



REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

VOL NO: 36716

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
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1904.

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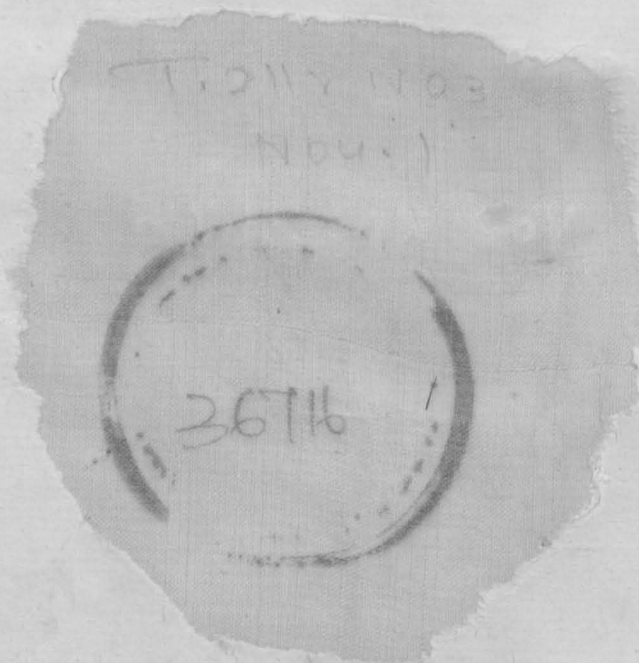
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 * செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * மாதம் 1988 வருடம் *
 * செப்பனிடும் முடித்த *
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ERRATA TO THE REPORT FOR

VOLUME I.

Page 8, paragraph 20.—
“p. 17, 18, 19” read “Rs.”

A. GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

Line 5.—For “local board schools” read “local boards”.

Line 10.—“municipal” read “municipal”.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Line

result

C. GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

follows:—

“1,47,000 with the aid of that portion of the subsidy which was used for payment of fixed and results grants”.

VOLUME II.

Page 70.—For “statement (29)” substitute the following:—

	Province fund.	Grants from Provincial fund.	Total expenditure on grants.
1902-03	...	...	1,45,943
1903-04	...	(a) 12,030	...

- (a) Includes only that portion of the subsidy which was used in paying grants.
(b) Includes only that portion of the subsidy which was used in paying grants.
(c) Total of the previous columns less the subsidy included in the first column.

DIRECTOR
MADRAS, 1904.

C. No. 8710 of 1904.

From:

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.S.C., F.R.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1903-1904.

Events of the year. Towards the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the schemes for the appointment of additional Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors, and the improvement of the Provincial Educational Service. The three Assistant Inspectors have been appointed and the changes sanctioned in the Provincial Service have been carried out. The necessary preliminary arrangements have also been made for the appointment of the new Sub-Assistant Inspectors, but pending the sanction of certain financial questions final orders have not yet been issued.

(ii) Proposals for the re-organization of the Government girls' schools in the Presidency were submitted during the year and the orders of Government upon them were issued. The improvement of the equipment of the schools and of the salaries of the teachers so as to secure teachers of higher qualification forms the main feature of these proposals. Nine new Government girls' schools were opened during the year.

(iii) A conference of inspecting officers and representative managers of private schools was held by the late Director in July last year for the consideration of questions chiefly connected with primary education and training schools. A large number of the resolutions dealt with the remodelling of training schools, the chief recommendation being the extension of the course of primary school teachers from one year to two, so as to include general education subjects to be taught from a professional standpoint, the institution of an admission examination, the postponement of the final examination of students in teaching power to the end of a probationary period of three years of practical experience in teaching after their passing the written test, the improvement of stipends, and the gradual conversion of practising schools into model primary schools. Some of the resolutions passed by the conference have received the approval of Government and have been carried out. A scheme for the reorganization of training schools on the lines indicated by the conference has been drawn up and submitted to Government. Pending the sanction of this scheme a special fifth standard course of general instruction for primary grade teachers was begun in the Teachers' College and a few training schools as an experimental measure. In January last, and during the course of the year a lady superintendent was appointed to the Teachers' College to supervise the kindergarten instruction and the general work in the primary departments of the practising school.

The revision of the curriculum for primary schools referred to in last year's report is under consideration, but as any change postulates for its successful introduction a body of elementary teachers of a higher type than is now available, it does not appear that any radical alterations are immediately feasible. A beginning will be made by introducing an improved curriculum in the practising schools.

attached to training institutions, as it is only in this way that the requisite supply of a suitable teaching staff can be created.

(v) No change has yet been made in the system of public examinations, as the final orders of the Government of India regarding the school final examination have not yet been received. The primary examination will be held in the future by the inspecting officers, *in situ*, and the lower secondary examination will shortly cease to exist.

(vi) The appointment of six agricultural teachers to be attached to training schools was sanctioned. The men selected were sent to the Teachers' College for a training in methods of teaching, and some have joined the schools to which they have been appointed, while the others have not yet completed their training.

(vii) Owing to the increasing demand for Hindu and Muhammadan widow scholarships the scale was revised and the number of scholarships increased, the total number now given being 63 varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 in value, and the number of guardian allowances 30 of Rs. 5 and 6 in value.

(viii) Considerable attention was given to the construction of good buildings for Government girls' schools and training schools. Type designs for suitable buildings for primary and lower secondary girls and training schools were drawn up by the Public Works Department authorities in consultation with the department, and a large number of works are now on the Public Works Department list, some of which are in course of construction, while others will be carried out as funds become available.

(ix) With a view to encourage teachers to improve their knowledge the Director was empowered to permit any qualified teacher in a departmental or recognized institution to receive a training in the College of Engineering or the School of Arts in any subject free of charge, teachers in provincial, local or municipal employ being allowed with the sanction of the authority concerned half pay during their course of training with travelling allowance for a single journey on joining or leaving the college or school.

3. *The Educational Rules.*—Hardly any changes of importance were made in these rules. The concessions to teachers in Government or Board employ referred to in paragraph 2 (ix) above were extended to such teachers sent to training schools; and a minimum period of attendance at a training school, viz., three-fourths of the number of working days, was fixed as a condition for the admission of a teacher to the Teachers' Certificate examination as a trained candidate. An addition was also made to the rules prescribing the scale of accommodation that should be provided for pupils in dormitories and hostels attached to educational institutions.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—The following are the chief alterations which were carried out in the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1903-1904:—

(i) Managers were not permitted to utilize without the sanction of the Director any profit made from provincial grants in assisting schools eligible for aid from local funds and *vice versa*.

(ii) To prevent managers from showing a large amount of scholarships (practically the remissions made to pupils in the form of free or partially free scholarships) as expenditure, they were required to certify that the scholarships had been actually paid.

(iii) It was ruled that Government should have a claim for five and three years respectively on buildings and furniture for village schools, towards which grants have been given.

Government also sanctioned during the year a revised and more favourable scale of grants for a pass in the subjects of general education in the primary standards.

5. The system of paying fixed and results grants at the sanctioned rate begun last year was continued and the very considerable increase in the number of pupils under instruction in primary schools may be attributed to this cause; much further increase must depend among other things upon a further allotment of funds. The whole working of the Grant-in-Aid Code is under consideration, as detailed investigation has led to doubts

Working of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

as to whether its provisions secure the most equitable and advantageous distribution of the available funds. Its provisions are too complicated to allow of a concurrent check upon the relative amounts allotted to the various agencies, a matter of the greatest importance where the total amount has definite limits.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

6. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and the number of scholars in each class of institution 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:—

Classes of institutions.	1902-1903.			1903-1904.		
	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	4,321	3,855	37	4,226	4,249
{ for women	3	17	11	3	14	15
Professional colleges	6	750	684	6	757	743
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	161	48,067	44,903	170	49,887	47,948
Lower secondary { English	289	31,087	29,138	294	32,889	30,861
{ Vernacular	106	9,578	9,169	103	9,635	9,375
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	22	2,729	2,566	23	2,925	2,775
{ Vernacular	3	333	346	2	115	111
Lower secondary { English	39	3,604	3,483	39	3,650	3,594
{ Vernacular	127	13,723	13,220	131	14,888	14,242
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,724	237,662	230,159	4,367	259,519	244,989
{ Lower primary	19,913	357,436	342,244	14,379	380,359	358,223
For girls { Upper primary	419	27,798	26,477	432	28,438	27,493
{ Lower primary	350	12,085	11,525	379	13,290	12,608
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	57	1,326	1,208	57	1,297	1,278
{ for mistresses	18	335	322	19	360	327
Other special schools { for boys	61	3,174	3,183	54	3,206	3,056
{ for girls	12	488	450	14	556	529
Total public institutions	20,337	754,513	722,992	21,008	796,891	762,416
<i>Private institutions.</i>						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	40	2,704	2,539	57	3,215	3,092
Sanskrit (for boys)	200	3,029	2,972	230	3,350	3,333
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only { for boys	4,707	93,840	89,157	4,525	91,242	78,835
{ for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
or mainly { for boys	982	29,940	28,480	898	27,815	26,167
The Quran { for girls	63	1,301	1,295	49	1,164	1,128
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	5	60	60	4	83	80
Total private institutions	5,997	130,874	124,533	5,763	126,869	112,635
Grand total	26,334	885,387	847,525	26,771	923,760	875,051

Public institutions increased in number by 671 or 3·3 per cent., and in strength by 42,378 pupils or 5·6 per cent., the new schools opened during the year being chiefly of the primary grade. Private institutions fell in number by 3·9 per cent. and in strength by 3·1 per cent.

7. There was a fall in the number of both schools and scholars in the Ceded, Inland and West Coast district groups. The other groups gained in both respects. The greatest advance in schools was made by Ganjam and in pupils by Tinnevely, while Bellary lost most both in schools and scholars on account doubtless of the prevalence of the plague.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

GENERAL
STATISTICS

8. There were 10 arts and 6 professional colleges as in the previous year, but the former declined in strength losing 98 students while the latter gained seven. Considering public and private institutions together, there was an increase in schools of all grades except upper secondary schools for girls and training schools for masters, both of which remained the same in number as in the previous year. In strength also there was a general advance. In the lower secondary and primary schools, respectively, gained 1,351, 2,016 and 31,724 pupils against 1,561, 3,754 and 16,397 in the previous year. It will thus be seen that the gain in pupils was chiefly in the primary stage in which the advance made last year was nearly doubled during the year under report. In the case of girls' schools 34, 126 and 2,617 pupils were added in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages against 54, 82 and 1,330 in the preceding year, the advance here also being chiefly in the primary stage. Taking public institutions alone there was a decrease of 98 students in the collegiate stage, but all the other stages advanced in pupils, the increases in the upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary being 1,359, 1,813, 2,487 and 36,714, against 1,431, 3,266, 2,315 and 6,108, the total strength on the 31st March being 790,715, showing an increase of 5.6 per cent. on the number for the previous year when the increase recorded was only 1.9 per cent. There was again a large increase in the number of primary pupils reading printed books accompanied by a decline in the number not reading such books.

Of the total number of scholars at the close of the year 75 per cent. were in the collegiate stage, 2.8 in the upper secondary, 5.7 in the lower secondary, 7.3 in the upper primary and 83.7 in the lower primary. The percentage of scholars in the lower primary stage and in stages above that were thus relatively the same as in the previous year, viz. 84 and 16.

Number of institutions 3,001 with 172,401 pupils were under public management, and 23,710 with 751,359 pupils under private management, and in the great majority of these the teacher was the proprietor and manager. There were 22 more Government schools and 26 less board schools than in the previous year, but in both classes of schools there was an increase in strength. In public and private schools fell largely in number and strength, but there was a gain in both respects under other heads of institutions under private management. Aided schools as usual had the largest attendance, having nearly half the number of pupils under instruction.

The number of male scholars in public institutions rose from 22.4 to 20.1 per cent. of the population of school age, and that of female scholars from 4.1 to 4.4 per cent. In all institutions, public and private, 27.8 per cent. of the male and 4.8 of the female population of school age were at school against 26.6 and 4.6 in 1902-1903, while the percentage of total scholars to total school age population rose from 15.4 to 16.9. It is observed from map I appended to this report, showing the relative percentage of population of school age rose slightly in the Northern Circars, Central and Southern districts. In the rest, the inland districts showing the lowest. The percentage of male scholars in the districts ranged from 17.1 to 91.8, and that of female scholars from 1.7 to 21.4. The percentage in both cases an improvement on those of last year.

11. The general increase in the number of pupils in the community, a decline in the number of males and females classed as aborigines. The increase made by non-Brahman caste Hindus was considerable, but that made by Brahmins, Native Christians and Panchamas was satisfactory.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes were represented respectively by 18.4, 80.8 and 1.8 of the total number of pupils against 19.1, 79.8 and 1.1 in the previous year. Both richer and middle classes declined in number by 1.02 per cent. respectively, while the poorer classes increased by 1.3 per cent. The total number of male

GENERAL
STATISTICS

students and 16.2 of the female belonged against 19 and 14.6, respectively, last year, while in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages of public schools, the percentages were 34 and 49.4 for males and 26.8 and 54.7 for females.

13. The majority of scholars belonged as usual to the landholding class, the percentage being 41.9, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans contributed, respectively, 23.4, 12.8, 11.9 and 7.5, the remaining 2.5 of the pupils being mendicants or "others." Over 92 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages of instruction belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

14. The number of boys and girls reading English in public institutions as in the previous year 20 and 10 per cent., respectively. The total number on the rolls. In private institutions the number of such boys fell from 317 to 242, while there were no girls. There was a fall in the number of pupils studying classical and foreign languages in public institutions, but the number of boys studying such languages in private institutions showed an increase. The classical languages most largely read were Arabic and Sanskrit. There was a considerable increase in the number of girls reading French, while the number studying Persian fell from 112 to 13. There was again a decrease in the number of pupils reading Canarese in public institutions, but in the case of the other vernaculars there was a general increase, while in private institutions the number of boys reading the more important vernaculars declined in every case, while the number of girls advanced. As regards Malayalam, Canarese and Hindustani.

15. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 11,327 to 10,281 and 9,715 respectively.

The number of scholars in municipal areas, and 23,881 schools with 709,772 scholars in non-municipal areas, against 2,917 schools with 207,992 scholars and 23,417 schools with 677,395 scholars at the close of the previous year. The percentages of increase in the number of scholars were 2.9 in municipal areas and 4.8 in non-municipal areas. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10.8 and 23.2 per cent. respectively belonged to municipal towns against 10.2 and 23.1 in 1902-1903. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 94.2 and 21.5 against 92.1 and 23.1 in 1902-1903. The number of municipalities in which the percentage of children under instruction to the total population of school age exceeded 24 against 2.

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. 39,11,296 against Rs. 87,74,041. From the marginal summary which follows from different sources during the past two years, it will be seen that the total expenditure increased by Rs. 1,37,255, or 1.5 per cent. The expenditure from provincial funds and from other sources decreased, but that from the other three heads, especially from fees, showed an increase. It may be mentioned here that the figures under "Other sources," so far as they relate to primary schools, are largely imaginary as the amount represents in the case of the majority of private results schools merely the difference between what has been calculated as a suitable expenditure and the actual expenditure.

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 66,16,689, or nearly 252 thousand rupees more than in the previous year. Provincial funds

	1902-1903	1903-1904
Provincial	26,19,124	25,27,828
Local	8,87,042	9,37,587
Municipal	53,193	2,58,464
Fees	95,357	28,73,994
Other	1,11,525	1,11,525
Total	87,74,041	88,11,296

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

6

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

contributed 52 thousand rupees in the previous year, while the expenditure from all other sources had risen, the increase under local and municipal funds having amounted to 54 thousand and 3 thousand rupees, respectively, and under fees and other sources to 102 thousand and 145 thousand rupees. In the different classes and grades of institutions, it will be observed that, while arts colleges cost 26 thousand rupees, Government colleges cost 9 thousand, secondary schools 86 thousand, primary schools 15 thousand and training and other special schools 15 thousand more than in the previous year. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 22,94,607, or 114 thousand rupees less than in the year 1902-1903, the same, by direction and inspection, and scholarships having cost, respectively, 14 thousand, 9 thousand and one thousand more, and building and special grants and miscellaneous items 97 thousand and 41 thousand rupees less.

If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be out of account, the expenditure will be found to be Rs. 86,22,864 against Rs. 84,81,460 in 1902-1903. Over the expenditure related, as in the previous year, to secondary and primary education. The percentage of expenditure met from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from private funds, respectively, was 29.59, 10.96, 3.13, 31.04 and 25.28, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 31.15, 10.54, 3.12, 29.38 and 25.81.

18. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical schools, Royapuram and Vizagapatam, but excluding the charges relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,66,498 and the charges to Rs. 30,08,736 against Rs. 2,47,494 and Rs. 30,28,877 in 1902-1903.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 23,98,000. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 1,68,900 resumed by Government, and adding Rs. 12,000 transferred from the provision for subsidy under adjusting heads for supplementing grants-in-aid to municipal funds and results-stipends to Government schools, general, the altered grant for the year is Rs. 22,41,100, or including the final grant for adjusting heads, Rs. 25,84,100.

The expenditure proper of the department including adjusting heads was Rs. 25,02,317, or Rs. 81,783 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. 30,08,736, the sum of Rs. 2,06,113 spent on the College and schools which is not debited to 22. Education, and also the sum of Rs. 3,00,306 by the Public Works department on Government educational buildings.

The provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,42,238, of which Rs. 1,71,812 represents the net cost of the Medical College and schools including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 3,00,306, the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure proper of the department was thus Rs. 22,70,120, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training School ended by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 21,641. If to this sum be added the sum of Rs. 2,65,830 (made up of Rs. 1,378,000 contributed by municipal boards, Rs. 1,378,000 contributed by local boards, contribution to the District Board, Government for the Government schools under the Bhadrachalam Taluk Board), and if from the total sum of Rs. 5,47,351 (Rs. 1,71,812, the net cost of the Medical College, including stipends + Rs. 48,000, grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Rs. 3,00,306, Public Works expenditure, + Rs. 3,420, grants to orphanages paid through the department, + Rs. 23,813, surplus fees of the Lawrence Asylum) the balance will agree with the figure given above, viz., Rs. 22,70,120.

19. Schools under the management of local boards again fell in number from 2,375 to 2,354, but advanced in strength from 120,905 to 21,514. The expenditure from local funds on education rose from Rs. 8,94,433 to Rs. 9,45,280, which includes the sum of Rs. 2,18,378

paid as subsidy
table 7.

Further particulars

Notwithstanding the fall from 300 to 301 in the number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies, their strength advanced further from 23,470 to 23,624. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829. This includes the sum of Rs. 32,926 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. 10,30,283, board institutions Rs. 10,46,443, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,309, aided institutions Rs. 38,88,220 and unaided institutions Rs. 6,31,236. 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. 8,31,301, Rs. 7,67,020 and Rs. 2,31,117 respectively, against Rs. 7,18,551 and Rs. 2,27,837 in the previous year. The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys fell from Rs. 2,41,533 to Rs. 2,36,361, but that on primary education rose from Rs. 12,39,376 to Rs. 12,71,758. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys rose from 83.7 per cent. to 84.3 per cent.

22. The average expenditure per head of population rose from As. 5-8 to As. 5-9, but the cost to public funds remained the same as in the previous year, viz., As. 1-7.

The average expenditure met from public funds fell from 42.85 to 41.79. The cost per student in Government Arts Colleges fell from Rs. 292-12-7 to Rs. 218-7-6, in arts colleges maintained by local or municipal boards from Rs. 89-7-11 to Rs. 83-4-6, and in aided arts colleges from Rs. 142-7-0 to Rs. 132-3-2. In secondary schools for boys, the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 26-4-1 to Rs. 28-12-5 in Government schools and also rose slightly in aided schools, but fell from Rs. 18-0-5 to Rs. 17-4-2 in board schools, while in primary schools for boys a slight increase was noticeable in board and aided schools and a perceptible decrease in Government schools.

The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools was As. 11-1, in board primary schools As. 7 and in aided primary schools As. 5-6.

23. The average fee income on the rolls of all classes of institutions rose from Rs. 847,525 to Rs. 875,111, and consequently the fee income also increased from Rs. 23,79,625 to Rs. 24,74,433. The fees in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 99,912, Rs. 4,01,296 and Rs. 12,68,018, and showed an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except board primary schools and aided upper secondary schools.

In first-grade aided colleges for men the average number of students rose from 1,754 to 1,856 and the fee income from Rs. 1,18,441 to Rs. 1,20,717, while in second-grade aided colleges the average number rose from 926 to 1,058 and the fee income from Rs. 49,897 to Rs. 50,374.

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, 21, 38 and 35 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, against 18, 38 and 36 per cent. in the previous year.

25. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds rose from Rs. 67,631 to Rs. 68,757 and that from private funds from Rs. 25,602 to Rs. 25,731, the increase in the former case being confined to secondary schools and in the latter case to Arts Colleges. Particulars

of scholarships for different classes of institutions will be furnished in the chapters that follow.

26. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid rose further from Rs. 17,12,623 to Rs. 17,64,409. 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 the municipal high schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah and those under "adjusting heads" was Rs. 12,55,700, of which Rs. 12,03,488 was actually expended. Of this latter sum, Rs. 7,69,316 was paid to schools under private management, Rs. 3,69,101 to local board schools and Rs. 65,668 to municipal schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 8,10,440, Rs. 3,23,127 and Rs. 60,924. The above payments include subsidy overdrawn by some of the local boards and municipalities, which have since the close of the year been required to refund the amounts drawn in excess. Full particulars regarding payment of grants 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. 2,18,378 for payment of results and fixed grants at the sanctioned rate, as well as results stipends, local boards paid during the year a sum of Rs. 4,13,261 as grants-in-aid to schools under private management, against Rs. 3,74,189 in the previous year. Compared with the figures of the previous year the expenditure showed a marked increase in results and fixed grants and a decrease under other heads.

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 further from Rs. 1,13,943 to Rs. 1,47,660 with the aid of a provincial subsidy amounting to Rs. 32,926.

Out of 4,222 mission schools, 3,226 were aided and 996 were unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 13,725, 7,800 and 5,925. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase under mission aided schools as well as under both mission and non-mission unaided schools, while there was a fall in the number of non-mission aided schools.

28. The year under report was the second 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 1,614 for boys and 300 for girls against 1,678 and 299 in the previous year. The amount of fixed grants paid during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,31,991, Rs. 52,097 and Rs. 62,331, respectively, against Rs. 2,36,075, Rs. 46,907 and Rs. 60,895, respectively, in the previous year.

29. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grants system during the year was 13,434 for boys and 412 for girls against 12,584 and 391 in the previous year. Of the schools admitted to aid, 11,204 boys' schools and 369 girls' schools were examined against 11,120 and 391 in 1902-1903. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 7,09,731 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 44,311 against Rs. 6,36,684 and Rs. 42,016 in the previous year. As in the previous year full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid, the total grants paid to boys' and girls' schools during the year having amounted to Rs. 6,10,314 and Rs. 42,182, against Rs. 5,28,351 and Rs. 40,518 in the previous year.

30. As regards the distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts the most striking variations occurred in Madras and Vizagapatam, the former district having received 2.59 per cent. of the total grants more and the latter 1.50 per cent. less than in the previous year. As usual, Madras absorbed the highest percentage of the total grants, viz., 20.05, while the Nilgiris received the lowest percentage, viz., 1.56.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

31. The late Mr. G. H. Stuart was in charge of the department till the 9th November 1903. I assumed charge of the department on the 24th November.

Mr. Middlemast having been appointed to the created post of Deputy Director took charge of it on the 13th July 1903. This appointment has increased rather than diminished the work of the Director as it has enabled him to devote his personal attention to so many matters which were previously crowded out. It has, however, afforded some hope that he may now be able to exercise that general control over the work of the department which must have been for some years past a physical impossibility. Even now I find it impossible to devote as much time as I should wish to inspection and to the consideration of purely educational problems.

The late Mr. Stuart visited the Wesleyan Mission boys' and girls' schools at Ikkaadu near Tiruvallur in April 1903, held an enquiry at Tindivanam in July 1903 into certain departmental charges brought against the Sub-Assistant Inspector of schools, Tindivanam Range, who was ultimately dismissed from the service, paid a short visit to Ootacamund towards the close of July to confer with Government on certain important educational questions, and visited the agricultural farm at Melrosapuram, Chingleput, in September. I also visited this farm in December, and in January last inspected the industrial schools at Karur and in Tinnevely, Nazareth and Madura. In January-February I visited Rajahmundry, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Berhampur, Parlakimedi and Vizagapatam. In September last Mr. Middlemast, the Deputy Director, was deputed to Madura by Mr. Stuart to enquire into certain complaints received against the Setupati High School.

32. Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., was appointed to the new office of Inspector of European and training schools, and took charge of the department on the 2nd November 1903. All the European and training schools in the presidency and in Coorg and Bangalore except those intended for females have been placed under his charge. M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai and Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rao were in uninterrupted charge of the Northern and Southern circles, respectively, during the year, but the other two circles changed hands. Mr. Logan, who was acting in the Central circle, left India on long leave in June and was succeeded by Mr. Messinier. The latter was, however, soon after relieved by Mr. Arthur Mayhew, the new Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. On his relief from the Central circle, Mr. Messinier was appointed to the Western circle, in the place of Mr. C. W. Moss, who was acting for Mr. Logan. There was no change in the office of Inspector of Technical schools during the year. On the retirement, in November last, after a long and useful service of over 30 years, of M.R.Ry. N. Raghunatha Chariyar, B.A., the Inspector of Schools, Northern circle, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A., who had been acting for him, was confirmed in his place. The officers of the four circles examined on the whole 453 institutions, including 30 arts colleges, 121 upper secondary schools, 57 lower secondary schools, 209 primary schools and 36 special schools, which thus compared favourably in every case with the corresponding figures for the previous year, viz., 344, 29, 109, 56, 118 and 32. The increase in the number of primary schools examined was rendered possible on account of the relief afforded by the Inspector of European and training schools and will be more marked next year. More Inspectors and possibly an arrangement whereby a good deal of their work is transferred to a suitably increased central office are desiderata. The

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

officers in charge of the Western circle examined the largest number of institutions and were longest out on circuit, and those of the Central circle examined the smallest number of institutions and as might be expected, spent the shortest period on tour. The Inspector of European and training schools examined 28 institutions of the various grades including 15 special schools and spent 55 days on circuit. The number of special schools examined and the number of days spent on circuit by the Inspector of Technical schools were 16 and 47, respectively, his work in connection with pumping experiments being left out of account. Some of the inspection reports afford very little information and provide few suggestions as to the lines upon which improvements should be attempted. The reports submitted by Messrs. Stone and Mayhew have been particularly full and useful.

33. The Northern and Southern circles continued to be in charge of Miss Gow and Miss Arnold, respectively, throughout the year; but in the Central circle, Miss Carr was on privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days, and Miss Bernard, the senior Assistant Inspectress acted for her. These officers examined on the whole 299 institutions, i.e., one less than in the previous year, consisting of 4 arts colleges, 23 upper secondary schools, 126 lower secondary schools, 119 primary schools and 27 special schools. As in the preceding year, the officers in charge of the Central circle examined the largest number of institutions, while Miss Arnold of the Southern circle spent the largest number of days on circuit.

Towards the close of the year the transfer of the Cuddapah district from the Central to the Northern circle and of the Tanjore district from the Southern to the Central circle was sanctioned by Government.

34. Of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions, five as in the previous year changed hands for longer or shorter periods. The average number of schools and pupils examined for grant by these officers rose from 168 and 9,017 to 179 and 10,142, respectively, while the corresponding figures relating to the examination of schools for improvement were 67 and 3,434, against 66 and 3,243 in the previous year. Each officer spent on the average 221 days on circuit.

35. The Central circle was in charge of Miss H. W. Bernard except for a period of 3 months and 20 days, spent partly on other duty and partly on privilege leave. On both the occasions M.R.Ry. T. Janakirama Aiyar acted for her. There was no change in the charge of the officers in the other two circles. These officers examined on the average 92 schools for grant and 22 for improvement with 5,332 and 1,110 pupils, respectively, and spent 181 days on circuit.

As the arrangement whereby the Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspectresses had the same territorial charge entailed a waste of effort and an undesirable amount of travelling, and as the work of the latter appeared to be more than they could manage, arrangements were made towards the close of the year to divide each circle into three ranges, the heaviest of which in each has been assigned to an Assistant Inspectress, each Sub-Assistant being placed in charge of one of the others and made directly subordinate to the Inspectress.

36. The average number of schools examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Hindu boys' schools advanced from 212 to 229, and the average number of days spent on circuit from 198 to 211, while there was a reduction from 44 to 42 in the average number of schools examined for improvement. As in the previous two years 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 outturn of work of the Sub-Assistants for Muhammadan and Mappilla schools appears to have been less than in the preceding year, but this was due to the transfer of the examination of Muhammadan schools in which instruction is given through the medium of one of the South Indian vernaculars to the range Sub-Assistants. The scheme for the re-organization of this agency received the sanction of the Secretary of State towards the close of the year, but it has not yet been introduced. I am earnestly hoping that it will be productive of great good.

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Some of the present Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been honestly striving to improve the state of primary education, but the work of others undoubtedly leaves much to be desired, while all of them have had to attempt an amount of work which it is impossible to do thoroughly.

37. Of the six girls' ranges as they were constituted before the recent redistribution, three were under female and the rest under male Sub-Assistants. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 110 schools and spent 183 days on circuit, against 129 schools and 175 days in the previous year.

38. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined two schools for grant and 93 for improvement and spent 149 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work, including correspondence with supervisors, private gentlemen, Collectors of districts, &c., regarding the disposal of funds originally intended for the upkeep of Sanskrit schools, and with Presidents of Local Boards in connection with the administration of board Sanskrit schools, setting model questions in some of the advanced works of literature and grammar, preparing question papers with the help of a board of examiners for annual examinations of board Sanskrit schools, and conference with managers and pandits.

39. There were in all 262 supervisors, seven paid from provincial funds,—one directly, four through the Taluk Board, Bhadrachalam, Gódvári, and two through the District Board, Malabar,—57 from municipal and 198 from local funds. The districts of Kurnool, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Salem were credited with a total increase of five supervisors, while there was a decrease of four in Malabar. This accounts for the net increase of one in the total number of supervisors in the presidency. Twenty-two of these officers, as against 24 in the previous year, were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas, the decrease having occurred in Malabar. Of the whole number, 184, or 12 more than in the previous year, were trained men; but there was little improvement in the general educational qualifications of these officers, the number who had passed the Matriculation or other examinations of a higher standard having stood at 196 against 195 in the previous year. It is hoped that the institution of a special examination to serve as a qualifying test for admission to the office of supervisor and the grading of the salaries of the supervisors by several District Boards will help to secure a better class of men for the service. These officers visited 3,330 villages without schools, started 1,530 new schools, and brought 1,660 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,359 private schools under inspection.

40. Including the two additional superintendents sanctioned for the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, there were six superintendents in all, three for each of these districts. They visited 129 villages without schools, started 31 new schools, and brought 12 unaided schools on to the aided list and 8 private schools under inspection.

41. For the examination held in April 1903, nine candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and six passed, all in the second class.

42. An examination under the title of 'Primary Schools Supervisors' Test' was instituted during the year, to serve as a qualifying test for admission to the post of supervisor. It is open to teachers of at least two years' standing holding trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades.

43. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 5,04,329 against Rs. 4,95,882 in 1902-1903. 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 13.5 per cent. during the year against 13.2 per cent. in the year preceding.

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University degrees.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

University affiliation.

Discussion

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Monopoly

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Expenditure
Colleges.

Love.

University of California
in Law

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Medicine.

54. The number of candidates that appeared for each of the three L.M.S. examinations. Twenty-six appeared for the first L.M.S. and 17 passed; 13 appeared for the second L.M.S. and 6 passed; and for the final L.M.S. 10 appeared and 5 passed. There is a tendency for failed M.B. students to fall back upon the less difficult examinations for the L.M. and S. degree. At the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. examinations 34, 19, 16 and 7 candidates appeared and of these 18, 17, 7 and 6 passed. The percentage of passes in the latter examinations is higher than in the first M.B. and C.M. examinations, a fact which shows that the earlier examination fulfils its proper function of eliminating the incompetent students by a larger percentage of rejections. None appeared for the M.D. degree examination.

55. The strength of the college advanced from 140 to 150, the increase being confined chiefly to the higher departments. Europeans numbered 19, Native Christians 26, Muhammadans 2, Brahmans 56, and non-Brahman Hindus 46 and Parsees 1. Whereas a few years ago the number of Brahmans was very insignificant, at present their number exceeds even that of the non-Brahman Hindus. There were 11 female students—9 in the M.B. and C.M. departments and 2 in the L.M.S. department, the majority being Europeans. The college passed at the final examinations for the L.M.S. and the M.B. and C.M. degrees 80 and 70 per cent. of the examinees. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 80,478, against Rs. 78,244, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 18,015 against Rs. 16,511.

Engineering.

56. At the First examination in Engineering 28 candidates appeared and 8 or 36.3 per cent. passed against 15 in the previous year. Fifteen candidates appeared for the B.E. degree examination, 12 in the civil and 3 in the mechanical branch, and 7 passed against 43.8 in 1902-1903. All the candidates that passed the B.E. degree examination and, with one exception, all those that passed the First examination in Engineering were Brahmans.

57. The engineer and engineer subordinate classes contained 43 and 66 pupils respectively against 41 and 70 in the previous year. Of the total 11, 6 were Europeans, 4 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 23 Brahmans and 10 non-Brahman Hindus. At the final examinations for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 12 students of the senior engineer class were presented and nine passed; 35 students of the engineer subordinate class appeared, of whom 32 passed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,923 and the receipts to Rs. 16,533, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 61,915 and Rs. 15,742.

Teaching.

58. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 74 and 95 candidates appeared—against 69 and 100 in the previous year—and 45 and 51 passed. In these examinations also Brahmans preponderated. For the first time a Muhammadan candidate succeeded in qualifying for the L.T. degree. At the written and practical tests for the second collegiate grade certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates, 22 and 28 passed, respectively, out of 56 and 45 examined, against 35 and 42 passed out of 62 and 59 in the previous year.

59. At the Training College, Rajahmundry, 10 students of the first collegiate grade and 6 students of the second collegiate grade were under training on the 31st March last, as against 7 and 8 in the previous year. All the students were Brahmans and were in receipt of stipends. Four passed out of six at the theoretical portion of the L.T. degree examination, and one out of four at the practical. At the written test for

teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade 2 passed out of 6, and at the practical test 4 out of 5. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 5,338.

60. On the 31st March 1904 there were 34 students in the first collegiate grade and 15 of the second collegiate grade under training at the Teachers' College, Rajahmundry, as against 35 and 22 in the previous year. The distribution according to classes of community was as follows:—European 1, Native Christians 11, Brahmans 36 and Panchas 1. There were besides 2 European females. 46 of the students were in receipt of stipends. At the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 30 and 21 passed out of 35 and 22 appeared in the corresponding examinations of the second collegiate grade 22 and 27 appeared and 10 and 23 passed. During the year the construction of the building intended to serve as a model primary school was completed. The expenditure for occupation in October 1903. The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 21,570, of which fees met Rs. 428 and other receipts Rs. 721.

Agriculture.

61. It was found possible to carry out all the arrangements connected with the reorganization of the college during the past year. It passed through a period so far as its teaching arrangements were concerned, and as a consequence there was no amount of dislocation in its working. The total strength decreased slightly from 50 to 46, but this was due to the number of ex-students, who rejoined the college with a view to complete the diploma, having begun in the previous year. The different classes of community were as follows: European 1, Native Christians 3, Muhammadans 5, Brahmans 26 and non-Brahman Hindus 11. Only one was a graduate, 12 had passed the First examination in Arts, and 22 the Matriculation examination, the rest being non-Matriculates. All the districts were represented with the exception of Coimbatore. 10 attended the landholding and 17 to the official class. The examinations showed a deterioration. 12 students obtained the diploma in Agriculture against 10 in the previous year, and at the Government Technical examinations 42 subject-candidates passed out of 93 against 88 and 160, respectively, in the previous year. Except in two subjects, all the candidates sent up for examination previously tried and failed. The college was inspected by the Inspector-General of Agriculture in December last. The Veterinary Hospital continued to work well during the year. The museum was re-arranged and some of the specimens that were sent from it won prizes and medals at the Industrial Exhibition held in Madras. The working of the farm was not very satisfactory. The total expenditure, excluding the amount spent on scholarships, rose during the year from Rs. 49,242 to Rs. 51,952, and the receipts from Rs. 7,091 to Rs. 7,864. The net cost to Government also rose to Rs. 44,088.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.

62. For the secondary examination the number of examinees rose from 299 to 326, but there was no improvement in the results of the examination, the percentage of success in the compulsory subjects being a little less than 11 against 12 in the previous year, while only 10 candidates completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 77.

63. The number of candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination rose in the previous year—8,114 against 7,913—but only 1,521 passed or 18.8 per cent. against 31.7. The failures were largely in general knowledge in which only 43 per cent., respectively, passed. Of the community contributed

towards the increase in the number of examinees, but Muhammadans, as usual, passed the lowest percentage, viz., 12.9, while Brahmans and Native Christians passed the highest, which was a little over 20.

About a fourth of the male pupils in the sixth form on the 31st March last were kept back from the examination against a third in the previous year. Considering that only 18 per cent. of the examinees passed against 31 at the preceding examination, it is obvious that the selection of pupils to appear for the examination might have been more judiciously made. Aided schools as usual sent up and passed the largest number, but the number of pupils that appeared from these schools was only 46 per cent. of the total number, while it was 74 per cent. last year. Government schools were the most successful, passing 27 per cent. of their pupils, the proportion of success in board and aided institutions being slightly lower, while in unaided schools it was only 16.

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

64. The number of upper secondary schools rose from 161 to 170 and their strength from 48,067 to 49,887, the increase in the latter case being shared by all departments, with the major portion in the upper secondary in which there were 1,325 more pupils than in the previous year. The average strength of the secondary departments however showed a slight fall, being nearly 247 against 250. Of the total number of schools 79 were in the temporary list.

65. There were one more aided and eight more unaided schools than in the previous year, but the number of Government and board schools remained unchanged. Sixty-five schools including three unaided were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary department showed an increase in Government, board and unaided schools, and a slight fall in aided schools, which however still had the highest average, viz., 138, while unaided schools had the lowest, viz., 103. The largest increase in average strength was in Government schools, the rise being from 89 to 111.

66. In seven districts there was an increase in the number of schools, while in all the districts of the Presidency except Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore, the pupils advanced in numbers, the largest increase being in Madras, which, with Tanjore and Malabar, had the largest upper secondary strength, while Bellary had the smallest. The fall referred to above in the number of pupils was probably due to the prevalence of plague.

67. The provision made for the award of scholarships includes 45 scholarships for native boys and 25 for native girls passing the lower secondary examination, and in addition to these ten scholarships for Europeans, of which six are for boys and four for girls in upper secondary forms. Of the scholarships for native boys 22 are district scholarships open to all classes, the rest being reserved for the backward classes of the community. The value of the scholarships increases during the upper secondary course from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 for natives and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 for Europeans. The number awarded during the year under report was 46 to native boys and 24 to native girls, and one each to European boys and girls respectively. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 13,895, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 11,115, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,567 and Rs. 10,962.

68. The average number on the rolls rose from 44,903 to 47,948 and the total expenditure from Rs. 12,89,607 to Rs. 13,16,417. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 27.7 against Rs. 28.12 in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 54,845, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,62,481, Rs. 9,54,019 and Rs. 1,45,072; compared with

the figures of the previous year these figures show an increase under all classes of institutions except Government institutions.

69. The total expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 1,87,808 to Rs. 1,73,453. The fee receipts in all classes of upper secondary schools rose from Rs. 8,57,392 to Rs. 8,99,299 or by 5 per cent., and the average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 19.2 to Rs. 18.12. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 15.12, Rs. 22.3 and Rs. 18.6, respectively, against Rs. 15.4, Rs. 24.12 and Rs. 19.1 in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 26.2, Rs. 3.7 and Rs. 2.13. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools Rs. 8,11,020, Rs. 4,04,508 and Rs. 1,00,889 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments against Rs. 7,68,107, Rs. 3,91,783 and Rs. 1,29,717 in the previous year, while the fee collections were Rs. 5,66,299, Rs. 3,05,714 and Rs. 44,492 against Rs. 5,41,047, Rs. 2,89,589 and Rs. 43,310 respectively. Thus the total fees covered 68 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportion for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments being 70, 75 and 44 per cent., against 70, 74 and 33 per cent. in 1902-1903. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 40.11.5 against Rs. 42.2.1 in the previous year.

(c) *Lower secondary examination.*

70. The number of male pupil candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary examination was 6,805, showing an increase of over 8 per cent. against a fall of 3 per cent. in the previous year. Male private candidates also rose in number, the increase being from 5,219 to 5,673. On the whole there were nearly 1,000 more male candidates and 47 more female candidates than appeared for the previous examination. The results of 1903 also show a considerable improvement in the number of pupils that passed for complete certificates, 1,120 males and 459 females having passed against 641 and 389, respectively, in the previous year. The contrast is most marked in the case of male pupil candidates, but since as many as 1,988 candidates of this class passed in 1901, the fall in 1902 must be regarded as exceptional and the figures for 1903 as indicating a reversion to the normal rate of success. The number of private candidates that passed for complete certificates was larger than in the previous year.

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

71. The returns show an increase of only 2 lower secondary schools against 14 in the previous year, and the strength of the institutions of this grade advanced by 4.6 per cent. against 7.4, the total number of schools and pupils at the close of the year being 397 and 42,524, of which 21,145 belonged to lower secondary forms. Five new English schools were opened during the year, but there was a loss of three vernacular schools. The increase in pupils occurred in both lower secondary and primary departments, but while as many as 1,350 pupils were added to the former, the increase in the latter was only 509. The average strength of the forms rose from 50 to 53. Of the total number of schools 195 were in the permanent and 150 in the temporary section of the recognised list.

72. Of English and vernacular schools respectively there were five more and four less under public management, while private agencies showed an increase of only one vernacular school, the number of English schools remaining the same. Thus of the net increase of two lower secondary schools, one was an English school under public management, and the other a vernacular school under private management. The majority of the aided schools were mission schools and most of the unaided were non-mission schools.

73. Six districts lost in schools, and four in pupils, the largest fall in the latter case being in Coimbatore. Tanjore gained most in pupils, Malabar and Madras coming next in order.

74. High school scholarships are allotted to boys passing the Primary examination and of these 58 were awarded, of which 22 were district scholarships. Of the six scholarships for European boys 3 were

forms of expenditure in the year ended 31st March 1904. Rs. 2,739, of which Rs. 1,56,804. expended on the Government

Rs. 71, schools. Rs. 3,64. Rs. 1,41,770

The number of schools remained Rs. 1,46,141 was met from Rs. 1,53,334, Rs. 2,96,019 and Rs. 3,286. Compared with the income from

public funds. Of the expenditure on board schools 21 and 17 70 and 46 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7-14 against Rs. 2-8, in Government schools was Rs. 2-8, in schools Rs. 7-8.

Taking into account the departments of Government, board, secondary schools, public funds, private funds 18 per cent. The average number on the rolls in these departments rose from 38,359 to 39,611. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 20-9 and the cost to Government Rs. 2-7 against Rs. 21-4 and Rs. 2-12 in the previous year.

(e) General.

Including girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls there were 62,858 boys in the secondary stage of instruction or 2,938 more than in the previous year, the number in the upper secondary stage having risen from 20,129 to 21,457 or by 6.6 per cent., and that in the lower secondary from 39,791 to 41,401 or by 4 per cent., the total increase being from 2.12 to 2.22 of the population of school age. The figures given in table 60 show an advance in all the district groups except the Ceded districts and Inland groups. Map II appended to the report shows the relative progress made by these groups.

Extension of secondary education.

Male pupils in secondary stage of instruction.

| | 1902-1903. | 1903-1904. |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Sixth class | 7,202 | 8,324 |
| Fifth class | 5,733 | 5,780 |
| Fourth class | 7,194 | 7,403 |
| Third class | 1,275 | 11 |
| Second class | 1,275 | 11 |
| First class | 1,275 | 11 |

77. From the marginal table which gives the number of pupils in each form in the secondary stage of instruction, it will be seen that there was an increase in the strength of all the forms except the fifth. Nearly 4,000 pupils discontinued their studies at the end of the lower secondary course, while out of 18,773 boys in the upper primary stage on 31st March last, on the correct

public secondary schools, 3,894 were employed on the 31st March 1904 against 3,705 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 30 held non-Indian diplomas, 1 held trained teachers' certificates, 1 untrained teachers' certificates, while the number of unqualified teachers was 2. Compared with the figures of the previous year there was an increase under every class of certificated teachers except those holding untrained teachers' certificates, and also under every grade of certificate except the second-grade certificate. Excluding headmasters, pandits and general teachers there were 3,014 or 109 more than in the previous year, and of these 1,373 held trained teachers' certificates, 547 untrained teachers' certificate, 219 general education certificates with five years' training on the 1st April 1895, 30 held no general education certificates, 1 necessary approved service, while 845 were unqualified

426 to 445, of whom 145

primary schools conducted in the same way as in the previous year. There was a small increase in the number of candidates examined in this examination which was in keeping with the increase in the number and strength of upper primary schools during the year. The total number of candidates examined rose from 28,233 to 31,053 or by 10 per cent., and the number of pupils passed rose from 17,868 to 19,323 or by 8 per cent. The number of pupils examined was 15,259 against 14,318 in the previous year, and the number passed 8,018 against 8,261.

80. The number of boys presented and passed at the examination for results, grants in all the standards showed an increase, the advance being socially noticeable in the infant and the first two standards. There was also a fairly appreciable increase in the number of pupils in the subjects under all the standards, excepting Writing. Fourth standard. Appreciable increase is also noticeable in the number of passes in the following subjects:—Kindergarten occupations and first two standards, and three standards.

(b) Public schools for boys.

Schools for boys rose from 18,637 to 19,246 or by 3.3 per cent. and the attendance in them from 595,098 to 630,878 or by 6.0 per cent. Though the larger increase in attendance points to greater consolidation of existing schools, yet there seems to have been hardly any improvement in organization, for the increase in the number of recognized upper primary schools was slight, being only 57, whilst the number of recognized lower primary schools actually declined from 11,073 to 10,836. There was also a decrease in the number of schools placed in the permanent section.

The advance in upper primary schools was confined chiefly to institutions under private management—aided and unaided institutions sharing almost equally in this increase. The increase under lower primary schools was shared mostly by private unaided institutions. There is still much left to be done in the way of improving the organization of primary schools and the quality of instruction given in them; and this is absolutely impossible until an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers is available. There is ample scope for further effort in this

direction. It is, I think, a matter for great spending large sums on collegiate and secondary little or nothing towards the training of most of them doing primary schools.

82. There was a slight increase in the number of Government upper and lower primary schools owing to five upper primary schools having been opened in the Agency, and two lower primary schools each in the Ganjam and Agencies. Whilst the number of upper primary schools managed by local boards and municipalities increased from 1,877 to 1,890, that of lower primary schools declined from 636 to 599; this decline was however partly nominal as some of the board lower primary schools had been raised to the upper primary standard during the year. Of institutions under private management, about one-third the number of upper primary schools and one-fifth the number of lower primary schools are under mission management, the great bulk are managed and taught by one and the same individual whose income from grant is supplemented by small fee receipts, presents in kind from the parents, and, as often as not, a little from land. So far as attendance is concerned the board schools have on the whole the best average strength; and aided schools are better in this respect than unaided schools. The primary schools maintained by Government being in the agency tracts, work under specially difficult conditions, and they do not therefore show as good a strength as board institutions.

83. On the subject of the Northern Circars and Central districts, there are primary schools. The matter of lower primary schools owing to the plague. The same cause accounts for the decrease in lower primary schools in the Inland districts. In the Southern districts there was a slight decrease in the number of upper primary schools; but this was more than made good by the large increase under lower primary schools. The decrease in the number of both the lower and upper primary schools in the West Coast does not seem to be due to any exceptional cause, but to stricter enforcement of rules relating to recognition and aid.

84. Government has approved of the proposal that no scholarships need in future be given to pupils in primary schools subject to the condition that the existing scholarships to Mappilla and other pupils in primary schools be continued. Of the 220 scholarships open to Mappillas 197 have been awarded. Scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, have been 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 stationery.

85. The total expenditure on primary schools advanced from Rs. 1,78,776 to Rs. 1,84,410 to Rs. 23,96,617. The expenditure on primary schools from 1902-1903 to 1903-1904 was Rs. 1,78,776 to Rs. 1,84,410. The average cost per pupil was the same as in 1902-1903, viz., Rs. 3-15. Government schools cost Rs. 57,034, board aided schools Rs. 13,64,304, and unaided schools Rs. 3,32,221. Rs. 65,021, Rs. 6,28,915, Rs. 12,65,385 and Rs. 2,32,221. Fees met 4 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 18 per cent. in board schools, and 23 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 8-5, in a board school Rs. 5-5, and in an aided school Rs. 4-2, against Rs. 9-13, Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 4 in the previous year. The total expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools for 1903-1904 was Rs. 26,69,000.

86. The figures relating to attendance given in the preceding paragraph include girls reading in boys' schools and exclude boys reading in girls' schools and also boys in the primary departments of secondary schools. The total number of boys alone in the primary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions, on the 31st March 1904, was 598,079 as against 565,217, which shows an increase of 5.8 per cent. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age rose from 20.0 to 21.2, and was the highest that had been reached during the past quinquennium. The tabular statement in the margin gives the proportion of pupils in the primary stage to the male population of school age in each district group on the 31st March last. The increase was shared by all the groups excepting the Inland districts comprising Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris and the West Coast districts, including Malabar and South Canara. The Southern districts take the proportion of boys under instruction, the Inland group coming last.

| District | Population | Percentage |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Northern Circars | 590,949 | 27.304 |
| Ceded districts | 619,797 | 156,119 |
| Central do. | 334,371 | 56,244 |
| Southern do. | 289,119 | 67,291 |
| Inland do. | | |
| West Coast do. | | |
| Total | 2,820,295 | 598,079 |
| | | 21.2 |

87. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were on the 31st March last 107,791 boys under instruction, and if this number is added to the number of boys in public institutions, the total of boys under instruction in the primary stage amounts to 705,870 against 677,263 in the previous year, and the percentage of pupils to the total male population to 25.0 against 24.0. There was an increase from 14,127 to 14,229 in the number of villages with a population of 200 and more which are provided with schools; but the number of villages with a population of less than 200 provided with schools decreased from 961 to 930, the decrease being confined chiefly to the districts of North Arcot, Madura and Tanjore. These figures compared with those given above relating to public instruction show that there has not been much extension of public instruction in areas hitherto untouched though there has been more concentration and consolidation in localities already provided with schools.

88. Whilst the total number of public primary schools rose from 18,637 to 19,246, the number of teachers employed in them advanced from 24,232 to 25,337, an increase of 1,105. The majority of primary schools have only one teacher each, and in non-public schools, situated in rural parts, the single teacher as a rule is both the proprietor and manager. Considering that the average strength of a public primary school is 32 and that very few of the primary schools have less than four classes or standards, it cannot be said that the number of teachers engaged in primary education in this province is adequate to the demand, and when the actual qualifications of these teachers are taken into consideration the state of things is even less satisfactory. It is true that, compared with the previous year, some improvement is noticeable in regard to qualifications. The number of trained teachers increased from 5,888 to 6,252, those possessing untrained teachers' certificates advanced from 1,121 to 1,125, those with approved service certificates from 4,706 to 5,023, those with general education certificates from 8,671 to 9,298, whilst the number of those without any certificates decreased from 3,846 to 3,639. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but taking all things into consideration the supply of qualified teachers for primary schools is anything but commensurate with the demand. Leaving out teachers who have qualified for approved service certificates and who, on account of their experience, often make good teachers, there are nearly 13,000 teachers who ought to be replaced in time by fully or partially trained teachers. At present on an average about 900 pass out every year with trained and untrained teachers' certificates of the lower secondary and primary grades. This number is not even sufficient to supply the additional teachers which the normal increase in

public primary schools necessitates, for, on an average every year, between 1,200 and 1,500 teachers are needed in addition to the number required to replace those who drop out of the teaching profession. It will be seen, therefore, that unless the provision for the supply of trained teachers is increased considerably, the supply of professionally qualified teachers will be inadequate to provide for even the normal increase in teachers required every year, much less to replace the present number of professionally unqualified teachers. The steps that are being taken to reorganize Government training schools will no doubt go some way towards improving the quality, but, as has already been pointed out, unless private agencies co-operate in the undertaking, the supply will remain inadequate.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

89. Special schools rose in number from 138 to 143, and their strength from 5,323 to 5,419. Training schools for masters and lower class industrial schools had a smaller attendance than in the previous year, but training schools for mistresses and higher class industrial schools showed a fairly satisfactory increase in their strength.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

90. The returns relating to the teachers' certificate examinations show a large increase in the number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for and passed the written examination, the totals being 2,571 and 1,218 against 2,319 and 989 in the previous year. On the other hand the number of untrained candidates that entered for the examination fell from 217 to 186, and the number that passed from 77 to 70. In the practical test there was a further decline in the number of candidates and passes, and on the whole 832 candidates qualified for teachers' certificates against 933 in the previous year, the percentage of success falling from 67 to 61.

91. There was a considerable fall in the number of trained and untrained teachers' certificates issued during the year which is partly accounted for by the decline in the number of candidates that qualified for certificates during the year, and partly by the fact that all the certificates gained in 1903-1904 were not issued before the close of the year. There was a large increase, however, in the number of approved certificates awarded.

Training Schools.

(a) Training schools for masters.

92. There was no change in the number of training schools for masters, while their strength fell from 1,145 to 1,117, the fall being entirely confined to the students of the primary grade. The Brahman, Native Christian, and Panchama communities contributed a smaller number of students than in the previous year, and Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus a larger number. Europeans were again represented by a single student.

93. The work done in training schools for masters was both in quantity and quality better than in the previous year. The number of students sent up for the examinations in method was 2,072 against 1,718 and the number that passed 978 against 711—a rise in percentage from 41 to 47. The increase in numbers was shared by all grades and the highest percentage of success was in the primary grade, being 48 against 40 in the previous year. The number of students that secured employment during the year as teachers was 851 in the districts and 224 elsewhere, or 1,075 against 943 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 135 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1904.

Qualifications of teachers
in training schools for
masters.

94. Of the total number of teachers, viz., 123, the number that held trained teachers' certificates was 105, or 13 more than in the previous year.

Stipends in training
schools for masters.

95. Of the 1,117 students under training 1,093 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 71,211, of which Rs. 65,417 came from provincial funds.

Expenditure on training
schools for masters.

96. The total expenditure on these schools, special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, amounted to Rs. 1,38,388, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,20,227, municipal funds Rs. 636, and fees and other sources Rs. 17,525. Of the entire expenditure, provincial funds contributed 87 per cent. against 84 last year. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 110 as in 1902-03.

(b) Training schools for mistresses.

Number and strength of
training schools for mis-
tresses.

97. A new training school for mistresses of the lower secondary grade was opened during the year by the A.E.L. Mission at Rajahmundry, making the total number of schools 19, and raising their strength from 335 to 360. The number of students of the upper secondary grade was the same as in the previous year, but there was an increase in the other two grades, chiefly in the lower secondary to which the majority of the students belonged.

There were no Brahman students on the rolls of these institutions on the 31st March last, and there was a slight fall in the number of Europeans, but Native Christians, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans showed an increase which was specially marked in the case of Muhammadans. Thirteen districts against twelve in the previous year had training schools, the new district added to the list being Gódvári. Madras and Tinnevely had the largest strength.

98. The number of students trained and presented for examination by these schools fell from 486 to 387 and the number that passed from 230 to 191. Less work was thus done in them than in the previous year, though judging from the rise in the percentage of success from 47 to 49, the quality of the work done was slightly better. This improvement was, however, confined to the primary grade in which it is gratifying to note that 60 per cent. passed against 39 in the previous year.

Qualifications of teachers
in training schools for mis-
tresses.

99. The number of teachers increased by two, and all the teachers employed in these schools held either non-Indian diplomas or trained teachers' certificates.

Stipends in training
schools for mistresses.

100. Of the 360 students under training 264 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on stipends amounting to Rs. 20,565, of which provincial funds met Rs. 19,796.

Expenditure in training
schools for mistresses.

101. The total expenditure on training schools for mistresses was Rs. 55,384, 68 per cent. of such expenditure being met from provincial funds against 71 per cent. in the previous year, while the cost to Government per student was Rs. 115 against Rs. 116.

(c) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

102. Instruction in gymnastics is given to paying students by the instructors attached to the Training Colleges. There were, however, only two students trained during the year and these attended the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Both qualified for first-class teachers' certificates. Seven old students also passed the examination for certificates during the year.

(d) Sessional schools.

103. A small increase is recorded in the number and attendance of sessional schools, and the work done in these schools was satisfactory, 82 per cent. of the teachers sent up for the Primary examination having passed, the number who thus

SPECIAL
EDUCATION.

quainted being 551 from 52 schools against 533 from 51 schools in the previous year. There were 14 schools at work on the 31st March last with 180 students. The expenditure for sessional schools was Rs. 18,408 against Rs. 17,485.

(B) T

104.

Various subjects prescribed for the agricultural diploma were modified in several important respects to suit the revised instruction introduced in Agriculture during the year.

105. There was a further and very marked increase in the number of subject-candidates in the Government technical examinations the number advancing from 5,609 to 6,079, while the number that passed rose from 2,271 to 2,326, but fell in percentage from 40 to 38. The increase in the number of examinees was shared by all grades, but that in the number of passes was not. In the elementary grades, in the latter of which the percentage of success was obtained, 77 having passed against 59 again. In the intermediate grades, 77 per cent., while in the other two grades the percentage was 77 per cent. Government having required that the date of the examinations in subjects prescribed for the diploma in agriculture should be altered from April to December, an examination in these subjects was held in December last year and this accounts to a large extent for the marked increase in the total number of subject-candidates for the advanced and intermediate grades. A larger number of candidates in all three grades also appeared in the subjects grouped under commerce and drawing. Six diplomas, of which three were for commerce, and 63 group certificates, including two for electrical engineering, were issued during the year.

(i) School of Arts.

106. These will be dealt with under the following heads:

(ii) Law schools.

107. There are no law schools in the Presidency. The only institution in which legal education is provided is the Law College, Madras.

(iii) Medical schools.

108. The hospital assistant department of the Medical College was the beginning of the year, transferred to Royapuram and constituted into a school under a Superintendent and four instructors. The Royapuram Medical school, the Vizagapatam school and the Tanjore Board Medical school had on the 31st March 1904, 23 and 15 pupils, respectively, on their rolls, against 180, 10 and 13 in the previous year. There were besides in the school department of the Medical College 21 students (including 21 women) qualifying for the apothecary diploma and 174 as sanitary inspectors, or 174 in all against 244 last year, the increase being due to the fact that the number of students in the class for sanitary inspectors, admission into which was governed by more stringent conditions than in previous years. As usual, Europeans predominated in the apothecary department, and non-Brahman castes, Hindus in the hospital assistant. In the latter, Native Christians, Brahmans and Muhammadans were however represented by fairly large numbers. The recommendations of the Medical College Education Committee were carried out during the year. These involved the following important additions and changes in connection with the hospital assistant course: (1) the abolition of the pre-collegiate course, (2) the extension of school training from four to five years, (3) the institution of yearly examinations by the Board of Examiners and (4) the introduction of elementary chemistry, hygiene, lunacy and ophthalmology into the course of instruction. The results of the examinations of the students of the apothecary department were on the whole satisfactory, but not so favourable as those of the previous years; for the final examination 17 out of 113 passed. Ninety-seven

* This figure represents strength of the Hospital Assistant Department of the Medical College, Madras.

SPECIAL
EDUCATION.

Government of the year passed. At the final examination of hospital assistants also satisfactory results were obtained by the Medical schools, the Tanjore school passing 54 out of 75 presented, and the Tanjore school all the students sent up. The Vizagapatam school had no pupils to present for the final examination, having been only two years in existence. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,087, of which local funds met Rs. 12,607, and municipal funds Rs. 1,17,480.

(iv) Engineering.

109. These will be dealt with under the following heads:

110. The number of schools of this class rose from 20 to 21 and their strength from 1,643 to 1,809. Three schools were reduced in standard to the lower grade, but three others were raised from the lower to the higher grade, one school of this class was abolished, and two new schools were opened, one at Cuddalore and the other at Ongole. There was a marked fall in the number of subject-students under commerce, jewellers' work and tailoring, but an increase is recorded under engineering, drawing, wood and metal work and textile industries. The following institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year:—The School of Arts, Madras, the Chingleput Reformatory school, the Technical Institute, Madras, the St. Aloysius' Technical class, Vizagapatam, the Anjuman Industrial school, Madras, the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karur. The School of Arts which was during the year in the charge of Mr. Chatterton continued to work on the old lines, except that the work done was more restricted in character in consequence of the transfer of the aluminium industry to the Indian Aluminium Company. Experiments on handloom weaving and chrome-tanning continued to be carried on, but it is as yet too soon to expect any tangible results. The strength of the school remained practically stationary. Fair results were obtained in the technical examinations in drawing and industrial work, but they were not on the whole as satisfactory as those of the previous year.

111. The number of schools under this head rose from 27 to 30 and their strength from 1,173 to 1,218. There were three more schools of commerce, one more of engineering, and there was one less of textile industries than in the previous year. Schools of electricity, agriculture, commerce and printing showed a rise in strength, and those of music, civil and mechanical engineering, and textile industries a fall. The institutions of this class that had a hundred pupils or more were the school department of the College of Engineering, the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and the Government Press Technical class, Madras.

The school department of the College of Engineering fell in strength from 149 to 126. In the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners, 35 passed out of 44 as sub-overseers and surveyors and 27 out of 43 as draftsmen. Four students presented themselves for the Government technical examinations in five different subjects and one passed in the intermediate grade and one in the elementary. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 135 pupils against 165. For the Government technical examinations 104 students appeared from the English section, against 84 last year and 56 passed or 53.8 per cent. against 61.9. In the Vernacular section 13 passed out of 35 in the final school examination.

112. Lower class schools fell from 13 to 12 and their strength from 399 to 316. Two new schools were opened and three of the existing schools were abolished. The most popular subjects in schools for boys were commerce and drawing, and in girls' schools lace-making.

Number and strength of higher class technical and industrial schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme.

113. These schools have been dealt

114. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Menro-aparam, which is the only institution under this head, had 23 pupils on 1st March last, all Panchama Christians. The school conducted on the lines described in last year's report.

(viii) *Other schools.*

115. Schools coming under this head are institutions for general education to which technical and industrial classes were attached. There were eight such schools with 428 pupils against the same number of schools with 428 pupils. The fall was chiefly in the Rajahmundry and the technical class.

116. Eighty-seven students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical, are reported to have obtained certificates against 103 in the previous year. Both in the value of the articles turned out during the year and in the amount realised by sales there was an increase, the former being Rs. 1,15,741, against Rs. 1,31,987 and Rs. 1,12,971, respectively.

117. The statistics relating to technical classes indicate on the whole an improvement in qualifications, for though there were three in the previous year, in the previous year there was an increase in the number of teachers who have graduated in advanced grade, and this was accompanied by a fall in the number of teachers holding no certificate.

118. The number of scholarships awarded in technical examinations was 173 (144 for the year 1904-05 and 165 last year). The total expenditure on technical education was Rs. 13,005.

119. The total expenditure on technical education was Rs. 13,005, against Rs. 11,000 in the previous year. The financial funds meeting the expenditure were Rs. 11,000 against Rs. 11,000 in the previous year.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION

(a) *General condition of female education.*

120. There were on the 1st March last 1,001 institutions for girls, against 993 in the previous year, an increase of 8. The number of pupils was 139,189, the increase being 35 in the case of the former and 5,951 in that of the latter. The result which is encouraging must chiefly be ascribed to the strengthening of the female inspecting agencies. The number of public institutions for girls increased from 993 to 1,012 and in strength from 119,977 to 126,617, whereas the number of private institutions for girls fell from 63 to 49 and their strength from 13,211 to 12,522. A number of institutions of the latter class would thus appear to have improved their educational standards of instruction during the year and sought the approval of the Government. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 77,002, or 55.3 per cent. of the total number of girls in the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 73,111.

education in each district group is indicated in map IV. It is to be noted from which it will be seen that as in the preceding year, 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) *Universities.*

121. For the B.A. degree examination four candidates—three Europeans and one Native Christian—appeared, and the three Europeans passed with one in the first class. For the B.L. degree examination one female Brahman, three Europeans and one Native Christian—went up, of whom all except one European passed, two being placed in the first class. For the Science Division seven Europeans and one Native Christian appeared, but only two of the former passed and that in the third class. For the First examination in Arts, 33 female candidates—one Brahman, three non-Brahman Hindus, 21 Europeans and eight Native Christians—presented themselves. Of these, 16 passed with one in the first class, viz., one Brahman, nine Europeans and six Native Christians. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 86, of whom six are Brahmans, 63 Europeans and 17 Native Christians.

(c) *Colleges.*

122. There was no addition to the number of colleges specially intended for women which stood at three with 14 students, or three students in the previous year. For the first time in the history of the system, no candidate appeared and five passed. It is to be regretted that none of the three that appeared from St. Mary's Presentation Convent College, Black Town, were successful. In colleges intended for males, there were 23 female students, nine being in the Presidency College, nine in the Doveton College, one in the Wesleyan College, Royapettah, three in the Government College, Mangalore, and one in Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam. Thus the total number of women in the collegiate stage of education was 37 at the close of the year, against the corresponding figure for the previous year being 41.

(d) *Upper secondary and Matriculation.*

123. Only one female candidate appeared for the Upper secondary examination (compulsory portion) during the year, and she passed in the second class. For the last Matriculation examination 183 female candidates appeared and 29 passed, all in the second class, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 162 and 63. Of the candidates, three were Brahmans, 12 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 104 Europeans, 61 Native Christians and three Parsees, of whom 2, 5, 11, 11 and 0, respectively, passed. The total number of females who have passed the Matriculation examination up to the present is 595.

(e) *Secondary schools for girls.*

124. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25, but their strength fell slightly from 1,040, the decrease being confined to the primary department. There were at the close of the year 562 pupils in the upper secondary, 747 in the lower secondary, and 1,731 in the primary department against 528, 734 and 1,800, respectively, in the previous year. Twenty-three of the schools were aided schools, and of these 22 were under Mission management. Of the 562 pupils in the upper secondary stage, 265 were Europeans, 286 were Native Christians, two were Brahmans and nine were non-Brahman caste Hindus. There were no Panchamas or Muhammadans. The largest increase in strength again occurred under Native Christians.

(f) *Lower secondary examination.*

125. Eight hundred and forty-seven female candidates appeared for the Lower secondary examination of December last, of whom 757 entered for the full test, and 485 passed for complete certificates. The results thus compared favourably with those of the previous year, when 401 passed out of 800 sent up.

(g) *Lower secondary schools for girls.*

126. The number of lower secondary schools for girls advanced from 166 to 170, and their strength from 17,327 to 18,488. The English schools had no increase to their number, though they were more largely attended, while the vernacular schools had an accession both to their number and strength. The increase in the number of schools was confined to aided schools. Of the 121 aided and seven unaided schools, 107 and four, respectively, were under Mission management. The average strength of each school rose from 104 to 109. Ten of the schools were unrecognized against 15 in the previous year.

The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,447, against 4,213 in the previous year, Madras having as usual the largest number (1,233). The smallest number, viz., four, was in Ganjam, while Kurnool and Anantapur had only 15 and 11 pupils, respectively. The distribution of pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls, as compared with that of the previous year, shows that all the classes of the community except Europeans had made some advance.

(h) *Primary examination.*

127. For the Primary examination 1,652 girls appeared, of whom 1,173 passed for certificates, showing an increase in both respects in comparison with the figures of the previous year, but accompanied by a slight decrease in the percentage of success. The majority of the successful candidates were, as in the previous year, Native Christians; but Europeans had the highest percentage of success.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

128. Public primary schools for girls rose in number as well as in strength from 769 and 39,883 to 811 and 41,658, respectively, the increase in both cases having been contributed by Government and unaided schools. Board and aided schools lost both in their number and in strength, and it is noteworthy that the latter class of schools had declined in number notwithstanding the payments of grants in full during the year. The majority of the upper primary schools under private agencies were under Mission management. There were on the whole 13 more upper primary and 29 more lower primary schools during the year with an increase of 640 and 1,135 pupils, respectively. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,662, or 12 more than in the previous year. The number of recognized primary schools for girls was 746, of which 254 were in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

129. The total 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 114,752 to 121,091, the largest number (14,298) being, as in the previous year, in the Malabar district and the smallest (791) in the Nilgiri district. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage (25.9) of the female population of school age; while, as in the previous year, five other districts had over 5 per cent., and nine had between 2.5 and 5 per cent.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

130. Of the 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations 24 and 36, respectively, were awarded, the majority of the recipients being as usual Native Christians. Sixty-two special scholarships were granted during the year to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls, etc., on the results of the Primary examination, the excess of two over the sanctioned number being met from unappropriated scholarships under other heads. Two scholarships were awarded, on the results of the Matriculation examination of 1903, to Europeans and four to natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 49 were awarded, all to Hindus. Scholarship grants also were given under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 13,200, of which provincial funds met Rs. 10,366, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 10,899 and Rs. 8,234.

131. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,94,451, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,20,663, local and municipal funds Rs. 5,878, fees Rs. 80,867, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,87,043. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 13-1 and Rs. 5-6, respectively, against Rs. 12-11 and Rs. 5-7, in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-5 against Rs. 1-6 in 1902-03.

(k) *General.*

132. Considering the variations by departments, it is observed that there was an increase in the number of scholars in all the three departments; the upper secondary department contained 562 pupils or 34 more, the lower secondary 3,615 pupils or 126 more, and the primary 17,351 pupils or 979 more than in the previous year. 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 again remained the same, viz., 3.5. The percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage to the total number fell from 5.4 to 5.2.

133. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year was 3,367, of whom 28 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,634 trained teachers' certificates, 399 untrained teachers' certificates, 260 approved service and 794 general education certificates, while 252 were not in possession of any certificates. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,545 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,158 held trained teachers' certificates, 252 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 129 general education certificates with approved service and 82 approved service certificates only. Of the total number 924 or 36 per cent. were not qualified under the Educational Rules against 35 per cent. in the previous year.

134. With the opening of the Hindu Ladies' Home Education class, Calicut, during the year, the number of groups of classes had increased from 3 to 4, and the number of pupils therein from 85 to 116 with 1, 16 and 99 pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages, respectively, against 1, 20 and 64 in the previous year. The National Indian Association held classes at only two stations (Madras and Cuddalore), and the Free Church Mission home classes, Madras, continued to work up to the upper secondary grade.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

135. As in the previous year there were 103 institutions for Europeans, but the number of pupils rose from 8,510 to 8,683, the increase being shared by institutions of all grades except colleges and lower secondary schools for boys. The distribution of schools according to management showed two more unaided schools and two less aided than in the previous year.

136. The number of Europeans reading in these schools on the 31st March last was 7,095, and the number studying in other institutions 677. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below:

Professional Colleges
Upper Secondary schools
Lower
Primary
Special or technical

1902-1903 1903-1904
2,391 271
314 298

There was a fall in the number of male and female scholars in each stage of instruction except the primary stage, in which there was an increase in both cases. On the whole there were a larger number of boys and girls under instruction than in the previous year, and the total in each case was usual, more or less, to the population of school age as calculated on the figures of the last census.

137. For the B.A. degree examination five, eight and nine candidates appeared in English, second language, and science, respectively, and five, seven and four passed, of whom three, two, and two were women. At the First examination in Arts, 19 passed out of 35 examined, 9 and 21, respectively, being women. At the examinations in medicine, 16 appeared and 8 passed. Two candidates presented themselves for the examination in Law, and one for the written test of the same. The strength of the Arts College increased from 75 to 66 and the number of European students in them from 26, of whom 11 were women; but including the European students in other institutions the total number was 14 against 50 and included

138. The number of Europeans who appeared for the Matriculation examination rose from 94 to 101 and the number that passed fell from 26 to 24. At the lower secondary examination 71 passed out of 280 against 40 out of 249. There was one more upper secondary school for boys than in the previous year, but there were two less lower secondary, one under schools for boys and the other under schools for girls. In the strength of upper secondary schools there was a gain of 273 boys and 17 girls, but in lower secondary schools the number of boys fell by 218, while the number of girls increased by 18. The figures given above show, on the whole, a numerical advance in the education of Europeans, but there appears to be considerable room for improvement in the quality of instruction imparted in the schools.

139. There was a gain of one school in the year—a lower primary school for girls—and an increase in strength in both boys' and girls' schools. At the primary examination 16 passed out of 72 against 33 out of 63 last year.

140. Of the seven special schools for Europeans 3 were for music and drawing, and 4 were for other subjects.

141. The Madras Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company had the same number of scholars as in the previous year, the total being 13. These companies received Rs. 3,967 and Rs. 936 from provincial funds against Rs. 4,914 and Rs. 628. Twenty-nine scholarships varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 are allotted to Europeans, ten tenable in lower secondary forms, ten in five in F.A. classes, and two each in B.A. and M.A. classes (for females) were awarded in

the lower secondary stage, and the number of scholars in the upper secondary stage was 167 against Rs. 6,83,201. Public funds met 30 per cent., and the remainder was provided by the Government.

143. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 167 against Rs. 6,83,201. Public funds met 30 per cent., and the remainder was provided by the Government.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

144. There was a further fall, from 2,070 to 2,024, in the total number of institutions for Muhammadans, but this, it is satisfactory to note, did not affect their strength which increased from 79,065 to 80,054. The decrease in the number of schools was confined to public institutions, and among them to aided schools. The increase in the number of scholars appertained to both public and private institutions but chiefly the latter. Private institutions showed an increase of five schools and 686 pupils, their number and strength at the beginning of the year having been 1,071 and 32,949, respectively. Advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian showed a large increase both in number and strength.

145. There was an advance in the number of male students in the collegiate stage, but a fall in the number of scholars in both the upper and lower secondary stages, though in the latter stage the number of female pupils had increased by 7. There were no females in either the collegiate or the upper secondary stage. In the primary stage there were 200 more boys and 623 more girls than in the previous year. In training schools there were 74 male and 13 female students against 66 and 5, respectively, in the previous year, and in other special schools the number of male students fell by 28, while that of females had increased by 4. The total number of pupils in all the schools for general education were 60,692 males and 10,759 females, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 60,715 and 10,129. The advance made by the females is very gratifying.

146. The percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age, whether taken separately or together, was highest as in the previous year in the Gódvári district and lowest in the whole Presidency to the respective population of school age remained the same, viz., 49.5 and 9.7, respectively. As usual there were ten districts in which the percentage of male scholars fell below 50, and 12 districts in which the percentage of females fell below 10.

147. Of the 70 students in arts colleges, 31 were attending the Madras Christian College and 11 the Presidency College. Twenty students appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and ten passed. For the second language and science divisions 13 and 22 students, respectively, appeared, and ten in each passed. At the First examination in Arts 15 passed out of 48. These results compared favourably on the whole with those of the previous year.

148. There were, as in the previous year, eight secondary schools for Muhammadans including two for girls, but their strength had increased from 1,080 to 1,111. Two of these schools, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, and the Harris High School, Royapet, Madras, were upper secondary schools with a total strength of 397. None of the five pupils that appeared for the Matriculation examination of December last from the former institution, passed, but two passed of six sent up from the latter. The Madrasa-i-Azam was re-organized during the year and has been provided with a building of its own to which is attached a hostel for Muhammadan students. It is hoped that this will help the students to improve. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary

OF MUHAM-
MADANS.

examinations 210 and 456 Muhammadan male candidates, respectively, and 27 and 45 passed. These results were still more unfavourable than the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination 13 candidates appeared but only one was successful, against four in the previous year.

149. The total number of public primary schools for boys and girls fell from 984 to 933, but their strength increased from 44,818 to 45,070. Boys' schools declined both in their number and strength, but girls' schools showed a satisfactory increase in both. The number of Muhammadan boys that appeared in the Primary examination was 1,588, of whom 1,154 passed, against 1,154 in the previous year, being 61 per cent.

Excluding the schools for special education and including the number of schools for Muhammadans, there were two secondary schools, as in the previous year, and 105 indigenous schools, which stood at 49 at the Matriculation examination; eight went up to the Primary examination, and three that appeared. At the Primary examination, 1,588 boys and 456 girls appeared, of whom 1,154 and 27, respectively, passed.

151. Special schools for Muhammadans. The number of special schools for Muhammadans was 238, the increase being chiefly in the training schools. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had ten and five Muhammadan students, respectively, the Medical College two and the College of Engineering one student. Ten Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, 42 the three Schools of Medicine and two the School of Engineering. There were 47 Muhammadan male students under training in the two training schools for Muhammadans, of whom 30 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and the remaining 17 to the Government Hobart Training school for Muhammadan Mistresses, Gummairbeed, Vizagapatam. Of the three industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the two for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras, and the American Evangelical school, Vellore, had 100 and 48 students, respectively, and the Lutheran Mission school for Muhammadan women, Gummairbeed, had 20 students on the rolls at the end of the year.

152. Public schools for Mappilla boys, the former having fallen from 326 to 273 with 12,417 pupils to 273 with 9,251 pupils. The decrease is reported to be due to the rejection of a number of lower primary schools and owing to their ineligibility for grant. The public schools, one was the practising school attached to the Government Training school, Malappuram, with 17 pupils, 77 with 5,456 pupils were under board management, and 89 with 4,546 pupils. The remaining 97 schools with 5,950 pupils were private.

Public schools for Mappilla girls, the number from 655 to 805. Of these, eight with 466 pupils were aided from Government funds, and two with 133 pupils were unaided. There were 19 private primary schools, of whom 143 held trained teachers, 7 held untrained teachers, and 19 held no teachers. The expenditure on Mappilla schools, of which 12 per cent. was from local funds, 25 per cent. from public funds, and 63 per cent. from other sources, amounted to Rs. 44,138, of which Rs. 11,380 was from public funds, Rs. 12,000 from local funds, and Rs. 20,758 from other sources.

154. Ten Government scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans including two Mappillas on the results of the Matriculation Examination. No scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans in the B.A. classes. Particulars of scholarships awarded to Muhammadans in the secondary forms and primary classes are not yet available in this office. Special scholarships were given to 25 children of Carnatic Stipendiaries and 20 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

155. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,91,653, of which Rs. 78,160 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 56,910 from local funds, Rs. 27,447 from municipal funds, Rs. 51,602, from fees and the balance of Rs. 77,528 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 56 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 18 per cent. from fees, and 26 per cent. from other sources.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

156. There was during the year an appreciable increase both in the total number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength, there being 3,139 institutions with 78,018 pupils on the 31st March last against 2,827 schools with 69,889 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was confined to public schools, but that in their strength was shared by both public and private schools.

Of the total number of schools, 51 or one per cent. of the previous year were classed as private and the rest as public. Three of these were Government schools and 371 were Board schools. Of the schools under private management, 1,718, mostly missionary, schools received aid during the year, and 996 were unaided, against 1,525 and 875 in the previous year. The figures given above include non-Panchama pupils, mostly Native Christians, found in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama scholars reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow relate to Panchama pupils only.

157. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage were even less than in the previous year. Two students were in the collegiate stage as in the previous year, and 12 against 19 in the upper secondary stage. There were no girls in either the lower secondary stage there, and 81 girls against 295 and 57, respectively, in the previous year. All the remaining pupils, 47,832 boys and 7,934 girls were in the primary stage, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42,913 and 7,954. There were, besides, 39 boys and 2 girls in training schools, and 74 boys in other special schools. 539 boys and 66 girls appeared for the Primary Examination, of whom 284 and 40, respectively, passed for certificates. There was thus an appreciable increase in the number of pupils of both sexes who went up for and passed the examination. There was also some improvement in the statistics of the Lower Secondary Examination, 21 boys against 19 and four girls against two having gone up for the examination, and two of the former and one of the latter having passed for certificates against one of each in the previous year. The results of the male candidates were, however, very disappointing.

158. Taking public and private institutions together, Panchama male scholars rose from 45,749 to 50,462 in the previous year, and female scholars from 8,074 to 8,121. There was also an increase from 15.0 to 16.5 in the percentage of male pupils at school to the male population of school-age, while the corresponding proportion of female scholars remained the same as in the previous year, viz., at 2.5 per cent. As in the preceding year the highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara.

that to during 1900-1901. The number of schools intended for the year under public schools was confined to schools under private management. Acting under the orders of Government the District Board of Salem have since the close of the year, submitted proposals for opening a few schools for Panchamas, and they have now received the sanction. Every encouragement is given to start schools for Panchamas, and I am watching the progress of Panchama education with a view to see whether it would be necessary for Government to supplement the effort.

provincial funds Rs. 5,129, municipal funds Rs. 26,753, fees Rs. 12,695, and other sources Rs. 2,00,556. Public funds 100 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI. EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINES

There were at the close of the year 1900-1901, 352 schools with 7,913 pupils in the three northern districts. This decrease was only nominal, being due to the omission of the schools in the tract under the new Bhadrachalam taluk board, which is not treated as an agency, but as a rural area. The schools in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam agencies had advanced both in their number and strength. Of the public schools which numbered 275 with 7,913 pupils, 29 with 4,697 pupils were under departmental management, 8 with 1,000 pupils were under local boards, the decrease in the number of schools was due to the exclusion of schools under the Bhadrachalam taluk board, 92 with 1,000 pupils, and 46 with 928 pupils were unaided. Thus while the number of aided schools increased both in number and strength, the number of unaided schools increased in number only. The Vizagapatam agency only, declined in number from 45 to 33, and in strength from 161 to 314. Of the schools were of the lower secondary, and the rest of the primary grade. The number of pupils belonging to the aborigines under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies was 3,407 against 2,617 in the previous year. The question of improving the condition of education of the Savanur and hill tribes in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam agencies is under consideration.

Besides the schools in the three agencies above referred to, there are a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna, there was a board upper primary school for the Lambadies with 15 pupils including one girl in the fourth standard, of whom 14 were Lambadies. In Kurnool there were two board upper primary schools for Chenchus consisting of 79 pupils, who are fed and clothed and also supplied with books and slates at the cost of the Board. In the Nellore district 100 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukala classes were under instruction, 92 in public and 8 in private schools. In Trichinopoly there were two schools (one board and the other unaided) for the Malayalis. In Madras a Pachanalais attended by 31 pupils. A new school for hill tribes was started by a private individual during the year, and it was 26 strong on the 31st March last. In Coimbatore there was a board school for Malasars on the 31st March last, with 100 pupils, its standard having been raised during the year to the lower to the upper primary grade. On the 31st March, there were 34 (13 unaided and 20 aided and 1 unaided) schools specially provided for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) with 1,078 pupils, three schools for Kotas with 5 pupils, and one aided school for Todas with 14 pupils. A new aided school for the Malayalis was started during the year on the Kollimalai.

Namakkal taluk of Salem district. It continued on the 31st March 1901, 1 pupil, of whom 12 were boys and 2 girl.

There were in all 10 schools in the Presidency at the close of the year under report, against 9 in the previous year.

The expenditure on the education of the blind and hill tribes during the year under report was Rs. 42,969, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 35,888, local funds Rs. 2,788, Rs. 2,976, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,317. The total expenditure in the year was Rs. 51,761.

XII. EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Of schools for the blind remained the same, viz., three, two of these, one for boys and the other for girls, both aided on the fixed grant system, being at Palamcottah. The third for the deaf-mutes system, at Pannavilal in the Tinnevely district. The total number of blind children under instruction on the 31st March last was 48 including 13 girls, the corresponding figures for the previous year were 42 and 11. Of the boys, 19 were Native Christians, 19 non-Brahman caste Hindus and seven Panchamas. Of the girls, six were Native Christians, two non-Brahman caste Hindus and five Panchamas. At Palamcottah the system continued to be of the upper primary grade, and that at Pannavilal of the lower primary grade, the boys of the latter being generally sent to Palamcottah to complete their upper primary course. Five pupils (three boys and one girl) appeared for the Primary examination. It is pleasing to note, passed, two being placed in the first class. The schools are reported also to have acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the examinations conducted by the inspecting officers in the course of the year. Of the former pupils, 14 are employed as teachers, three are reported to be learning rattan work in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karur, and four more to be under training in the training schools at Palamcottah. One qualifying themselves for the primary grade, while one of the old pupils of the Pannavilal school is stated to be employed in that school as an instructor in mat-weaving. It is noteworthy that almost all the members of the staff in these schools are themselves blind.

The Christian Association for the education of the South Indian blind, at Madras, had 24 pupils, including three females, under instruction on the 31st March last. A suitable house has been built for the school at the Road, and instruction is given daily for 4 hours in the morning instead of tri-weekly. It is proposed to add an industrial side to the school, and for this purpose a second master selected from among the blind pupils of the school has been engaged.

164. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under the management of Miss M. Swainson had 65 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 31 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Pupils of all castes and nationalities were represented in the school, and they were drawn from the Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Ali Rajapur, Ceylon and the Tamil districts of this Presidency. All the pupils were boarded in the school, caste scruples of Brahmans and other Hindus being duly respected. Four pupils (three girls and one boy) are reported to have appeared for and passed the Primary examination of December last with three in the first class, and the school appears also to have done well in the inspection. The Inspectress in the school last year were following useful industrial pursuits. Industries taught in the school include a variety of trades such as carpentry, mat-making, tape-making, weaving, basket-making, tailoring and gardening. The school is maintained from public funds.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

165

institution in this Presidency specially intended for native chiefs and noblemen. There were ten wards during the year at Newington under the Court of Wards. Nine wards were receiving private tuition, while under instruction in public schools. There were also a few female wards under the Court's supervision. In no subjects stated to have been taught in the last report the following, viz., organic chemistry, elementary and drawing are reported to have been added to the curriculum of studies followed at Newington. The special features of the arrangements made for instruction to be given to the in revenue law and in the details of estate management, and the appointment of a visiting Committee in connection with the Newington institution and the framing of rules for their conduct.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

166.

Inspector 95 schools during the year, of which ten were in receipt of salary grants. Returns were received from 230 schools, of which eight were classed as high schools and the rest as middle. The Adi Sanskrit school in Tanjore and the Sanskrit school, Sriperumbudur, in Chingleput, continued to be the most important of the Sanskrit High schools. Their strength at the close of the year was 120 and 61 respectively. The grants paid to the latter institution during the year amounted to Rs. 1,187.

167.

Indigenous and institutions. The strength of private institutions during the year closed with 5,763 schools and 120,081 pupils against 5,997 and 130,874, with which it opened. The confined to elementary schools for boys and girls, secondary schools having increased by 46. All the districts except Kistna, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris contributed to the decrease in the total number of schools (616) was in Madura, but Malabar continued to have the largest number of pupils (19,629), while the Nilgiris and the Ceded districts had again the smallest number. Of the 5,763 institutions 287 were high schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 4,525 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 917 were Quran schools and the remainder 49 were schools not conforming to the mental standard.

168. As in the previous years Sanskrit schools

in the form of

Higher school. The grants and salaries amounted to Rs. 1,187 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 287 high-class indigenous schools, 230 were Sanskrit schools with 3,350 pupils and 57 were Arabic schools with 3,215 pupils.

169. Elementary indigenous schools fell in strength during the year from 5,752 to 5,423 and in strength from 125,081 to 120,221, the decrease in both cases being shared by boys' as well as girls' schools. Of these, 5,423 were for boys and 49 with 1,164 pupils for girls.

Special Education.

General Education.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

37

XV. BOOKS.

170. The Text-Book Committee was reconstituted during the year, and, under the orders of Government, membership was limited to three.

The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 305 against 372 in the previous year, and of these 186 were considered suitable for use as text-books and 119 were found unsuitable, though some of the latter were declared to be useful for teachers or for libraries. The Committee has been entrusted with the revision of the consolidated list of text-books and of the list of books prescribed for Government and Board schools.

171. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar continued to hold the office of Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. The number of manuscripts added for the library during the year was 216 against 236 last year. These manuscripts were all carefully selected and were all reported to be valuable additions to the library. Of the total number acquired, 113 were purchased and 45 were gifts. Corresponding figures for the previous year being 131, 56 and 49. More than three-fourths of them were in Sanskrit and the largest number came under religion. The number of visitors, including copyists, was nearly double that of last year and this large increase is explained partly by the circumstance that the library was kept open on Sundays and partly by the fact that there was a large influx of visitors into Madras during the last Christmas holidays. 'Religion' stood far ahead as regards the number of manuscripts, 'History' came second followed by 'Poetry'.

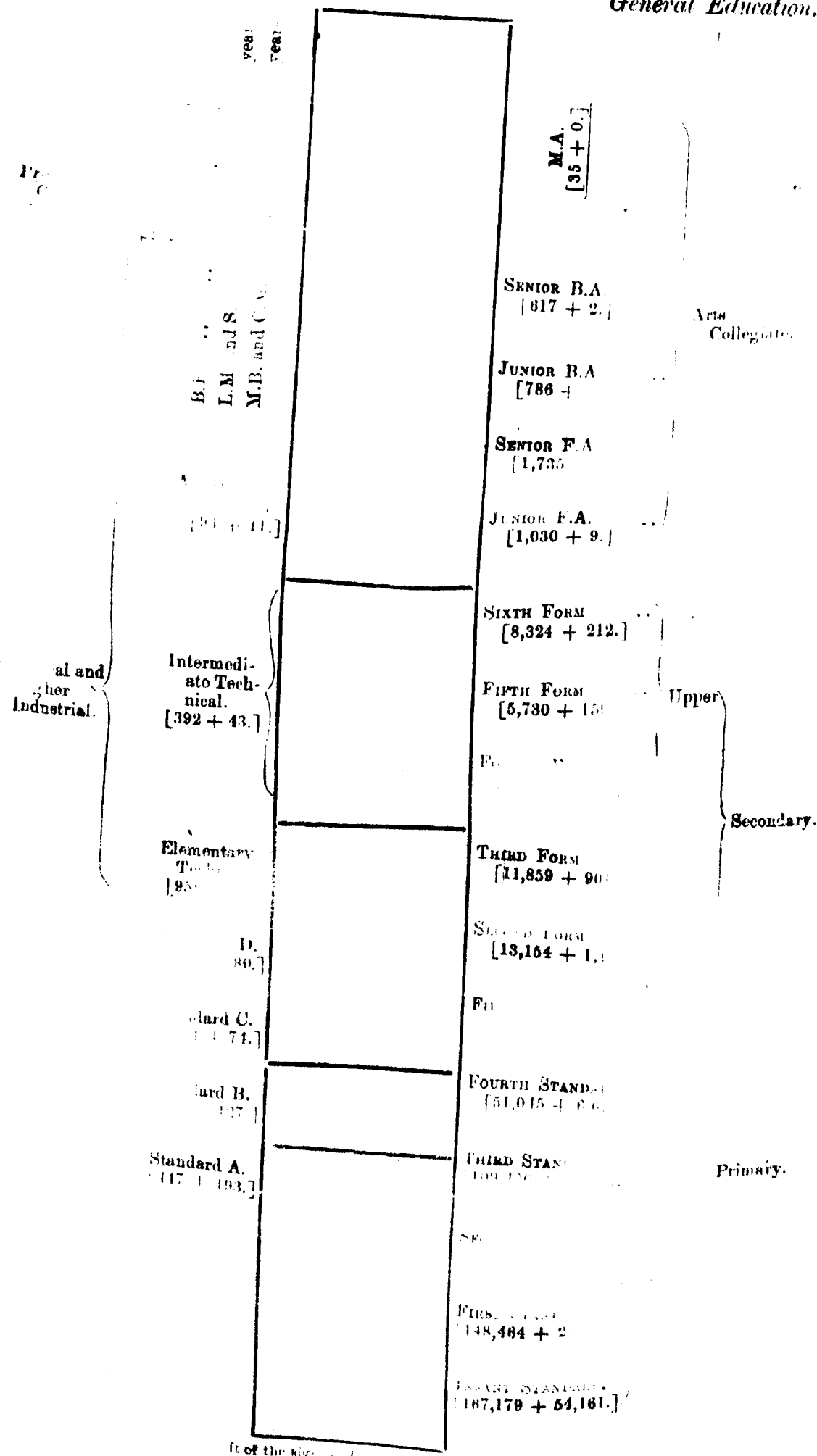
The progress of the library during the year was hampered by various causes, but notwithstanding these, the staff made for pushing the work through the press more speedily than before. It is hoped that it will be possible to report very satisfactory progress next year. The preparation of the descriptions of Tamil manuscripts is nearing completion, and as soon as they are arranged and classified and passed through the press the Telugu manuscripts will be taken up for cataloguing.

Rao Bahadur V. Krishnaiah continued to hold the office of Registrar. The number of publications rose during the year from 1,115 to 1,216. Of these, 850 were books and pamphlets and 366 were serials. Of the total number of publications 1,108 were original works, 73 reproductions and 35 translations against 900, 91 and 34, the corresponding figures for last year. The increase in the number of original works accompanied by a decline in the number of reproductions is worthy of note. Four hundred and two of the publications were in English and 625 in vernacular and 298 were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject matter the majority, as in the previous year, was under 'Religion.' There was an increase in the number of publications under 'Art,' 'Vernacular Poetry,' 'History,' 'Fiction,' 'Law,' 'Religion' and 'Travel,' while under Biography, Drama and Language, there was a decrease. The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 333, including 18 Government publications, against 352 last year.

The character of the publications was, on the whole, unobjectionable. There were only two of publications reported as obscene.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

173. The scheme of instruction provided for primary and secondary schools in the Educational Rules underwent no alterations during the year. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction is attached to this paragraph. In the diagram, except the collegiate on the literary side and the lower industrial for boys on the non-literary side, there was an increase in the number of pupils.



174. The

given in the diagram and compares the progress in the numerical extension of education with that made in the previous year. Though it is in the number of students receiving college

considerable advance in other literary stages

the whole 35,706 boys and 5,569 girls were added of which 32,862 and

during the 6,339 belonged to the primary stage. The figures for industrial and technical education also show an advance except in the case of boys in the lower industrial stage.

175.

European

institutions out of 21,008, but a large majority of the which gymnastic instruction was not given are primary schools in which physical instruction mainly consist of drill and calisthenics. A preference for instruction on European lines is shown by the increase from 5,328 to 5,948, in the number of institutions teaching European gymnastics, and in the fall from 587 to 453 in the number of those adopting the native system.

number of males under instruction on the 31st March 1904 was 784,621 (or 1 in 4) and of females was 139,139 (or 1 in 14) out of a population of 2,826,295 males and 2,908,259 females respectively. The average daily attendance in public schools during the year was 617,879, and in private institutions 100,455, or altogether 718,334 out of 923,760 on the rolls, or 81 per cent. The percentage of average attendance to the average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided, and unaided colleges was 92, 91, 91 and 89, against 92, 93, 90 and 92; for secondary schools the figures were 78, 86, 85 and 86, against 77, 86, 86 and 85; and for primary schools 92, 91, 91, and 89, against 78, 85, 84 and 85.

177. The

or 1903 record

ation by 40

per cent. in the number of juveniles imprisoned, and a fall from 64 to 1-89 in the percentage of juvenile admissions to the total

number of convicts. A worthy fact being a marked diminution in the number of girls admitted, which fell from 303 in the previous year to 134. Out of 392 pupils discharged from the Reformatory School in the year, 16 or 12 per cent. have lapsed into crime.

number of boarders

from 200 to 249.

the majority of the boarders belonged to the Presidency College. A hostel for the Kumbakonam College is under course of construction, and one for the Rajahmundry College has just been started. The four hostels attached to the Teachers' College and the one attached to the Panchama Training school worked well during the year. On the 31st March last there were 21 boarding houses with 6,953 male boarders and 91 with 4,709 female boarders, showing an increase of 837 boarders. Of the boarding houses at the close of the year, 19 were for Europeans, 129 for Native Christians, 3 for Muhammadans, 38 for Hindus, and 23 for Panchamas. Those for boys cost Rs. 3,75,565 and those for girls Rs. 1,02,362, of which provincial funds met Rs. 13,284 and Rs. 20,187 respectively.

179. Schools with buildings of their own rose in number from 7,

while those in rented buildings, or in chavadis and temples,

from 5,427, 1,520 to 3,192 to 5,751, 1,537 respectively. This increase under

all heads represents an increase in the total number of institutions from 20,333 to 21,004.

Building grants to the extent of Rs. 99,097 were paid from provincial funds towards the erection of school buildings. The amount promised and not paid by the 31st March was Rs. 40,797.

180. All institutions of the collegiate grade, 208 out of 567 secondary schools for boys, and 177 out of 195 secondary schools for girls, and 185 out of 811 girls' schools were provided with libraries. In the case of primary schools better provision was made for girls than for boys, for, while 185 out of 811 girls' schools had them, only 451 out of 19,246 boys' schools had them, and these were chiefly schools intended for Europeans or Native Christians. Out of 76 training and 67 other special schools, 57 and 30, respectively, were provided with them. On the whole there were 1,454 institutions out of 21,008 in which provision was made for general reading, against 1,321 out of 20,337 in the previous year.

Museums exist in most of the professional institutions in Madras and in a few training and industrial schools in the mofussil.

The Art Loan Collection which is insufficiently accommodated in my office will soon be transferred to a larger room in the extension that is now under construction, and it is hoped that, with the additions that will soon be made to it, the collection will be extensively used.

181. Most colleges and a large number of secondary schools have reading-rooms and receive aid from the funds towards the purchase of Indian periodicals. I have made an attempt to scrutinize the selection and have refused grants for those which seemed unsuitable. Teachers' associations fell in number from 175 to 193 to 4,862. The number of registered literary associations and reading-rooms was 24 against 23 and the number of members 8,299 against 7,172. The number of such institutions that were unregistered being attached to colleges and schools fell from 266 to 266 and their strength from 41,299,906.

182. The most important of the conferences held during the year was the one held in July 1903 and to this reference has been already made. The usual conferences were held by the inspecting officers for the selection of schools for aid and fixing assignments to individual schools. The Teachers' Guild held its annual conference in December for the discussion of educational matters.

183. There was a very small increase (68 per cent.) in the number of branch post offices in charge of Government and local fund schoolmasters, while the proportion of each office to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was, as in the previous year, 43 per cent. The work of the schoolmasters as postmasters continued to be satisfactory.

184. Service registers and the verified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock were properly maintained during the year.

185. The year was one of satisfactory progress is shown in the large increase in the number of institutions, accompanied by a very considerable increase in their strength. The figures for the year show a slight decline which is accounted for by the large number of institutions which were closed in connection with the Matriculation examination of 1903. In all other stages of instruction, especially in the primary stage the advance has been considerable and doubtless chiefly numerical, and while there is ample room in this respect, there is also immense room for improvement in the instruction given in our primary schools. The increase in the number of institutions and in the strength of the instruction given in our primary schools.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

in their number and strength is probably attributable to the payment of results grants in full. The system of full payments may justify an attempt to produce better quality by a strict enforcement of the rules of recognition, but it does not appear to be yet desirable to insist on further rigidity in this direction, and more especially as regards the conditions relating to the teaching staff. The supply of qualified primary teachers is still inconsiderable and the field of selection very limited. At the same time the qualifications of the primary school teacher are not sufficiently high for the work he has to do. The attention of the department is therefore at present directed to measures that will increase and improve the supply of teachers of this grade. The introduction of a special fifth standard course in several training schools as an experimental measure is a step in this direction, and if the scheme is attended with success, it will be extended to all training schools. The contemplated extension of the period of training to two years and conversion of practising schools into model primary schools will be further means of accomplishing the end in view. Efforts have also been made to improve the pay of primary teachers. A scheme for the reorganization of Government girls' schools has been formulated, the main feature of which is the improvement of the pay of the teachers to render possible the employment of better qualified persons as such. Local boards and municipalities have followed the lead of the department and in proposals for the revision of establishments have included increases to the salaries of their primary teachers so that they may not be below what the department would recommend as an irreducible minimum. When the measures above mentioned are carried into effect, and it is found possible to improve the subordinate inspecting staff in accordance with the scale recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it is hoped that primary education will proceed on better lines than are now possible. The development of secondary education also, numerically considered, has been satisfactory. In view of the limited resources of the department and the pressure of other claims the share of aid from public funds which it now receives will be gradually withdrawn. Owing to its higher market value it is less dependent upon help than primary or female education. The system of scholarships provides for poor students of exceptional promise. Private agencies may provide funds to lessen its cost if they are willing to do so, but further precautions will be taken to prevent this being done at public expense. The system on which it is conducted is doubtless susceptible of much improvement, but the most unsatisfactory feature at present is the poor foundation upon which it is built. The abolition of the Lower Secondary examination, together with the institution of the school final examination on the lines indicated by the Government of India, will, it is hoped, alter its trend so as to make it less academic in its aims, and more suited to the exigencies of practical life. Female education has made fair progress and its further advancement is receiving due attention. The condition of industrial education is far from satisfactory, but it is the demand rather than the supply which is lacking. The statistics show how few non-Brahmin caste Hindus to which class of the community the bulk of the hereditarily industrial population belongs evince any desire for instruction in the principles underlying their industries.

I have the honour to be,

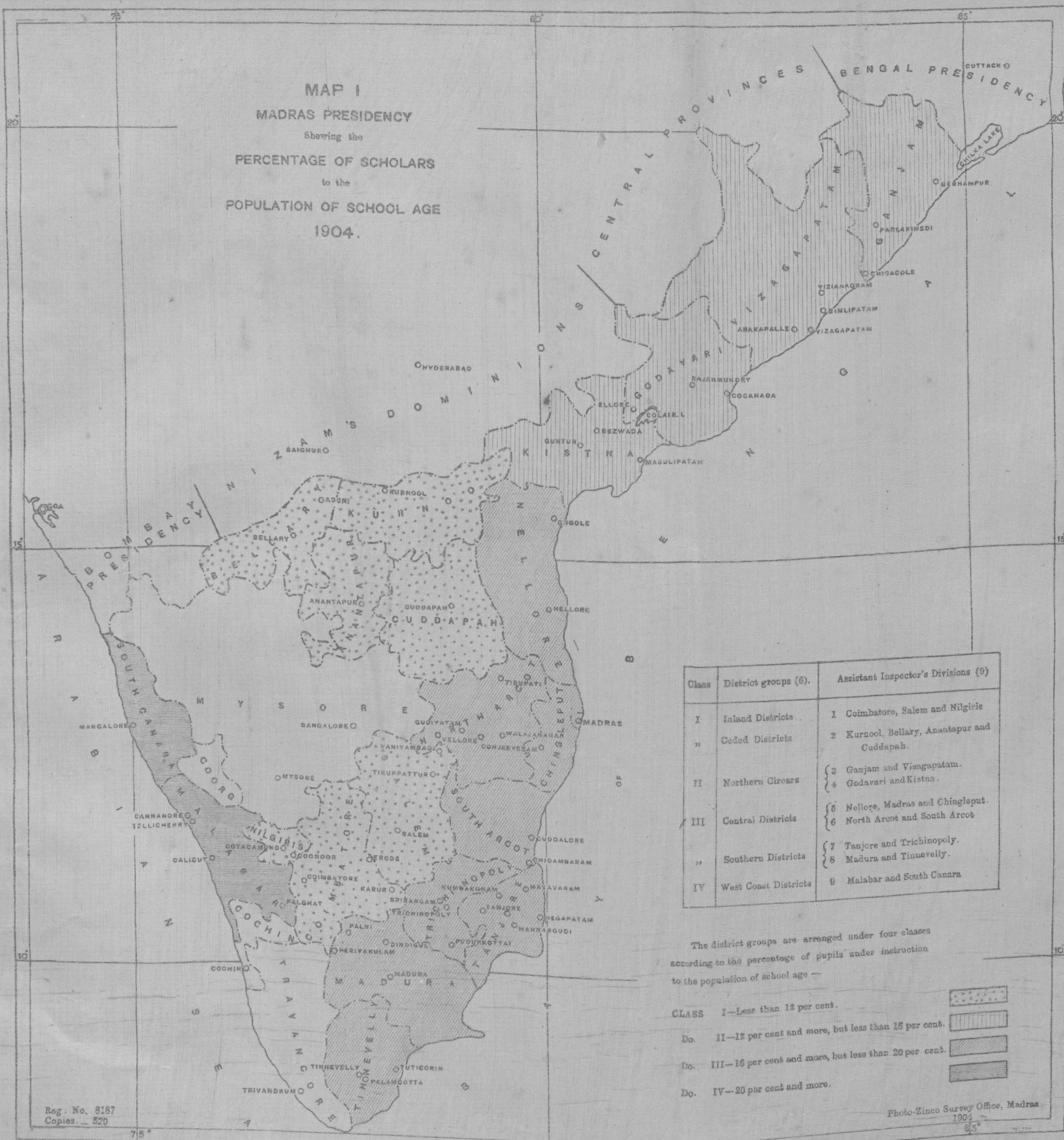
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,

Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS
to the
POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1904.

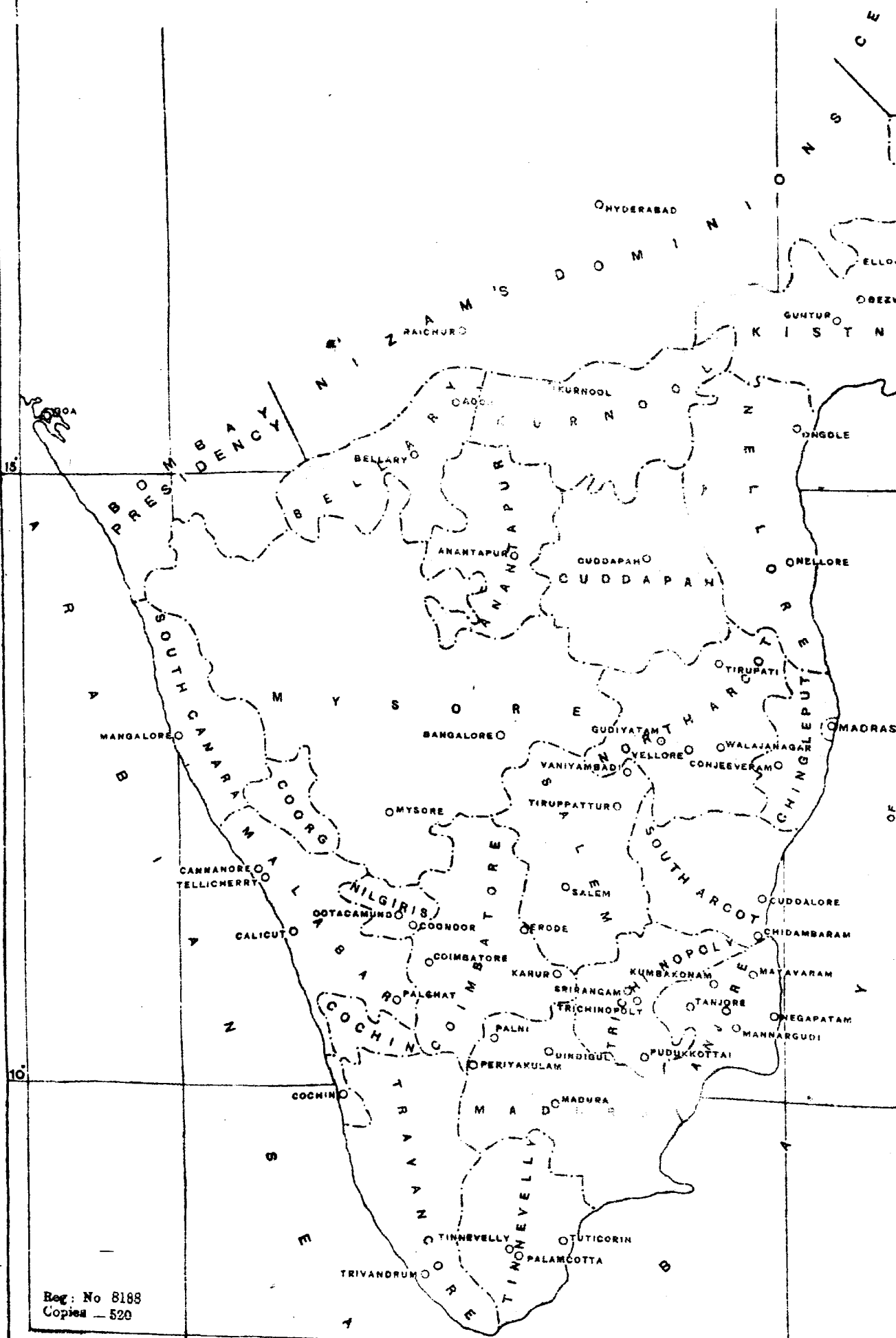


| Class | District groups (6). | Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9) |
|-------|----------------------|--|
| I | Inland Districts | 1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris |
| " | Ceded Districts | 2 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. |
| II | Northern Circars | 3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam.
4 Godavari and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

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 20 per cent.
- Do. IV—20 per cent and more.

MAP II
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
 showing the
PROPORTION of BOYS in the SECONDARY STAGE of INSTRUCTION
 to the
MALE POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE
1904.



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

The 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. —

CLASS I — Less than 10.

Do. II — 10 or more, but less than 20.

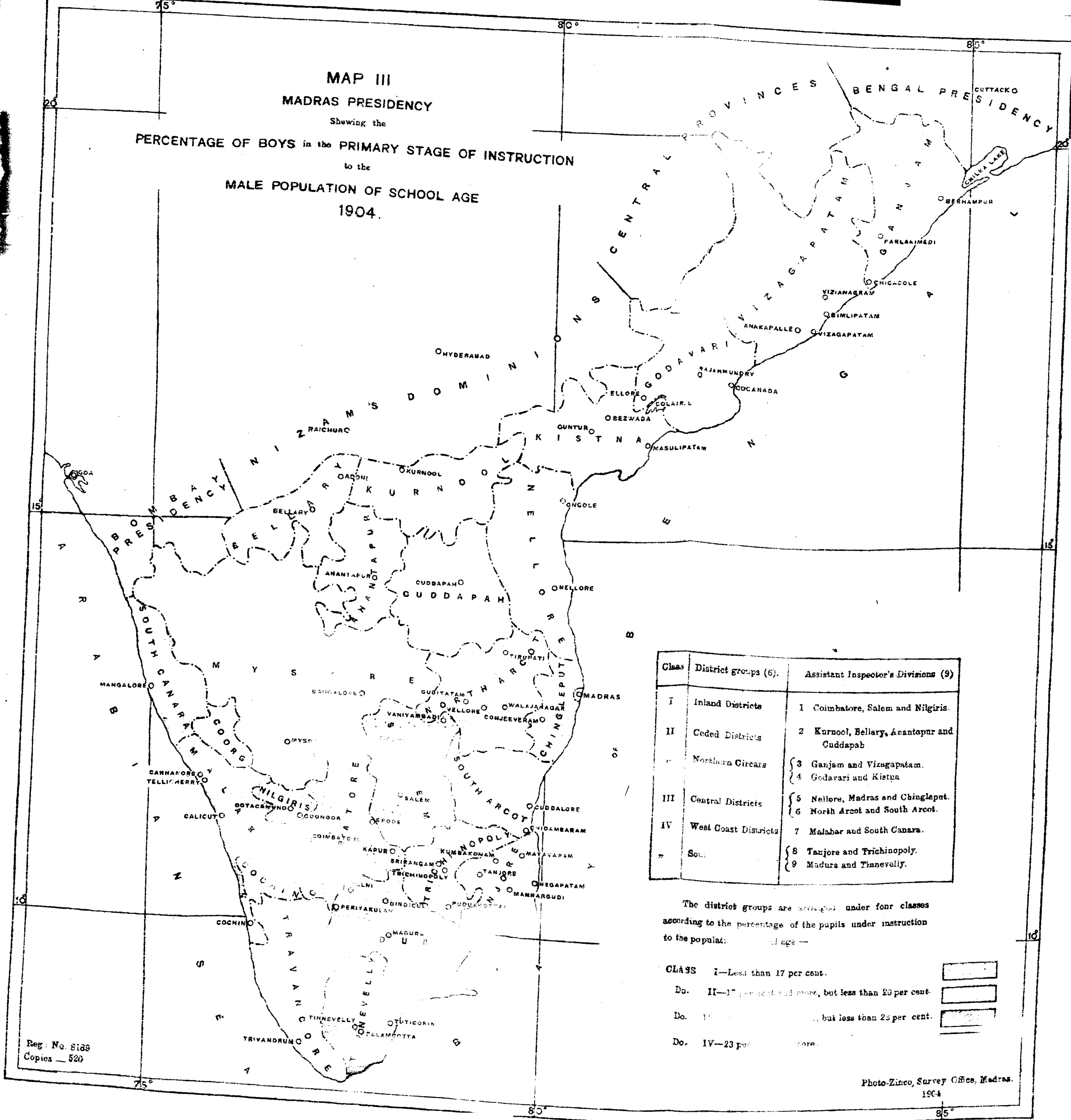
Do. III — 20 or more, but less than 30.

Do. IV — 30 or more.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |

MAP III MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS in the PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION
to the
MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1904.



| Class | District groups (6). | Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9) |
|-------|----------------------|---|
| I | Inland Districts | 1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris. |
| II | Ceded Districts | 2 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah |
| | 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 | West Coast Districts | 7 Malabar and South Canara. |
| | South | { 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 20 per cent.

Do. III—20 per cent and more, but less than 25 per cent.

Do. IV—25 per cent and more.

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.

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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 ... | | | | |
| 141,866 | Towns ... 234 | Males ... 18,841,971 | | 37 | 6 | 567 | 19,246 |
| | Villages ... 54,625 | Females ... 19,368,391 | | 3 | | 196 | 811 |
| | Total ... 54,86 | Total ... 38,210,362 | | 40 | 6 | 763 | 20,057 |
| | | | Scholars { Males ... Females ... Total ... | | | | |
| | | | | 4,263 | 745 | 91,534 | 569,468 |
| | | | | 37 | 12 | 22,606 | 103,136 |
| | | | Total ... | 4,240 | 757 | 113,930 | 672,604 |

(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. 6,31,603 | Rs. 2,74,092 | Rs. 19,23,813 | Rs. 23,06,617 | Rs. 1,50,796 | Rs. 3,56,338 | Rs. 67,38,928 |
| 2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction. | 8.70 | 7.48 | 16.48 | 16.83 | 6.18 | 7.44 | 69.11 |
| (b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction. | | | 2.09 | 78.98 | 1.95 | 2.10 | 85.97 |
| (c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction. | | | 17.01 | 68.49 | 24 | 2.00 | 87.74 |
| (d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction. | 7.15 | 3.07 | 22.96 | 30.43 | 2.59 | 4.25 | 74.25 |
| 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 ... | 134 0 4 | 256 15 9 | 13 15 0 | 7 14 4 | 125 8 2 | 140 11 1 | 31 4 6 |
| District Board institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues { Cost to District Funds ... Total cost ... | 218 7 6 | 308 12 5 | 17 9 7 | 8 3 0 | 127 6 2 | 174 8 2 | 40 8 6 |
| Municipal institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues { Cost to Municipal Funds ... Total cost ... | 18 7 7 | | 2 14 11 | 0 13 3 | 10 8 3 | 10 8 3 | 1 1 7 |
| Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ... | 83 4 6 | | 0 11 4 | 3 4 0 | 98 6 9 | 50 8 2 | 6 11 0 |
| Aided institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ... | 32 10 4 | | 15 2 2 | 5 1 3 | 98 7 0 | 106 5 3 | 1 5 0 |
| Unaided institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ... | 133 6 7 | | 9 14 10 | 0 8 8 | 26 5 6 | 37 7 6 | 3 13 1 |
| All institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ... Total cost ... | 145 1 10 | | 0 6 8 | 4 13 11 | | 26 5 6 | 11 0 9 |
| | | | 9 12 4 | | | | 9 12 4 |
| | | | 3 11 6 | 0 9 7 | 85 10 3 | 11 11 11 | 1 7 5 |
| | | | 0 11 7 | 1 6 4 | | 0 12 2 | 1 4 6 |
| | | | 2 4 2 | 4 7 3 | 150 1 10 | 61 6 8 | 8 15 9 |
| | | | 19 7 11 | 2 5 7 | 71 2 5 | 63 7 9 | 5 14 6 |
| | | | 3 13 9 | 0 19 8 | 98 1 4 | 32 15 8 | 2 1 10 |
| | | | 0 9 8 | 1 7 2 | 11 13 10 | 7 0 10 | 1 5 10 |
| | | | 22 1 0 | 4 3 5 | 132 3 2 | 205 10 2 | 8 10 10 |

Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904

| 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 | 53 | 19,966 | 291 | 5,423 | 25,680 | Institutions to number of towns and villages { 46.9 1.9 | |
| 19 | 14 | 1,042 | | 49 | 1,091 | | |
| 76 | 67 | 21,008 | 291 | 5,472 | 26,771 | 48.8 | |
| 1,280 | 3,109 | 670,274 | 6,556 | 107,791 | 784,621 | Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 27.8 | |
| 377 | 633 | 126,617 | 92 | 12,430 | 139,139 | Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 4.8 | |
| 1,657 | 3,762 | 790,891 | 6,648 | 120,221 | 923,760 | 16.1 | |

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

| Total indirect 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 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2,12,244 | 63,448 | 4,40,881 | 94,488 | 5,25,978 | 27,453 | 9,09,115 | 22,94,607 |
| 2,12,244 | 63,448 | 4,40,881 | 94,488 | 5,25,978 | 27,453 | 9,09,115 | 22,94,607 |
| | 2.49 | 12.71 | 2.37 | 15.68 | .91 | 2.76 | 26.89 |
| | | 10.80 | .85 | 3.04 | .23 | .01 | 14.93 |
| | | 5.37 | .11 | 0.02 | .76 | | 12.26 |
| 2.38 | .71 | 4.95 | 1.06 | 6.24 | .31 | 10.10 | 25.75 |

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

Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

* Of these, five are for girls with 128 pupils.

+ Of these, nine are for girls with 428 pupils.

^a (3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1904, classified according to sex, race or creed.

GENERAL TABLES.

| Institution. | | Under public management. | | Under private management. | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Municipal. | | Managed by Native States. | |
| | | Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards. | | | |
| | | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Native State revenues. | District fund in Native States. |
| | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| A. Higher education. | Arts and Sciences | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Law | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Secondary education. | For boys | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For both sexes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| C. Primary schools - | For boys | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For both sexes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D. School education, special. | Technical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Schools of Art | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Schools of Music | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Schools of Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E. Miscellaneous. | Public libraries | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Public museums | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Public observatories | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Public gardens | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GENERAL TABLES.

Residency for the official year 1903-1904.

| Institution. | | Under public management. | | Under private management. | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Municipal. | | Managed by Native States. | |
| | | Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards. | | | |
| | | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Native State revenues. | District fund in Native States. |
| | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| A. Higher education. | Arts and Sciences | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Law | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Secondary education. | For boys | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For both sexes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| C. Primary schools - | For boys | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For both sexes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D. School education, special. | Technical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Schools of Art | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Schools of Music | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Schools of Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E. Miscellaneous. | Public libraries | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Public museums | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Public observatories | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Public gardens | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GENERAL TABLES.

(1) - Return of expenditure on public instruction.

Return for the year.

1903-1904

| Collegiate education. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Professional education. | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,472 |
| Medicine | 745 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80,478 |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teaching | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary schools-- | | | | | | | | | |
| High schools, English. | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys | 1,181 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,079 |
| For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary schools-- | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys | 1,00,471 | 24,082 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For girls | 1,012 | 2,024 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Schools for special instruction-- | | | | | | | | | |
| Training schools for masters | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. for mistresses | | | | | | | | | |
| Schools of Art | | | | | | | | | |
| Law schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

(a) ... University, Rs. 38,817.
 (b) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 768.
 (c) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,54,954; other sources, Rs. 1,33,478; and total, Rs. 2,88,432.
 (d) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 3,420; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (e) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (f) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (g) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (h) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (i) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (j) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (k) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (l) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (m) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (n) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (o) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (p) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (q) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (r) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (s) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (t) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (u) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (v) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (w) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (x) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (y) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.
 (z) ... Public Works Funds, Rs. 1,197; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,197; grants to Elementary schools, Rs. 36.

GENERAL TABLES.

| Collegiate education. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Professional education. | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,472 |
| Medicine | 745 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80,478 |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teaching | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary schools-- | | | | | | | | | |
| High schools, English. | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys | 1,181 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,079 |
| For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary schools-- | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys | 1,00,471 | 24,082 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For girls | 1,012 | 2,024 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Schools for special instruction-- | | | | | | | | | |
| Training schools for masters | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. for mistresses | | | | | | | | | |
| Schools of Art | | | | | | | | | |
| Law schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

(4A) - Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for

(5a)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

| Class of Institutions. | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1904. | High stage. | | | Middle stage. | | | Upper Primary stage. | | | Lower Primary stage. | | | Total. | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed beyond the Madras Examination. | | | Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage. | | | Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. | | | Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | | 5 | | |
| | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | |
| Secondary schools—
For boys—
{ Government
{ Aided
Total | ... | ... | ... | 277 | 23 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(5b)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1903-1904.

| 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. | Total. | Institutions under public management. | Aided institutions. | Other institutions. | Total. | Europeans and Europeans. | Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muslims. | Others. | |
| ARTS COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Master of Arts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Bachelor of Arts (Literature Division) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Do. B.Sc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Previous examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ORIENTAL COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Master of Oriental Learning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Honours in Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Do. in Arabic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Do. in Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Proficiency in Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Do. in Arabic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. Do. in Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9. Do. in Urdu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Doctor of Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Master of Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Bachelor of Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. First Examination in Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Medicine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Doctor of Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Bachelor of Medicine (Final M.B. and C.M.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. L.M.S. (Final) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. Second L.M. & S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9. First L.M. & S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10. L.S.Sc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

GENERAL TABLES.

(5)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1903-1904—continued.

| Nature of examination. | Number of institutions sending candidates. | | | | 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. | Institutions under public management. | Aided institutions. | Other institutions. | Private students. | Europeans and Europeans. | Native Christians. | Brahmins. | Non-Brahmins. | Mahomedans. | Buddhists. |
| COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineering. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. M.C.E. ... Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. E.C.E. or R.E. ... Mechanical ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. First L.C.E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teaching. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Licence in Teaching { Written ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Licence in Teaching { Practical ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Secondary Examination { Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras Examination { Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower Secondary Examination { Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Primary Examination { Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower Primary Examination { Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Public Service Certificate Ex. { English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Public Service Certificate Ex. { Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Training Schools for Upper ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Training Schools for Lower ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. School of Arts Examination ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Medical Examination ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Industrial School Examination ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Veterinary 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 list.

† Primary examination.

GENERAL TABLES.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

GENERAL TABLES.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

| Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------|--|-----|
| Objects of expenditure. | In institutions managed by District Boards. | | | | | | | | | | In institutions managed by | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Municipal Boards. | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st of March. | Average number on the rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Provincial grants. | District funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Government. | Private persons or associations. | Total | District Fund expenditure on public instruction. | |
| College education. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oriental | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Secondary schools | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For English schools, English | 11 | 2,816 | 2,813 | 3,392 | 6,703 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For English schools, English | 75 | 8,094 | 7,877 | 6,729 | 27,099 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For English schools, English | 22 | 2,897 | 2,811 | 2,832 | 5,473 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For English schools, Vernacular | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 108 | 13,817 | 13,501 | 12,953 | 39,275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys | 2,226 | 107,106 | 107,106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 2,228 | 107,289 | 107,289 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| School education, special. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schools for special training | 14 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for training of teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 18 | 428 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Borrowing
Fire-insurance and apparatus (special grants only) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxuries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Professional colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Secondary schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and industrial schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other special schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GENERAL TABLES.

| NOTE A.—Net cost of District Funds as per col. 14. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Add.—Cost met from Provincial grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
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| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
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| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
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| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
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| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
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| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rs. |
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NOTE A.—Net cost of District Funds as per column.

Add—Cost met from Provincial grants on account of Supervisors and Indemnity schools

Do, Municipal grants

Do, Fees

Do, Subscriptions and other sources

Do, General district fund receipts

deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources including scholarships

Contributions to Medical schools

Cost of Buildings under Grant I

Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement

GENERAL TABLES.

(C) Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904—continued.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.

1903-1904—continued.

| Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Objects of expenditure—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In institutions managed by | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
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GENERAL TABLES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Buildings | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 |
| Total | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 |
| Inspection | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 |
| Arts colleges | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 |
| Medical colleges | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 |
| Other professional colleges | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 |
| Secondary schools | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 |
| Primary schools | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 |
| Technical schools | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 |
| Commercial schools | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 |
| Agricultural schools | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 |
| Reformatory schools | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 | 2,041 |
| Other special schools | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 |
| Total | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 | 12,241 |
| Grand total | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 | 24,482 |

(d) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 1,832.

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

Cost of Buildings included under Grant I

Contributions to other schools

Miscellaneous receipts

Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

| 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. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| <i>For Males.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Managed by Government ... | 6 | 715 | 190 | 156 | 135 | 7188 | 66 | RS. 9,974 | RS. ... | RS. 75,878 | RS. 14,000 | RS. 1,30,758 |
| 2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards. | 3 | 228 | ... | ... | 134 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | 11,925 | ... | 11,925 |
| 3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards. | 7 | 307 | 21 | 3 | 222 | 291 | ... | 8,810 | ... | 33,291 | 13,185 | 54,696 |
| 4. Unaided ... | 103 | 5,403 | 514 | 3 | 2,299 | 2,348 | 430 | ... | ... | 59,403 | 88,783 | 1,88,186 |
| Total ... | 121 | 6,953 | 535 | 142 | 2,810 | 2,971 | 505 | 18,284 | ... | 2,20,407 | 1,36,874 | 3,75,505 |
| <i>For Females.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Managed by Government ... | 1 | 64 | ... | ... | 34 | 30 | ... | 14,935 | ... | 2,600 | ... | 17,544 |
| 2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards. | 5 | 331 | 3 | ... | 74 | 164 | ... | 5,252 | ... | 8,715 | 2,374 | 16,341 |
| 4. Unaided ... | 85 | 4,414 | 8 | ... | 1,401 | 2,701 | 304 | ... | ... | 1,06,551 | 51,626 | 1,58,477 |
| Total ... | 91 | 4,709 | 11 | ... | 1,500 | 2,835 | 304 | 20,187 | ... | 1,18,175 | 54,000 | 1,92,362 |
| Grand total ... | 212 | 11,662 | 546 | 142 | 4,310 | 5,806 | 809 | 38,471 | ... | 3,38,582 | 1,90,874 | 5,67,927 |

* Surplus fees, Victoria Hostel, Madras. Rs. 1,367.

43

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—Report on Public Instruction for the year 1903-1904.

ORDER—No. 721, Educational, dated 10th December 1904.

The report is submitted by the newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction who was in charge of the office only for the last four months of the administrative year. It is full and clear, and it is unnecessary for Government to recapitulate in detail the statistics and results of the year's working. It will be sufficient to make a few general observations on the salient features of the educational administration.

2. *The programme of reforms.*—In 1903-1904, as in the preceding year, much thought and labour was devoted to the problem of laying out to the best advantage the additional funds provided for the reorganization of the department and the expansion of education. The objects to be aimed at had been selected and it was possible to give effect at once to several of the reforms which had been decided upon. The attainment of others of these objects required elaboration by the Director and careful consideration by the Government of detailed schemes or the gradual introduction of changes and additions to *personnel*.

3. The following are among the main items on the programme which were carried out during the year. (1) The appointment of a Deputy Director to assist the Director, who had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature, which left him little time to devote to the consideration of important educational questions, while ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. (2) The inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors. (3) A scheme for the improvement of the girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the Department was elaborated and approved, and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

Among the items on the programme in connection with which progress was made during the year are—(1) the scheme for advancing primary education and rendering it possible to hold the Primary examination *in situ* by reinforcing the inferior inspectorate, and (2) the scheme for improving the training of teachers. The first of these schemes, which involved the creation of 62 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectorates, received the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was intended that the scheme should be brought into force gradually; the selection of men for the new appointments had still to be undertaken and ways and means had still to be considered. The second of these schemes had advanced but little beyond the stage of discussion. A report was submitted by the newly-appointed



Inspector of Training Schools, and the subject was considered in all its bearings at a conference held in July 1903. The Director's report on the subject had not been submitted to Government at the end of the year; but meantime a special course for primary grade teachers was established in the Teachers' College and also a lady Superintendent appointed to it to supervise the kindergarten and primary practising departments. A few experimental training schools were also opened. The construction of several new buildings for girls' and training schools was also decided upon in connection with these schemes.

4. *Finance*.—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903-1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government.

5. The statement in paragraph 20 of the report that "the expenditure on education from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,83,829" is somewhat misleading as the figures include the subsidy paid from Provincial revenues. Deducting the subsidy, there was an actual fall in the expenditure of municipalities on education. The subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

7. *Evidence of Progress.*—The statistics furnished in the report are evidence of some progress, especially in primary education: 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school-age attended school against 26·6 and 4·6 in the preceding year. Only eight of the twenty-two districts had less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-age in primary schools against ten in 1902-1903. Although the number of recognized lower primary schools showed a regrettable decrease of 237 which has not been fully explained, there were 547,034 boys and 114,471 girls in the lower primary stage of education against 516,444 and 108,347 in the preceding year. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 5,888 to 6,252, which however is only 25 per cent. of the total number of teachers employed in them—a result still very far from satisfactory. The Primary examination was passed by 19,323 students against 17,368 in 1902-1903, the Lower Secondary examination by 2,243 against 1,629. The progress in primary education to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed in some measure to the chief item of the programme carried out in 1902-1903, the payment of results grants at more favourable rates. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the increase in the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate and the reforms to be carried out shortly in the training of primary teachers will have far-reaching effects and will enable the Director to place the reorganization of primary schools on a sounder footing than it is at present. The Governor in Council concurs with the Director in considering it a matter of great regret that so many private agencies which are spending large sums on higher education are doing little or nothing towards the training of primary schoolmasters.

The steady advance in female education is gratifying. The number of girls under instruction in the year reviewed being in secondary schools over 4,400 as against 3,000 in 1892-93, and in primary schools, 121,100 as against 48,700 in the same year of comparison.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued increase in the number of subject students in the technical and industrial schools: it is especially gratifying that the increase is recorded under engineering, drawing, wood and metal work and textile industries. The number attending these schools is still however regrettably small.

(True Extract.)

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