separate volume of statistics.

B.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Including the subsidy of Rs. 1,75,798 for payment of results earnings in full, local boards paid during the year a sum of Rs. 3,74,189 as grants-in-aid to schools under private management against Rs. 2,37,275 in the previous year. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the expenditure showed an increase under fixed and results grants and other grants, while there was a slight fall in salary and rent grants.

C.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The amount of grants-in-aid paid from municipal funds during the year to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 1,17,143 to Rs. 1,43,943 with the aid of a provincial subsidy amounting to Rs. 25,230.

27. Out of 3,924 mission schools, 2,957 were aided and 967 unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 13,348, 7,975 and 5,373. These figures show that there was an increase in the number of mission unaided schools, and a slight decrease in the number of mission aided schools, while the number of non-mission aided schools fell by over 700, and the number of unaided schools rose by 150.

28. The year under report was the beginning of the second period of three years for which lower secondary and primary schools in the permanent section were admitted to aid on the fixed grant system. The number of schools admitted to aid on this system during the year was 1,678 for boys and 299 for girls against 1,860 and 289 in the previous year, the decrease in the former case being due to the transfer of some of the schools from the permanent to the temporary section of the general school list. The amount of fixed grants paid during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,36,075, Rs. 46,907 and Rs. 60,895, respectively against an assignment of Rs. 1,48,180, Rs. 33,060 and Rs. 53,360 in the previous year.

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29. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system during the year was 12,584 for boys and 428 for girls against 14,158 and 531 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the exclusion from aid of all new schools that did not fulfil the conditions of recognition. Of the schools admitted to aid 11,120 boys' schools and 391 girls' schools were examined against 12,026 and 459 in 1901-1902. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 6,36,684 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 42,016 against Rs. 6,69,622 and Rs. 47,212 in the previous year. Full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid during the year and so the total amount paid to boys' schools was Rs. 5,28,351, and that paid to girls' schools Rs. 40,518, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,23,351 and Rs. 31,235.

30. The distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts does not show any striking variations except in regard to the Northern Circars. The four districts comprising this division got 18.92 per cent. of the total grants against 11.79 per cent. in the previous year. As usual Madras absorbed the highest percentage, viz., 17.46, which was 5.53 less than in the previous year. Cuddapah received the lowest percentage, i.e., 1.32.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

31. I was in charge of the department throughout the year. In August and September 1902 I inspected some of the institutions at Coimbatore and Ootacamund. In February last I accompanied the Director-General of Education as far as Tinnevely, and in March last I went on a short tour in the South Arcot district.

Towards the close of the year the appointment of Deputy Director of Public Instruction was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but the officer appointed entered on his duties only in July last.

32. The agency of Inspectors was strengthened towards the close of the year by the appointment of an Inspector for European and training schools, whose office has, however, not yet been formed. The Central circle changed hands twice during the year, on the first occasion when Mr. Marsden proceeded on privilege leave for three months from 1st May 1902 Mr. E. H. Elliot, B.A., of the Presidency College acting for him, and on the second occasion in March 1903 when, on the retirement of Mr. Marsden from the service, Mr. T. T. Logan was appointed to act in the circle. During the employment of Mr. Logan in the Central circle towards the close of the year, Mr. C. W. Moss, B.A., of the Central High School, Mercara, acted in the Western circle. M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar continued in charge of the Southern circle until October 1902 when Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rao, the permanent incumbent, resumed charge. As on relief from the Southern circle M.R.Ry. Raghunathachariyar proceeded on leave for a year, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai was in uninterrupted charge of the Northern circle during the year. These officers examined on the whole 344 institutions, including 29 arts colleges, 109 upper secondary schools, 56 lower secondary schools, 118 primary schools and 32 special schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 508, 29, 114, 57, 267 and 41. The difference was thus chiefly in respect of primary and special schools and was chiefly due to the fact that the acting incumbent in the Northern circle examined a large number of primary schools in municipalities in the months of May and June, and also to the transfer of some schools to the Inspector of Technical schools. M.R.Ry. Williams Pillai examined the largest number of institutions and the officers in charge of the Southern circle again the least, while Mr. Logan spent the largest number of days on circuit. The Inspector of Technical schools examined 18 schools and spent 41 days on circuit.

33. Miss Gow, Miss Carr and Miss Arnold continued to be in charge of the Northern, Central and Southern circles, respectively, throughout the year, and on the retirement of Mrs. Brander on the

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expiry of her furlough in February last the above officers were confirmed in their respective acting appointments and grades. These officers examined on the whole 309 institutions consisting of 3 arts colleges, 25 upper secondary schools, 126 lower secondary schools, 125 primary schools and 21 special schools. Miss Carr examined the largest number of institutions and Miss Arnold spent the largest number of days on circuit. By the retirement of Mrs. Brander the department has lost the services of one of its best and most valued officers. As the first Superintendent of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, and as the first Inspectress and later on as Senior Inspectress of Girls' schools, she has played an important part in the development of female education in the Presidency.

34. Of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions five changed hands during the year for short periods owing chiefly to the absence of the officers on privilege leave. The average number of schools examined by these officers fell further from 181 to 168, but the average number of pupils examined by them for grants rose from 8,834 to 9,017, while the corresponding figures relating to the examination of schools for improvement were 66 and 3,248, against 62 and 2,859 in the previous year. The fall in the number of schools examined is due to the transfer of some schools from the results to the fixed grant list and to the closing of ephemeral results schools.

35. The female inspecting agency was strengthened during the year by the creation of a new class of officers called Assistant Inspectresses, one for each Inspectress's circle, and their offices were formed in October 1902. As a consequence the work of the female inspecting officers was redistributed. The three Assistant Inspectresses examined 128 schools and 7,230 pupils for grant, and 13 schools and 802 pupils for improvement.

36. The average number examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Hindu boys' schools fell further from 244 to 212, and the average number of days spent on circuit from 205 to 198, while there was an advance from 41 to 44 in the average number of schools examined for improvement. As in the previous year the largest number of schools examined for grant was in the Ganjam-Vizagapatam division and the largest number of pupils in the West Coast division. The work of the Sub-Assistants for Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was on the whole fair.

37. Of the six girls' ranges, three were under female and three under male Sub-Assistants. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 129 schools and spent 175 days on circuit, against 154 schools and 193 days in the previous year. This decrease is due to the appointment of Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools who relieved the Sub-Assistants of a part of the work.

38. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined four schools for grant and 42 for improvement and spent 60 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work.

39. In all 261 supervisors, seven paid from provincial funds, one directly, four through the Taluk Board, Bhadrachalam, Godavari, and two through the District Board, Malabar,—54 from municipal and 200 from local funds. The increase in number of supervisors is due to the employment of four officers under the newly constituted Taluk Board of Bhadrachalam and to the creation of a new sub-range in the Kistna district. Twenty-four of them were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the whole number, 172, or six more than in the previous year, were trained, the rest being untrained. There was also some improvement in the general educational qualifications of these officers, the number who had passed the Matriculation or other examinations of a higher standard having increased from 105. These officers visited

3,014 villages without schools, started 1,680 new schools, and brought 1,414 unaided schools to the aided list and 2,170 private schools under inspection.

40. There were four superintendents of hill schools, two in Ganjam and two in Vizagapatam, against six in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of the two superintendents in Godavari to the service of the Taluk Board, Bhadrachalam, with effect from 1st April 1902. One additional superintendent of hill schools has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The number of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam with a view to equalise the work of the superintendents. These officers visited 166 villages without schools, started nine new schools, and brought 20 unaided schools to the aided list and three private schools under inspection.

41. The examination held in April 1902 eight candidates appeared, and four passed, all in the second class.

42. The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year was Rs. 4,95,882 against Rs. 4,75,162 in 1901-1902. The proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, was 13.2 per cent. during the year against 15.2 per cent. in the year preceding.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

43. At the convocations held in May 1902 and in March 1903, 676 candidates were admitted to degrees against 662 of the previous year.

44. The curriculum in history for the B.A. degree examination was revised. The principal alteration was the introduction of a more modern syllabus in political science.

45. The Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Sacred Heart College, Bangalore, both for women, were affiliated as second-grade colleges.

46. The number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination was 24, a figure somewhat larger than that of 1901-1902, though under the average. Only eight passed, one each in mathematics, zoology, mental and moral science, English, and Sanskrit, and three in history. Of these, seven were placed in the third class and one in the first class.

The number of candidates presented for the B.A. degree examination showed an increase in all three divisions, as was to be expected from the large number in the senior B.A. classes of 1902. As usual, the number who appeared for the second language division was much smaller than in the case of the other two divisions. This circumstance is due to the ordinary high percentage of success in the second language division, the great majority of candidates succeeding in their first attempt.

In the English language division the percentage of success was 60.9 against 53.2 in the previous year; five women appeared, of whom all passed. In the second language division the percentage of passes remained substantially the same 1901-1902, viz., 83. There were four women candidates, of whom three passed. Eleven languages are comprised in this division, but the great majority of candidates take either Sanskrit or one of the four Dravidian vernaculars, the number examined in the six other languages being very small. The percentage of success in Sanskrit was 68.3, while in the four Dravidian languages it was as high as 89.8. In the science division the percentage of success was 51.4 against 54.8 in the previous year. There were four women candidates, of whom one passed.

Of the 915 candidates examined in this division, 451 appeared for mathematics, physical science, or natural science and 464 for mental and moral science or history, the percentages of success in the two groups being 47.7 and 55.

The number of candidates who appeared for all three divisions simultaneously was 537, of whom 237 passed. Of 529 candidates who had previously passed one or two divisions of the examination, 247 completed the test. Thus 484 candidates qualified for diplomas during the year, of whom more than half passed the degree examination on what the Universities' Commission have described as the "Compartment" system.

The number of candidates who appeared for the First examination in Arts was 1,878, a slight decrease on the number of the preceding year. The percentage of passes fell from 38.6 to 37.5. The number of women candidates was 31, and 13 passed.

47. The of the University from fees, interest on securities, and miscellaneous sources amount Rs. 2,42,444, and the expenditure on account of remuneration to examiners, salaries and establishment, and miscellaneous items was Rs. 1,98,741. The total amount of securities held on 1st April 1903 was Rs. 3,94,800, and the cash balance was Rs. 1,08,729.

(a) COLLEGES.

48. The number of first-grade colleges, but there was considerable increase in their strength during the year, the numbers having risen from 2,522 to 2,790. The increase was mainly in the F.A. classes. There were 34 M.A. students, of whom 20 were attached to the Presidency College and 14 to the Madras Christian College, these being the only institutions in which adequate provision is made for giving instruction in the M.A. courses. The number of students in the B.A. classes remained almost stationary.

The list of second-grade colleges remained the same as in the previous year; their strength rose from 1,257 to 1,548. Taking first and second grade colleges together, there was a rise of nearly 15 per cent. in their strength. This rise was entirely in the F.A. classes and mainly in the senior class. These classes have now both recovered from the effects of the unfavourable Matriculation results of 1899 and 1900.

49. While in the previous year the students in the B.A. classes were almost divided between the literary and non-literary groups of subjects, a slight preponderance is shown this year in favour of the latter group. The preponderance, however, exists only in the senior class; in the junior class the numbers are almost equal. A student in choosing his subject for the science division is influenced by so many considerations—mostly of an accidental character—other than a liking for the subject, that no very reliable conclusion can be drawn from the fluctuation in these figures. There is reason to believe, however, that the present preponderance of numbers in favour of physical science is evidence of a change.

50. Of the A. scholarships of Rs. 20 each, only four were awarded, two in physics and two in chemistry, all tenable in the Presidency College. Of the eight B.A. scholarships of Rs. 10, only three were awarded, two for Muhammadans and one for an Uriya, the former being tenable in the Madras Christian College and the latter in the Presidency College. The remaining scholarships were partly utilized in F.A. scholarships, of which in all 28 were given, the value of each being Rs. 7. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,961 were paid from provincial funds towards scholarships for B.A. and F.A. students. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges was Rs. 27,388, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,665, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 25,266 and Rs. 12,089.

51. The expenditure on Arts Colleges during the year was Rs. 6,63,714 against Rs. 6,30,660 in 1901-1902, while the expenditure from provincial funds on these colleges was Rs. 2,60,367 against Rs. 2,39,541. The average number on the rolls rose from 3,231 to 3,866 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,25,838 to Rs. 2,53,890. The average cost of educating each student was thus Rs. 171, and the average fee paid by each student was Rs. 67, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 195 and Rs. 61. Taking Government, board and aided colleges separately, and comparing the figures which relate to them for the year under report with those for the previous year, it will be observed that Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 66,015, board colleges Rs. 14,284 and aided colleges Rs. 1,68,836, against Rs. 60,706, Rs. 10,577 and Rs. 1,44,886, respectively. The average fee paid by each student in Government, board and aided colleges was Rs. 85, Rs. 75 and Rs. 63, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 82, Rs. 72 and Rs. 56. The net expenditure on Government colleges rose from Rs. 1,43,744 to Rs. 1,59,213, and the grants to colleges under private managements from Rs. 91,607 to Rs. 96,565.

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

Law.

52. For the M.L. degree examination one candidate appeared and passed. For the B.L. degree examination 286 candidates were presented and 151 passed, a percentage of 52.8. In 1901-1902 382 candidates appeared, of whom 46.9 per cent. passed. The new curricula for the F.L. and B.L. degree examinations came into partial effect during the year and the First examination in Law was held twice, in May and December 1902, the candidates in the first being under the old rules and those in the second under the new rules. In all 513 candidates appeared and 288 passed, a percentage of 56.1.

53. The Law College, Madras, worked as a full-time institution for the first time during the year under record. On the 31st March 1903 there were 377 students on the rolls against 387 in the previous year. Of this number 293 were Brahmans, 64 non-Brahman Hindus, and only 5 Muhammadans; as many as 362 belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 332 to the official and landholding classes. For the First examinations in Law 258 candidates were presented by the college and 179 passed, a percentage of 69.4; for the B.L. degree examination 102 candidates were presented and 70 or 68.6 per cent. were successful. These figures relate to the candidates who appeared direct from the college, i.e., those who were studying in the college during the year, and cannot well be compared with those of the previous year, which include former students of the college. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 58,696 and the expenditure to Rs. 35,710, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,986 in favour of the college against Rs. 7,470 of the preceding year. The college has thus regained its former financial position.

Medicine.

54. At the first, second, and final L.M. & S. examinations 14, 19, and 1 candidates appeared, and 6, 10, and 1 passed. The revised curriculum for the M.B. and C.M. degree examination came into full effect during the year, and the examination comprised four stages instead of three as in preceding years. At the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. examinations 37, 20, 16, and 1 candidates appeared, of whom 19, 17, 8 and 1 passed. For the M.D. degree examination 3 candidates appeared and 2 were admitted. Thus for the various examinations in medicine 111 candidates appeared and 64 passed, a percentage of 57.7 against 51 of the preceding year.

55. The strength of the Madras Medical College rose from 121 to 140. There were on the rolls on 31st March 1903, 15 Europeans, 35 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 54 Brahmans, and 35 non-Brahman caste Hindus. There were 9 women students in the college classes, 6 being Europeans

or Eurasians, 2 Native Christians, and 1 non-Brahman Hindu. The results obtained by college students in the L.M.S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations are those given in the preceding paragraph; 108 candidates were presented by the college for the various medical examinations and 62 passed, a percentage of 57.4. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 78,244 against Rs. 68,213 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 16,511 against Rs. 14,896.

Engineering.

56. At the first examination in Engineering 16 candidates appeared and 7 passed, a percentage of 43.8, against 76.2 of the preceding year. For the B.E. degree 22 candidates were examined, 16 in the civil and 6 in the mechanical branch, and 13 or 59.1 per cent. passed, against 23.1 of 1901-1902. In these examinations Brahmans again preponderated, 80 per cent. of the total number of candidates belonging to this class.

57. On the 31st March 1903, there were 41 students in the engineer classes and 70 in the engineer subordinate classes of the College of Engineering, Madras, against a total of 108 in 1901-1902. The total was made up of 89 Brahmans, 10 Europeans or Eurasians, 7 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 4 Native Christians and 1 Muhammadan. At the final examination for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 13 students of the senior engineer class were presented and all passed; 31 students of the engineer subordinate class appeared, of whom 30 passed. The charges amounted to Rs. 61,915 and the receipts to Rs. 15,742. The corresponding figures for 1901-1902 were Rs. 62,281 and Rs. 15,520.

Teaching.

58. For the written and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 69 and 100 candidates appeared, of whom 39 and 47 passed. In both examinations large majority of the candidates were Brahmans, and there was no Muhammadan candidate. For the written and practical tests for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade, conducted by the Board of Examiners, 62 and 59 appeared, of whom 35 and 42 passed.

59. On the 31st March 1903, 7 students of the first collegiate grade (graduates) and 8 students of the second collegiate grade (who had passed the first examination in Arts) were on the rolls of the Rajahmundry Training College against 3 and 8 of the previous year. All were Brahmans of the official and landholding classes, and all were in receipt of stipends. For the theoretical portion and the practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 3 and 11 candidates were presented, of whom 1 and 5 were successful. In the written and practical tests of the second collegiate grade 8 and 9 students appeared, and 3 and 8 were successful. In 1901-1902 the candidates presented for the two parts of the examination were 3 and 1, all of whom passed. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 4,507 against Rs. 4,886 of 1901-1902.

60. Thirty-five students of the first and 22 of the second collegiate grade were under training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on the 31st March 1903, against 37 and 26 of the preceding year. Of these, 42 were Brahmans, 6 Native Christians, 5 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 2 Europeans (women) and 2 Muhammadans, and all but 4 were in receipt of stipends, and there was 1 free student. The construction of a new building to serve as a Model Primary School was begun during the year. For the written and practical portions of the L.T. examination 43 and 70 students were presented, of whom 30 and 34 passed. At the corresponding examinations of the second collegiate grade, 23 and 48 appeared and 16 and 36 passed. All the students who completed their course of training during the year found employment as teachers. The total expenditure of the College department amounted to Rs. 35,960 and the receipts to Rs. 1,102.

61. The curriculum sanctioned for the year by G.O., No. 429, Educational, dated 24th July 1902, was in force during only a portion of the year, and it is too early to judge of its effect. The number on the rolls increased from 38 to 50; of these, 29 were Brahmans, 15 non-Brahman Hindus, 3 Muhammadans and 3 Native Christians; 29 belonged to the landholding and 17 to the official class; 2 were graduates, 10 had passed the First examination in Arts and 28 the Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examinations; 27 were stipendiary students. The increase in strength is satisfactory, especially as it is accompanied by an increased demand for the services of students trained in the college. In the Government technical examinations, the results were inferior to those of 1901-1902; out of 160 subject candidates, 88 passed against 85 out of 123 in the preceding year. Seven candidates, however, secured diplomas in agriculture against 2 in 1901-1902. Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, and Veterinary-Major Gunn, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, gave courses of lectures, during the year, in Agricultural Chemistry and Contagious Diseases among Animals respectively. The course in each case lasted a month. The Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet worked well during the year. The College farm was fairly successful in face of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the farm cattle and of exceptionally heavy rain in October. Dairying operations were carried on during the winter, with a fair measure of success. The total charges, excluding scholarships, was Rs. 49,242 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 7,091. The net cost to Government thus rose from Rs. 35,187 to Rs. 42,151.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and

62. The upper secondary examination has been gaining in popularity during the last three years, the number of examinees having risen from 132 in 1900 to 194 in 1901 and 309 in 1902. The results, however, continue to be as poor as they have always been, only 38 (including 18 pupils) having passed in the compulsory subjects last year, while only fifteen candidates completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 64.

63. There was an increase both in the number that appeared for the Matriculation examination—7,913—and in the number that passed—2,509, but the percentage of success was the same as in the previous year, viz., 31.7. It would thus appear that the standard of the examination was well maintained during the year. In each of the different subjects, viz., English, second language, mathematics, and general knowledge, over 50 per cent. passed. The highest success was attained in the second language in which 80 per cent. were successful, but a fairly large number passed in English, viz., 62 per cent. which was also the proportion last year. The increase in the number of candidates was shared by all classes of the community except Muhammadans who sent up a smaller number than appeared in the previous year, and passed only 17.9 per cent., while non-Brahman caste Hindus passed 26 per cent. and all other classes over 30.

Of the male pupils who were in the sixth form on the 31st March last about a third were kept back from the examination being very nearly the same proportion as last year. Government schools were the most successful in the examination passing last year, while board and private schools passed a little over a half the number presented, and aided schools however sent up and passed the largest number; about a third. Aided schools however sent up and passed the largest number; about a third. Aided schools however sent up and passed the largest number; about a third. Aided schools however sent up and passed the largest number; about a third.

(b) *Public upper secondary schools for boys.*

64. There were 161 upper secondary schools or four more than in the previous year and the strength in schools of this grade rose from 45,643 to 48,067 or by about 5 per cent., the increase being confined to the secondary departments, the primary showing a decline in numbers. The average strength of the secondary departments rose from 239 to 250. Of the total number of schools 74 were still in the temporary list.

65. Government schools remained the same in number, viz., five, but board schools increased by one and aided schools by ten, while there was a loss of seven in the number of unaided schools. Sixty-seven schools including three unaided were under mission management. The average strength of the various classes of institutions showed very slight variations in their upper secondary departments. Aided schools had the highest average, viz., 140, and Government schools the lowest, viz., 89.

66. Secondary education as judged from an increase in the number of secondary pupils showed an advance in all the districts of the presidency except Kurnool, Anantapur, North Arcot and South Canara. The decline in some of these districts is probably explained by the prevalence of plague. The largest advance was made in Tanjore and Malabar, which districts with Madras had the largest number of pupils, while the Ceded districts as usual had the smallest. In two districts there was a fall and in six an increase in the number of schools.

67. The scholarship notification was revised during the year so as to bring it in accord with G.O., No. 667, Educational, dated 29th October 1902, under which the power of awarding the scholarships tenable in the school department was delegated to the inspecting officers. Provision was as usual made for the award of 45 scholarships for boys and 25 for girls passing the lower secondary examination. Of the scholarships for boys 22 were district scholarships open to all classes, and the rest were reserved for the backward classes of the community. The number of scholarships awarded was 39 to boys and 18 to girls. The scheme of special scholarships for Europeans proposed last year under the orders of the Government of India was sanctioned during the year under report. Ten of these scholarships are tenable, six by boys and four by girls in upper secondary forms. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 during the three successive years of the upper secondary course. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 14,567, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,962, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,440 and Rs. 10,726.

68. The average number on the rolls rose during the year from 42,847 to 44,903 and the total expenditure from Rs. 12,24,761 to Rs. 12,89,607. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 28-12 against Rs. 28-9 in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 1,08,174, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,54,044, Rs. 9,34,753 and Rs. 92,636; compared with the figures of the previous year, these figures show an increase under board and aided institutions, and a decrease under Government and unaided institutions.

69. The total expenditure from provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,13,316 to Rs. 1,64,403. The fee receipts in all classes of upper secondary schools rose from Rs. 7,95,254 to Rs. 8,57,392 or by 8 per cent. and the average fee per pupil rose from Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 19-2-0. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 15-4-0, Rs. 24-12-0 and Rs. 19-1-0, respectively, against Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 34-10-0, Rs. 3-5-0 and Rs. 3. The low average fee in Government schools is due to the fact that two of these institutions were practising schools and one was a Muhammadan school, in all of which the rates of fees levied were less than the standard rates. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 7,68,107, Rs. 3,91,783 and Rs. 1,29,717 appertained to the upper secondary, lower

secondary and primary departments against Rs. 6,82,189, Rs. 3,84,037 and Rs. 1,58,535 in the previous year, while the fee collections were Rs. 5,41,047, Rs. 2,39,589 and Rs. 43,310 against Rs. 4,78,931, Rs. 2,78,780 and Rs. 47,879, respectively. Thus the total fees covered 66 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportion for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary department being 70, 74 and 33 per cent. against 70, 73 and 30 per cent. in 1901-1902. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 42-2-1 against Rs. 40-3-4 in the previous year.

(c) *Lower secondary examination.*

70. The Lower Secondary examination appears to be waning in popularity as a school examination, the statistics for the past two years showing a gradual decline in the number of male pupil candidates, though there has been an increase, in the strength of lower secondary institutions. The number of such candidates that appeared last year was 6,264 or 3 per cent. less than in the previous year. On the other hand male private candidates have been gradually increasing, the number of entrants under this head for the last examination being 5,219 or over 1,200 more than for the previous examination. The results of 1902 show a marked fall in the number of pupils that passed for complete certificates, 641 having passed against 1,988 in the previous year. This may be explained partly by the decline in the number examined and partly by the large number of failures in elementary science which was brought up as an optional subject in lieu of geometry and algebra recently removed from the curriculum of lower secondary schools. There was a similar fall—from 928 to 587—in the case of private candidates which is due to the fact that the majority of the candidates appeared for the examination only in optional subjects. Most of the examinees were as usual Brahmans, but the highest percentage of success was obtained by Europeans.

(d) *Public lower secondary schools for boys.*

71. There was an increase of 14 in the number of lower secondary schools for boys and of 7.4 per cent. in their strength, and the year closed with 395 schools and 40,665 pupils, of which 19,795 belonged to the lower secondary forms. Of the new schools 9 were English and 5 vernacular. The increase in pupils was shared by both lower secondary and primary departments in both classes of schools and the average strength of the forms rose from 47 to 50. Of the total number of schools 193 were in the permanent and 135 in the temporary section of the recognised list, the rest being unrecognised.

72. Of English and vernacular schools respectively there were six less and two more under public management, and 15 and 3 more under private management than in the previous year. There were thus on the whole four less under public bodies and 18 more under private agencies. Most of the aided schools were under missions, while the majority of the unaided were non-mission schools.

73. Six districts had fewer schools, but only two districts, viz., Kurnool and Bellary, had fewer pupils than in the previous year. Malabar made the largest advance in the number of pupils, Górávari, Tanjore and Trichinopoly coming next in order.

74. Of the eighty scholarships allotted for boys passing the Primary examination 64 were awarded, 28 of these being district scholarships while of the rest four were given to Uriyas, 13 to Muhammadans, seven to Mappillas and 12 to pupils of backward classes. The scholarships sanctioned for European pupils in lower secondary forms as part of a general scheme of scholarships for this class of the community will be awarded, on receipt of the results of the competitive examination. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 3, 4 and 5 during the three successive years of the lower secondary course. The total expenditure on scholarships in lower secondary schools amounted to Rs. 2,842, of which Rs. 2,388 was met from provincial funds,

the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,844 and Rs. 2,800 respectively.

75. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 5,31,312 to Rs. 5,79,761. The expenditure on Government schools was Rs. 13,812, that on board schools Rs. 1,52,837, while aided schools cost Rs. 3,60,259 and unaided schools Rs. 52,853. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding figures of the previous year shows that the expenditure rose in every class of institutions except Government schools.

The average number on the rolls rose from 35,670 to 38,161 and the average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 1,53,334 was met from public funds, Rs. 2,96,019 from fees and Rs. 1,30,408 from other sources, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,24,779, Rs. 2,74,135 and Rs. 1,32,398. Taking the expenditure on the lower secondary departments alone, it will be observed that public funds contributed Rs. 93,438, fees Rs. 2,21,466 and the income from other sources Rs. 77,318. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase under public funds and fees, and a decrease in the income from private sources.

Of the expenditure on board and aided schools, 16 and 11 per cent. respectively were met by grants from provincial funds, while fees met 81 and 63 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7-12-0 against Rs. 7-11-0 in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 1-14-0, in board schools Rs. 9-6-0 and in aided schools Rs. 7-2-0.

Taking into account the expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys, it will be seen that the aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided secondary schools was Rs. 39,167, Rs. 1,64,344, Rs. 5,11,605 and Rs. 68,889. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 65 per cent. and private funds 18 per cent. The average number on the rolls being 36,859, the total cost per pupil and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 2-12-0 against Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 1-15-0 in the previous year.

(e) General.

76. Excluding girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls there were 59,920 boys in the secondary stage of instruction against 55,370 in the previous year, the number in the high school stage having risen from 18,762 to 20,129 or by 7.3 per cent., and that in the lower secondary stage from 36,608 to 39,791 or by 8.7 per cent., the total increase being from 1.94 to 2.10 of the population of school age. Their numerical distribution over the several district groups is given in table 61 which shows an advance in all the district groups. Map II appended to this report shows the relative progress made by these groups.

77. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the remarks in paragraph 75 of the last report still hold good. For though there was an increase in the number of pupils in every one of the secondary forms, several thousands of pupils discontinued their studies at the lower secondary stage. Again, comparing the upper primary and lower secondary stages, it will be seen that out of 46,785 boys who were in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1902, only 15,920 were in the first form on the corresponding date in 1903, thus showing that a larger number of boys stopped at the primary stage than in the previous year.

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.		1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Sixth form	...	6,603	7,202
Fifth form	...	5,096	5,733
Fourth form	...	7,063	7,194
Third form	...	10,651	11,275
Second form	...	11,543	12,596
First form	...	14,414	15,920

78. In public secondary schools for boys, 3,705 teachers were employed on the 31st March 1903 against 3,529 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 26 held non-Indian diplomas against 8 in 1901-1902, 1,509 held trained teachers' certificates against 1,375, and 732 untrained teachers' certificates against 725 and 957 held general education certificates against 970; while the number of unqualified teachers was 208 against 203. These figures show an increase under every class of certificated teachers, and also under every grade of certificates except the lower secondary. Excluding headmasters, pandits and general teachers, there were 2,905 teachers or 149 more than in the previous year, and of these 1,234 held trained teachers' certificates, 228 general education certificates, 590 untrained teachers' certificates, 41 held no general education certificates, but had the necessary approved service, while 812 were unqualified under the Educational Rules. Compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, the above figures show an increase under every class of certificated teachers. The number of drawing masters rose from 191 to 231 and that of drill and gymnastic instructors from 414 to 426, of whom 389 were trained men.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) Primary examination.

79. No change was made in this examination, and it was conducted at practically the same centres as last year. There was a moderate increase in the number of candidates presented and in the number passed, and the percentage of passes shows a slight increase. The number of pupil candidates presented was 14,318, coming from 2,389 schools, and 8,203 passed. In the previous year 6,827 passed out of 12,408 pupil candidates presented by 2,181 schools.

80. The number of boys presented and passed at the examination for results grants showed a decrease in all standards except the fourth, where there is an increase the percentage of passes remaining very nearly the same. The variation is due to the decline of the number of lower primary schools and the increase of the number of upper primary schools aided on the results system.

(b) Public primary schools for boys.

81. Public primary schools for boys fell from 19,093 to 18,637 during the year, but their strength rose from 588,626 to 595,098. The fall in the case of upper primary schools was slight, from 4,755 to 4,724; that of the lower primary schools was more serious, from 14,338 to 13,913.

The fall occurred principally in aided lower primary schools under private management, and was general throughout the presidency being heaviest in the Ceded Districts. The strength of primary schools has nearly risen to the figure of 1899-1900, the highest in the past quinquennium, and the fall in their number is due to the stricter enforcement of the rules of recognition and to consolidation of existing schools.

82. There was a considerable fall in the number of schools managed by the department due to the transfer of 48 hill schools in the Godavari Agency. The number and strength of upper primary schools managed by local boards and municipalities show a slight increase, while the lower primary schools have decreased in number and strength; in the total there is an increase in both respects.

Aided upper primary schools under private management fell in number but rose in strength. Aided lower primary schools under private management fell considerably in number and to a somewhat less extent in strength. The total fall in strength, taking both upper and lower primary schools together, is slight. Unaided schools rose both in number and in strength.

83. The number of lower primary schools fell in each district group. Upper primary schools also fell except in the Central and West Coast groups where there was an increase. On the whole the number of primary schools fell in each group except the Central Districts where there was a slight rise. The heavy fall in the Ceded Districts was in part due to the prevalence of plague in the year under report.

84. The Scholarships Notification was revised during the year with a view to making Inspecting officers the sanctioning authority for scholarships tenable in school departments, in accordance with G.O., No. 667, Educational, dated 29th October 1902. The twenty-five Savara scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, on values ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 2, were awarded during the year, five in each of the five standards from the infant to the fourth. Of the 220 Mappilla scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, 129 were awarded. Children of the backward classes and those of the poorer classes continued to have the concessions hitherto enjoyed by them, viz., free scholarships or nominal fees, and books and slates *gratis*. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,609.

85. The average number on the rolls rose from 571,024 to 572,403, and the total expenditure from Rs. 19,54,646 to Rs. 22,58,410. The expenditure from provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,90,605 to Rs. 2,94,457, that from local funds from Rs. 5,34,457 to Rs. 6,94,312, and that from municipal funds from Rs. 1,51,342 to Rs. 1,78,776. This large increase is due to payment of results grants up to the limit of the net cost of the schools or up to the earnings, whichever was less. The large increase under local and municipal funds is due to the fact that the local boards and municipal councils were subsidized from provincial funds so as to enable them to pay in full the earnings of the schools receiving aid from these bodies. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3-15 against Rs. 3-7 in 1901-1902. During the year, Government schools cost Rs. 65,024, board schools Rs. 6,28,915, aided schools Rs. 12,65,385, and unaided schools Rs. 2,99,086, against Rs. 60,961, Rs. 5,60,981, Rs. 10,80,419, and Rs. 2,52,285, respectively, in the previous year. Fees met 3-6 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 19 per cent. in board schools and 24 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 9-13, in a board school Rs. 5-3 and in an aided school Rs. 4 against Rs. 7-14, Rs. 4-11 and Rs. 3-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 25,75,666 against Rs. 22,83,926 in the previous year.

(c) General.

86. The figures given above include girls reading in public primary schools for boys and exclude boys attending primary schools for girls and boys in the primary departments of secondary schools. Excluding the former and including the latter, the total number of boys alone in the primary stage of instruction in all classes and grades of schools on the 31st March 1903 was 565,217 against 558,613 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The proportion of boys in the primary stage to the male population of school age rose from 19-6 per cent. to 20-0 per cent.

District group.	Population.	Pupils.	Percent- age.
Northern Circars ...	695,141	125,618	18-1
Ceded districts ...	297,948	54,199	18-2
Central do. ...	590,949	116,950	19-8
Southern do. ...	618,767	145,158	23-5
Inland do. ...	334,371	66,627	16-9
West Coast do. ...	289,119	66,659	23-1
Total ...	2,826,295	565,217	20-0

The marginal statement shows the proportion of male pupils in the primary stage to the male population of school age in each district group on the 31st March 1903. These percentages compared with those of the previous year show a slight improvement in all the groups except the Ceded districts which have fallen from 20-2 to 18-2 per cent. The Inland group has still the lowest proportion.

87. Including the boys attending indigenous and private primary schools, who numbered 112,046, the total number of boys receiving primary education on the 31st March 1903 was 677,263 against 662,040 in the previous year; the percentage of pupils to the total male population was 24-0 against 23-2 in 1901-1902. The number of villages with a population of 200 and more which are provided with schools fell during the year from 14,585 to 14,127, and that of villages with a population of 200 and less similarly provided also fell from 1,129 to 961. The percentage of villages of these two classes left without any provision for education were 49 and 95 against 47 and 94 in 1901-1902.

88. The total number of teachers in public primary schools for boys rose from 23,909 to 24,232, of whom 5,888 held trained teachers' certificates, 1,121 untrained teachers' certificates, 4,706 approved service certificates and 8,671 general education certificates, while 3,846 were entirely uncertificated. Excluding headmasters, pandits, and special teachers, there were, on the 31st March 1903, 20,587 teachers, of whom 11,609 or 56-4 per cent. were unqualified under the rules against 12,036 or 58-8 per cent. in the previous year. These figures show an increase under certificated teachers, as well as a decrease under uncertificated teachers, which is an indication of some improvement in the qualification of the teaching staff during the year under report.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

89. The number of special schools rose from 136 to 138 and their strength from 5,139 to 5,323. Training schools showed an increase in attendance, but there was a slight fall in the strength of technical and industrial schools.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

90. There was a decline in the number of candidates, both trained and untrained, that appeared for and passed the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade, but it was accompanied by a fairly satisfactory increase in the number that passed the examinations of the lower secondary and primary grades; and, on the whole, 1,066 were successful in the written examinations against 1,039 in the previous year. For the practical test, on the other hand, the returns show a slight decline in the number of entrants and passes, shared by candidates of all grades except untrained upper secondary. On the whole 938 qualified for certificates against 1,002 last year, the percentage of success falling from 70 to 67.

91. The number of teachers' certificates issued was much less than in the previous year, owing partly to the fall in the number of teachers that qualified for certificates during the year, and partly to the decrease that must take place year by year in the number of renewed and approved service certificates.

Training schools.

(a) Training schools for masters.

92. A new training school called the United Mission Lower Secondary Training school being maintained by three different Missions—the Free Church, the Church of Scotland and the Arcot American Missions—was opened at Arkonam during the year raising the total number of schools to 43. There was a satisfactory increase in the strength of the schools, the number of students having risen from 982 to 1,145, and this increase was shared by schools of all grades and by all classes of the community, though it was inconsiderable in the case of Muhammadans who had only one

one student under training than in the previous year, and Europeans who were presented by a single student. It is obvious from the latter fact that the profession of teaching offers no attractions for Europeans and Eurasian.

93. The number of trained students sent up for the written examination of the upper secondary grade fell from 172 to 83, but larger numbers appeared for the lower grades than in the previous year. The percentage of success obtained was lower in the secondary grades and scarcely higher in the primary, and, on the whole, 41 per cent. passed—a fair percentage though slightly lower than that obtained at the pre-examination. The number of students that secured employment as teachers during the year was 765 in the districts and 178 elsewhere or 943 against 944 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 99 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1903.

94. The statistics relating to the qualifications of teachers employed in training schools for masters show no important variations and therefore call for no remarks.

95. Of the 1,145 students under training 1,119 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 62,581 which provincial funds met Rs. 55,809.

96. The total expenditure on these schools, special grants for furniture, apparatus, and buildings being excluded, amounted to Rs. 1,33,844, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,13,044, municipal funds Rs. 412, and fees and other sources Rs. 20,388. Provincial funds contributed 84 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 90 per cent. last year. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 110 against Rs. 120.

(b) Training schools for mistresses.

97. There was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses, and their strength was materially the same as in the previous year, the returns still showing 18 schools at work with 335 against 331 students. One school—the Government Hobart school for Muhammadans—was reduced from the lower secondary to the primary grade. It is hoped, however, that this school which has been recently reorganised and provided with better accommodation will, as soon as it is in proper working order, regain its popularity and be restored to its former position. There were, on the 31st March last, fewer students of the lower secondary grade in these schools than in the previous year, but a majority of the students were still of this grade. In the other two grades there was an increase. As regards the classes of the community to which the students belonged, it is observed, that there was a fall under Europeans, Muhammadans and Brahmans, Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus alone showing an increase. Twelve districts had training schools for mistresses and the attendance was largest in Madras and Tinnevely.

98. The work of the schools as judged from the results of the written examinations for teachers' certificates was slightly better in quality than in the previous year; for though a smaller number appeared for the examination—486 against 506—better success was obtained, 230 having passed against 223, the percentage rising from 44 to 47. The improvement, however, was only in the two lower grades, the percentage in the upper secondary grade examination falling from 75 to 63, though a smaller number of candidates was presented for the examination. It may be noted that there was a fall also in the number of entrants for the primary grade examination.

99. The number of teachers holding trained teachers' certificates increased by two and there were no uncertificated teachers employed in these schools.

100. Of 35 students under training 244 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on this account amounting to Rs. 20,475, of which provincial funds met Rs. 19,311.

101. The total expenditure on training schools for mistresses was Rs. 52,572. Provincial funds met 71 per cent. of the total expenditure against 70 per cent. in the previous year, and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 116 against Rs. 111.

102. The reasons stated in last year's report for the abolition of the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Rajahmundry College were maintained during the year, but provision has been made for the training of a small number of paying students of the instructors attached to the colleges. Ten students passed the examination for gymnasium from the Teachers' College, with a total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,166.

103. There was a steady increase both in the number and attendance of sessional schools; but the work done was satisfactory. The teachers sent up for the Primary examination having passed, the number who thus qualified being 533 from 51 schools against 570 from 54 schools in the previous year. There were 14 schools at work on the 31st March with 181 students. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 17,485 against Rs. 17,101.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

104. The examinations in music were recast during the year, the courses being set forth in greater detail and brought more into accordance with the methods of instruction in the other branches.

105. The returns for the examinations show a steady increase in the number of candidates during the past three years, and the number that appeared during the year was 5,609 against 5,130 the year before, while the number passed rose from 1,888 to 2,271 or from 36 to 40 per cent. The increase both in the number of examinees and of passes took place in all three grades, and chiefly as may be expected in the elementary, but the high percentage obtained in the advanced grade in which 53 out of 110 candidates passed against 40 out of 88 last year. As regards the subjects taken up a marked increase is observed in all three grades in the number of candidates that appeared in metal-work and wood-work (more especially cabinet-making) and in the subjects grouped under commerce. There was also a large increase in the number of entrants for freehand and outline drawing in the elementary examination. Five diplomas, of which two were for agriculture and three for drawing, and 52 group certificates including one for letter-press printing were issued during the year.

106. The schools were maintained with the following results:

(i) The Government provided for in the Madras Law College.

108. In accordance with the orders recently passed on the reorganisation and establishment of medical schools, a school for hospital assistants was opened at Vizagapatam during the year; but the hospital assistant department of the Medical College, which was to be transferred to Rayapuram and constituted a separate

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying schools.*

(v) *Technical and Industrial schools other than Medical schools.*

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schools under the head of Agriculture from 22 to 23 and their strength from 1,062 to 1,173. As the net result of the transfer of schools from the higher or lower class and the opening of new schools there were at the close of the year three more schools of textile industries, one more of drawing, one more of civil mechanical engineering and one less of electrical engineering than in the previous year and there was one new school of Agriculture. There was a fall in the strength of schools of electrical engineering and commerce and an increase under all other heads which was most marked in schools of textile industries. The institutions of this class that had a hundred pupils or more were the following:—
College of Engineering, Madras.

112. Lower class schools rose from 12 to 13, but their strength fell from 406 to 399. Two schools were transferred to the higher class district. New schools were opened during the year. In the district the subjects of boys carpentry and drawing were most largely taught, and in schools for girls lace-making. In a Native mission at Masulipatam there were as many as 65 pupils.

(vi) *Commercial*

113. These schools have been dealt with above.

(viii) *Agricultural sch-*

(viii) Other schools.

and hitherto treated as a separate school.

116. The results of the Government Technical examinations have already been mentioned. One hundred and three students trained in the several technical schools, excluding medical, are reported to have obtained employment against 113 in the previous year.

117. There is a considerable increase in the value of the articles turned out and the amount realised by sales which was undoubtedly due to the increased amount of work done on account of the Delhi Exhibition. The value of the work done was Rs. 1,31,987 against Rs. 88,800 in the previous year. The amount realised by sales was Rs. 1,12,971 against Rs. 75,000 in the previous year.

118. The results of the examinations in the Government Technical Schools, taken as a whole, are as follows:

qualifications of the teaching staff of these schools, taken as a whole, may be said to have deteriorated during the year, the changes resulting in a loss of nine teachers educated above the grade of two holding certificates of the advanced grade, while there was an increase of nine teachers holding lower certificates. Of 145 teachers 146 were qualified.

118. Out of 180 scholarships offered on the results of the technical examinations 165 were awarded against 53 last year. Of these, 10 were given on the results of the intermediate examinations, 14 on those of the elementary, and 141 on the results of the standard examinations. Scholarship grants were, as usual, given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 21,253, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,293.

119. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,65,591 against Rs. 2,64,069 in the previous year, provincial funds meeting 37 per cent. against 28 and fees 11 per cent. as in the previous year.

120. Judging merely from the number of technical schools and pupils it can hardly be said that there was any extension of technical education during the year, for while the increase in schools was insignificant there was an actual decline, though slight, in the number of pupils. On the other hand, the steady increase in the number of candidates for the technical examinations would seem to be evidence of a growing desire in the youth of this country to qualify themselves in technical branches of knowledge, while the rise in the percentage of success obtained in the examinations of the year indicates an improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in the schools. Technical education is at present practically confined to a few subjects that pay either as subsidiary to a professional career or as qualifying for work in mercantile or other lines of business. Very little has yet been done in developing the industrial arts and practically nothing in primary agricultural education. The aluminium industry has been worked out in the School of Arts to a successful issue and is on the eve of being handed over to private enterprise. Experiments on hand-loom weaving and carpet-weaving are being carried on and a beginning is about to be made in the chrome-tanning of leather. The industrial work of the school is, however, now conducted on a very small scale, as orders have not yet been passed on the proposals for the reorganisation of the school and on the report of the committee on technical education that sat last year. When this is done and some definite working policy is laid down, it is hoped that real progress will be made in directions that will lead to the industrial progress of the country and the development of its resources.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General condition of female education.

121. The total number of institutions for girls fell slightly during the year, i.e., by 14, but the number of pupils rose by 2,756, the year under report having closed with 1,056 institutions and 133,188 pupils. Public institutions for girls again decreased by 19, while their total strength rose by 2,030 pupils. This increase in strength notwithstanding the decrease in the number of institutions shows that there was greater consolidation than in the previous year. The number of private institutions for girls rose by five and their strength by 726, the figures at the close of the year being 63 and 13,211. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 73,992 or 55.5 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 72,677 and 55.7. The relative progress of education in each district group is indicated in map IV appended to the report, from which it will be seen that the Ceded districts and the Inland districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction; the Northern and Southern districts had between 3 and 5 per cent.; the Central districts between 5 and 8 per cent., and the Western districts more than 8 per cent.

(b) University examinations.

122. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination five female candidates—two Brahmans and three Europeans—appeared, and all of them passed. For the second language division, four female candidates—two Brahmans and two Europeans—went up, of whom three passed—one Brahman and two Europeans. For the Science division one Brahman and three Europeans appeared, but only one of them, a European, was successful. For the First examination in Arts, 31 female candidates—three Brahmans, two non-Brahman Hindus, 23 Europeans, and three Native Christians—presented themselves, and of these, 13 passed—one Brahman, 11 Europeans and one Native Christian. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 70, of whom five are Brahmans, 54 Europeans and 11 Native Christians.

(c) Colleges for women.

123. As in the previous year, there were three colleges specially intended for women. The total strength of these colleges was 17 against 10 in the previous year. For the First examination in Arts three appeared from two of the colleges and all of them passed, the Sarah Tucker College not having sent up any student for this examination. In colleges intended for males, there were 24 female students, 13 of this number being in the Doveton College and seven in the Presidency College. Thus the total number of women in the collegiate stage of education was 41 at the close of the year under report, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 35.

(d) Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.

124. No female candidates appeared for the Upper secondary examination notwithstanding the special facilities afforded to them. For the last Matriculation examination 162 female candidates appeared and 63 passed, all in the second class. The majority of the candidates were Europeans and Native Christians, the former being 97 and the latter 58. There were no Brahman candidates but there were two non-Brahman caste Hindus and five Parsees, and of these one non-Brahman Hindu and two Parsees were successful. The total number of females who had passed the Matriculation examination up to 31st March last was 566.

(e) Upper secondary schools for girls.

125. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25, but their strength rose from 2,913 to 3,062, the increase being shared by all the three departments. The numbers in these departments were 528 in the upper secondary, 734 in the lower secondary and 1,800 in the primary department. Twenty-four of the schools were aided schools, and of these 23 were under Mission management. Of the 528 pupils in the upper secondary stage, 267 were Europeans, 253 were Native Christians, two were Brahmans and six were non-Brahman caste Hindus. The increase in the strength was the largest under Native Christians.

(f) Lower secondary examination.

126. Eight hundred female candidates appeared for the Lower secondary examination of December 1902, and 401 passed for complete certificates. The percentage of success was much lower than in the previous year, when 513 passed out of 722 sent up.

(g) Lower secondary schools for girls.

127. The number of these schools again fell from 172 to 166, but their strength rose from 17,024 to 17,327. The decrease in number was chiefly due to the reduction of four Vernacular schools under departmental management to the primary grade. The average strength of each school rose from 99 to 104. Fifteen of the schools were unrecognized against 19 in 1901-1902.

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

The total number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction at the close of the year under report was 4,213 against 4,066 in the previous year, Madras having as usual the largest number (1,184). The Ganjam district had not a single pupil, while Kurnool and Anantapur had only 16 and 8 pupils. The distribution of the pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools, as compared with that of the previous year, shows that Europeans, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas have made some advance.

(h) Primary examination.

128. For the Primary examination 1,443 girls appeared, of whom 1,080 passed for certificate, showing a slight increase both in numbers and in percentage of success. All the classes of the community passed a larger number than they did last year except Europeans and Panchamas; the majority of the successful candidates were Native Christians.

(i) Public primary schools for girls.

129. There was a decline in the number of public primary schools for girls but a gain in their strength, the figures having changed from 782 with 38,925 pupils to 769 with 39,883. Government schools increased by 17 owing to the transfer of 13 schools from the local boards to departmental management and to the reduction of four lower secondary schools to the primary grade. Of schools under private agencies, aided schools of the upper primary grade alone showed an increase. The majority of these schools were under mission management. There were on the whole 17 more upper primary schools with an increase of 1,428 pupils and 30 less lower primary schools with a loss of 470 pupils during the year. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,650. The number of recognized primary schools for girls was 697, of which 253 were permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

The number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools, and including girls in boys' schools rose from 112,933 to 114,752, the largest number (14,326) being, as in the previous year, in the Malabar district, and the smallest (761) in the Nilgiri district. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage (24.7); five other districts had, as in the previous year, between 2.5 and 5 per cent., and 9 had between 2.5 and 5 per cent. as in the previous year.

(j) Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.

The management of scholarships was revised during the year and the power of awarding scholarships tenable in the school departments was delegated to the Inspectors and Inspectresses. A new scheme of scholarships was sanctioned for special benefit of Hindu and Muhammadan widows. Under this scheme 21 scholarships and six guardian allowances are given. Of the 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower secondary and Primary examinations respectively 13 and 40 were awarded, the majority of the recipients being as usual Native Christians. All the 45 special scholarships granted on the results of the Primary examination were awarded during the year. Five scholarships were given on the results of the Matriculation examination of 1902 to Europeans and 7 to natives. Scholarship grants also were given according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 10,899, of which provincial funds met Rs. 8,234, against Rs. 9,849 and Rs. 6,866 in the previous year.

The expenditure on primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,30,800, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,30,000.

The expenditure on secondary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 6,621, fees Rs. 1,111, and municipal funds Rs. 6,621, fees Rs. 1,111. The average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 12-11-0, and

respectively, against Rs. 12-13-0 and Rs. 4-9-0 in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-6-0, as in 1901-1902.

Considering the variations by departments, it is observed that there was an increase in the number in all the departments; the upper secondary department contained 528 pupils or 54 more, the lower secondary 3,489 pupils or 82 more, and the primary 16,372 or 316 pupils more than in the previous year, despite the decrease in the number of schools.

There was an increase in the number of pupils in every stage of instruction, but the percentage of pupils in the secondary stage to the total number remained the same, viz., 3.5. The percentage of pupils in the upper secondary stage to the total number rose from 5.2 to 5.1.

134. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year was 3,067 of whom 22 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,485 held Indian diplomas, 419 untrained teachers' certificates, 242 approved service, and 655 general education certificates, while 244 were entirely unqualified. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,345 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,053 held trained teachers' certificates, 269 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 98 general education certificates with approved service and 101 merely approved service certificates. Of the total number 824 or 35 per cent. were not qualified under the Educational Rules against 36 per cent. in the previous year.

135. With the closing of the home education classes at Coimbatore during the year, the number of groups of classes was reduced from 98 to 85 with one, and the number of pupils from 98 to 85 with one, and 64 pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages, respectively, against one, 21 and 76 in the previous year. The National Indian Association held classes at only two stations (Madras and Cuddalore), and the Free Mission continued to work up to the year.

VIII—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

136. The number of institutions for Europeans was the same as in the previous year, viz., 103, but their strength rose from 8,223 to 8,510, the increase being confined to colleges and secondary schools, primary and special schools showing a fall in their attendance. The distribution of schools according to the management was as follows:

137. The number of European schools was 6,976 and besides these 768 Europeans were studying in other institutions. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below:

	1901-1902	1902-1903
Colleges	15	21
Upper secondary stage	17	21
Lower Secondary stage	341	329
Primary stage	17	13
Special or technical schools	17	13

The increase in the number of male students in the collegiate stage is a pleasing contrast to the steady decline noticed in last year's report as having taken place during the previous quinquennium. The number of female students in this stage has remained the same as in the previous year. In the school stages of instruction, however the number of female pupils is still steadily increasing, while male pupils have advanced only in the lower secondary stage. On the whole fewer boys and more girls were under instruction than in the previous year, and the total in each case was more than the population of school age as calculated on the census figures of 1901.

138. For the B.A. degree examination 6, 5 and 7 candidates appeared in English, second language, and science, respectively, and 6, 2 and 4 passed, of whom 3, 2 and 1 were women.

At the First examination in Arts, 33 were examined, and 16 passed, 23 and 11 respectively being women. The preponderance of the female element in the higher education of the community, noticed in last year's report, still continues.

For the several examinations in medicine, 14 appeared and 9 passed including five females. The strength of the Arts Colleges for Europeans rose from 47 to 75, and the number of European students in them from 25 to 32, of whom 18 were women; but taking into account the European students reading in other Colleges, the total number was 50 against 42, and included 25 women.

139. At the Matriculation examination 26 European boys passed out of 98 that appeared, the figures being in both cases higher than in the previous year, and showing a higher percentage of success. For the lower secondary examination however only 40 passed out of 249 males against 77 out of 262. Of secondary schools there was just one more than last year—an upper secondary school for boys, but the strength of these schools showed an increase of 242 boys and 79 girls.

140. There was a loss of one school in the year—an upper primary school for girls—and there was a slight decline in the strength both of boys' and girls' schools. The number of entrants for the Primary examination fell from 81 to 63, and the number of passes from 57 to 33.

141. Eight female candidates appeared for the whole or part of the B.A. degree examination and one qualified for the degree. The number of entrants was thus double that of the previous year. At the First examination in Arts and the Matriculation examination, 11 out of 23 and 36 out of 97 passed, the number that passed being in both cases higher than in the previous year. Colleges and secondary schools for girls remained the same in number but showed an increase in strength, while primary schools declined slightly in both respects.

142. There was no change in the number of special schools, but there was a small increase in their strength, which stood at 586 at the close of the year. The increase however was only in the number of female pupils which rose from 250 to 274, while male pupils fell in number from 323 to 312. Of the 7 special schools 3 were industrial schools for boys and 4 were schools for girls, all teaching music and one of them drawing also.

143. The number of Madras Railway schools was the same as in the previous year, and there was no important variation in their attendance. The South Indian Railway Company opened a new school at Villupuram and the strength of their schools increased during the year. On the whole there were 13 railway schools with 542 pupils. These two companies received Rs. 4,914 and Rs. 628 from Provincial Funds against Rs. 3,223 and Rs. 402.

144. A special scheme of scholarships for Europeans was sanctioned during the year with a view to enable pupils of promise to carry on their studies up to the M.A. degree examination. Five European females gained the scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination. There were no applications for scholarships in the B.A. and M.A. classes.

145. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,88,201 against Rs. 7,18,140. Public funds met 27 per cent., fees 17 per cent. and private funds 56 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

146. It is to be regretted that there was a fall both in the number and in the strength of institutions for Muhammadans, there being only 2,070 of them with 79,065 pupils at the close of the year under report against 2,130 with 80,336 in the previous year. This fall was almost confined to public institutions and among them to board primary schools for boys, the number of which fell by 40, girls' schools having decreased only by 12. The fall in the total number and strength of private institutions was very slight, but advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian decreased by five, but their strength showed an advance.

147. There was an advance in the number of male students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction more especially the latter, but in the primary stage there was a loss of 526 pupils. In the case of girls reading in this stage the loss was 810. In the lower secondary stage there were 27 girls against 29 in the previous year. In training schools there were 66 male students and five females against 67 and 10 in the previous year, respectively; and in other special schools the numbers fell by 11 under males and nine under females. Taking the total number of pupils in all the schools for general education, it will be observed that there was a slight decrease (from 60,773 to 60,715) in the number of male pupils, and that the number of female pupils fell by over eight hundred (from 10,941 to 10,129).

148. As in previous years the highest percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age was obtained in the Gódvári district, whilst the lowest percentage for boys appears in the Nellore and South Canara districts and for girls in the Trichinopoly district. Taking boys and girls together the percentage was highest in Gódvári and lowest in Nellore. The percentage of male scholars for the whole Presidency rose from 49.0 to 49.5, while that of females fell from 10.1 to 9.7. As in the previous year there were ten districts in which the percentage of male pupils fell below 50, and 12 districts in which the percentage of females fell below 10.

149. Of the 77 students in arts colleges, 31 were attending the Madras Christian College and eight the Presidency College. Twenty-seven students appeared for the English Language division of the B.A. degree examination and 16 passed. For the second language and science divisions 15 and 17 students, respectively, appeared and ten and four were successful. At the First examination in Arts eight passed out of 35. These results were not so good as those of the previous year.

150. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell during the year from ten to eight, and their strength from 1,199 to 1,080, owing to the reduction of two of the schools for girls to the primary grade. Two of these eight schools were upper secondary schools with a total strength of 406. The only High school maintained by Government for Muhammadans, the Madrasa-i-Azam, passed only one pupil out of four in the Matriculation examination, and that in the second class; the Harris High School did no better having passed only one out of six. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations 207 and 447 Muhammadan candidates, respectively, appeared and 37 and 49 passed. These results do not compare favourably with those obtained in the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination ten appeared and four passed against two out of seven in 1901-1902.

151. There was a further fall in the number and strength of public primary schools for boys as well as for girls, the figures at the close of the year being 984 and 44,818. This fall was chiefly due to the abolition of 40 schools under the local boards. The number of Muhammadan boys

that appeared for the Primary examination was 1,709, of whom 1,021 passed for certificates. These results show some improvement over those of the previous year when only 918 passed out of 1,563.

152. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, the number of schools for Muhammadan girls fell from 162 to 134 and their strength from 5,472 to 4,990. Two of the schools were secondary schools against four in the previous year and 90 were primary schools against 100. No female candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination; two appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, but did not pass. At the Primary examination 33 passed for certificates out of 48 that appeared against 27 out of 35 in the previous year. These figures show an improvement on the number that appeared and passed, but not in the percentage of success.

153. Special schools for Muhammadans remained the same as in the previous year, viz., seven, but their strength fell from 254 to 218, the decrease being chiefly in the schools for boys. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had five and three Muhammadan students, while the Teachers' College, Saidapet, had two, and the Medical College and the College of Engineering had one student each. Eleven Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, 47 the three Schools of Medicine and three the School of Engineering. There were 36 Muhammadan male students under training in the two Training schools for Muhammadans, of whom 19 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 17 to the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram, in the Malabar district. Of the five female students under training three were in the Government Hobart Training school, Madras, and two in the School at Gunairbeed. The two Industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans—the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras, and the one for Muhammadan women at Guntur—had, respectively, 100 and 27 pupils on their rolls.

154. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell in number from 357 to 326 and in their strength from 19,018 to 18,627 but private schools rose from 295 with 11,485 pupils to 319 with 12,417 pupils. The decrease in public schools was due to the abolition of certain board schools in Malabar. Of the public schools one was the practising school attached to the Training school, Malappuram, under departmental management with 17 pupils, 77 with 5,293 pupils were managed by local and municipal boards and 180 with 9,869 pupils were aided from public funds, while the remaining 68 schools which had 3,458 pupils on their rolls were unaided.

Public schools for girls remained the same, viz., 12, but their strength rose slightly, i.e., from 621 to 655. Of these schools eight with 442 pupils were under Government, and four with 213 pupils were aided from public funds. There were 637 teachers employed in public primary schools, of whom 165 held trained teachers' certificates, 3 untrained teachers' certificates, 152 general education certificates, 49 approved service certificates, 33 were trained but uncertificated, while 235 or 37 per cent. were unpassed against 46 per cent. in the previous year. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 42,820, of which provincial funds met 54 per cent., local funds 23 per cent., municipal funds 12 per cent., fees 5 per cent., and the income from other sources met 6 per cent.

155. During the year under report the state of education in these islands was pretty much the same as in the previous year, the two special readers prepared in Arabic for the first and infant standards with a Malayalam transliteration being in use.

156. The number of pupils in receipt of scholarships was 52, of whom 13 were Mappillas. Of the scholarships two were held in the B.A. classes, 7 in First Arts classes, 11 in upper secondary, 19 in lower secondary forms. Of the Mappilla scholarships two were held in upper secondary, 9 in lower secondary forms, and 129 in the primary classes. Special scholarships were given to 30 children of the Carnatic Stipendiaries and 20 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

157. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 270,800, of which Rs. 70,889 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 57,086 from local funds, Rs. 28,620 from Municipal funds, Rs. 45,676 from fees and the balance of Rs. 68,529 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 58 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 17 per cent. from fees and 25 per cent. from other sources.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

158. The total number of schools for Panchamas fell during the year from 2,934 to 2,827, but their strength advanced from 69,464 to 69,889. The fall was confined to public primary schools, but it is encouraging to note that notwithstanding the decrease in the number of these schools, their strength increased by 94.

Of the total number of schools, 52 were classed as private and the rest as public. Only three public schools were managed by Government against six in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of the schools in the Gódvári agency to the newly-constituted taluk board, Bhadrachalam; 372 were managed by local boards, and the rest were under private, mostly missionary, management. Of the schools under private management 1,525 received aid during the year. All the schools admit a large number of non-Panchama pupils, mostly Native Christians, also a certain number of Panchamas are to be found in colleges and schools not specially intended for them. The figures that follow relate to Panchamas only.

159. As in the previous years, very few Panchamas went beyond the primary stage. Two Panchama students were in the collegiate stage and 19 in the upper secondary stage. There were no girls in either of these stages. In the lower secondary stage there were 295 boys and 57 girls, an increase of 81 boys and 26 girls. All the remaining pupils, 42,913 boys and 7,954 girls were in the primary stage. These figures show a decrease under both boys and girls. There were, besides, 57 boys and two girls in the training schools, and 57 boys in other special schools. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a fall in the primary stage, though it was partly made up for by the increase in the secondary stage. 393 boys and 38 girls appeared for the Primary examination, of whom 200 and 24 passed for certificates. For the Lower Secondary examination, 19 boys and two girls appeared, but only one boy and one girl passed.

160. Taking public and private institutions together, Panchama male scholars fell from 48,377 to 45,749, and female scholars from 8,497 to 8,074. 15.6 per cent. of the male population of school-age and 2.5 per cent. of the corresponding female population were at school, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15.8 and 2.7. The highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara.

161. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 9,13,372, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 31,730, local funds Rs. 73,204, municipal funds Rs. 30,160, fees Rs. 16,030, and other sources Rs. 1,62,248. Public funds met 43 per cent., fees 5 per cent. and private funds 52 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

162. The agency tracts of the Gódvári district having been brought under the operation of the Local Board Act during the year, a new board under the name of Bhadrachalam taluk board was constituted in the Gódvári district and all schools which were under departmental management were transferred to it. This change did not affect the total number of institutions in the district, which was partially intended for aborigines, but merely reduced the number of departmental schools. Including the schools under the newly-constituted taluk board, there were 352 schools for the aborigines with 8,575 pupils against 349 schools with 8,632 pupils in the previous year. Of the public schools which numbered 303 with a strength of 8,160, 116 with 4,122 pupils were under departmental management, 51 with 1,445 pupils were managed by local boards, 82 with 1,678 pupils were aided and 54 with 915 pupils were unaided. Thus aided schools advanced in number and in strength while Government and unaided schools declined in both respects. But as already explained this decline was due to the transfer of the schools in the Gódvári district to the newly-constituted taluk board, Bhadrachalam. Private schools which existed only in the Vizagapatam and Gódvári agencies rose in number from 48 to 49, and their strength from 395 to 415. Compared with the figures of the previous year, Ganjam and Vizagapatam declined in the number of schools and pupils, while Gódvári advanced in both respects. Seven of the schools were of the lower secondary grade, and the rest primary. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in the three agencies of schools in the three agencies further declined from 2,966 to 2,617.

Besides the schools in the three agencies above referred to there were a few schools in the other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna, there was a board upper primary school for the Lambadies with 15 pupils on the 31st March last, of whom 13 were Lambadies. In Kurnool, there were two board schools for Chenchus containing 71 pupils; these pupils were fed and clothed and were also given books and slates. In the Nellore district, 120 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukula classes against 131 in the previous year were reading in Hindu schools. In Trichinopoly, there were two schools for the Malayalis near the Pachamalais. In Coimbatore, there was a board school for Malasars with 24 pupils on the Satyamangalam Ghats. On the Nilgiris, there were 35 schools with 1,124 pupils specially intended for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) and three schools for Kotas with 55 pupils. The board school for the Malayalis on the Kollimalais in Salem was closed during year.

There were in all 2,919 boys and 105 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year under report, against 3,327 boys and 122 girls in the previous year.

163. The total expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes during the year under report was Rs. 54,761, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 38,031, local funds Rs. 12,233, fees Rs. 2,845, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,652. The total expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 46,289.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

164. The number of schools for the blind remained the same, viz., three; two of which were for boys and the other for girls being at Palamcottah and Pannivalai, and the third for boys at Pannivalai in the Tinnevely district. The total number of blind children under instruction on the 31st March last was 42, of whom eleven were girls. Of the boys 12 were Native Christians, 12 non-Brahmans and seven Panchamas. The schools at Palamcottah, as well as the school at Pannivalai, were of the primary grade. Seven pupils appeared for the

Primary examination results are excellent. Students who have passed the Primary examination are reported to have secured employment as assistant masters in various schools and to be doing good work; and three are learning rattan work in the Industrial school. Industries taught were gardening and mat-weaving. The three girls who were undergoing training in the previous year are reported to have passed both the written and the practical certificates of the primary grade, and are now employed as assistants in the school at Pannivalai. The two schools at Palamcottah are aided on the fixed grant system, while that at Pannivalai is aided on the results system. The Christian Association for the education of Indian Blind, Madras, had 17 pupils under instruction against 16 pupils in the previous year, instruction being given up to the second standard. The children are taught English, Tamil

165. There was one school at Palamcottah, with 31 pupils against 68 in the previous year. One pupil came from Ceylon, four from Jubbulpore, one from Metrol. from Cawnpore, and the rest from different parts of the Madras Presidency. Two pupils are reported by the manager to have passed the Primary examination, while two of the old students who have passed the Primary examination have joined the Industrial school, Karur, and are now learning carpentry. One student who was a tailor is reported to be pursuing his trade in Ceylon. Two boarding establishments were maintained in the school, one for Christians and the other for Hindus.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

166. There is no public institution in this Presidency specially intended for the education of native chiefs and noblemen. There were thirteen wards during the year at Newington under the tutor of the Court of Wards. Five wards were receiving private tuition, while 23 were under instruction in public schools—nine in the upper secondary, eight in the lower secondary and six in the primary stage. The wards receive instruction in agriculture, practical surveying, elementary botany and physical science.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

167. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 46 schools of which seven were in receipt of salary grants. Grants were received from 200 schools, of which eight were classified as high schools and 192 as middle. The most important of the high schools is the Tiruvadi Sanskrit school maintained by the district board, Tanjore, from funds attached to the Tanjore palace. The students receive free boarding and lodging and the subjects taught include literature, philosophy, grammar, logic and mathematics. There were 67 students on the rolls on the 31st March last against 59 in the previous year. The next important institution is the Sriperumbudur Sanskrit school in the Chingleput district, which had 68 students on the rolls against 63 in the previous year. The grants paid to this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 270.

There was a further increase in the number of private institutions during the year under report which closed with 5,997 schools and 130,874 pupils against 5,699 and 121,013, with which it began. The increase extended to all classes of institutions, but was most marked in the case of elementary schools. The largest number of scholars (22,410) was, as usual, in the primary and the number of schools (613) at the same level was also the largest. The smallest in the Nilgiris and Coonoor districts. Of the 5,997 institutions 240 were high-class indigenous schools, 1,000 schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

language and literature, 4,707 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 1,045 were Quran schools and the remaining five were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

169. As in the previous years, Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 1,136 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 240 high schools indigenous schools, 200 were Sanskrit schools with 3,029 pupils and 40 were high schools with 2,704 pupils.

Elementary indigenous schools rose in number during the year from 4,470 to 5,752 and in strength from 115,777 to 125,081. Of these, 5,689 with 123,780 pupils were for boys and 63 with 1,301 pupils for girls. Both boys' and girls' schools advanced in number and strength.

XV.—BOOKS.

171. On the 1st April 1902, the Text-Book Committee was composed of eighteen members and of these one retired and another left the presidency during the year. A rule that the members of the Committee should be appointed by Government once in three years has been recently passed and proposals have been made for reconstituting the Committee in accordance.

During the year 185 books were referred to the Committee against 296 last year and it is gratifying to observe that all the books were considered during the year. Of these 185 books were considered suitable for class use and 187 unsuitable, against 172 and 124 respectively in the previous year. The list of books approved for use in schools in this presidency was also in force in schools in Bangalore and Coorg.

172. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, M.A., held the office of the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 236 against 112 the preceding year. Some of the manuscripts presented were works of real value and those purchased were carefully selected. Sustained efforts were made throughout the year to get as many valuable manuscripts as possible by transcription and purchase. Of the total number required 13 were presented, 56 purchased and 49 transcribed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 37, 50 and 25. Most of these were in Sanskrit, and the majority came under 'Religion.' There was a large fall, presumably temporary, in the number of visitors from 1,930 to 1,449. Of the manuscripts consulted the largest number was under 'Religion,' 'Medicine' coming next, closely followed by 'Poetry.' The cataloguing of vernacular manuscripts has now been taken in hand and it is hoped that the work will be pushed through as early as possible. The descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts is in the press.

173. The Registrar continued to hold the office of Registrar. The number of publications fell from 1,254 to 1,115. Of these 770 were books and pamphlets and 345 periodicals, 925 and 329 respectively in the previous year, the fall having been confined to books, periodicals showing a slight advance. Of the total number of publications 990 were original works, 91 republications and 34 translations against 1,117, 86 and 91 respectively for 1901-1902. Four hundred of the publications were in English and 715 in vernacular and 284 were educational in character. More Marathi and Tulu works were issued than in previous

Special Education.

General Education.

	1 year. 2 years. 4 years. 4 years. 5 years.					M.A. [1 + 0.]		
	1 year.	2 years.	4 years.	4 years.	5 years.			
Professional Collegiate. [739 + 11.]	L.T. B.L.	..	..	..	..	..	SENIOR B.A. [655 + 4.]	..
			B.E. L.M. and S.	..	M.B. and C.M.	..	JUNIOR B.A. [503 + 1.]	..
						..	SENIOR F.A. [1,580 + 19.]	..
						..	JUNIOR F.A. [1,525 + 17.]	..
Advanced Technical. [100 + 15.]						..	SIXTH FORM [7,202 + 184.]	..
						..	FIFTH FORM [5,733 + 151.]	..
						..	FOURTH FORM [7,194 + 220.]	..
Technical and Higher Industrial.						..	THIRD FORM [11,275 + 926.]	..
						..	SECOND FORM [12,596 + 1,033.]	..
						..	FIRST FORM [15,920 + 1,699.]	..
Elementary Technical. [816 + 96.]						..	FOURTH STANDARD [48,773 + 6,405.]	..
Standard D. [268 + 86.]						..	THIRD STANDARD [102,647 + 13,048.]	..
Standard C. [169 + 72.]						..	SECOND STANDARD [114,958 + 17,678.]	..
Standard B. [241 + 100.]						..	FIRST STANDARD [138,269 + 26,364.]	..
Standard A. [480 + 179.]						..	INFANT STANDARD [160,570 + 51,257.]	..

Note.—The number of the sign + denotes the number of scholars, that to the right female scholars.

years. Classified according to subject-matter, the majority of the publications as usual dealt with 'Religion.' There was a general decline under all the subject groups except under art, biography, drama and fiction. In the production of dramatic literature especially more activity was displayed than in previous years.

The number of works of which copyright was registered was 352 or two less than that of the previous year.

With the exception of two obscene song books, one in Tamil and the other in Telugu published respectively in Tanjore and Gódvári, the general tone of the year's publications was satisfactory.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

174. There was no change in the scheme of instruction provided for primary and secondary schools in the Educational Rules; but that for art colleges underwent a slight change so far as the curriculum in history for the B.A. degree was concerned, owing to the introduction of a more modern status in political science. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction on the literary and non-literary sides is attached to this paragraph. On the literary side, there was an increase of pupils in all the stages; while on the non-literary side the number of boys in the higher industrial stage fell. The number of both boys and girls in the collegiate stage rose during the year.

175. The marginal statement compares the number of pupils at each stage of instruction at the close of the past two years. Details are given in the diagram referred to in the preceding paragraph. It will be observed that there was an increase in the number under instruction at every stage of literary education, and also at every stage of non-literary education except the higher industrial age.

176. Provision for gymnastic instruction existed in 5,915 schools and colleges out of a total of 20,337. In the majority of institutions in which gymnastics was not taught, instruction in drill or calisthenics was provided for. All colleges and most high schools have clubs for games and sports, while in Madras and in a few mofussil towns inter-school tournaments are held every year. The number of institutions in which European gymnastics was taught rose from 5,040 to 5,328, while those in which instruction in native gymnastics was given fell from 663 to 587. This shows that physical education on European lines received increased attention during the year.

177. The total number of males under instruction on the 31st March 1903 was 2,199 (or 1 in 4) and that of females 133,188 (or 1 in 22) out of a population of 2,826,295 males and 2,905,259 females of school age, respectively. The average daily attendance in public schools during the year was 614,207 and in private institutions 111,558 or altogether 725,765 out of 885,387 on the rolls, or 82 per cent. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls during the year in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges were 92, 93, 90 and 92 against 91, 89, 90 and 86; for secondary schools the figures were 77, 86, 86 and 85 against 79, 87, 85 and 85; and for primary schools 78, 85, 84 and 86 against 77, 85, 84 and 86.

Stage of instruction.	1902-1903.		1901-1902.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate stage (arts)	4,297	41	3,711	491
Upper Secondary stage	20,129	555	18,762	3,575
Lower Secondary stage	39,791	3,658	36,808	6,078
Upper Primary stage	18,773	6,405	46,785	106,855
Lower Primary stage	516,144	198,347	511,828	8
Professional Collegiate stage	739	11	720	105
Technical and Higher Industrial stage	1,320	148	1,448	101
Lower Industrial stage	1,161	127	1,079	131

GENERAL
REMARKS.

178. From paragraph 14 of the report on the Administration of Jails for 1902 it will be seen that the proportion of juveniles imprisoned to the total admission into the jails remained the same, but there was a large increase in the number of girls admitted. Paragraph 27 of the report on the Reformatory Schools, Chingleput, for the same year reviewed in G.O., No. 241, Educational, dated 22nd May 1903, shows that out of the 374 pupils that had obtained their discharge since the establishment of the school, forty pupils or 11 per cent. were reported on unfavourably.

179. The Victoria hostel continued to work successfully, and the number of boarders increased to 200 on account of the increased accommodation provided during the year. As in the previous year, most of the boarders belonged to the Presidency College. The other two Government colleges, viz., Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam, have not yet been provided with hostels, but this want will be supplied, it is hoped, in the course of next year. The hostels attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the one attached to the Panchama Training School continued to work satisfactorily. On the 31st March last, there were 115 boarding houses with 7,736 male boarders and 94 with 4,763 female boarders, showing an increase of 31 boarding houses and 1,779 boarders.

Of the boarding houses at the close of the year, 19 were for Europeans, 142 for Native Christians, three for Muhammadans, 23 for Hindus, and 22 for Panchamas. The boarding houses for boys cost Rs. 3,27,657 and those for girls Rs. 1,87,464, of which provincial funds met Rs. 10,459 and Rs. 20,801, respectively. Besides the hostels and boarding houses referred to above, there were similar institutions licensed by colleges under the University regulations, in which some of the students board and lodge.

180. Owing to the decrease in the total number of institutions from * 20,787 to † 20,333, schools with buildings of their own fell from 7,214 to 7,194, while those held in rented buildings rose from 5,292 to 5,427. The number of schools located in chavadis and temples fell from 4,849 to 4,520, and those held in managers' or headmasters' houses from 3,432 to 3,192. Seven Government girls' schools and training schools will soon be provided with proper buildings, the necessary orders having been issued in the Public Works Department. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 1,26,113 were paid from provincial funds during the year towards the erection of school buildings. The amount promised and not paid by the 31st March was Rs. 85,559.

181. All colleges, both arts and professional, 486 of the 556 secondary schools for boys and 173 of the 191 secondary schools for girls, have libraries. Out of a total of 18,637 primary schools for boys, only 352 were provided with libraries. Primary schools for girls are better off in this respect as 177 out of 769 schools had libraries. Of the 75 training schools, 55 have libraries; while out of 63 other special schools, 32 are provided with them. On the whole, there are only 1,321 institutions out of 20,337, in which provision is made for general reading, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,248 and 20,792. The few primary schools that have libraries are chiefly those intended for Europeans or Native Christians.

Most of the professional institutions in Madras and some of the training and industrial schools in the mofussil are provided with museums. The commercial museum intended to be started in connection with the School of Commerce, Calicut, has not yet been formed. The museum in the Teachers' College continued to be in good condition.

The Art Loan Collection in my office was used fairly well during the year by the schools in the Presidency Town.

182. Reading-rooms exist in most colleges and in many secondary schools and receive aid from public funds towards the purchase of non-Indian periodicals. The number of teachers' associations fell during the year from 180 to 175 and the number of members from 4,696 to 4,293. Registered reading-rooms and literary associations rose in

* Excludes five home education classes.

† Excludes four home education classes.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

number from 17 to 23 and the number of members from 6,282 to 7,172. Unregistered reading-rooms and literary societies, which are those attached to colleges and schools, rose from 244 to 266, but their strength fell from 49,633 to 41,092.

183. The most noteworthy event of the year was the appointment of the University Commission to consider the question of University reform. Educational Conferences. The Commission examined witnesses in Madras during the month of July 1902. The usual annual conferences were held by the inspecting officers for the purpose of selecting schools for aid and for fixing assignments to individual schools. The Teachers' Guild held its usual conference in December last, at which several educational questions were discussed, the chief of which was the question of University reform.

184. The number of branch post offices in charge of Government and local fund schoolmasters increased during the year by 5 per cent., owing to the opening of several extra departmental branch offices. The proportion of such offices to the total number of extra departmental branch post offices increased from 40 per cent. to 43 per cent. The work of the schoolmasters who are in charge of post offices is considered by the Postmaster-General to be as satisfactory as it has been in previous years.

185. Service registers and the verified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock are properly maintained.

186. The year under report was one of satisfactory progress, for, notwithstanding the fall in the number of institutions, there was a considerable increase in their strength, and the total number of pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1903 was the highest on record for the past ten years. The advance in numbers has occurred in all stages of instruction including the primary, while the fall in the number of schools has been almost wholly confined to institutions of the lower primary grade. This fall was due mainly to the stricter enforcement of the rules of recognition insisted on during the year, which has resulted in the abolition of weak and inefficient schools and the strengthening of those that are better managed and better equipped. The payment of results grants in full, which accounts for the large increase in the expenditure from provincial funds during the year, renders it necessary that the selection of schools for aid should be strictly and judiciously made, and if the rules of recognition are in future more rigorously applied than they have been in the past, it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase in the number of institutions for some years to come, though there may be, and probably will be, an advance in the numbers under instruction.

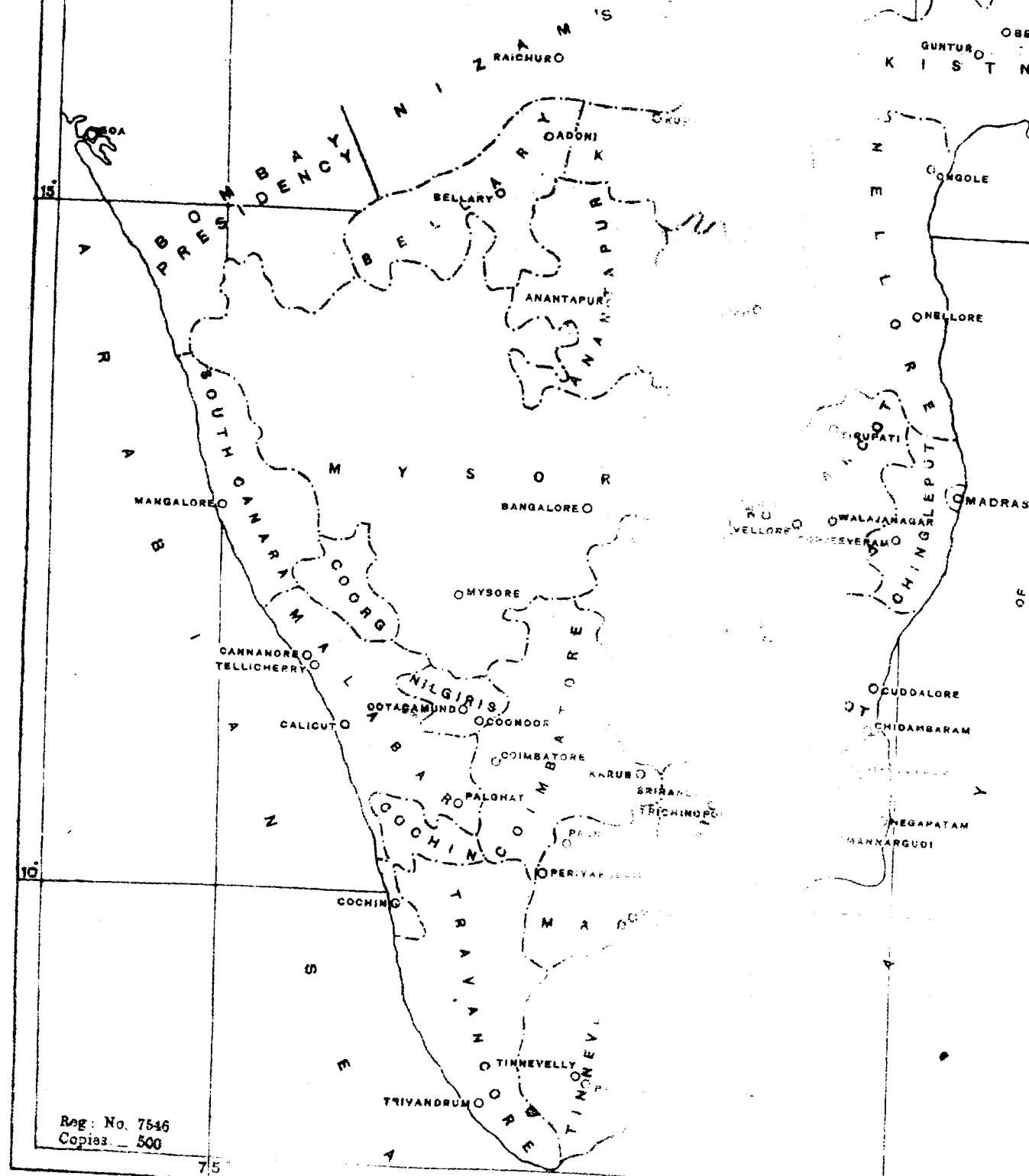
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

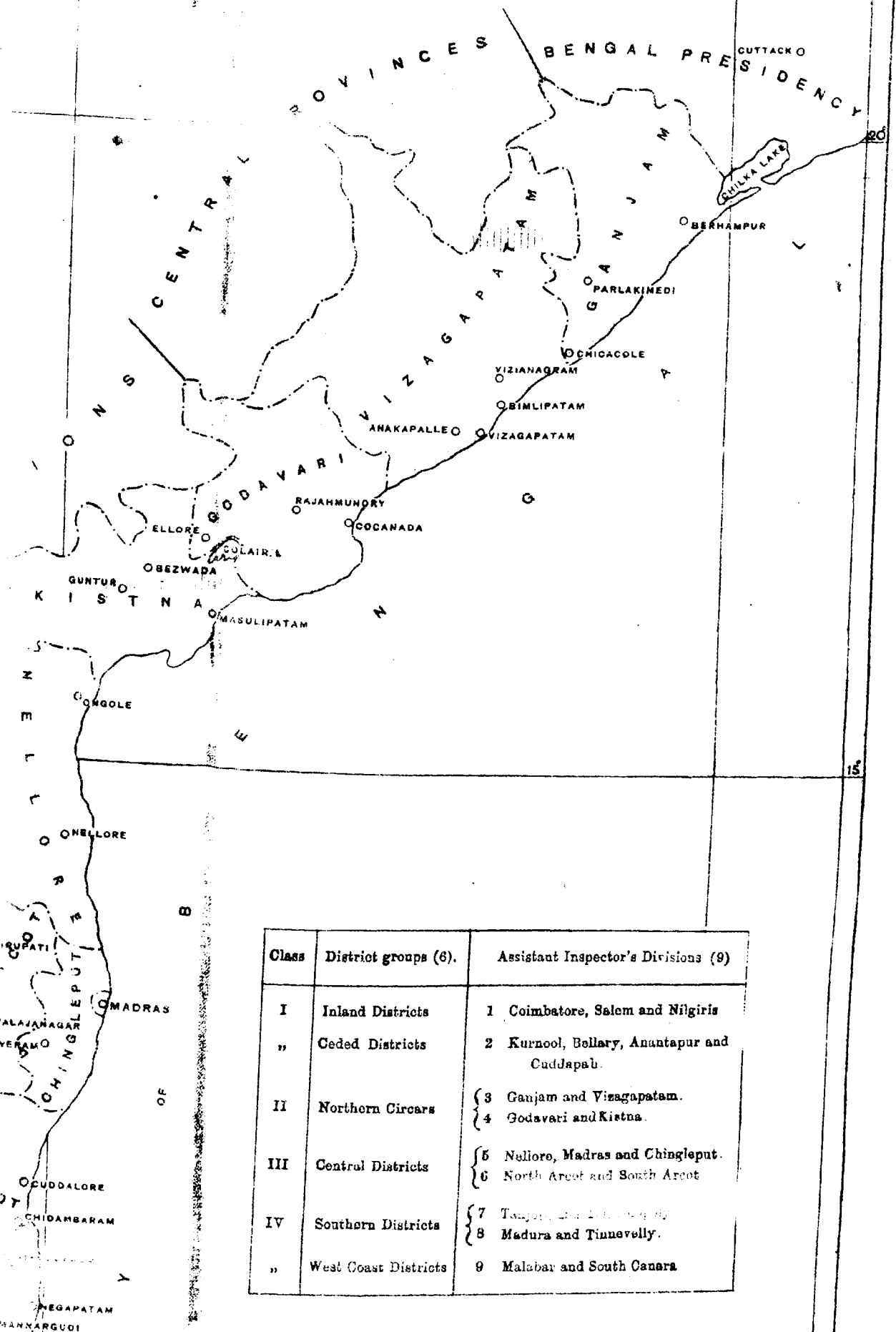
Your most obedient servant,

G. H. STUART,
Director of Public Instruction.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS
to the
POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1903.



Reg. No. 7546
Copies. — 500



Class	District groups (6).	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Inland Districts	1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
"	Ceded Districts	2 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Northern Circars	{ 3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 4 Godavari and Kistna.
III	Central Districts	{ 5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6 North Arcot and South Arcot
IV	Southern Districts	{ 7 Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. 8 Madura and Tinnevely.
"	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 12 per cent.

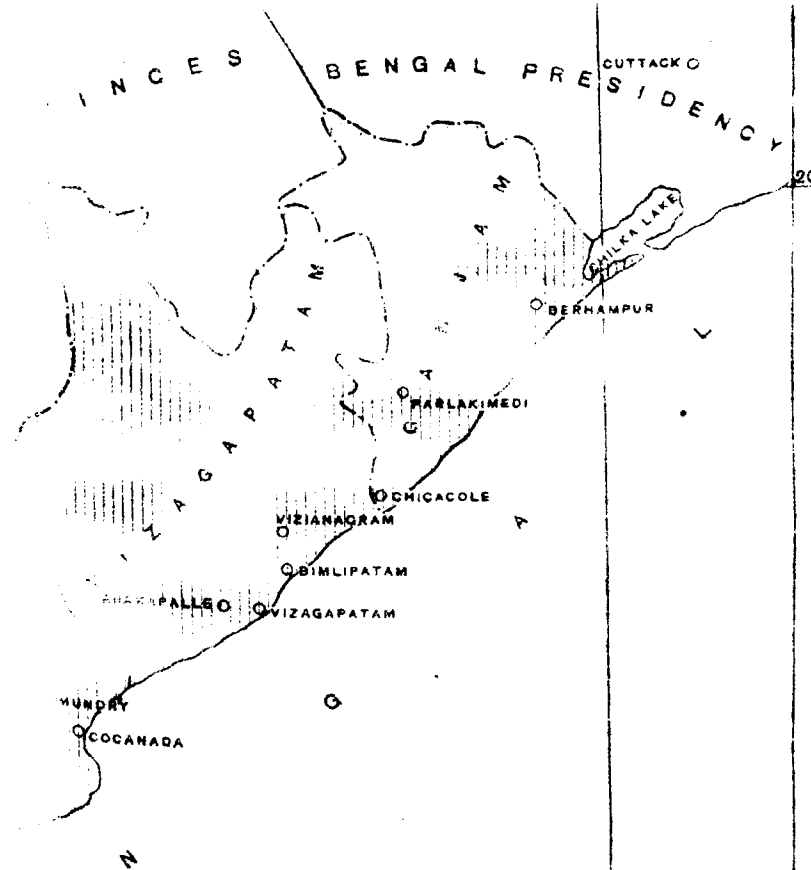
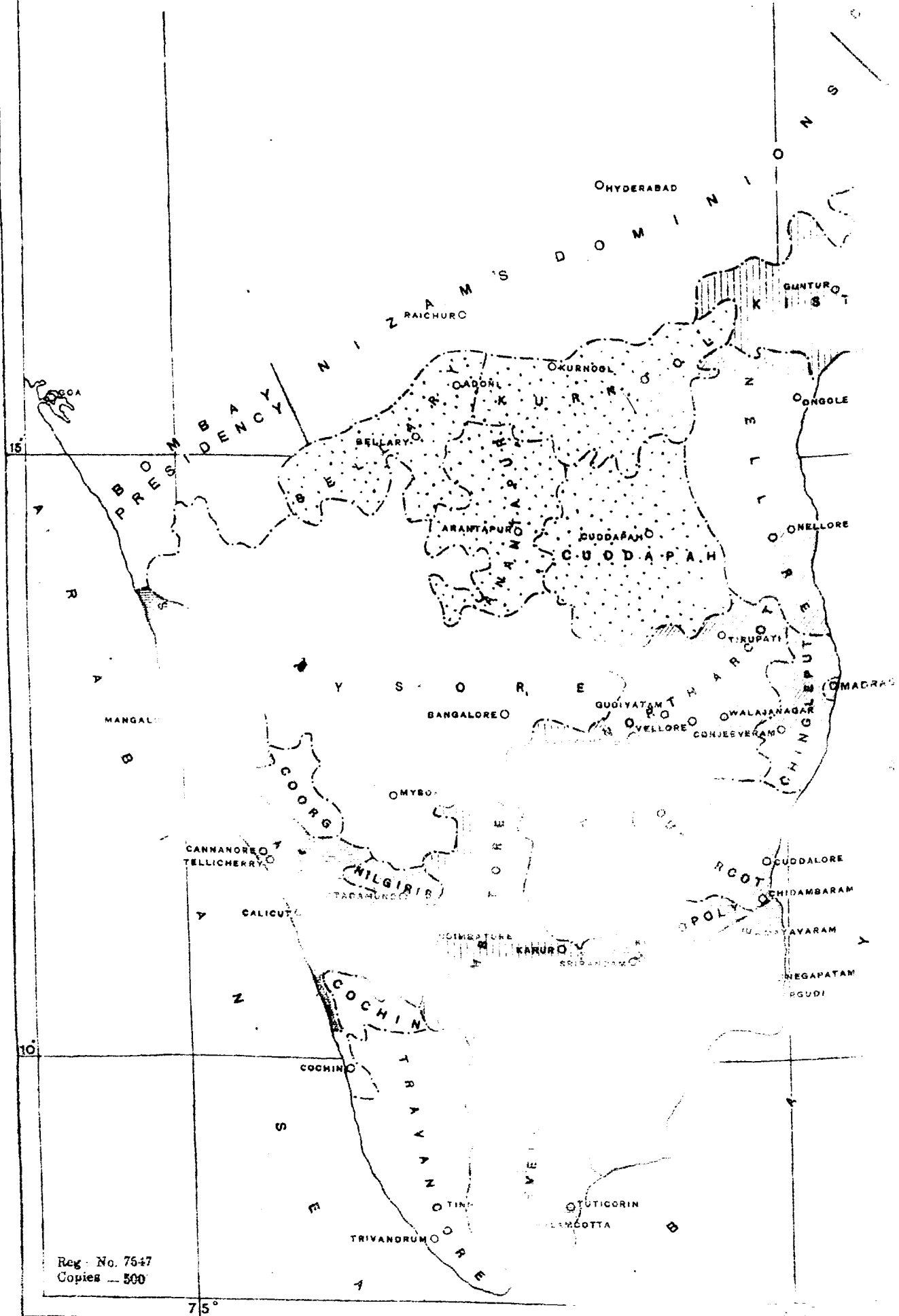
Do. II—12 per cent and more, but less than 15 per cent.

Do. III—15 per cent and more, but less than 18 per cent.

Do. IV—18 per cent and more.

Photo-Zinco, Survey Office, Madras
1903

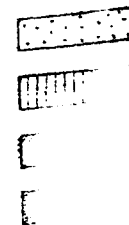
MAP II
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
 shewing the
PROPORTION of BOYS in the SECONDARY STAGE of INSTRUCTION
 to the
MALE POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE
1903.



Class	District groups (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Ceded Districts	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur
	Land Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
	Coastal Districts	3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam
		4 Godavari and Kistna
		5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput
		6 North Arcot and South Arcot
	West Coast Districts	7 Malabar and South Canara
		8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly
	Southern Districts	9 Madras and Tinnevely

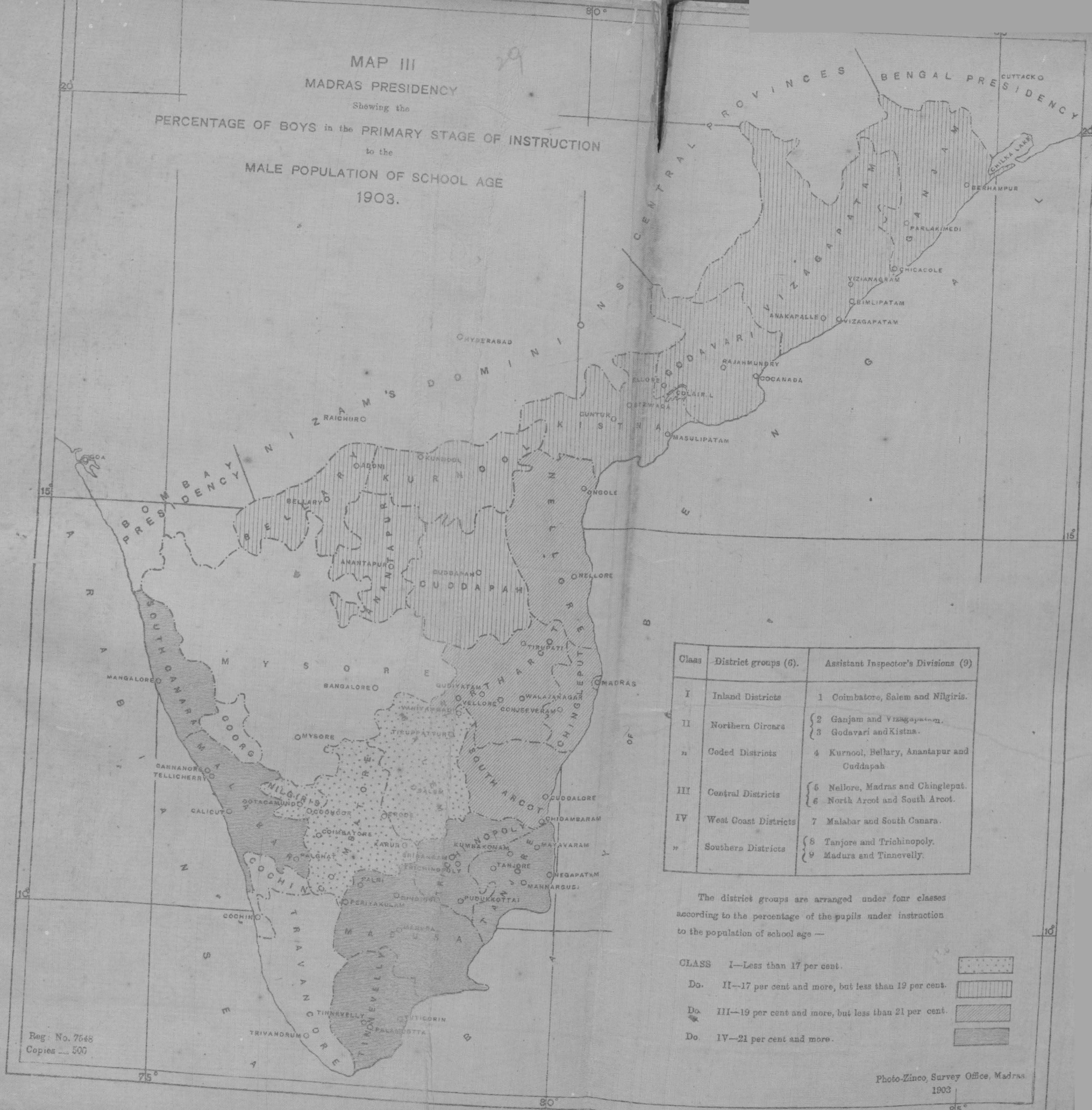
District groups are arranged under four classes according to the number of pupils under instruction in every 1,000 of the male population of school age—

- I — Less than 9.
- II — 9 or more, but less than 17.
- III — 17 or more, but less than 25.
- IV — 25 or more.



MAP III MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS in the PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION
to the
MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1903.



Class	District groups (6).	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Inland Districts	1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Northern Circars	{ 2 Ganjam and Vizagapatnam. 3 Godavari and Kistna.
"	Ceded Districts	4 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah
III	Central Districts	{ 5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6 North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	7 Malabar and South Canara.
"	Southern Districts	{ 8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 9 Madura and Tinnevely.

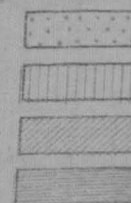
The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 17 per cent.

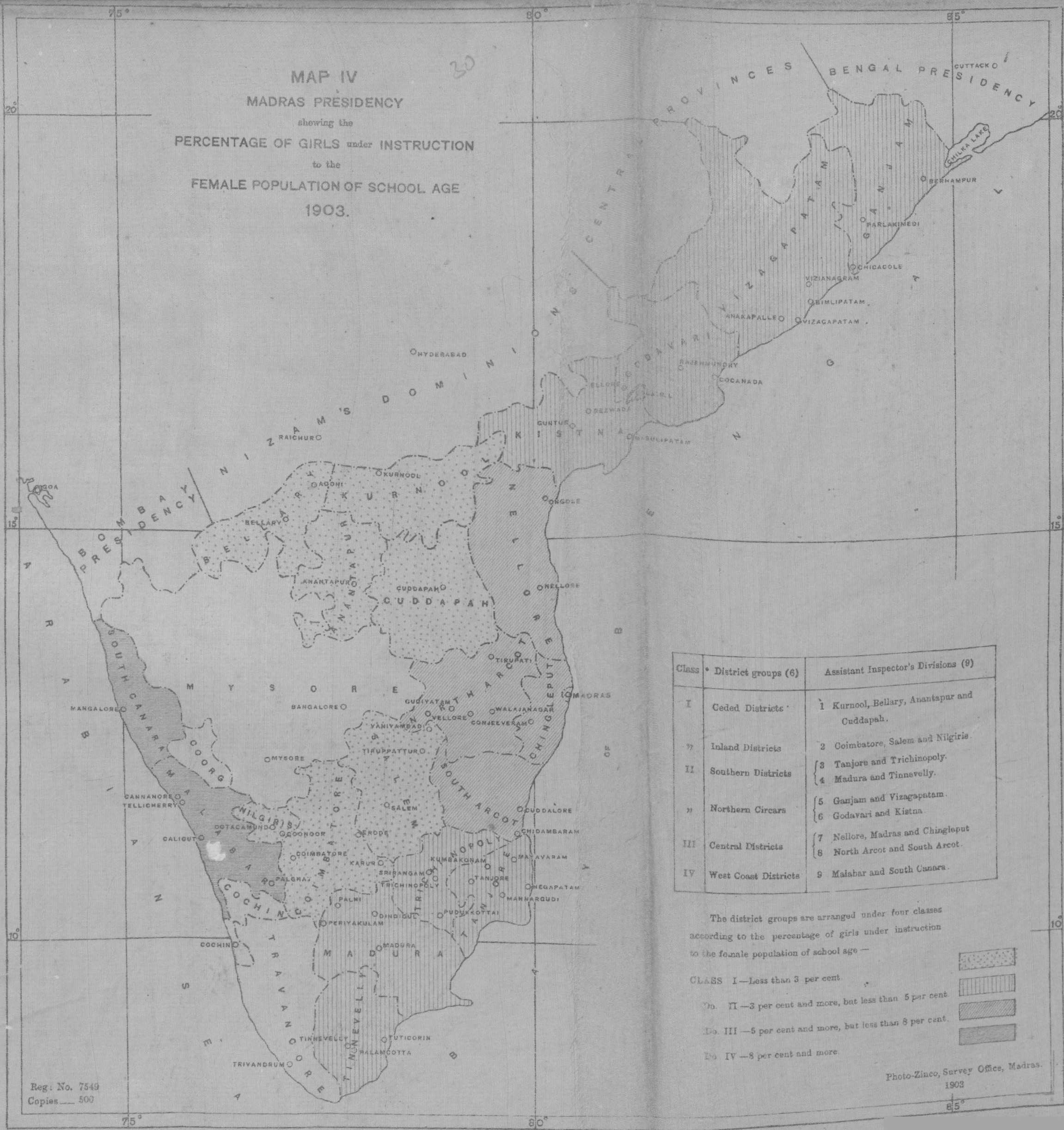
Do. II—17 per cent and more, but less than 19 per cent.

Do. III—19 per cent and more, but less than 21 per cent.

Do. IV—21 per cent and more.



MAP IV
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
showing the
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS under INSTRUCTION
to the
FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1903.



Class	District groups (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Ceded Districts	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Inland Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
III	Southern Districts	3 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 4 Madura and Tinnevely.
IV	Northern Circars	5 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 6 Godavari and Kistna.
V	Central Districts	7 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput 8 North Arcot and South Arcot.
VI	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara.

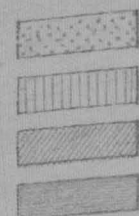
The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 3 per cent.

Do. II—3 per cent and more, but less than 5 per cent.

Do. III—5 per cent and more, but less than 8 per cent.

Do. IV—8 per cent and more.



GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Area and population.			Public				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	Institutions and scholars.	Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
1	2	3	4	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
			Institutions { For males ... For females ... Total ...	5	6	7	8
141,866	Towns ... 234 Villages ... 54,925 Total ... 54,850	Males ... 18,841,971 Females ... 19,368,391 Total ... 38,210,362	Scholars { Males ... Females ... Total ...	4,297	739	87,957	537,170
				41	11	21,154	97,811
			Total ...	4,538	750	109,121	634,981

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							
Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Institutions { For males ... For females ... Total ...	Rs. 6,57,548 6,166 6,63,714	Rs. 2,05,378 2,05,378 2,05,378	Rs. 18,76,659 4,45,901 23,16,551	Rs. 22,58,410 2,84,925 25,43,335	Rs. 1,52,495 52,572 2,05,067	Rs. 3,47,631 23,156 3,70,787	Rs. 55,52,312 8,12,720 63,65,032
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9.86	7.17	16.66	16.55	5.74	6.19	62.91
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	2.37	77.94	1.95	1.79	83.85
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17.28	68.75	1.16	2.10	88.58
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7.56	3.03	26.40	28.99	2.34	4.22	72.54
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ...	206 7 0 276 14 11 292 12 7	276 14 11 388 4 4 388 4 4	15 10 6 25 9 4 25 9 4	8 6 8 8 10 6 8 10 6	130 4 3 132 13 8 132 13 8	124 12 9 158 3 6 158 3 6	24 8 10 45 3 4 45 3 4
District Board institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District Funds ... Total cost ...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	3 2 2 1 3 3 15 13 7	0 12 7 3 3 8 4 15 9	102 13 4 102 13 4 102 13 4	10 2 5 35 2 11 147 3 7	1 1 2 3 3 7 6 9 5
Municipal institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to Municipal Funds ... Total cost ...	24 0 5 89 7 11	..... ..... .....	2 13 9 0 8 1 22 11 2	0 9 10 5 0 0 6 13 1	101 10 0 101 10 0 101 10 0	1 2 3 29 12 4 40 14 2	1 5 5 4 0 3 11 0 10
Institutions in Native States { Cost to Native State Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 8 12 6	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 83 7 11	 12 0 5	 1 0 2
Aided institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ...	35 14 2 144 2 4	..... ..... .....	3 15 8 0 11 5 24 1 3	0 10 8 1 5 4 4 4 10	83 7 11 1 5 4 153 1 0	12 0 5 1 5 10 75 9 5	1 0 2 1 3 6 8 14 10
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	152 3 3 67 5 7	..... ..... .....	17 7 5 4 4 6	2 5 6 0 11 6	59 11 1 99 2 4	25 15 0 51 2 1	3 0 5 2 4 2
All institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ...	171 10 10	388 4 4	22 8 6	4 2 8	134 0 5	163 7 9	8 12 10

Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Institutions.		Private institutions.		Grand Total.		Percentage of	
School education, special.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.				
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
57	51	19,314	245	5,689	25,278	Institutions to number of towns and villages { 46.1 1.9	
18	12	993	...	63	1,056		
75	63	20,357	245	5,752	26,354	48.0	
1,303	3,054	634,536	5,017	112,046	752,199	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 23.6	
352	608	110,377	176	13,635	133,188	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ... 4.6	
1,651	3,662	754,513	5,793	125,681	885,387	15.4	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Director.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,98,741	54,708	4,41,174	63,293	6,55,669	24,531	9,49,992	24,60,000	87,74,041
1,98,741	54,708	4,41,174	63,293	6,55,669	24,531	9,49,992	24,60,000	87,74,041
.....	2.07	12.19	2.26	14.08	.72	5.77	37.00	100.00
.....	.....	11.69	.83	3.45	.27	.....	16.15	100.00
.....	.....	5.86	.16	4.42	1.18	.....	11.62	100.00
2.27	.62	5.03	1.66	7.47	.28	10.73	27.41	139.00

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... { For boys ...	4	807	775	711	3	210	191	177				
Oriental ... { For girls ...												
Total ...	4	807	775	711	3	210	191	177				
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law ...	1	377	324	250								
Medicine ...	1	140	140	139								
Engineering ...	1	111	108	105								
Teaching ...	2	72	63	55								
Agriculture ...	1	50	43	39								
Total ...	6	750	684	604								
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys { High schools, English	5	1,308	1,235	1,125	20	6,614	6,044	5,209		130	146	122
{ Middle schools, English	4	529	479	372	20	8,510	7,804	6,829				
{ schools, Vernacular	4	434	398	320	26	8,230	5,178	2,587				
For girls { High schools, English	1	175	178	121								
{ Middle schools, Vernacular	1	63	59	53								
{ schools, Vernacular	42	4,963	4,704	3,469	2	546	332	275				
Total ...	57	7,472	7,051	5,460	129	18,529	17,378	14,900	1	130	146	122
Primary schools.												
For boys ...	152	6,729	6,026	5,259	2,313	124,344	120,561	102,974				
For girls ...	121	7,080	7,304	5,395	11	631	636	468				
Total ...	273	14,418	13,930	10,854	2,324	125,165	120,997	103,432				
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	904	712	749	14	181	178	167				
Do. for mistresses	5	96	96	86								
School of Arts	1	316	283	214								
Law schools	1											
Medical schools	2	454	438	427	1	13	13	12				
Engineering and Surveying schools	1	149	154	142								
Technical and Industrial schools	1											
Commercial schools	1	165	181	160	3	51	54	42				
Agricultural schools	1											
Reformatory schools	1	168	164	162								
Other schools	1	57	48	38	3	187	207	164				
Total ...	43	2,289	2,153	1,978	21	432	452	385				
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction												
1. Advanced teaching—												
(a) Arabic or Persian		25,826	24,503	19,607	2,681	144,375	139,018	118,984	1	150	146	122
(b) Sanskrit												
(c) Any other Oriental classic												
2. Elementary teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys												
For girls												
3. Elementary teaching the Quran—												
For boys												
For girls												
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys												
For girls												
Total of Private Institutions												
Grand total	383	25,826	24,503	19,607	2,681	144,375	139,018	118,984	1	150	146	122

Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Class of institutions.	Under private management.											
	Under private management.											
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March learning	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	English.	A classical language.
											Boys.	Girls.
											Boys.	Girls.
											Boys.	Girls.
27	2,971	2,580	2,407	3	234	209	192	37	4,321	4,238	24	18
3	17	11	11						17		17	7
30	2,968	2,691	2,418	3	234	209	192	40	4,338	4,238	41	25
									1	377	377	
									1	140	131	9
									1	111	111	
									2	72	70	2
									1	50	50	
									6	750	739	11
196	35,645	33,528	29,550	24	4,599	4,098	3,530	161	48,937	47,054	117	8,631
162	18,699	17,642	14,875	42	3,419	3,067	2,601	280	31,087	26,291	831	2,090
42	4,084	4,488	3,717	34	1,230	1,106	925	106	9,578	5,307	104	172
21	2,554	2,388	2,067					32	2,729	2,375	22	1
3	333	345	239					5	333	21	264	
37	3,499	3,301	2,924	1	42	33	27	32	3,994	535	2,866	1
77	7,951	7,717	6,143	6	465	447	338	127	13,723	108	2,189	8
448	78,336	69,490	59,515	168	9,654	8,750	7,470	747	108,121	79,598	8,640	10,876
9,841	227,480	315,914	267,967	6,151	156,545	129,502	112,115	18,637	595,998	48,836	1,617	17,363
558	28,685	27,393	21,434	79	2,858	2,769	2,264	769	39,883	322	1,608	266
10,399	356,165	343,307	289,991	6,210	159,203	132,271	114,379	19,406	634,981	44,158	3,125	17,629
9	200	189	188	3	41	39	37	57	1,326	88	3	
13	239	222	220					18	335	117	57	
								1	316	20	20	
								5	447	124	23	
2	44	45	41	8	304	295	234	13	140	45		
1	16	15	12					1	165	124		
								1	15			
30	1,615	1,551	1,270	8	144	132	117	42	2,003	743	231	
55	2,113	2,042	1,732	19	489	466	338	138	5,323	1,090	334	
10,392	434,692	417,539	353,656	6,340	149,580	141,696	122,438	20,337	754,513	130,423	12,157	29,714
									40	2,704	40	2,766
									200	5,029		3,911
									4,707	95,840	234	144
									982	23,940		22,277
									63	1,391		61
									5	60		16
									5,907	140,974	317	28,269
10,932	434,692	417,539	353,656	6,340	149,580	141,696	122,438	20,334	885,387	130,746	12,157	27,983

* Of these, two are for girls with 57 pupils.

† Of these, ten are for girls with 431 pupils.

(3) — Return of colleges

1. Madras

Official year 1902-1

[illegible]

(3a).—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1903, etc.*

to sex, 1

		Chinese	Japanese	Indians	Others	Total
Primary	For boys	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	For girls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Elementary	For boys	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	For girls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Intermediate	For boys	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	For girls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
High schools	For boys	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	For girls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Colleges	For boys	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	For girls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000

(3b)—Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.												Under private			
	Under public management.												Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.							
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																
Collegiate education.	English		For boys													
			For girls													
Total													5	75	56	51
<i>Secondary schools.</i>																
For boys	High schools, English															
			Middle schools, English													
For girls	High schools, English															
			Middle schools, English													
Total	2	334	335	311									71	6,830	6,531	5,660
<i>Primary schools.</i>																
For boys													7	566	562	256
For girls													10	453	457	371
Total													17	821	819	627
<i>Schools for special instruction.</i>																
School education, special.	Industrial schools															
			Other schools													
Total													0	365	330	256
Total of public institutions	2	334	335	311									7	462	367	291
<i>Private Institutions</i>																
Total													100	8,134	7,773	6,620
Grand total	2	334	335	311									100	8,134	7,773	6,620

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

management.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	5	68	68	32	36	25	4	39	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	2	7	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	75	75	39	36	32	4	39	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	11	2,142	2,142	851	950	1,317	341	360	14	10	56	...
...	...	...	...	24	1,600	1,600	79	606	1,555	183	165	32	15	455	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,603	1,603	458	70	1,561	88	51	1	12	...	253
1	42	53	27	26	1,687	1,687	9	175	1,472	80	116	1	8	...	424
1	42	53	27	74	7,212	7,212	1,397	1,801	5,865	702	612	48	45	511	677
...	...	...	...	7	366	366	...	35	341	14	11	...	...	116	...
...	...	...	...	16	455	455	...	...	448	2	4	...	1	...	149
...	...	...	...	17	821	821	...	35	780	16	15	...	1	116	149
...	...	...	...	1	87	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	* 6	365	365	...	...	313	39	10	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	492	492	...	...	380	30	10	1	2	...	...
1	42	53	27	103	8,510	8,510	1,436	1,872	6,976	791	676	49	48	640	826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	42	53	27	103	8,510	8,510	1,436	1,872	6,976	791	676	49	48	640	826

* Of these four are for girls with 210 pupils.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

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(1)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903—continued.

Public institutions—cont.												Grand Total.										
Objects of expenditure.	Under private management—cont.				Total expenditure from																	
	Unaided.																					
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.												
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40											
Collegiate education.	Arts colleges—																					
	English (for boys)	11,800	...	20,000	31,811	2,78,370	...	2,58,892	1,40,180	...	6,57,548											
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	1,707	...	458	4,971	...	6,160											
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																					
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,710											
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,244											
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	61,755	...	...	16,548	903	61,615											
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	40,173	...	...	10,532	4,800	40,407											
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	39,605	...	...	680	422	40,712											
	Total	11,800	...	20,000	31,811	4,49,780	...	...	3,22,052	1,57,451	...	5,29,292										
School education, general.	Secondary schools—																					
	High schools, English.	60,186	3,758	23,602	87,546	1,04,490	340	23,602	8,57,802	2,44,307	12,89,607											
	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
	Middle schools, English.	988,000	1,097	19,800	10,284	87,483	6,448	15,401	2,64,800	1,11,861	4,86,063											
	For girls	3,631	62	4,304	10,284	29,150	14,213	9,635	31,825	10,130	94,060											
	Middle schools, Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,938											
	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
	Middle schools, Vernacular.	225	2,677	1,008	3,902	33,210	150	...	18,407	62,022	1,14,788											
	For girls	836	2,302	1,008	4,320	90,282	78	...	9,070	60,407	1,60,492											
	Total	1,00,144	10,080	11,987	1,22,211	4,40,201	21,232	45,682	12,20,039	5,80,307	23,10,651											
Primary schools—																						
For boys	1,50,750	21,052	121,235	2,93,037	2,94,437	6,94,312	1,78,770	5,83,012	5,07,233	22,88,410												
For girls	500	2,221	8,454	11,175	1,42,704	2,769	3,638	12,095	1,24,210	2,84,926												
Total	1,57,250	23,273	1,29,689	3,10,261	4,37,141	6,97,081	1,81,814	5,95,107	6,31,512	25,73,336												
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—																					
	Training schools for masters	...	...	2,328	2,328	1,14,154	17,461	433	414	20,053	1,52,405											
	Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,572											
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	37,840	...	...	503	14,470	46,254											
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	42,075	...	...	1,170	...	43,245											
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,106											
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	84,550	6,020	5,340	8,655	2,610	29,451											
	Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	10,490	...	...	7,802	5,600	15,388											
	Commercial schools	24	1,500	6,310	7,834	725	2,519	832	50	9,032	14,180											
	Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	2,012	...	...	314	...	2,326											
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	10,154	...	...	...	...	10,154												
Other schools	1,365	...	1,674	3,230	27,122	5,870	1,605	14,310	1,09,573	1,59,485												
Total	1,588	1,500	10,315	12,403	5,34,961	31,670	6,216	38,180	1,64,860	5,75,856												
Buildings																						
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	410	1,064	1,474	3,721	3,721	30,802	11,704	...	2,40,946	6,55,600											
Total	...	410	1,064	1,474	19,040	2,567	8,115	...	2,40,946	...	24,531											
University																						
	Direction	...	...	...	...	3,01,107	33,220	14,810	...	2,40,946	6,80,100											
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	54,708	...	...	...	...	1,98,741											
	Medical college	...	...	...	...	1,03,727	13,404	...	...	...	54,708											
	Other Professional college	...	...	...	...	12,665	...	...	...	...	4,41,174											
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,888											
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,122											
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,441											
	Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,607											
	Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,302											
	Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,084											
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160											
Total	...	...	...	...	1,52,422	...	...	3,68,742	4,79,798	...	17,38,818											
Total expenditure on public instruction												2,76,837	25,860	2,03,000	5,00,706	(r) 26,42,109	8,17,433	2,64,454	26,33,710	29,10,366	...	87,74,611
(a) Surplus fees (University). Rs. 43,703																						
(b) Grants to Marathi																						

(a) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 63,700.
 (b) Grants to Manilla Supervisors, Rs. 64.
 (c) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
 (d) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,02,900; other sources, Rs. 1,30,581; and total, Rs. 2,02,581).
 (e) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,000; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,130; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. ...

NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 25 (Rs. 19,57,770 + 1,65,929 + 7,51,903)

Direct—											
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidy and contribution to District Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidy to Municipal Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indirect—Cost of Medical College and School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grants to Orphanages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement

25,08,655

(4a)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Public institutions.																						
Under public management.																						
Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						Maintained by Native States.									
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1																						
Arts colleges— English { For boys { For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools— For boys { High schools, English { Middle schools, English For girls { High schools, English { Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys { For girls {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction— Industrial schools Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLES.

(5a)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1903.	Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.						
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage.									
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.									
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Secondary schools—			2			3			4			5			Total.
For boys—			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.			
Aided			88			38			127			308			
Total			271	88	359	1,080	100	1,180	56	32	88	127	308	1,588	
For girls—			29			10			24			34			Total.
Aided			29			10			24			34			
Unaided			3,275			367			505			1,382			
Total			3,338	71	3,409	729	708	1,437	46	367	413	505	1,382	1,887	
Total, Secondary schools			74	7,212	7,286	878	878	1,756	112	487	599	1,601	1,825	3,426	Total.
Primary schools—			45			57			108			209			
For boys—Aided			7	366	373	—	—	—	45	9	54	108	101	209	
Total			7	366	373	—	—	—	45	9	54	108	101	209	
For girls—Aided			10	425	435	—	—	—	13	25	38	133	288	421	Total.
Total			10	425	435	—	—	—	13	25	38	133	288	421	
Total, Primary schools			17	821	850	—	—	—	26	34	60	266	399	665	
Grand total			91	8,033	8,136	878	878	1,756	138	82	220	1,867	2,224	3,991	

GENERAL TABLES.

(5b)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1902-1903.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				Number passed.						Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.				Total.				Total.						Total.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Europeans and Burmese.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Others.
ARTS COLLEGES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Master of Arts (Science Division)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3. Bachelor of Science	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6. Do. B.Sc. (Second Language Division)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. Do. B.A. (Previous examination)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Master of Oriental Learning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3. Honours in Sanskrit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4. Do. in Arabic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5. Do. in Persian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6. Do. in Sanskrit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. Do. in Arabic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8. Do. in Persian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9. Do. in Urdu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Doctor of Law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Bachelor of Law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3. Bachelor of Law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4. First Examination in Law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Medicine.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Doctor of Medicine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Bachelor of Medicine (Final M.B. and C.M.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8. Second L.M.S. & S.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9. L.M.S.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10. L.S.Sc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

GENERAL TABLES.

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1902-1903—continued

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.					Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.					
																	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Others.			
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—cont.																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. H.C.E. or E.E. { Civil	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. L.C.E. { Mechanical	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. First L.C.E.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Matriculation Examination { Girls	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lower Secondary Examination { Boys	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Upper Primary Examination { Girls	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination { Boys	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination { Girls	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination { Vernacular	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for { Upper	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Training Schools for { Lower	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. School of Arts Examination	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Medical Examination	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6. Industrial School Examination	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7. Veterinary Examination	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Excludes candidates who having already passed in certain subjects only, came in during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.

† Preliminary examination.

* Excludes candidates who having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.

† Primary examination.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

(a) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 7,341.

Defect—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources
Contributions to Medical schools
Cost of Buildings under Grant I
Miscellaneous reports

Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement:

16

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903—continued.

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.										
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.						In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenue.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Colleges of instruction.											
(1) Colleges—											
Oriental	3	219	191	177	4,599	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	219	191	177	4,599	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools—											
For boys	15	3,914	3,326	3,083	19,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools, Hindustani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, Hindustani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	2	330	319	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	4,244	3,645	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—											
For boys	25	5,839	4,832	4,166	13,822	5,434	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	267	17,340	16,808	13,734	9,333	88,792	...	...	...	...	...
Total	292	23,179	21,640	17,900	23,155	94,226	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for mistresses	1	9	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	45	43	24	853	197	...	...	...	...	...

Buildings—Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 9,210.										
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.						In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenue.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acting colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	306	23,476	22,880	18,453	35,034	99,738	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 205.

NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31.

Miscellaneous charges

Add—Cost met from Provincial grant

Do, District Board Grants

Do, Fees

Do, Subscriptions and other sources

Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I

Contributions Medical schools

Miscellaneous receipts

Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements

(b) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 9,210.

Rs.

2,04,454

18,008

35,694

29

1,36,024

1,402

4,45,761

14,597

8,316

31,458

29,401

4,06,569

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
<i>For Males.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	4	562	169	105	132	178	33	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.										34,384	20,161	55,385
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	9	644	24	2	325	293		16,450		41,640	16,551	68,650
4. Unaided	102	6,595	210	3	3,109	2,821	302			1,54,676	52,037	2,03,693
Total	115	7,730	343	110	3,565	3,292	425	16,450		2,27,699	88,749	3,27,057
<i>For Females.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	63			29	31		15,562		2,757		18,299
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.												
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3	236	3		67	179		5,230		5,477	3,133	13,899
4. Unaided	59	4,461	10	9	1,363	2,812	267			1,11,908	43,363	1,55,356
Total	64	4,760	13	9	1,459	3,012	267			1,20,147	46,496	1,87,444
Grand total	209	12,490	356	119	5,025	6,307	692	16,450		3,47,846	1,35,245	5,15,127

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in Madras for 1902-1903.

ORDER—No. 614, Educational, dated 10th December 1903.

The report on Public Instruction during the year 1902-1903 was submitted by the late Director, Mr. G. H. Stuart, shortly before his illness and death. By that event, of which His Excellency the Governor in Council heard with great regret, the Educational department has lost an officer of marked ability and sound judgment, who, if he had lived, would have been able to do much to further the cause of education in this Presidency.

2. The principal educational events of the year are summarized in paragraphs 2—5 of the report. These paragraphs show that the action taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Simla Conference was for the most part not completed within 1902-1903, and unquestionably the most important event of the year was the payment to aided schools of the full grants earned by them under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Owing to lack of funds, these grants had for many years been paid at reduced rates to the great hindrance of educational progress, but in the year under report the Governor in Council was enabled by a special assignment made by the Government of India to pay all result grants earned from Provincial funds at full rates, and local boards and municipal councils were similarly enabled by a subsidy from Provincial funds to pay their grants in full. It is not to be expected that the results of this improvement will be at once wholly visible, but there is every ground to hope that it will have an important effect in stimulating primary education, which, to the regret of the Government, has made comparatively little progress in recent years.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to 87.74 lakhs against 79.32 lakhs in 1901-1902. Of the former amount 26.19 lakhs was met from Provincial, 8.87 from Local and 2.53 from Municipal funds, 26.96 from fees and 23.19 from other sources. There was an increase under all these heads, but it was marked only in the case of Provincial and Local funds and fees. If, however, the portion of the expenditure by local and municipal bodies which was met out of the subsidy paid by Government were left out of account, there would have been a decrease in the expenditure on education incurred by those bodies. This decrease is due to the less sum which was recovered from local bodies during the year in respect of the training of medical students, and now that Local and Municipal funds have obtained this relief, the local bodies concerned should consider how far it is practicable to enhance their allotments on other educational objects. The expenditure classed as direct amounted to 63.65 lakhs against 58.68 lakhs in the previous year, while that classed as indirect and incurred on the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects, aggregated 24.09 lakhs against 20.64 lakhs. There was an increase of about 3.3 in the percentage of expenditure met from Provincial funds and a corresponding decrease in that met from miscellaneous sources. The average cost of education per head of the population rose from As. 3-3 to As. 3-8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1-3 to As. 1-7. Of the total direct expenditure 48.40 per cent. was incurred on primary, 27.95 per cent. on secondary, 14.60 per cent. on collegiate (Arts and Professional) and 9.05 per cent. on special education, as compared with 47.46, 28.22, 14.93 and 9.39 per cent., respectively, in 1901-1902.

4. *General Statistics.*—The number of public institutions fell from 20,792 to 20,337, but the strength rose from 740,628 to 754,513. In the case of private institutions there was an advance both in number and strength from 5,699 and 121,013 to 5,997 and 130,874, respectively. Of the total number of pupils 752,199 were boys and 133,188 girls and they respectively formed 26.6 and 4.6 per cent. of the population of school-going age, the corresponding percentages in 1901-1902 having been 25.9 and 4.5. In the following table the number of pupils under instruction in each stage in institutions classed as public is shown both for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, and is compared with the corresponding figures of 1892-93:

	1892-93.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Arts colleges	3,537	3,779	4,338
Professional colleges	769	728	750
Secondary schools for boys			
Upper Secondary—English	16,071	18,779	20,129
Lower Secondary—English	19,824	33,993	36,822
Lower Secondary—Vernacular	3,652	2,783	2,969
Secondary schools for girls			
Upper Secondary—English	271	464	518
Lower Secondary—English	956	1,700	1,919
Upper Secondary—Vernacular	7	10	7
Lower Secondary—Vernacular	1,678	1,617	1,739
Primary schools—			
For Boys: Upper Primary	36,668	46,785	48,773
Lower Primary	538,005	511,828	516,444
For Girls: Upper Primary	3,233	4,078	6,405
Lower Primary	45,468	106,855	108,347
Training schools for masters	1,416	1,180	1,309
Do. for mistresses	342	349	352
Other special schools for boys	2,176	3,054	3,054
Do. do. for girls	422	556	608
Total	668,510	740,628	754,513

5. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction 677,263 or 90 per cent. were in the primary stage as compared with 662,040 or 90.5 per cent. in 1901-1902, and of these 565,217 were in institutions under public management against 558,613. The increase in the latter case though not large occurred in spite of a fall in the number of schools and is noted with satisfaction, but primary education among boys has still much lee-way to make up. In the Lower-primary stage there were actually 21,561 fewer male pupils under instruction in public institutions in 1902-1903 than there were ten years before—a falling off equal to 4 per cent. in spite of the growth in population. The state of primary education is far from satisfactory in Vizagapatam, Salem, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore, South Arcot and South Canara, and throughout the Presidency its advancement must be the first object kept in view by the Educational department.

6. The expenditure on public primary schools rose from Rs. 19,54,646 to Rs. 22,58,410; but there was a further fall in the cost of the primary departments of secondary schools from Rs. 3,29,280 to Rs. 3,17,256. The average cost of educating a pupil in primary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools was Rs. 3-15-0 and Rs. 11-6-0, respectively, against Rs. 3-7-0 and Rs. 12-4-0 in the previous year. Of the average cost in primary schools Rs. 1 was met from fees and Rs. 2 was paid from public funds, the corresponding figures for primary departments of secondary schools being Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 3-3-0.

7. For the primary examination 28,233 candidates appeared and 17,868 passed for complete certificates against 25,466 and 15,951 in 1901-1902. Of those who appeared in the year under review about one-half or 14,318 were pupil-candidates and of those who passed 8,203 belonged to this class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12,408 and 6,827. Of the total number of teachers excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers 11,609 or 56.4 per cent. were persons not qualified under the rules against 58.6 per cent. in 1901-1902. This high percentage

is most unsatisfactory. Although the number of pupils and schools served by such teachers may swell the returns, the quality of the instruction imparted must be largely of an inferior and unprofitable character; and the localities so served have just ground of complaint. Until local bodies deal with this matter more earnestly and effectively than they have done the progress of sound education will be seriously retarded.

8. *Boys' Education—Secondary.*—The number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction increased from 55,370 to 59,920, of whom 20,129 were in the upper and 39,791 in the lower secondary stage. As the figures in the table printed in paragraph 4 prove, secondary education, unlike primary education, has made a considerable advance both during the year under report and in the last decade. Thus while the spread of elementary instruction among the masses of the population has been checked and the higher education has progressed but little, there has been a great growth of that intermediate stage the goal of which is not the B.A. degree, but the Matriculation examination. The Government cannot, however, regard as satisfactory the advance of secondary education at the public expense if the interests of primary education have been thereby sacrificed, even indirectly.

9. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was Rs. 7,84,005 and on the upper secondary departments, Rs. 7,68,107 against Rs. 7,44,604 and Rs. 6,82,189 respectively, in 1901-1902. The average cost of educating a pupil in the lower secondary departments was Rs. 21-4-0, of which Rs. 13-14-0 was met from fees and Rs. 3-10-0 from public funds. The corresponding figures for the upper secondary departments were Rs. 42-2-0, Rs. 29-11-0, and Rs. 5-8-0. The maintenance of secondary forms in municipal institutions resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,676, while those departments in local fund institutions were worked at a profit of Rs. 176.

10. The Director remarks that the lower secondary examination appears to be waning in popularity as a school examination, the number of male pupil candidates during the past three years having been 6,945, 6,459 and 6,264. But this apparent loss of popularity appears to be due rather to the concession made in 1897 than to any dislike of the examination. By that concession pupils of the fourth or higher form are allowed to appear for the examination as private candidates. Accordingly the number of private candidates has nearly doubled in the last three years, the figures being 2,996, 4,003 and 5,219, and the total number of examinees has grown from 9,941 in 1900-1901 to 11,483 in 1902-1903. The final orders of the Government of India relating to this examination have not yet been received, but if they are such as to permit pupils, who propose to continue their education in the upper secondary stage, to appear for the lower secondary examination, the policy of allowing the present growth of private candidates will demand consideration. The standard of success among the candidates seems to be falling. Of the pupils who appeared for it in the year under review, only 641 or about a tenth passed for complete certificates. The upper secondary examination shows a slight increase in its number of candidates 309 having appeared for it against 194 in 1901-1902; and 15 candidates completed the test by passing in all subjects as compared with seven in the previous year. For the Matriculation examination a slightly larger number of candidates appeared and passed than in the previous year, but the percentage of success (31.7) remained the same.

11. Of the general teachers in secondary schools 812 or 28 per cent. were persons not qualified under the Educational rules against 28.4 per cent. in 1901-1902. The progress was very slow.

12. *Collegiate Education.*—The strength of the arts colleges rose from 3,779 to 4,338, of whom 3,141 were in the F.A. classes against 2,581 in the previous year. The increase in these classes is due to the somewhat larger proportion of candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1901 and 1902 as compared with the preceding years. Of the 2,509 students who matriculated in December 1902, there were 1,542 in the Junior F.A. class on 31st March 1903. There were 34 students in the M.A. classes against 26 in the previous year. The total expenditure on arts colleges increased from Rs. 6,30,660 to Rs. 6,63,714, but the average cost of educating a student fell from Rs. 195 to Rs. 171, of which a sum of Rs. 67 was met from fee

The average cost in Government, Board and aided colleges was Rs. 293, Rs. 89 and Rs. 144, respectively, and the average fee collected Rs. 85, Rs. 75 and Rs. 63. For the First Examination in Arts 1,878 candidates appeared and 704 passed as compared with 1,892 and 730, respectively, in 1901-1902. For the English, second language and science divisions of the B.A. degree examination 980, 749 and 915 candidates appeared against 917, 626 and 819 and 597, 620 and 470, respectively, passed against 488, 516 and 449.

13. *Female Education.*—Of the total number of girls under instruction, 119,006 as compared with 117,034 were in schools for general education classed as public, and 56 per cent. of these were in institutions intended primarily for boys. This fact shows to what a large extent female education in this Presidency is confined to the most elementary stage, and indeed of the total number of girls under instruction 114,752 were in the primary stage, the lower secondary having been reached by 3,658, the upper secondary by 555 and the collegiate by 41. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond the lowest stage was thus 4,254 in a population of 38 millions. Even this figure represents an advance on what was the case ten years ago, when only 2,993 girls had advanced beyond the primary stage. The progress made is lamentably slow and in spite of the many professions of desire for female education, the people generally, owing to social and other causes, continue to hold almost entirely aloof from any attempt to carry the education of girls beyond the most elementary stage. As usual the whole of the pupils in the collegiate and almost the whole in the upper secondary stage belonged to the European and the Native Christian communities.

14. *Special Education.*—The number of pupils under instruction in institutions for special education, including professional colleges, rose from 5,867 to 6,073, but the latter figure was still below the number at the close of 1896-97. Training institutions on the whole improved slightly in strength but produced slightly worse results than in the previous year, and a smaller number of persons qualified for teachers' certificates. It is to be regretted that there were only two Muhammadan and two European (both females) students in the training colleges and only one of the latter class in training schools. The supply of trained European teachers of both sexes is entirely inadequate and the deficiency is a matter of serious concern. Separate scholarships for European students in the Teachers' College were sanctioned during the year and this may have some effect. The subject of improving training schools and extending the course in them is also under consideration.

15. The number of technical and industrial schools rose from 57 to 60, but their strength fell from 3,203 to 3,215. The growing popularity of the school of commerce at Calicut is noted with satisfaction. The number of candidates who appeared for the Government technical examinations showed a steady advance and the results were considerably better than in 1901-1902, 2,271 candidates having passed out of 5,609 who appeared against 1,888 out of 5,130 in 1901-1902.

16. The total expenditure on colleges for special education rose from Rupees 2,45,188 to Rs. 2,65,578 and that on schools for such education from Rs. 5,50,735 to Rs. 5,75,854.

17. *European Education.*—The number of schools for Europeans remained at 103, but there was a slight increase in their strength. Of the 8,510 pupils in these schools 18 per cent. belonged to other communities. There were 683 pupils, equal to nearly 9 per cent. of the total number of European pupils, in stages higher than the lower secondary, a proportion, which, though it is higher than that prevailing among non-European pupils, can hardly be considered sufficient for the European community. The number of European boys whose education is continued beyond the secondary stage rose owing to better results achieved at the Matriculation examination, but the statistics shown in this and previous reports. It is to be hoped that under the separate code for the education of Europeans which is now under consideration there will be a considerable advance.

18. *Muhammadan Education.*—There was a slight increase in the number of male Muhammadan students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction from 87 to 89 in the former case and from 2,321 to 2,795 in the latter, but the total number

of pupils under instruction in schools classed as public fell from 61,188 boys and 10,985 girls to 61,123 and 10,159, respectively, and the results of the University and Lower Secondary examinations were poorer than in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in the results of the Primary examination. Including pupils in private schools, about 50 per cent. of the boys and 10 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were under instruction.

19. *Panchama Education.*—The number of Panchama boys under instruction fell from 48,377 to 45,749 and of Panchama girls from 8,497 to 8,074. Only 15 per cent. of the male and 2.5 per cent. of the female Panchama population of school-going age were at school. The South Canara, Malabar, Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Nellore, Salem and Cuddapah districts were particularly backward. The attention of the district boards concerned will be drawn to the matter, while the Director may consider the advisability of establishing schools in places which cannot be reached by these bodies or by private effort.

20. *Education of Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—There was an increase in expenditure under this head from Rs. 46,289 to Rs. 54,761, accompanied by a decrease from 3,327 to 2,919 in the number of boys and from 122 to 105 in that of girls under instruction. The total strength of schools specially maintained for these tribes was 9,864, but the majority of the pupils belonged to other classes. The Director has recently been asked to report whether anything can be done to improve the condition of education among the Aboriginal tribes in the Vizagapatam agency tracts. The enquiry will be extended to other districts.

21. *Education of the Blind and of Deaf mutes.*—As in the previous year there were in all four schools for the blind and one for deaf mutes. All these admirable institutions, except one for the blind in Madras, are established in the Tinnevely district. The strength of the blind schools rose from 54 to 59. The strength of the deaf mute school at Palamecottah, the Governor in Council regrets to observe, fell from 68 to 31. This decline has not been explained. All the schools are doing excellent work especially those in the Tinnevely district, which sent up seven pupils for the primary examination and passed six with four in the first class.

22. *Hostels and Boarding houses.*—On the 31st March last there were 115 hostels and boarding houses for boys with 7,736 boarders and 94 for girls with 4,763 members as compared with 95 with 6,600 boarders and 83 with 4,120 members, respectively, on the corresponding date of 1902. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 3,27,657 and Rs. 1,87,464 against Rs. 2,83,124 and Rs. 1,80,662, respectively. As might be expected the majority of these institutions were for Native Christians.

23. *General.*—The Government agrees with the Director that the fall in the number of schools which occurred during the year does not materially detract from the progress made, which was substantial though not very great. With the grants in aid in full, and the completion of other reforms, the Governor in Council hopes that a fresh period of improvement in the Presidency will be inaugurated.

(END)

