

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1904-1905.

VOLUME I.

PREPARED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT

1905.

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செப்பனியுபவர் பெயர்

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ERRATUM TO PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT FOR 1904-05. ⑤

VOLUME I.

Page 25, paragraph 120.—For the first sentence substitute the following:—

“There were on 11 1,194 institutions for girls attended by 71,434 pupils, or 103 more schools and 6,154 more pupils than in the previous year, and this increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former rising from 1,042 with 64,116 pupils to 1,117 with 69,796 pupils and the latter from 49 with 1,164 pupils to 77 with 1,638 pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, there were in all 150,087 girls under instruction against 139,139 in the previous year.”

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 20th October 1905.

1760 of 1905.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort St.

SIR,

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

(i) Some further progress was made in the programme of reform but the year was still to a large extent devoted to consideration and discussion as to the lines upon which expansion and development could most profitably proceed. The majority of the additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors, whose appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State last year, have been appointed and I anticipate some benefit from the reduction in size of the areas of control.

(ii) The scheme for the reorganization of Government schools in the Presidency was sanctioned in its entirety after the close of the year report. Provision is made in all three circles for the appointment of European mistresses in some of the more important schools when it is found impossible to secure caste Hindu female teachers of sufficiently high qualifications. On the question of personal allowances to those teachers who will be adversely affected by the introduction of the scheme final orders have not been passed.

(iii) The construction of buildings for Government girls' training schools has been continued, but as it has been found that the approved type-designs provided in many cases for buildings too expensive for the localities for which they were intended, or for the localities in which they were intended, the Public Works Department has been requested to prepare alternative designs for less expensive buildings, and these have been adopted for localities in which a larger expenditure would not be justified.

(iv) No change was made during the year in the system of public examinations. Both the primary and lower secondary examinations were held, but instructions have since been issued to the effect that in 1905 and future years the only examinations of school pupils in the elementary stages should be held in the schools by the inspecting officers. Since the close of the year the primary examination as a service test, and the lower secondary examination have both been abolished. The question of the school final examination still awaits the order of the Government of India.

(v) The efforts were made to improve the knowledge of the primary teachers under the scheme introduced last year were repeated and with equal success during the year under report. A new feature of the year's work in connection with the primary schools was the institution of Christmas examinations, the object of which was to give an opportunity of enlarging the knowledge of the teachers and stimulating their interest in their work. This was initiated and carried out by the Inspector of European and training schools, and apparently with good results.

3. *The Educational Rules.*—These rules have been for some time out of print and it was necessary to issue a new edition. The delay in doing so was an opportunity

INTRODUCTION. was taken to make considerable modifications. The edition can, however, be considered as provisional only. The new edition comprises the following additions and alterations:—

(i) The conditions of recognition for secondary schools are more fully stated and brought into accord with the recent resolution of the Government of India on "Indian Educational Policy."

(ii) With a view to check false statements as to age which have been of frequent occurrence of late in connection with University examinations it is required that the leaving certificate given to a pupil in passing from one school to another should state the date of his birth which, on his joining school for the first time, should be ascertained and recorded on the most reliable evidence available.

(iii) For the guidance of managers and headmasters additional rules in regard to the grant of leaving certificates have been framed, suggested by the practical difficulties experienced in working those already prescribed.

(iv) Schools are not permitted, without previous sanction from the department, to open unrecognised classes of a higher or lower standard than those for which they have been recognised.

(v) Considerable alterations have been made in the chapters on training schools and the examinations for teachers' certificates. In the case of training schools general education is now made the main feature of the course for primary teachers while professional training is not neglected. The course for these teachers is extended to two years, the curriculum embracing general subjects a knowledge of which is essential to the primary teacher. Practising schools are to be organised with an independent staff of teachers and the aim is to make them model schools and to set the staff of the training school itself free to devote their whole time to the students under training. These and other changes in connection with the work and organization of training schools though incorporated in the new edition of the rules have not yet come into force. The examination for teachers' certificates will in future consist of a preliminary examination in general and professional subjects, and a final examination three years later in practical ability in teaching. Those who pass the first examination will be considered probationary teachers and will only receive a complete certificate and be considered qualified teachers after they have passed the practical examination. A first-grade collegiate certificate, which can like the other teachers' certificates be suspended or cancelled, if necessary, will be granted by the department to teachers who have obtained the L.T. diploma of the University.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—A few changes have been made in this Code, the most important of them being in connection with building grants.

(i) The scale of accommodation prescribed in the previous year for pupils in dormitories and hostels attached to educational institutions has been incorporated in the Code as a condition for grants on such buildings.

(ii) The amount of grant to be actually disbursed is limited to a third of the actual cost of the work as finally completed, but must not exceed the amount promised with reference to the approved plans and estimates.

(iii) The owner of a school building for which a grant is to be paid or, with the permission of the Director, the manager of the institution concerned, is required before the grant is paid to execute a mortgage of the property or a deed of acceptance in respect of the grant as shall be required and forms for the necessary deeds have been proscribed. [The requisition of a deed of mortgage or acceptance has since the close of the year been left to the discretion of the Director.]

5. I have little to add under this head to what was said in my last report.

Working of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The chief complications of the Code could not be removed till the abolition of the results grant system (now sanctioned) was carried out. A further simplification is possible by altering the financial relations between the department and local boards in regard to the systems of grant, and proposals to this end were submitted by me to Government, but as they were not approved in their entirety fresh proposals will be submitted during the current year.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

6. The following table compares the number and strength of institutions of all grades for the past two years. The figures relating to scholars in secondary schools include the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools:—

Classes of institutions.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	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	4,226	4,249	37	4,527	4,157
{ for women	3	14	15	3	12	13
Professional colleges { for men	6	757	743	6	786	762
{ for women				1	1	1
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—	170	49,887	47,948	171	50,785	48,230
Upper secondary, English	294	32,889	30,861	312	35,042	33,895
Lower secondary { English	103	9,635	9,375	104	9,235	8,718
{ Vernacular						
Secondary schools for girls—	23	2,925	2,775	26	3,119	3,013
Upper secondary { English	2	115	111	1	81	85
Lower secondary { Vernacular	89	3,659	3,594	34	3,473	3,353
{ English	131	14,838	14,242	136	16,091	15,248
{ Vernacular						
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,867	250,519	244,989	5,020	260,584	248,756
{ Lower primary	14,379	380,359	358,223	15,126	406,359	383,953
For girls { Upper primary	432	28,438	27,493	461	31,281	29,621
{ Lower primary	379	13,220	12,608	418	14,739	14,020
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	57	1,297	1,278	60	1,475	1,389
{ for mistresses	19	360	327	19	354	345
Other special schools { for boys	53	3,208	3,056	59	3,445	3,053
{ for girls	14	556	523	18	645	685
Total public institutions	31,098	796,891	762,416	22,012	841,034	799,221
<i>Private institutions.</i>						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian { for boys	57	3,215	3,092	51	2,639	2,491
{ for girls	230	3,250	3,333	231	3,550	3,220
Sanskrit (for boys)						
Elementary schools teaching—	4,525	91,242	78,535	3,568	79,764	75,987
A vernacular only { for boys				14	218	203
or mainly { for girls	898	27,815	26,167	930	29,940	28,089
The Quran { for boys	49	1,164	1,128	61	1,396	1,389
{ for girls	4	83	80	781	12,077	12,483
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.						
Total private institutions	5,763	126,869	112,635	5,634	130,208	123,586
Grand total	26,771	923,760	875,051	27,646	971,242	922,807

Public institutions rose in number by 1,004 or 4·8 per cent. and in strength by 44,143 pupils or 5·5 per cent., the new schools being, as might be expected, chiefly of the primary grade.

7. There was an increase in both schools and scholars in all the district groups except the Ceded and Central districts, the former showing a fall in schools and the latter a slight increase in scholars but a fall in schools, which together with the increase in both respects in the Northern Circars is partly accounted for by the redistribution of districts. Not taking into account the districts that gained or lost by transfer of schools on account of the redistribution, Tanjore showed the largest advance in schools and scholars, Chingleput the largest decrease in schools and Anantapur in scholars.

8. The number of arts colleges remained at 40 as in the previous year, but a new training college for women was opened by the Sarah Tucker Mission at Palamcottah during the year, making the total number of professional colleges seven. These two classes of institutions had respectively an increase of 299 and 30 students, against a loss of

98 and a gain of seven in the previous year. Public schools for boys showed an increase of 920 schools for general education, of which 900 were of the primary grade, while the increases in pupils of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades, respectively, were 497, 1,464 and 35,755. In the case of girls' schools there were two more upper secondary schools and 68 more primary than in the previous year, the advance in pupils being 2, 144 and 5,452 in the three stages of instruction. On the whole 499, 1,603, 652 and 40,555 pupils were added during the year in the upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages against 1,359, 1,813, 2,487 and 36,714 in the previous year. The total strength of public institutions for general education on the 31st March last was 834,328, showing an increase of 5.5 per cent. on the number for the preceding year when the increase recorded was 5.6. Both the number of primary pupils reading printed books and the number not reading such books were larger than in the previous year.

The proportion of lower primary pupils at the close of the year to the total number of scholars rose from 83.7 to 84.2, and that of upper primary fell from 7.3 to 7, while in the higher stages it was scarcely different from the previous year's figures. The proportion of 84 to 16 still represented the relative strength of pupils in the lower primary and higher stages of instruction.

In private institutions although there was a decrease of 127 schools, there was an increase of 3,339 pupils chiefly in the primary stage.

9. Of the whole number of institutions, 3,103 with 179,442 pupils were under public management. Of these, 406 with 28,188 pupils were Government institutions, while local and municipal boards had under their management 2,376 and 319 institutions, respectively, with 126,411 and 24,684 pupils. The number of Government schools was the same as in the previous year, the increase of one being due merely to the re-opening of the practising school attached to the Coimbatore training school for masters which had been temporarily closed on account of plague, but there was an increase of over a thousand pupils in their strength. Forty schools and about 6,000 pupils were added to the number and strength of board schools. Of institutions under private management there were 24,545 with 791,800 pupils. Aided schools gained both in number and strength and had the largest attendance which was about half the number of pupils under instruction. Unaided schools showed a decline in both respects which is probably connected with the increase under aided schools, while indigenous institutions fell in number but increased in strength. The relative proportion of pupils educated in Government, Board and private institutions was represented by the figures 3, 15.5 and 81.5.

10. In all institutions public and private the percentage of scholars to the population of school age calculated on the census figures of 1901 rose for males from 27.8 to 29.1, for females from 4.8 to 5.2, and on the whole from 16.1 to 16.9. The percentage of attendance rose slightly in all the district groups except the Ceded districts in which it remained stationary at 11.6, which was the lowest percentage among those shown by the district groups, the west coast districts recording the highest, viz., 21.1. In the districts the percentage of male scholars ranged from 15.5 to 89.3 and that of females from 1.4 to 32.5.

11. All the main classes of the community shared in the general increase in the number of pupils, except Panchamas who appear to have had fewer numbers under instruction, both male and female, than in the previous year. I have made some remarks as to the statistics for Panchamas in the chapter on the education of Panchamas. Non-Brahman caste Hindus as usual made the largest advance but that shown by Brahmans, Native Christians, and by Muhammadan males was fairly considerable.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes respectively were represented by 7.18.2, and 81.1 of the total number of pupils against 8, 18.4, and 80.8. Richer classes declined in number by 3.5 per cent., while both middle and poorer classes advanced by 4.0 and 5.5 per cent. respectively. In arts colleges 18.2 of the total number of male students and 13.3 of the female belonged to the poorer classes against 19.6 and

16.2 respectively; in the upper and lower secondary stages of instruction the percentages were 33.6 and 48.8 for males and 22.7 and 55.5 for females.

13. Landholders as usual contributed the largest number of scholars, the percentage being 41.3, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans were represented, respectively, by 23.9, 12.9, 11.8 and 7.7. Over 83.6 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

14. Of the total number of boys and girls in all institutions taken together 16 and 8 per cent. respectively were reading English, and the numbers studying the language were for both boys and girls less than in the previous year. The classical languages most largely studied were Sanskrit and Arabic, and there was an increase in the number of pupils reading these languages, which was in the case of Arabic largest in private institutions. In the vernacular languages there were more pupils both male and female receiving instruction than in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the general advance in the total number of schools and pupils.

15. The number of pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 10,281 to 10,106 for males but rose for females from 2,748 to 2,815.

16. There was an increase both in schools and scholars in municipal as well as in non-municipal areas, the percentage of increase in schools being 2.9 in the former and 5.8 in the latter. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10.7 and 22.7 per cent. respectively, belonged to municipal forms against 10.3 and 23.2 in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 96.2 and 25.9 against 94.2 and 24.5, the number in which the percentage exceeded 100 in the case of boys being 27 against 24.

17. The total expenditure on education for the year, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 89,30,112. The marginal summary shows the expenditure from each of the various sources. The summary differs in two respects from that for 1903-1904. In the first place the subsidy from provincial funds has been excluded from the sums under "Local" and "Municipal" and has been included under "Provincial" to which it properly belongs. Secondly the amount under "Other sources" now purports to represent only expenditure actually incurred. An attempt has been made this year to separate expenditure actually incurred from expenditure entered as such in the returns as the result of a calculation. For both these reasons the present summary is not directly comparable with that of last year, except in the matter of fees, which increased by 81 thousands of rupees. Making the necessary alterations in last year's figures on account of subsidy it will be seen that the expenditure from purely provincial, purely local and purely municipal funds last year amounted to Rs. 27,79,132, Rs. 7,19,209 and Rs. 2,25,538, so that while provincial expenditure decreased slightly and municipal expenditure remained stationary, expenditure from local funds advanced by nearly a lakh of rupees. The omission of figures relating to imaginary expenditure affects the total expenditure on education and all calculations based on it, such for instance as the average cost per pupil, and accordingly in this paragraph and all others where such calculations occur no attempt has been made to compare the figures with those of the previous year.

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 65,68,633. The share of this met by purely provincial and purely local funds increased by 67 and 68 thousand rupees respectively, while that met by municipal funds remained stationary. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 23,62,074.

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18. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,74,599 and the charges to Rs. 29,98,478, against Rs. 2,66,498 and Rs. 30,08,736, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under receipts appertained mainly to fees and to local and municipal contributions, while the decrease under charges was brought about by shorter expenditure on refunds and miscellaneous charges and on Government educational buildings.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 24,00,000 and the altered grant as per G.O., No. 594, Financial, dated 7th September 1905, Rs. 22,42,000; or including the altered grant for adjusting heads Rs. 26,37,000. The expenditure under 22. Education, together with that under adjusting heads, was Rs. 25,58,628 or Rs. 78,372 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agreed with the actuals as shown in the Accountant-General's final statement, is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 29,98,478, the sum of Rs. 2,00,957 spent on the Medical College and schools which is debited not to 22. Education, but to 24 E. Medical, and also the sum of Rs. 2,38,893 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,23,879, of which Rs. 1,59,564 represented the net cost of the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 2,38,593, the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure under 22. Education and adjusting heads was thus Rs. 23,25,422, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, which is credited by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 1 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 25,42,911. If to this sum is added a sum of Rs. 2,54,123 (Rs. 27,556, subsidy to municipal boards + Rs. 2,12,041, subsidy to local boards + Rs. 14,526, contribution to the District Board, Gódvári, for the upkeep of the schools under the Bhadrachalam Taluk Board), and if from the total sum thus arrived at, viz., Rs. 27,97,034, is deducted a sum of Rs. 4,71,612 (Rs. 1,59,564, the net cost of the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, including stipends and scholarships + Rs. 48,280, grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 2,38,893, Public Works charges, + Rs. 3,258, grants to orphanages not paid through the Department + Rs. 21,617, surplus fees of the Law Collegé), the balance will be found to agree with the amount of the net expenditure given above, viz., Rs. 23,25,422.

19. Distributing the direct expenditure on education for the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,36,515, board institutions Rs. 10,79,380, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,534, aided institutions Rs. 38,65,445 and unaided institutions Rs. 5,59,620. The expenditure from provincial (excluding the figures of the Lawrence Asylum), local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 9,02,161, Rs. 8,15,192 and Rs. 2,27,788, respectively, against Rs. 8,31,301, Rs. 7,67,620 and Rs. 2,31,474 in the previous year. The total expenditure from public funds (excluding the figures of the Lawrence Asylum) on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,36,361 to Rs. 2,53,791 and that on the primary education of boys from Rs. 12,71,758 to Rs. 13,50,685. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys was 84.2 per cent.

Average cost of education.

20. The average cost of education per head of population per year was As. 3-9, and the cost to public funds As. 1-7. The average yearly cost per student was Rs. 219-11-4 in Government arts colleges and Rs. 128-10-1 in aided arts colleges; in arts colleges maintained by local or municipal boards it fell from Rs. 83-4-6 to Rs. 71-2-3. In secondary

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schools for boys, the cost per pupil fell from Rs. 28-12-5 to Rs. 27-12-5 in Government schools, but rose slightly in board schools, viz., from Rs. 17-4-2 to Rs. 17-10-9, while in aided secondary schools the cost per pupil was Rs. 22-9-4; in primary schools for boys some decrease occurred in all classes of schools. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools for boys (mainly schools in the Agency tracts and Muhammadan salary result schools in Madras) was As. 11, in board primary schools As. 6-11 and in aided primary schools As. 5-1.

21. There was an increase in the average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions from 875,111 to 922,807 and a consequent rise in the fee income from Rs. 24,74,443 to Rs. 25,53,358. The fees in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 1,07,561, Rs. 4,08,300 and Rs. 13,40,514, respectively, there being an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except aided arts colleges and Government and board primary schools in which there was a slight decrease. In all secondary schools for boys under both public and private management the actual fee collections are returned to have amounted to Rs. 12,97,463, but calculated at standard rates they would have been about Rs. 15,50,000.

In first-grade aided colleges for men the increase in the average number of students from 1,856 to 1,915 was not accompanied by a rise in the fee receipts, while in second-grade aided colleges there was a decrease in the average number on the rolls as well as in the fee income.

22. Thirty-seven per cent. of the total direct expenditure on education was covered by fees. In Government, board and aided institutions, 21, 38 and 37 per cent. of the charges was met from fees.

23. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds rose further from Rs. 68,757 to Rs. 75,937 and that from private funds from Rs. 25,731 to Rs. 33,690, the increase in the former case being shared by institutions of all grades and in the latter case by all except arts colleges. In the case of special schools in particular the expenditure on scholarships from private funds had more than trebled itself. Particulars of scholarships for different classes of institutions are furnished in the chapters that follow.

24. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid including the subsidy paid from provincial funds rose from Rs. 15,13,105 to Rs. 15,77,297. Details as to the grants paid from the different funds are given below.

25. The total amount paid during the year in the shape of grants-in-aid from provincial funds including the net cost of the Municipal high schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah was Rs. 12,06,074. Of this sum, Rs. 7,80,645 was paid direct to schools under private management, Rs. 3,70,353 partly as grants-in-aid to local board schools and partly as subsidy to schools under private management through local boards, and Rs. 55,076 partly as grants-in-aid to Municipal schools and partly as subsidy to schools under private management through Municipal Councils. Full particulars regarding payments of grants to each class of schools will be found in the separate volume of statistics.

26. Excluding the subsidy of Rs. 2,12,041 received from provincial funds, local boards paid from their own funds during the year a sum of Rs. 2,55,392 approximately in grants-in-aid to schools under private management, against Rs. 1,94,883 in the previous year, the increase having occurred under all heads notably under fixed and results grants.

27. Excluding the provincial subsidy of Rs. 27,556, the grants-in-aid paid directly from municipal funds to schools under private management amounted during the year to Rs. 1,15,831 against Rs. 1,14,734, there being an increase under salary and rent grants and a slight decrease under fixed and results grants.

28. Out of 4,706 mission institutions, 3,773 were aided and 933 unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 14,293, 8,391 and 5,812. The proportion of aided institutions to the respective total number of mission and non-mission institutions was 80 and 59 per cent. From a special return furnished by the heads of missionary bodies, it appears that missions administered an expenditure of 22.9 lakhs of rupees on directly educational purposes. Of this amount 9.8 was provided from mission funds, 5.7 from grants-in-aid, .8 from endowments, etc., and 7.1 from fees. About 23 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to colleges, 34 per cent. to secondary schools, and only 30 per cent. to primary schools and the remainder to special institutions.

29. The number of schools admitted to aid on the fixed grant system during the year was 1,811 for boys and 304 for girls, and the amount of fixed grants paid from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,14,970, Rs. 53,540 and Rs. 68,657, respectively.

30. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system during the year was 14,749 for boys and 425 for girls, of which 12,482 and 386, respectively, were actually examined. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 7,01,114 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 52,977. 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. 6,51,623 and Rs. 49,595. Since the close of the year orders have been passed abolishing the results grant system.

31. As regards the distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts there were no striking variations, except as regards Madras which received 3.44 per cent. of the total grants less than in the previous year. Nevertheless, Madras, as usual, absorbed the highest percentage of the total grants, viz., 16.61, while Anantapur received the lowest percentage, viz., 0.98.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

32. I was in charge of the department throughout the year. Mr. Middlemast, the Deputy Director, was absent during almost the whole year on leave. Dr. S. Sathyanadhan who was acting for him rendered me valuable assistance. During the course of the year I toured through various districts, more especially with the object of making myself acquainted with the working of primary schools.

33. Mr. A. Mayhew, the Inspector, Central Circle, held uninterrupted charge of his circle during the year. Mr. Stone, the Inspector of European and Training schools, went on long leave towards the close of the year when Mr. P. P. Braithwaite took his place, and during the absence of Mr. Chatterton on long leave the duties of the Inspector of Technical schools were performed by Mr. W. H. James without prejudice to his professorial duties at the College of Engineering.

34. The Southern Circle continued to be in charge of Miss Arnold throughout the year, but there was a change in the charge of the other two circles owing to the absence on privilege leave for a short period of Miss Carr and Mrs. Rhenius.

35. In consequence of the strengthening at the beginning of the year of the Assistant Inspectorate by the addition of three officers, there was a redistribution of the Assistant Inspectors' divisions, the total number of which rose from 11 to 12, an additional division being formed in each of the circles except the Central. There were also a few changes in the staff of Assistant Inspectors. These officers examined, on the whole, 1,467 schools with 85,733 pupils for grant and 792 schools with 42,263 pupils for improvement.

36. The rearrangement of the territorial jurisdiction of Assistant Inspectresses referred to in the last report was given effect to at the beginning of the year. The Assistant Inspectresses examined on the average 81 schools for grant and 17 for improvement with 5,715 and 717 pupils, respectively, and spent on the average 136 days on circuit.

Under the scheme of reorganization of the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate the Sub-Assistants of girls' schools have been constituted a distinct agency with three grades of pay, ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175. The six existing girls' ranges under the charge of Sub-Assistants have been placed under female officers. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 109 schools and spent 179 days on circuit.

37. The scheme of reorganization referred to above was introduced in January last. An additional grade has been created, the value of each appointment in it being fixed at Rs. 175. Of the 62 additional Sub-Assistants sanctioned by the Secretary of State 54 have been appointed and arrangements will be made for the employment of the rest. With few unavoidable exceptions I have been able to secure the services of men whose qualifications and previous history augur well for the future. It is hoped that the strengthening of this agency will give a great impetus to primary education, especially in view of the special recurring grant of six lakhs allotted by the Government of India. The Sub-Assistants examined 12,800 schools for grant and 3,018 for improvement with 301,271 and 165,861 pupils, respectively.

38. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined four schools for grant and 91 for improvement and spent 114 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work and correspondence as detailed in the last report. He has since the close of the year been required to examine and report on the Sanskrit classes and teaching in certain colleges and high schools, which are inspected by Inspectors of schools, so far as this could be done without unnecessarily interfering with his own programme.

39. There were in all 266 supervisors, or four more than in the previous year, of whom seven were paid from provincial funds—one directly, four through the Taluk Board, Bhadrachalam, and two through the District Board, Malabar—59 from municipal and 200 from local funds. Of the increase of four in the total number of supervisors, two appertained to Nellore and one each to the North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

As in the previous year 22 of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas. Of the whole number, 189, or five more than in the previous year, were trained men and 198 against 196 in the previous year were persons who had passed the Matriculation examination or higher tests. Some improvement in the tone of the service may be looked for in future since it has been ruled that no one should be appointed to the post of supervisor after 1st July 1905 who has not passed the primary schools supervisors' test, admission to which is restricted to teachers of two years' standing with trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades; but the service is not likely to be attractive unless the agency is provincialized and made a recruiting ground for Sub-Assistant Inspectors. These officers visited 2,735 villages without schools, started 1,198 new schools, and brought 2,217 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,302 private schools under inspection.

40. As in the previous year there were six Superintendents of Hill schools, three for the Ganjam and three for the Vizagapatam districts. They visited 95 villages without schools, started 4 new schools, and brought 20 unaided schools on to the aided list and the same number of private schools under inspection.

41. For the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1904, seventeen candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and 15 passed, all in the second class.

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42. For the primary schools supervisors' test held for the first time in April 1904, fifty-five candidates appeared and 26 passed. But the examination of two of the successful candidates was subsequently disallowed on account of malpractices.
43. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 5,43,503 against Rs. 5,04,329 in 1903-04. 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 14.3 per cent. during the year against 13.5 per cent. in the year preceding.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

44. A noteworthy event in the year under report was the coming into force of the Indian Universities Act and the reconstitution of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
45. The territorial jurisdiction of the University as defined by the Governor-General in Council in his notification published in the *Gazette of India* under date the 20th August 1904 now extends to Ceylon.
46. At the convocations held in April 1904 and March 1905, 752 candidates were admitted to degrees against 656 in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely in the number of those who received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
47. There were 39 candidates for the M.A. degree examination, of whom 12 were successful, two each in physical science, mental and moral science, history and English, and one each in botany, zoology, Tamil and Sanskrit.
- There was a slight decrease in the number of candidates for the English and second language divisions of the B.A. degree examination, and the percentage of passes in the former fell from 62 to 58. In the science division the number of candidates and percentage of passes differ very slightly from those of the previous year. In the separate subjects of the division the percentage of passes ranged from 45 in physical science to 71 in geology, and the results may be considered more uniform than in the preceding year.

Three women appeared for the English language division and all passed; four appeared for the second language division, of whom three passed, and five appeared for the science division, and four passed.

For the First examination in Arts 2,430 candidates appeared as against 2,333 of the previous year, and 980 passed, a percentage of 40.3 against 45.7 of the previous year.

48. The income from fees, interest on securities and miscellaneous sources was Rs. 2,63,892 and the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, cost of examinations, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items came to Rs. 2,27,722, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 41,170. The cash balance on April 1st, 1905, amounted to Rs. 1,03,418.

(a) ARTS COLLEGES.

49. As in the previous year three of the eleven first-grade colleges attempted to make provision for post-graduate study. These were the Presidency College with 23 students, the Madras Christian College with 16, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, with 4, making a total of 43 against 35 of the previous year.

The strengths of the ordinary university classes of the first-grade colleges were 708, 753, 737 and 869 in the first, second, third and fourth years, respectively.

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against 557, 906, 793 and 619 of the previous year, and the total strength thus rose from 2,875 to 3,067.

In the 29 second-grade colleges the strengths of the first and second year classes were 786 and 643 against 482 and 848 of the previous year, and the total strength advanced from 1,330 to 1,429. The fluctuations in the numbers in the several classes depend in the main upon the number of passes at the University Examinations.

The total number of pupils who matriculated in 1904-05 was 2,485, of whom 1,433 joined arts colleges. In the previous year only 1,521 matriculated.

The twenty-nine second-grade colleges include 3 colleges for women with a total strength of 12.

50. All the six scholarships available for students engaged in post-graduate study were awarded in the year, three in physical science, two in chemical science, and one in mathematics.

All of the 8 B.A. scholarships for non-Europeans were utilized, 6 for Muhammadans, one for a female and one for a student of the backward and indigent classes. All of the 25 scholarships tenable in the F.A. classes were awarded, 6 to Muhammadans, 2 to Mappillas, 4 to students of the backward and indigent classes, 6 to females and the rest to general classes.

For the European scholarships tenable for post-graduate study or in F.A. classes there were no qualified applicants. Three scholarships were awarded in the B.A. classes. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 27,169, of which Rs. 13,481 were provided out of provincial funds, the corresponding figures for 1903-04 being Rs. 28,216 and Rs. 12,286.

51. The total expenditure on arts colleges was Rs. 6,24,984. The expenditure from provincial funds was Rs. 2,30,038 against Rs. 2,21,875 in 1903-04. The average number on the rolls fell from 4,264 to 4,170 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,71,718 to Rs. 2,69,943. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 150 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 55, fees Rs. 65 and other sources Rs. 30. Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 79,957, Board colleges Rs. 17,141 and aided colleges Rs. 1,67,179 against Rs. 75,023, Rs. 16,055 and Rs. 1,71,584, respectively. The net expenditure on Government colleges was Rs. 1,27,339 and the grants to colleges under private management amounted to Rs. 98,718 against Rs. 1,22,095 and Rs. 95,623 in 1903-04.

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

Law.

52. As many as 10 candidates presented themselves for the M.L. degree examination and 4 passed. The number of candidates for the B.L. degree examination rose from 395 to 455, and 198 passed as against 66 of the previous year. The heavy failure list of last year accounts for the increase in the number of candidates this year. At the First examination in Law there were 390 candidates, of whom 145 passed, against 321 and 152 in the previous year.

53. The number on the rolls of this college on 31st March 1905 was 351, a fall of 31. Of this number 303 were pursuing the University course in Law.

The different classes of the community were represented as follows:—Brahman 281, non-Brahman Hindus 53, Muhammadans 8, Native Christians 7, one European and one Parsi. The great bulk of the students belonged to the middle classes in point of wealth and to the official and land-holding classes in point of occupation. The college sent up 119 candidates for the B.L. degree examination, of whom 49 were successful, a percentage of 41 against 26 of the previous year. For the First examination in Law 204 candidates appeared direct from the college, and 86

passed, a percentage of 42 against 60 of the previous year. The total receipts of the college fell from Rs. 63,265 to Rs. 57,331 and the expenditure from Rs. 39,452 to Rs. 35,714.

Medicine.

54. For the first, second and final L.M. and S. examination 19, 22 and 10 candidates appeared and 10, 14 and 8 passed. For the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. degree examinations 34, 18, 25 and 8 candidates appeared and 15, 8, 17 and 6 passed.

55. The strength of the Medical College rose from 150 to 184. This number comprised 22 Europeans, 30 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 73 Brahmans, 56 non-Brahman Hindus, and one Parsi; eleven of the number were women, the great majority of whom were Europeans.

At the final L.M. and S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations of April 1904, the college passed 80 and 75 per cent. of the candidates sent up. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 87,602 against Rs. 80,478, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,623 against Rs. 18,015.

Engineering.

56. At the First examination in Engineering 24 candidates were examined and 6 passed, a percentage of 25 as against 36 of the previous year. For the B.E. degree examination 5 candidates appeared and one passed in the civil branch, and 7 candidates appeared and 3 passed in the mechanical branch; the percentage of success was 33 against 46 last year. As happened last year all the successful candidates with one exception were Brahmans.

57. The strength of this college rose from 114 to 121. The latter total comprised 54 engineer students and 67 engineer subordinate students. The classes of the community were represented thus:—Europeans 5, Native Christians 5, Muhammadans 3, Brahmans 96, and non-Brahman Hindus 13. With few exceptions the students were drawn from the official and land-holding classes. At the final examinations for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 11 engineer students were successful out of a class of 13, and 20 engineer subordinate students out of a class of 32.

The co-existence of the degree examination conducted by the University and the final examination for engineer's certificate conducted by the Board of Examiners for the college involves some waste of effort. The two examinations range over practically the same field, and that conducted by the Board which takes account of the practical work done by the student in each year of his course is perhaps the better test.

The charges amounted to Rs. 66,000 and the receipts to Rs. 17,460, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 61,923 and Rs. 16,583.

Teaching.

58. For the written portion of the L.T. degree examination 94 candidates were examined and 53 passed against 74 and 45 of the previous year. In the practical examination there were 116 candidates and 43 passed, against 95 and 51 in 1904. This year also a Muhammadan qualified for the L.T. degree.

59. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates 64 appeared for the written test and 36 for the practical, of whom 31 and 26 were successful. In 1903-04 the candidates numbered 56 and 45, and 22 and 28 passed.

60. On 31st March 1905, 8 students of the first and 9 of the second grade collegiate were under training in this college against 10 and 6 of the previous year. With one exception all the students were Brahmans, and all were stipendiaries. Of the students who appeared direct from the college at the L.T. degree examination, 4 passed out

of 10 in the written portion and 2 out of 4 in the practical portion of the examination. At the written test for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade 2 passed out of 5 and at the practical test 4 candidates appeared and all were successful.

The total charges of the college amounted to Rs. 7,523.

61. In this college the strength of the first and second grade collegiate departments on 31st March 1905 was 46 and 9, respectively, against 34 and 15 in the previous year. Of the total of 55 44 were in receipt of stipends. Brahmans as usual predominated, numbering 34; there were also 12 Native Christians, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 1 Muhammadan, and 3 Europeans. The last were all women.

At the written and practical examinations for the L.T. degree 37 and 33 appeared, of whom 33 and 24 passed, giving percentages of 89 and 73 as against 86 and 72 of last year.

In the Teachers' Certificate examination of the second-grade collegiate 15 students appeared for the written test and 9 passed, a percentage of 60 against 45 of last year. The staff of the college was strengthened during the year by the appointment of Miss Gillingham, a specialist in kindergarten work.

The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 31,524.

62. During the year the Sarah Tucker Training Institution at Palamcottah was raised to the rank of a training college for women. There was only one student on the rolls on 31st March 1905. The charges amounted to Rs. 449.

Agriculture.

63. The strength of the college rose from 46 to 58, the increase being due to the large number of new entries in January 1905. The general educational attainments of the students were low, only 36 having reached the University Matriculation stage, while 22 were below that stage. The total comprised 29 Brahmans, 20 non-Brahman Hindus, 7 Muhammadans and 2 Native Christians. With the exception of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Madura, all the districts of the Presidency were represented. The great bulk of the students belonged to the official (13) and landholding (32) classes, and to the richer (13) and middle classes (42) in point of wealth; 22 of them were in receipt of stipends. Two students secured the diploma in agriculture against 4 of the previous year. The results obtained by the college students in the technical examinations show a decided improvement over those of last year. Of 100 subject-candidates 54 were successful; in the previous year 42 were successful out of 93, and 90 per cent. of the successful candidates this year appeared for the first time. The Veterinary Hospital worked well during the year. The most interesting feature of the farm work during the year was the experiment in irrigation by means of a pump worked with an oil engine. The results so far have scarcely justified expectations; this was possibly due to want of experience in working oil-engines. The total expenditure, excluding stipends, fell from Rs. 51,952 to Rs. 45,613 and the receipts from Rs. 7,864 to Rs. 6,460. The net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 39,153.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.

64. The number of examinees for the Upper Secondary examination fell from 326 to 304, and of this number 37 or 12 per cent. passed against 11 per cent. last year, and 7 completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 84.

65. Out of 8,804 candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination against 8,114 in the previous year, 2,485 passed or 28.2 per cent. against 18.8. These figures include 195 females, of whom 46 passed. There was thus an increase both in the number of candidates and in the percentage of success. The failures were as usual largest in English and general knowledge, about half the number of candidates having failed in the former subject and a little more than half in the latter. The increase in the number of examinees was shared by all classes of the community except Europeans and Parsees, while all classes contributed towards the general improvement in the results of the examination, Muhammadans passing the lowest percentage, viz., 22.9, and Native Christians the highest, viz., 33, Brahmans coming next with 29.5 per cent.

Statistics that I collected about the month of September last year showed that, out of 7,556 pupils reading then in the sixth form, as many as 3,225 were failures of previous years, while 3,180 were studying for the examination for the first time and 1,151 were in their second year of study having been kept back from appearing for the examination in the previous year. The total strength of the sixth form was larger than that of the fifth and fourth forms, and the three forms had an average strength of 50, 36 and 44, respectively: these facts combined with the fact that about half the pupils of the sixth form were failed candidates would seem to show that considerable leniency is shown in the selection of candidates for the Matriculation examination, and that promotions to the sixth form are made with less strictness than they are to the fifth. As many as 1,593 pupils had been admitted into the sixth form with leaving certificates, the corresponding number for the fifth being 782. The larger number in the former case is probably explained by the fact that the tendency on the part of pupils to migrate from one school to another is more marked in the higher form, many pupils who have failed in the Matriculation examination wishing to "try their luck" in another school.

A little over 28 per cent. or less than a third of the male pupils in the sixth form on the 31st March 1904 were kept back from the examination against about a fourth in the previous year. Aided schools presented 71 per cent. of the male pupils numbering 5,940, that appeared from the schools in the Presidency, and passed 31 per cent.; Government and board schools were more successful passing 44 and 33 per cent. of their pupils, but they presented smaller numbers, while unaided schools passed 30 per cent.

(b) Public upper secondary schools for boys.

66. There were 171 upper secondary schools at the close of the year, or one more than in the previous year, while their strength was 50,735 showing an increase of 898 pupils taking all departments together. The primary departments suffered a slight loss in numbers, but the secondary departments each increased by about 500 pupils. This advance was not so great as that of the previous year. The average strength of the secondary departments rose from 247 to 251. Of the total number of schools 80 were in the temporary list.

67. The distribution of schools according to management shows that there was an increase of one aided and one unaided school and a decrease of one board school. Sixty-five aided and five unaided schools were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary departments showed an increase in Government and aided schools and a fall in board and unaided, the former of which had the lowest average, viz., 107, while aided schools had the highest, viz., 140. Government schools again showed the largest increase in average strength, the rise being from 111 to 123.

68. In four districts there were more schools, while in about half the number of districts in the Presidency, there was an increase in pupils. Coimbatore which appears to be rapidly recovering from the effects of plague showing the largest advance in the latter respect. Madras lost in numbers, but yet as in previous years had with Tanjore and Malabar the largest upper secondary strength, while Anantapur had the smallest.

69. The provision made for the award of scholarships was the same as in the previous year. The number awarded during the year was 65, of which 42 were given to native boys, 16 to native girls, and seven to European girls, European boys receiving none. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 15,757, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 12,097, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 13,895 and Rs. 11,115.

70. The average number on the rolls rose from 47,948 to 48,230. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,96,832 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 26-14. Government schools cost Rs. 55,950, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,66,576, Rs. 9,24,893 and Rs. 1,49,413.

There were only five upper secondary schools under Government management and they all work under peculiar conditions; little can therefore be deduced from this comparison.

The total expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 1,73,453, to Rs. 1,78,754, and the fee receipts from Rs. 8,99,299, to Rs. 9,46,549. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19-10, against Rs. 18-12. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 17-7, Rs. 23-11, and Rs. 19-3, respectively against Rs. 15-12, Rs. 22-3, and Rs. 18-6, in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 24-6, Rs. 3-1, and Rs. 2-15. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 8,09,445, Rs. 3,97,161 and Rs. 90,226 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments while the fee collections were Rs. 6,11,540, Rs. 3,04,159, and Rs. 42,127. The total fees covered 73 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportions for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments being 75, 76 and 46 per cent. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 39-9.

(c) Lower secondary examination.

71. In consequence doubtless of the prevalence of rumours that the lower secondary examination was to be abolished at the close of the year, there was a considerable increase in the number of candidates that entered for it during the year, the examinees rising in number from 13,325 to 16,192. Of the additional number about 1,000 were male pupils, 1,800 male private candidates and 61 female candidates. There was an improvement also in the results of the examination, the percentage of success for male and female pupils who passed for complete certificates being 21.6 and 65.8, respectively, against 16 and 60. The number of private candidates that obtained complete certificates was also much larger than in the previous year. On the whole 7,148 male and 819 female candidates went up for the full test and 3,482 passed, of whom 2,919 were males and 563 females. Out of 7,808 and 792 male and female pupils respectively that appeared for the whole or a part of the examination, 1,692 and 530 passed the full test.

The statistics referred to in paragraph above show that out of 20,068 pupils in high schools in September last, 9,521 had passed the lower secondary examination, 4,117 had appeared for it and failed, while 5,485 had passed into the high school without appearing for it at all. Thus about half the number of pupils then returned as being in the high school stage had been promoted to it without passing the examination. The proportion however is probably more than 50 per cent. as some of the pupils may have passed the examination from the fourth form, while there may be a small proportion also who had been promoted to the high school independently of their success in it. On the whole, it would seem to be a fair deduction to make from these figures that little account was taken of the results of this examination in deciding whether a pupil was or was not fitted to enter upon an upper secondary course. It is indeed hard to say what criteria are adopted in this matter.

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

72. Lower secondary schools increased both in number and strength, the increase in the former being 18 English schools and one vernacular school, or 19 in all against two in the previous year, and in the latter 4.1 per cent. against 4.6. There were at the close of the year 416 schools with 44,277 pupils, of whom 22,124 or 979 more than in the previous year were in lower secondary forms, while the primary classes gained 774 pupils. The increase in strength was entirely confined to English schools, vernacular schools losing in this respect though they gained in number. The average strength of the forms was 53 as it was last year. Of the total number of schools 188 were in the permanent and 171 in the temporary section of the recognised list.

73. There were four more English and three more vernacular schools under public management, while private agencies managed 14 more English schools than in the previous year. Of the aided schools a little more than half were under mission management, while most of the unaided schools were non-mission institutions.

74. The statistics show slight changes only, other than those which are accounted for by the redistribution of districts.

75. Of the one hundred and sixty scholarships allotted on the results of the primary examination 75 were awarded, of which 40 were district scholarships. Of the six scholarships for European boys none were awarded, but all of them have been appropriated for European girls. The value of the scholarships was the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure on lower secondary scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,545, of which provincial funds met Rs. 2,333, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,739 and Rs. 2,253.

76. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys was Rs. 6,41,385. Government schools cost Rs. 15,426, board, aided, and unaided schools Rs. 1,68,068 Rs. 3,97,134 and Rs. 60,757, respectively. The average number on the rolls rose from 40,102 to 42,480 and the average cost per pupil was Rs 15. Out of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and "other sources," respectively, met Rs. 1,52,894, Rs. 3,38,978, and Rs. 1,42,513, while the contributions from these three sources to lower secondary departments alone were Rs. 98,672, Rs. 2,59,263, and Rs. 86,562. Provincial funds met 29 and 17 per cent. of the expenditure on board and aided schools, respectively, while fees met 68 and 46 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7-15 against Rs. 7-14 in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 2-4, in board schools Rs. 9-0, and in aided schools Rs. 7-9.

There were eight Government schools only to be included in these calculations and four of these were practising schools.

The aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided upper and lower secondary schools was Rs. 22,585, Rs. 1,74,483, Rs. 5,54,769, and Rs. 89,821. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 67 per cent. and private funds 16 per cent. The average number on the rolls in these departments rose from 39,611 to 40,558. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 20-11 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 2-10.

(e) *General.*

77. The total number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 64,739, showing an increase of 1,881 pupils against 2,938 in the previous year. The number in the upper secondary stage rose from 1,457 to 21,950 or by 2.2 per cent., and that in the lower secondary from 41,401 to 42,809 or by 3.4 per cent., the percentages gained in the previous year being 6.6 and 4 respectively. Thus although there was an increase in the number of secondary pupils, this was not so

large as in the previous year. The total increase was from 2.22 to 2.29 per cent. of the population of school age. The figures given in table 60 show an increase in all the district groups except the central. The relative position of these groups in this respect is indicated in Map II appended.

78. The figures given in the marginal table show an increase in all the forms, the largest increase being in the first form and the smallest in the sixth, which gained only 56 pupils against 1,122 in the previous year. This considerable difference is to some extent accounted for by the fact that the sixth form of 1904 was largely swelled by the failures of the previous year in which only 18.8 per cent. passed, while the percentage of success in 1904 was 28.2. More than 4,000 pupils discontinued their studies at the end of the lower secondary course, and while there were

51,045 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1904, there were only 17,994 pupils in the first form on the corresponding date in 1905.

Greater strictness in various respects and the removal of that artificial stimulus—the Lower Secondary examination, may be expected to reduce the number of pupils in what is at present classified as the secondary stage of instruction, for a time at any rate. This will not, however, be a matter for regret if on the one hand a better foundation is laid in the case of those fitted to proceed with literary courses and on the other hand those to whom a sound course of rural instruction would be more useful can be induced to pursue such a course.

79. With the increase in the number of secondary schools there was necessarily an increase in the number of teachers, there being on the 31st March 1905, 4,054 against 3,894 on the corresponding date in the previous year. There was an increase under every class of certificated teachers except those holding untrained teachers' certificates. Of the total number a little less than half held trained teachers' certificates or non-Indian diplomas, and of the rest the greater number held only general education certificates. Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,147, of whom 1,430 held trained teachers' certificates, and 919 were unqualified. The number of drawing masters rose from 210 to 234 and that of drill and gymnastic instructors from 445 to 479, of whom 433 were trained men.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary examination.*

80. No change was made during the year in the method of conducting this examination. The number of candidates rose by 9 per cent. from 31,058 to 33,822, and the number who passed rose by 12 per cent. from 19,323 to 21,686. The number of pupil candidates rose from 15,259 to 16,110, of whom 9,116 were successful as against 8,618 in the previous year.

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

81. These schools, which include all primary schools which have received departmental recognition or are under departmental inspection, rose in number from 19,246 to 20,146, an increase of 4.7 per cent., while their strength rose in a slightly greater proportion from 630,878 to 665,943, an increase of 5.6 per cent. Both upper and lower primary schools shared in the increase, and the number of recognized schools also showed an increase, though at a smaller rate.

The increase in upper primary schools was entirely in aided schools under private management; the number of Government and Board schools was stationary, and the number of unaided schools under private management declined. The same statement is true of lower primary schools, except that there was a small increase in the number of those under local board management.

82. The number of Government schools remained the same, but two were transferred from the lower primary to the upper primary grade; their total strength rose slightly from 7,259 to 7,367. The number of upper primary schools under the management of local authorities remained the same, but there was an increase of 30 lower primary schools, and the total strength rose by 4.5 per cent. The following statement shows the number of schools managed by different agencies, and the percentage of the total:—

	Government.	Local Boards.	Mission.	Other private agencies.	Total.
Number of schools	161	2,619	4,870	13,593	20,143
Percentage	0.8	12.5	19.2	67.5	100

Government have assigned to local bodies and private agencies the duty of providing primary instruction and its own share in the direct management of primary schools is necessarily small being practically confined to tracts which are excluded from the local fund area and in which private enterprise cannot well be expected for the present. Of the other agencies, missions manage about one-fifth of the number of primary schools, and local bodies one-eighth. The great majority of the schools are under private non-mission management, and in the bulk of cases this means management by the teacher who makes his living to a large extent out of the school. Considering the unsatisfactory nature of this management, it is a matter of regret that local bodies have engaged to such a small extent in the direct provision of primary education, and it is hoped that with the help of the recurring grant of six lakhs assigned for the purpose by the Government of India, local bodies will henceforth take a much larger share in the work.

83. In all the district groups the number of lower primary schools increased, and in all except two—the Inland and West Coast groups—there was a rise in the number of upper primary schools. In most cases the rise was slight except in the Northern Circars where the percentage of increase in upper and lower primary schools was 9 and 11 respectively; on the other hand the fall in the number of upper primary schools in the two district groups mentioned above was also slight, that in the West Coast being practically nil.

84. Scholarships continued to be awarded to pupils in primary schools for Mappilas and Savaras. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 2,887.

85. The expenditure in primary schools was Rs. 23,32,268, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,13,173, local funds Rs. 7,86,984, and municipal funds Rs. 1,77,647, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,74,269, Rs. 7,43,708 and Rs. 1,82,273, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3-11. Government schools cost Rs. 61,407, board schools Rs. 7,43,708, 13,67,543, and unaided schools Rs. 263,155. Fees met 4 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 18 per cent. in board schools, and 24 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 8-4, in a board school Rs. 5-3, and in an aided school Rs. 3-14. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,19,382.

(c) General.

86. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate only to the children attending boys' primary schools. They therefore include girls attending boys' schools and exclude boys attending girls' schools and boys attending the primary classes of secondary schools. Dealing with boys alone the total number receiving primary instruction in public institutions on the 31st March was 629,797

District group.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Southern districts	618,767	165,024	26.7
West Coast do.	289,119	69,120	23.9
Central do.	574,116	130,551	22.7
Northern Circars	711,974	151,812	21.3
Ceded districts	297,948	54,686	18.4
Inland do.	334,371	58,804	17.6
Total	2,826,295	629,797	22.3

against 598,079 of last year, an increase of 5.3 per cent. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age was 22.3 per cent. against 21.2 per cent. of last year. The tabular statement in the margin shows the district groups arranged in order of the percentages of boys undergoing primary instruction. The order is the same as that of last year, the Southern districts heading the list and the Inland districts coming last.

87. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were 110,431 boys under instruction on March 31st, 1905. This raises the total number of boys under instruction in the primary stage to 740,228, an increase of 5.3 per cent. on

705,870, the total of last year; and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age becomes 26.2 against 25.0 of last year. The number of villages with a population of 200 which are provided with schools rose from 14,229 to 14,472, but the number of smaller villages so provided fell from 930 to 861. On the whole primary education penetrated into 174 fresh villages in the year. Progress in this direction has been slow and will continue to be so if the establishment and maintenance of new schools in villages hitherto unaffected by education is left to private agencies. The extension of education into fresh areas is a matter which might well engage the attention of local authorities more than it has done hitherto. The matter has specially engaged my attention since the close of the year under report.

88. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 25,337 to 27,051, an increase of 1,714 or nearly 6.8 per cent. The number of schools increased by only 4.7 per cent., and their strength by 5.6, so that something has been done in the

year towards the better staffing of primary schools. On an average there were 1.3 teachers for each school and 24.6 pupils for each teacher. The latter is not an excessive number for one teacher to manage, but considering that in upper primary schools there are generally 5 classes and in lower primary schools 4 classes, each teacher had about 3 classes under him, which is hardly satisfactory. One remedy for this would be the concentration of pupils into fewer schools, but this policy would altogether interfere with the extension of education which must proceed by the establishment of small village schools. The other alternative is the appointment of more teachers. The increase in the number of teachers was mainly in the ranks of teachers possessing a general education certificate only; their number increased from 9,298 to 10,575, an increase of 1,277, while the number of teachers possessing trained or untrained teachers' certificates rose from 7,377 to 7,654, an increase of 277 only. It is probable that of the new teachers who have swollen the number of the previous class a fair proportion have passed a portion of the test for trained or untrained teachers' certificates and will ultimately qualify for certificates. The percentage of fully qualified teachers, ranking teachers holding approved service certificates as fully qualified, to the total number of teachers was 46.8 against 48.9 last year. As pointed out in last year's report the outturn of fully qualified teachers is insufficient to provide the additional staff which the normal increase in public primary schools requires. The reason is not far to seek. The position of a 'results school' teacher is too precarious to induce young men to spend time and undergo trouble and expense in qualifying themselves professionally

for it. If a teacher were certain of a fixed monthly stipend on a fair scale in place of a grant-in-aid, which in theory is designed to reimburse him only in part for his services and in practice is the only income upon which he can depend in addition to the small fees or presents from the pupils and is moreover uncertain and fluctuating, many more would come forward each year for training. It is in this direction that improvement in the supply of qualified teachers must be looked for.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

89. Special schools increased in number from 143 to 156 and in strength from 5,419 to 5,919. The increase in the former respect was chiefly among technical and industrial schools, while the rise in attendance was shared by all classes of schools except training schools for mistresses in which there was a very slight falling off.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

90. The total number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates was less than in the previous year, being 2,468 against 2,571, the fall being entirely confined to teachers of the primary grade, but the number that passed was 1,236 against 1,218, showing a rise in percentage from 47 to 50. Of untrained candidates 78 passed out of 192 against 70 out of 186. In the practical test there was an increase of over 200 in the number of trained candidates that entered, and of about 190 in the number that passed. On the whole 1,015 candidates qualified for teachers' certificates against 832 in the previous year, the percentage of success rising from 61 to 65.

91. The number of trained teachers' certificates of the primary grade issued during the year was larger than in the previous year, but under other grades there was a fall, as also in the number of approved service certificates awarded, in which the decrease was considerable; the majority of the teachers entitled to such certificates have probably already received them.

Training Schools.

(a) Training schools for masters.

92. The number of training schools for masters remained stationary during the year, but their strength rose from 1,117 to 1,256, the increase which was shared by all three grades being proportionately greatest in the lower secondary grade. The number of Mohammedan students remained stationary, but all other communities contributed a larger number of students than in the previous year, Europeans being represented by six against one.

93. Much improvement was effected during the year in the general condition and equipment of the training schools of the Presidency, and the work done by these institutions was of a more useful and satisfactory character than it has been for years past. The scheme for the reorganisation of the schools has not yet been sanctioned, but the main object of that scheme—the extension of the primary teacher's range of knowledge and ideas—was to a certain extent anticipated in the experimental measures carried out with the sanction of Government, viz., the institution of a special fifth standard course in general subjects for primary teachers, and of vacation classes. For the fifth standard examination which comprised such subjects as nature study, blackboard drawing, common sense arithmetic and simple geometry, 25 of the Government training schools and five of the aided schools sent up candidates, and of 440 on the whole that appeared, 282 or 64 per cent. passed. The

introduction of the course of studies tested by this examination has so far been of undoubted use, and in most schools great interest has been evinced in it by both teachers and students. As another means of improving the qualifications of the teachers the latter were encouraged to study and appear for the Government technical examinations, with the result that 17 passed in one or more of the following subjects: animal physiology, mensuration, botany, physiography and hygiene. Christmas vacation classes were held at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and were attended by a large number of teachers from training and other schools. Lectures and demonstrations were given on subjects connected with school work, and one may expect that those who attended the classes returned to their duties with distinct additions to their stock of knowledge, broader ideas, and perhaps increased interest in, and enhanced efficiency for the work of their profession. Much was done during the year also in improving the accommodation and equipment of training schools. Commodious new buildings were completed for the schools at Chittoor, Kurnool and Bellary, the Royachoti school building was extended, and buildings according to the type design were begun at Villupuram and Nellore, while sites have been acquired for new buildings for several other schools, and proposals for the extension of buildings that do not need to be replaced by new structures are under consideration. Measures were taken to improve the libraries of the schools, museums were started in twelve schools, and several institutions were provided with new furniture and apparatus. Judging of the work done in the Government schools from the results achieved in the written examination for teachers' certificates it may be said that it was decidedly more satisfactory than last year. In the upper secondary grade 47 per cent. passed against 42, in the lower secondary 50 against 61 and in the primary 68 against 59. In aided schools the percentages for the year were respectively 55, 46 and 59. Aided schools thus did better only in the upper secondary grade. In all training schools taken together, the number that qualified for certificates inclusive of old students that passed during the year was 776, of whom 50 were of the upper secondary grade, 200 of the lower secondary and 526 of the primary, against 57, 164 and 515 in the previous year. The number that secured employment as teachers during the year was 709 in their districts and 219 elsewhere against 851 and 224 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 90 were unemployed on the 31st March 1905.

Qualifications of teachers
in training schools for
masters.

94. Of 135 teachers, 112 or 7 more than in the previous year held trained teachers' certificates, and only one had no certificate at all.

Stipends in training
schools for masters.

95. Of the 1,256 students under training 1,214 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 68,758, of which Rs. 62,756 came from provincial funds.

Expenditure on training
schools for masters.

96. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the cost of the stipends amounted to Rs. 1,49,246, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,26,101, local and municipal funds Rs. 2,481 and fees and other sources Rs. 20,664. Provincial funds contributed 84 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 87 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 113 against Rs. 110.

(b) Training schools for mistresses.

97. There was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses during the year, and there was scarcely any alteration in their strength, which stood at 354 against 360 in the 19 schools taken together. As might be expected the slight fall was chiefly in the upper secondary grade. The majority of the students were of the lower secondary grade. It is worthy of note that there were eleven Brahman students against none in the previous year; Muhammadans remained the same in number, viz., 13. Europeans were represented by a slightly larger number, but there was a fall under all other communities, and there were no Panchamas at all.

Number and strength of
training schools for
mistresses.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

98. There was an increase in the number of students that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates and passed, 286 having passed out of 539 against 239 out of 521, showing a rise in percentage from 46 to 53. The number of students that passed completely for certificates, inclusive of old students that passed in the year, was 265, of whom 22 were of the upper secondary grade, 168 of the lower secondary and 75 of the primary grade. These figures compared with those of the previous year show an increase only in the lower secondary grade.

99. With the exception of two teachers who had general education certificates only, all the teachers held either trained teachers' certificates or non-Indian diplomas. The majority were of the upper secondary grade.

100. Of the 354 students under training 279 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on stipends amounting to Rs. 25,594, of which provincial funds met Rs. 25,326.

101. Of the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 61,845, provincial funds met 73 per cent., and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 131 against Rs. 115.

(c) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

102. The instructors attached to the training colleges give instruction in gymnastics to paying students. Five gymnastic instructors attached to Government Training Institutions were trained during the year at the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(d) Sessional schools.

103. The statistics relating to these schools show an improvement during the year both in the number and strength of the schools and in the work done in them. Four more schools were at work, the total number being 56, and 85 per cent. of 661 teachers sent up for the Primary examination passed against 82 per cent. out of a slightly smaller number last year. There were 17 schools at work on the 31st March last with 219 pupils. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 16,729 against Rs. 18,408.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

104. The syllabuses in music and practical telegraphy were revised during the year. The changes in the former included, besides minor modifications, the introduction of an ear test for the elementary and intermediate grades and the substitution of counterpoint for instrumentation in the latter. The telegraphy syllabus which was vague as regards signalling was made clearer and more definite. Certain minor changes were also made in the syllabuses for surveying and levelling (special agricultural) and in minor sanitary engineering.

105. The results relating to the technical examinations show an increase in the number of subject-candidates from 6,079 to 6,505, and in the number of passes from 2,326 to 2,616, the percentage of success rising from 38 to 40. The increase on the whole in candidates was confined to elementary grade candidates and was accompanied by a decline in the numbers that entered for examinations of the higher grades. The percentage of success rose for all three grades and was as usual, considering the number of candidates examined and passed in the subjects brought up in the intermediate and elementary grades. Four diplomas of which two were for drawing, and 59 group certificates including one for bridge construction and another for book-binding were issued during the year.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Schools of Art.

106. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) Law schools.

107. There are no law schools in the Presidency. The Law College is the only institution that provides legal education.

(iii) Medical schools.

108. The year began with 207, 23 and 15 pupils respectively on the rolls of the Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore Medical schools and closed with 206, 39 and 15. In the school department of the Medical College there were on the 31st March last 103 students (including 17 women) qualifying for apothecaries, 49 for sanitary inspectors and three for chemists and druggists, or 160 in all against 174 in the previous year, the fall being confined to students of the apothecary grade. The resuscitation of the chemist and druggist class was rendered possible by the lowering of the standard of the preliminary examination, but only one of the three students who joined it succeeded in obtaining a class certificate. In the apothecary department Europeans predominated, while the majority in the sanitary inspectors' class were Brahmans, and most of the hospital assistant students were non-Brahman caste Hindus, the other principal communities, Europeans excepted, being, however, represented by fairly large numbers. The results of the examinations of the students of the apothecary grade were satisfactory, all the 28 students that appeared for the final examination having passed. A large percentage of the previous year's class of sanitary inspectors passed the technical examinations in physiology and hygiene. Good results were also obtained by the Medical schools at the final examination of hospital assistants, the Ráyapuram school passing 49 out of 65 presented or 75 per cent. against 72 in the previous year, the Vizagapatam school all the seven presented with three in the first class, and the Tanjore school the two students sent up with one in the first class.

The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,14,251, of which local funds met Rs. 7,891, municipal funds Rs. 3,378, and fees and other receipts Rs. 15,252. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 115 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 250 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 474 at Tanjore. Since the close of the year the Tanjore Board school has been taken over by Government.

(iv) Engineering and Surveying schools.

109. These schools will be dealt with under (v) below.

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

110. The number of schools of this class rose from 21 to 23, and their strength from 1,809 to 2,033. The Bozwada Industrial school was closed during the year, one school was reduced to a lower grade, while three were raised from a lower standard, and a new mission school was opened at Tindivanam. There was a fall in the number of subject-students under tailoring and textile industries, but an increase is recorded under all other subjects, chiefly under drawing, engineering, commerce and wood and metal work. Eight institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls on the close of the year, the two Government schools, viz., the School of Arts and the Reformatory School having the largest strength, the Nazareth Art Industrial School coming next. The School of Arts was in the charge of Mr. G. E. Brand during the year and its reorganization being still under consideration, it worked on the same lines as in the previous year. There was an increase in the strength both of the drawing and industrial classes, and the results of the examinations were moderately fair in drawing and satisfactory in the industrial subjects. Of 45 pupils who left the school during the year, 16 are reported to have

obtained employment directly or indirectly connected with the trades taught in the school. The experiments conducted in chrome-tanning were not very successful, but the demand for chrome-tanned leather is reported to be increasing. The weaving department worked with fair success, its endeavours being mainly restricted to turning out the "Madras handkerchief" which, while it commands a ready sale, provides a fair means of testing the suitability of the fly-shuttle loom for weaving native cloths, and of gauging the skill and progress of the weavers.

111. There was an increase from 30 to 36 in the number of schools of this class and from 1,218 to 1,233 in their strength. The new schools were two schools of commerce, three schools of textile industries and one of drawing, and the increase in strength was due to the addition of these schools to the list. There were only two institutions, viz., the school department of the College of Engineering and the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, that had a hundred pupils or more on their rolls. The Engineering school rose in strength from 126 to 132. The results of the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners were fairly good, 21 out of 33 students having passed as sub-overseers and surveyors, and 17 out of 22 as draftsmen. No students were presented for the Government technical examinations. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 146 pupils against 135. For the Government technical examinations 87 students appeared from the English section and 49 or 56.9 passed against 53.8 per cent. out of 104 that appeared last year. In the final school examination of the vernacular section 12 passed out of 25 or 48 per cent. against 37.1 in the previous year.

Number and strength of
higher class schools teach-
ing subjects coming under
only one group of the tech-
nical examination scheme.

112. Lower class schools rose in number from 12 to 14 and in strength from 316 to 354. Carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the subjects most largely taken up.

(vi) Commercial schools.

113. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) Agricultural schools.

114. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram, the only school under this head, had 20 pupils on the 31st March last against 23 in the previous year, all Native Christians.

(viii) Other schools.

115. There were six schools for general education with technical or industrial classes attached to them and the strength of these classes was 427 against eight such schools in the previous year with 428 pupils.

Other technical schools.

116. Fifty-eight students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical obtained employment against 87 in the previous year. The value of the articles turned out during the year was Rs. 1,14,589 and the amount realised by sales was Rs. 1,08,858, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,33,281 and Rs. 1,15,741 showing a decrease in both respects on the transactions of the year under report.

Work done by technical,
industrial or art schools.

117. There was no improvement in the qualifications of teachers in technical schools so far as this is indicated by the percentage of qualified teachers, which was the same as in the previous year, viz., 78, but the number of teachers educated in Europe rose from 6 to 15, and there was an increase of 12 teachers with Indian qualifications. On the whole 182 teachers out of 231 were technically qualified.

Qualifications of teachers
in technical schools.

118. Out of 180 technical scholarships 164 were awarded, 141 to males and 23 to females, against 173 last year. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 31,725, of which provincial funds met Rs. 14,475.

Scholarships in technical
schools.

119. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,88,746, towards which provincial funds contributed 29 per cent., local and municipal funds 8 per cent., fees 14 per cent., and other sources 49 per cent.

Expenditure on technical
schools.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General condition of female education.

120. There were on the 31st March last 1,194 institutions for girls attended by 150,037 pupils, or 103 more schools and 10,898 more pupils than in the previous year, and this increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former rising from 1,042 with 126,617 pupils to 1,116 with 136,368 pupils and the latter from 49 with 12,522 pupils to 77 with 13,669 pupils. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 54.8 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction against 55.3 per cent. in the previous year. The relative progress of education in each district group is indicated in Map IV appended to the report from which it will be observed that the Ceded districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction; and the western districts had the highest percentage, viz., 9. It is noteworthy that each of the district groups had a larger proportion of the female population of school age under instruction than in the previous year. The percentage on the whole rose from 4.8 to 5.2.

General condition of
female education.

(b) University examinations.

121. For the English language division of the B.A. degree examination three female candidates—two Europeans and one Native Christian—appeared, and all passed, one in the second class and two in the third. For the second language division, four female candidates—three Europeans and one Native Christian—presented themselves, of whom all except one European passed, one in the second class and two in the third. For the science division four Europeans and one Native Christian went up, and all except one of the former passed though in the third class. For the First examination in Arts, 32 female candidates—one non-Brahman Hindu, 18 Europeans and 13 Native Christians—presented themselves; and of these 13 passed all in the second class, viz., one non-Brahman Hindu, three Europeans and nine Native Christians. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 99, of whom six were Brahmans, one non-Brahman Hindu, 66 Europeans and 26 Native Christians. It thus appears that this is the first time a non-Brahman Hindu female candidate has appeared for this examination with success.

For the last Matriculation examination 195 female candidates appeared and 46 passed, against 183 and 29 in the preceding year. Of the candidates, one was a Brahman, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 106 Europeans, 79 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans and 2 Parsees, of whom one non-Brahman Hindu, 22 Europeans and 23 Native Christians alone were successful. The appearance of two Muhammadan females is noteworthy. The total number of women who have passed the Matriculation examination up to the present is 641.

(c) Colleges for women.

122. The number of colleges specially intended for women remained at three with 12 students or two students less than in the preceding year. In colleges intended for males, there were 18 female students, of whom 11 were in the Presidency College, 4 in the Doveton College and one each in the Government College, Mangalore, the Wesleyan College,

Colleges for women.

Rayapet, Madras, and Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam. There was thus a fall in the total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction from 37 to 30.

(d) *Upper secondary schools for girls.*

123. Upper secondary schools for girls rose in number from 25 to 27 and in strength from 3,040 to 3,200, the increase in the latter case being contributed by each of the departments, particularly the lower secondary and primary departments as will be seen from the supplemental statistics. Three lower secondary schools were raised in standard and one upper secondary was reduced. Twenty-five of the schools were aided schools, and of these twenty-four were under mission management. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage, viz., 564, the majority were Europeans and Native Christians, of whom the latter preponderated as usual.

(e) *Lower secondary examination.*

124. Nine hundred and eleven female candidates appeared for the lower secondary examination, of whom 819 came up for the full test, and 563 passed for complete certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 757 and 485.

(f) *Lower secondary schools for girls.*

125. The number of lower secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 170, but their strength rose from 18,488 to 19,564. The English schools had a decrease of five schools and 177 pupils and the vernacular schools an increase of five schools and 1,253 pupils. The increase in the number of schools was confined to aided schools, but that in strength was shared by all classes of schools except unaided schools. Of the 124 aided and five unaided schools, 114 and 4, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of each lower secondary school for girls rose from 109 to 115. Thirteen of the schools were unrecognised against 10 in the previous year. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,673 against 4,447 in the previous year, Madras, as usual, heading the list with 1,175 pupils and Ganjam coming last with 3 pupils. Further particulars are furnished in the supplemental statistics. The number of scholars in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls rose from 3,615 to 3,759, Native Christians and Brahmans alone having contributed to the increase.

(g) *Primary examination.*

126. For the Primary examination 1,709 girls appeared, of whom 1,212 passed for certificates, showing an increase in both respects in comparison with the figures for the previous year, though the percentage of success was nearly the same. As in the previous year the bulk of the successful candidates were Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus.

(h) *Public primary schools for girls.*

127. Public primary schools for girls rose in number as well as in strength from 811 and 41,658 to 879 and 46,020, the increase in both respects having been contributed by all classes of schools, particularly those in the aided and the unaided lists. Government and board schools were respectively one more than in the preceding year, but the increase in their strength was more marked. Of the primary schools under private agencies, viz., 735, 396 or 56.1 per cent. were under mission management. Upper primary schools had an accession of 29 schools with 2,843 pupils and lower primary schools an addition of 39 schools with 1,519 pupils; these figures in comparison with those of the previous year are encouraging. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,784 or 122 more than in the preceding year. The number of recognized primary schools for girls

was 719, of which 250 were in the permanent section and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

128. 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 further from 121,091 to 130,580, the largest number (14,784) being again in the Malabar district and the smallest number (881) in the Nilgiri district. Madras, as usual, had the highest percentage (26.6) of the female population of school age, while eight other districts, against five in the previous year, had over 5 per cent., and nine had between 2.5 and 5 per cent.

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

129. Of the 25 and 80 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations, all the former and 77 of the latter have been awarded, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians in the one case and Hindus in the other. Forty-five out of 60 special scholarships have been awarded to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls on the results of the Primary examination. Two scholarships were awarded, on the results of the Matriculation examination, to Europeans and six to natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 45 have been awarded. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 16,552, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,724.

130. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 7,65,793 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,41,463, local and municipal funds Rs. 4,846, fees Rs. 84,988 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,34,496. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 11-11 and the average cost to public funds was Rs. 5-5. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-5 as in the previous year.

(j) *General.*

131. Considering the variations by departments it is observed that there was again an increase in the number of scholars in each of the three departments, the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments having had 2, 144 and 1,090 more pupils, respectively, than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of pupils in every stage of instruction.

132. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year rose from 3,367 to 3,414, of whom 25 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,612 trained teachers' certificates, 405 untrained teachers' certificates, 279 approved service certificates and 829 general education certificates, while 264 were uncertificated. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,603 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,158 held trained teachers' certificates, 242 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 122 general education certificates with approved service and 95 approved service certificates only, while 986 or 38 per cent. of the total number were not qualified under the Educational Rules.

133. In consequence of the closing of the Hindu Ladies' Home Education class, Calicut, and the opening of a Home Education class at Coimbatore under the management of the National Indian Association, the number of groups of classes of this description remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4, and the number of pupils attending them was also the same, viz., 116, of whom 23 were in the lower secondary and 93 in the primary department against 1 in the upper secondary, 16 in the lower secondary and 99 in the primary department in the previous year. The National Indian Association held classes during the year, at Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore and the United Free Church Mission at Madras. All had pupils in the lower secondary stage.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or
chiefly intended for Euro-
peans.

134. There were 102 institutions for Europeans at the close of the year or one less than in the previous year, and their strength fell from 8,683 to 8,345.

Scholars in the different
stages of instruction.

135. The number of Europeans reading in these schools on the 31st March last was 7,064 and the number studying in other institutions 804. These figures compared with those of the previous year show a fall in the former and a marked increase in the latter. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below:—

	1903-04.		1904-05.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	26	18	26	15
Professional Colleges	18	10	19	12
Upper Secondary stage	327	271	279	281
Lower Secondary stage	332	828	999	783
Primary stage	2,391	2,350	2,447	2,307
Special or technical schools	314	287	320	315
Total	4,008	3,764	4,090	3,778

The number of European scholars receiving collegiate instruction was almost the same as in the previous year, but there was a fall in the number of boys in the upper secondary stage and an increase in the number in the lower stages of instruction.

136. For the B.A. degree examination, seven, nine and eight candidates appeared in English, second language and science, respectively, and seven, seven and six passed, of whom two, two and three were women. On the whole 20 passed against 16 in the previous year. In the First examination in Arts only 11 passed out of 37 against 19 out of 35, and of the successful examinees 3 were women, of whom 18 appeared for the examination. For the several examinations in medicine 17 appeared and 8 passed. For the examinations in law five appeared and two passed. Two candidates appeared for and passed the written test for the L.T. degree, and one passed out of two in the practical test. There was a further fall from 66 to 62 in the strength of arts colleges for Europeans, and from 26 to 23 in the number of European students in them, and of the latter number seven were women; the total number of European students including those reading in other colleges was 41 against 44, and included 15 women.

137. Both the number that appeared for the Matriculation examination—195 against 101—, and the number that passed—50 against 24—showed a satisfactory increase. It is to be noted, however, that of the examinees 106 that appeared and 22 that passed were girls. Of boys only 89 appeared and 28 passed, against 24 out of 101 in the previous year. At the lower secondary examination 105 boys passed out of 236 against 71 out of the same number at the previous examination.

There were two more upper secondary schools for girls and five fewer lower secondary than in the previous year. Secondary schools for boys remained unaltered in number, but while schools of the higher grade declined in strength, those of the lower showed an increase. On the other hand in girls' schools there was an increase in upper secondary strength and a comparatively large decrease in lower secondary.

138. The number of primary schools was one more than it was last year, and these schools had more girls and less boys reading in them. At the primary examination 44 boys passed out of 66 against 46 out of 72 last year.

139. There were eight special schools on the 31st March last, one of which was a new school for girls for instruction in lace-making opened during the year by the Roman Catholic Mission at Tangasséri in Malabar. Three were industrial schools for boys teaching mainly carpentry, drawing, telegraphy, type-writing and book-keeping, while in the girls' schools the subjects taught were music, drawing and lace-making.

140. The schools maintained by the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies remained stationary during the year both in number and strength, the total number of schools being 13 with 565 pupils. These companies received Rs. 5,422 and Rs. 1,231, respectively, from provincial funds against Rs. 3,967 and Rs. 936.

141. Of the 29 scholarships allotted to Europeans varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30, three, as stated in Chapter III, were awarded in collegiate classes and seventeen (two for boys and fifteen for girls) in secondary forms.

142. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,85,834. Public funds met 26 per cent., fees 20 per cent. and private funds 54 per cent. of the entire amount.

143. Towards the close of the year a report was submitted by the Inspector of European schools summarising his impressions as to the condition and needs of these schools gathered during his experience of a year of their working. He considers that in the primary departments the teaching is generally thorough and efficient, the teachers being mostly trained and interested in their work, but that in the secondary forms it is less satisfactory, because the teachers are for the most part ill-qualified and untrained, or if trained are greatly hampered in their work by the want of a wider culture. The result of this is that as boys go up in the schools their interest in study seems to diminish. There has in fact been a noticeable decline for some years in the number of boys passing on from European schools to colleges, and this disinclination for higher studies, though to some extent explained by the fact that boys are drawn away from them by the ease with which a living can be had in the telegraph and railway services, is also partly attributable to the failure of the schools to stimulate scholastic interests and ambitions. The main drawback in connection with these schools is the lack of qualified teachers, but its existence is due not so much to any want of effort on the part of managers to secure such teachers, as to the fact that they are not available. Hardly any European men now qualify for the teaching profession as the prospects are not attractive. On the other hand, women find in teaching a wide and remunerative field of labour and managers therefore find no difficulty in providing the lower departments of their schools with a well-qualified staff. Another fact brought to notice in the report is the waste of teaching power especially in Madras, where separate small schools exist, which might well be put together so as to form one or two efficient institutions. Religious differences have of course caused this, but in the case of Protestant schools at any rate some amalgamation should be possible.

The schools are generally well housed and well equipped with furniture and appliances, but they are not as full of pupils as they might be.

Two conferences of managers of European schools were held during the year, one at Bangalore and the other at Madras, and the chief subject discussed was the means by which the qualifications of teachers could be improved. At Bangalore it was resolved to form a teachers' association having for its object in particular the circulation of educational periodicals and books, while at Madras it was thought that a special course of lectures on teaching should be instituted in some central school which untrained teachers may attend in order to qualify for higher grants as trained teachers and thus indirectly help the schools that employ them to pay higher salaries. The Inspector considered it best however to postpone any action on this proposal till it was known how the new code for European schools would deal with the training of teachers. The institution of "Empire Day" was a noteworthy event of the year in connection with European schools.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

144. The number of institutions for Muhammadans rose during the year from 2,024 to 2,099 and their strength from 80,054 to 82,041, but while the increase in the former case was shared by both public and private institutions, that in the latter case was confined to private institutions. Of the public institutions aided schools alone had an accession both to their number and strength, while board schools showed an increase in their number only, but declined in strength. Government and unaided schools, on the other hand, had a fall in both these respects. The whole increase in the number and strength of private institutions appertained to elementary schools for boys and girls teaching the Quran, while in the previous year it was the advanced schools that claimed the increase.

145. There was a very fair advance in the number of Muhammadan male students in the collegiate, lower secondary and primary stages, but the number of male pupils in the upper secondary stage remained the same as in the previous year. The female element was again absent in the collegiate and upper secondary stages and was not quite so well represented, as in the previous year, in the lower secondary and primary stages. In training schools the number of male and female students remained stationary, while other special schools were credited with an increase in the number of students of both sexes.

146. The percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age, whether taken separately or together, was again highest in the Gódvári district and lowest in the Bellary district. Taking the whole presidency, there was an increase in the proportion of Muhammadan male and female pupils under instruction to the respective population of school age, the percentages having increased from 49.5 and 9.7 to 51.2 and 10.0 respectively.

147. Of the 95 students in arts colleges, 36 were attending the Madras Christian College, 11 the Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet, and 6 the Presidency College. Twenty-one students appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and 5 passed. For the second language and science divisions 10 and 16 students presented themselves, and 8 in the former and 7 in the latter were successful. At the First examination in Arts 14 passed out of 50. The results of the English language division were far from satisfactory.

148. Of the eight secondary schools for Muhammadans, seven were for boys and one was for girls, against 6 and 2, respectively, in the previous year, but their total strength advanced from 1,111 to 1,145. The increase in the number of boys' schools was due to the opening of a lower secondary school at Vániyambádi, Salem, while the reduction in the number of secondary schools for girls from 2 to 1 was brought about by the closing of the C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School at Triplicane, Madras. Two of these schools, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, Royapet, continued to be upper secondary schools with a total strength of 471, or 74 more than in the previous year. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations 214 and 558 Muhammadan male candidates, respectively, appeared, and 49 and 89 passed. Though not very satisfactory these results compared favourably with those of the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination 3 candidates only appeared, and all of them failed.

149. Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 828 to 831 and in strength from 40,085 to 40,138, while those for girls declined in number from 105 to 104 and in strength from 4,985 to 4,593. The number of Muhammadan boys that appeared for the primary examination was 1,998, of whom 1,195 passed for certificates, the percentage of passes being 60 against 61 in the previous year.

150. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools there were 181 schools for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 6,209, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 156 and 6,368. The fall in the number of pupils notwithstanding a large addition to the number of schools was chiefly due to the phenomenal decrease in the strength of primary schools for girls, which was, however, nearly made up for by a marked advance in the number of pupils in the indigenous schools, which had an accession of 27 schools to their number and 471 pupils to their strength. Two female candidates went up for the Matriculation examination but both of them failed. Seven appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom two passed for certificates. At the Primary examination 32 passed for certificates out of 59 that appeared.

151. There were, as in the previous year, seven special schools for Muhammadans, but their strength rose from 238 to 249, the increase being contributed by other special schools. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had 8 and 7 Muhammadan students, respectively, the Medical College had two and the College of Engineering three students, while the Teachers' College had but one student. Sixteen Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, Madras, 49 the three schools of Medicine and three the School of Engineering. Of the 47 Muhammadan male students under training 35 belonged to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras, and the rest to the Government Mappilla Training School, Malappuram; and of the 13 female students under training, nine were in the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, and two in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Gumairbeed, Vizagapatam, the remaining two being found in other training schools for mistresses. Among the three industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the two for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam of Madras, and the Anjuman Industrial school, Vellore, had 100 and 54 students, respectively, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, had 37 students on the rolls at the close of the year.

152. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell further in number from 264 to 251 and in strength from 15,969 to 14,789, the decrease in the latter case being reported to have occurred chiefly in the Ponáni taluk, while there was an increase in the number of private schools for boys from 273 with 9,251 pupils to 311 with 11,221 pupils. Of the public schools, one with 12 pupils was under Government management, being the practising school attached to the Government training school, Malappuram, 69 with 4,855 pupils were board schools and 125 with 6,647 pupils were aided schools, while the remaining 56 schools with 3,275 pupils were unaided.

Public schools for girls advanced in number as well as in strength, in the former case from 14 to 15 and in the latter case from 895 to 836. Of these, eight with 420 pupils were under Government, four with 241 pupils were aided and three schools with 175 pupils were unaided. The highest standard reached by the schools was the fourth, and the generally non-progressive character of the schools was, it is believed, due partly to the apathy of the community towards education and partly to the want of qualified teachers. It is hoped that the employment of a Mappilla graduate as an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools will help to improve the state of Mappilla education. Of the 576 teachers employed in public primary schools, 147 held trained teachers' certificates, three untrained teachers' certificates, 97 approved service certificates and 156 general education certificates, while 178 were uncertificated. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 44,874, of which provincial funds met 38 per cent., local funds 24 per cent., municipal funds 13 per cent., fees 15 per cent., and income from other sources 10 per cent.

153. From an account furnished by the Collector of Malabar to whom the Department is indebted it is gathered that of the five islands attached to the Malabar district only two, viz., Androth and Kalpenni, maintain a State school each, that a school has

recently been opened at Kavarathi and that the attempts made to start schools in the other two islands have not met with success. It is further reported that the schools at Androth and Kalpenni are each under a trained Muhammadan teacher, that both of them were inspected and examined for grants, which amounted during the year to Rs. 66 and Rs. 86, respectively, and that a promising pupil of the latter school has been brought to the mainland and is now reading in the fourth class of one of the B.G.M. High Schools with the help of a monthly scholarship of Rs. 5. The entire cost of education in these islands is met from the Island funds.

154. Eight Government scholarships have been awarded—six to Muhammadans and two to Mappillas on the results of Matriculation examination. Of the eight scholarships allotted for the B.A. classes, seven have been awarded. In the secondary forms 25 scholarships only have been awarded up-to-date. Special scholarships have been awarded to 41 boys of Carnatic stipendiaries, and 20 scholarships to the Mappilla students of the Government school of Commerce, Calicut.

155. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,57,547, of which Rs. 68,959 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 64,126 from local funds, Rs. 29,539 from municipal funds, Rs. 49,526 from fees and the balance of Rs. 45,397 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 63 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 19 per cent. from fees and 18 per cent. from other sources.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

156. There was a further and a marked increase during the year both in the total number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength, there being 3,346 institutions with 83,587 pupils at the close of the year against 3,139 institutions with 78,018 pupils in the previous year. The increase in both respects was wholly contributed by public institutions and appertained to all classes of institutions among them, while private institutions suffered a loss both in their number and strength. Particulars of schools according to managing agencies are given in the supplemental statistics. The figures referred to above include all pupils found in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama scholars reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow exclude all Christians.

157. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage was still low, being 321 against 340 in the previous year, but it is matter for some satisfaction that the number of pupils in the upper secondary and collegiate stages, especially in the former, showed a decided increase, and that there was a female pupil in the upper secondary stage. In the lower secondary and primary stages there was a decrease under both boys and girls. The number of students in training schools was larger than in the previous year, but those in other special schools were fewer. For the primary examination 585 boys and 55 girls appeared, of whom 323 and 29 passed for certificates. None of the 17 male pupils that appeared for the lower secondary examination passed, but the single female candidate was successful. The results of the male candidates were again very disappointing.

158. Taking public and private institutions together, there was a falling off in the number of Panchama male and female pupils from 50,462 and 8,121 to 48,756 and 7,039, respectively. Consequently the percentages of male and female pupils in the Presidency to the respective population of school age fell from 16.5 and 2.5 to 15.9 and 2.2. The decrease is presumably more nominal than real, being due to the fact that while Panchama Christians frequently return themselves as Native Christians, this was the case to a larger extent than usual this year, because I made an attempt

to distinguish in the returns between Panchamas who had become Christians and other Christians, thereby drawing general attention to the matter. Subsequently in the face of widespread objection to furnish such information the form of the return was altered. As in the preceding year the highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara.

159. The total expenditure on Panchama schools during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,782, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 43,099 local funds Rs. 91,676, municipal funds Rs. 26,744, fees Rs. 13,307, and other sources Rs. 2,03,956. Public funds met 43 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 54 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

160. Excluding the schools under the Bhadrachalam Taluk Board in the Gódavari agency there were in the agencies of the three northern districts at the close of the year 309 schools for the aborigines with 8,886 pupils against 308 schools with 8,257 pupils in the previous year. In Ganjam there was an increase both in the number of schools and pupils, in Vizagapatam there was a fall in the number of schools with a slight increase in their strength, and in Gódavari there was a fall both in the number of schools and pupils. Of the public schools which numbered 281 with 8,662 pupils, 129 with 5,024 pupils were under departmental management, 3 with 318 pupils were managed by local boards, 89 with 1,995 pupils were aided, and 60 with 1,325 pupils were unaided. Private schools which, as in the previous year, were found only in the Vizagapatam agency declined further from 33 with 344 pupils to 28 with 224 pupils. This decrease was, however, compensated by an increase in the number as well as the strength of unaided schools in this agency. Seven of the schools in the agencies were of the lower secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies was 3,595 against 3,407 in the previous year.

On the recommendation of the Director as the result of a conference held at Chatrapur in January 1905, Government have approved the following proposals for the improvement of education among the Savaras and other hill tribes in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam agencies so far as Government schools are concerned:—

(1) That instruction to the hill tribes should be given orally through the medium of their own mother tongue and that when a Savara knows both Uriya and Telugu it would be advantageous to educate him in Uriya;

(2) That evening classes be opened wherever possible, the buildings in which they are held being also used for night schools for adults who should receive oral instruction, and that magic lantern exhibitions might be arranged for occasionally to make the classes attractive;

(3) That concessions, if any, in the matter of grants admissible to Savaras, Khonds, etc., under the grant-in-aid code be extended to the pupils of the above communities that attend schools in the plains;

(4) That an itinerating agency who could go round and look after the work of the agency schools be established and that in the selection of hill school establishments preference be given to men educated in the hill schools; and

(5) That some suitable form of manual occupation be introduced, wherever possible, into the day's work and the schools be supplied with the requisite tools, and that increased grants be given for anything original.

Besides the schools in the above three agencies, there were a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódavari there were two Board primary schools with an attendance of 40 pupils, one at Chennuru and the other at Arlagudem. Their work, as gauged by the results of inspection, was not

encouraging. In Kistna there was a Board lower primary school at Butchampet chiefly attended by pupils of the Koya tribe. In Guntur the Board primary school at Gandikanamala intended for Lambadis was 18 strong and is reported to have done well at the grant examination. One of its pupils who has passed the primary examination is carrying on his studies for the lower secondary course with a local fund scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem. In Kurnool there were two Board upper primary schools for Chenchus with 73 pupils, who are fed and clothed and also supplied with books and slates at the cost of the Board. The work of the schools was susceptible of improvement. In the Nellore district 95 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukula classes were under instruction, of whom one had reached the upper primary standard. In Trichinopoly there were three schools (1 board, 1 aided and 1 unaided) against two in the previous year, for the Malayalis, attended by 52 boys. The new aided school did well at the grant examination. The unaided school for the hill tribes started in the Dindigul Range in Madura declined in strength from 26 to 18. In Coimbatore, besides the Board school for Malasars on the Satyamangalam Ghats, two unaided schools for these tribes were started on the same Ghats during the year. In all of them 39 pupils were under instruction. On the Nilgiris there were 39 schools for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) with 1,222 pupils and 3 schools for Kotas with 50 pupils. The mission aided school for Todas was closed during the year, but half a dozen pupils of this class were found reading in other schools in the district. There were two (one aided and the other unaided) schools for the Malayalis on the Kollimalais in the Namakkal taluk, Salem, and they both had 24 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. The aided school, the older of the two, is reported to have done well at the grant examination.

There were in all 4,046 boys and 97 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year against 3,770 boys and 90 girls in the previous year.

161. The expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 51,708 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 45,198, local funds Rs. 2,206, fees Rs. 3,362, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 942.

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

162. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevely remained the same, viz., three, all under the management of Miss A. Askwith. Two of them, one for boys and the other for girls, both aided on the fixed grant system, continued to be at Palamcottah, and the third for boys, aided on the result system, at Pannaivilai, and they had on their rolls on the 31st March last 53 blind children, 37 boys and 16 girls, against 35 and 13 in the previous year. Of the pupils 21 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 23 Native Christians and nine Panchamas. At the inspection all the schools are reported to have done satisfactorily and at the Primary examination all the five pupils were successful. The industrial class for weaving grass mats located at Pannaivilai last year was re-transferred to Palamcottah in February last with 17 boys, of whom 15 had passed the Primary examination. Of the former pupils, fifteen are employed as teachers, two are reported to be still learning rattan work in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karur, and three of the students who were undergoing training in the C.M.S. Training institution at Palamcottah last year are stated to have qualified themselves for teachers' certificates and started life as teachers. There was no change during the year in the teaching staffs of the schools.

The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, under the management of Miss Henderson had 27 pupils on its rolls at the close of the year. A beginning has been made to teach the pupils industrial work, such as making bamboo blinds and

tape-making. Pupils of over 25 years of age were sent away as it was not considered advisable to continue them on the rolls. Instruction was given in Tamil and Telugu.

163. The fixed grant school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under the management of Miss F. Swainson had 76 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1905 against 65 in the previous year. Pupils of both sexes and of all nationalities drawn from various parts of India were represented in the school. The attendance, presumably for the first time, of three Eurasian children is noteworthy. Another pleasing feature is the formation of oral classes for teaching speech to some of the pupils. Arrangements have been made with a double set of teachers for teaching Tamil to the pupils from the Tamil districts and English to the rest. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, was favourably impressed with the results shown by the pupils at the inspection held in January last. The industrial classes which had 15 pupils on the rolls proved useful to the pupils who are taught a variety of industries including weaving, carpentry and basket-making, the elder pupils being taught one of these trades instead of kindergarten occupations.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

164. There were 12 wards during the year at Newington including one day pupil, viz., the Sivasamudram ward. Five wards were under private tuition, while seventeen were under instruction in public schools. There were also eight female wards under the Court's supervision. Photography was added to the curriculum of studies at Newington during the year, instruction in it being given by Mr. Payne. Satisfactory arrangements were also made during the year for the religious instruction of the Newington wards and for their due performance of daily worship and the usual religious ceremonies. The progress made by the wards in their studies was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

165. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 95 schools, as in the previous year, of which ten were in receipt of salary grants. Returns were received from 234 schools, of which six were classed as high schools and the rest as middle. It is satisfactory to note that the six high schools returned a larger number of scholars than the eight which sent in returns in the previous year, the Sanskrit school, Tiruvadi, Tanjore, and the Sanskrit school, Sriperumbudur, Chingleput, which are the largest and the most important of the Sanskrit high schools, having contributed an increase of 6 and 10 pupils, respectively, during the year.

166. There was a further decrease from 5,763 to 5,636 in the number of private institutions during the year, but the number of scholars in them increased from 126,869 to 130,208. The fall in the number of schools was shared by both secondary and primary schools for boys, while the increase in strength was contributed by all institutions except secondary schools for boys. Girls' schools of both grades advanced in number as well as in strength. Particulars as to the number of schools and scholars in each district are furnished in the supplemental statistics. Of the total number of institutions, 287, as in the previous year, were high-class indigenous schools, i.e., schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 3,577 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 991 were Quran schools, and the remaining 781 were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

Includes two girls' schools.

44393

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NOS

BOOKS.

167. As in previous years Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., during the year amounting to Rs. 1,218. 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, 234 were Sanskrit schools with 3,550 pupils and 53 were Arabic schools with 2,663 pupils.

168. Elementary indigenous schools fell in number during the year from 5,472 to 5,347, but rose in strength from 120,221 to 123,973. The decrease in the number of schools was confined to boys' schools, while the increase in the number of pupils was contributed by both boys' and girls' schools. Of the total number of institutions 5,272 with 122,359 pupils were for boys and 75 with 1,614 pupils for girls.

XV.—BOOKS.

169. The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 323 against 305 in the previous year and of these 221 were considered suitable for use as text-books and 102 unsuitable, some of the latter having, as usual, been found useful for teachers or for libraries. The Committee completed during the year the revision and rearrangement of the consolidated list of text-books, the books being classified according to the grade of school or department in which they may be used and not according to classes as in the old list. One advantage of the new arrangement is that it gives managers and headmasters a wider choice of books for individual classes. The Committee has been relieved of the work of revising the list for Government and Board schools as it seemed desirable that its revision should be entrusted to Government officers.

170. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar continued to hold the office of Curator. The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 658 against 216 in 1903-04. This large increase was rendered possible by the enhanced provision sanctioned for the purpose. Of this number 335 were obtained by presentation, 237 by purchase and 86 by transcription and restoration, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 113, 58 and 45. The manuscripts were mostly in Sanskrit and Tamil and 'Religion' and 'Philosophy' were more largely represented than other subjects. The number of visitors to the library was 1,834 against 2,748 in the previous year, but the exceptionally high figure of last year was due to special causes. Compared with that of 1902-03 the number during the year under report showed a satisfactory increase. The books most largely consulted were those dealing with 'Medicine', 'Religion', the most popular subject of previous years being next in demand, followed by 'Poetry'.

The work of printing the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts made considerable advance during the year and kept the staff of the library fully engaged. The preparation of the descriptive catalogue of Tamil manuscripts has been completed and that of the Telugu manuscripts taken in hand. The library is more extensively used year by year by European and Indian scholars.

171. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar of Books. The total number of publications showed a slight decline during the year, falling from 1,216 to 1,200. Of these, 799 were books and pamphlets and 401 periodicals against 850 and 366, respectively, for 1903-04. A growing preference for periodical literature is indicated in the figures for the last three years. Of the total number of publications 1,081 were original works, 93 republications and 26 translations against 1,108, 73 and 35, the corresponding figures for last year. Three hundred and

Special Education.

General Education.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

172. No changes were made in the courses of instruction during the year.

Schema of instruction in
literary and non-literary
subjects.

The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction is attached to this paragraph. There was an increase in the number of pupils in all stages both

Summary of progress.

and shows the progress made in the numerical extension of education during the year. An advance is shown in all stages of instruction except in the case of girls in the arts collegiate stage. On the whole 33,905 boys and 9,708 girls were added to the number receiving literary instruction, 31,716 and 2,489 respec-

Physical education

GENERAL
REMARKS.

literate convicts was relatively higher and that of illiterate convicts relatively lower than in the preceding year. It is also observed from the report that while 43 juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during the year, as many as 365 were committed to jails—a fact that shows that there is ample room for an extension of the Reformatory system. Of 8 boys discharged from the Reformatory school during the past three years, 12 are reported to have lapsed into crime.

177. The number of boarders in the Victoria hostel rose from 249 to 259.

*Hostels and boarding
houses.*

The Kumbakonam College hostel was completed and opened after the close of the year. In the Rajahmundry College and Teachers' College hostels there were on the 31st March last 37 and 62 inmates, respectively. The Medical schools at Rayapuram and Vizagapatam opened hostels during the year and had 45 and 21 boarders, respectively. On the whole there were 142 boarding houses for males at the close of the year with 7,468 boarders and 93 for females with 4,803 boarders, showing an increase of 23 houses and 609 inmates. The term hostel is frequently applied to what is merely a boarding house, the inmates of which are under no sort of discipline. Panchamas were the only class of the community for whom the number of boarding houses was less than in the preceding year. Hostels for boys cost Rs. 4,29,359 and those for girls Rs. 2,19,058, of which provincial funds met Rs. 18,978 and Rs. 21,293, respectively.

178. Schools with buildings of their own rose in number from 7,410 to 7,526.

School accommodation.

but the percentage of such schools to the total number of institutions, of which there was a concomitant increase, fell from 35 to 34. A large number of schools chiefly primary are held in miserable buildings, but it is hoped that when the measures that have now been set on foot to provide ill-housed schools with more suitable accommodation have been carried out, primary education will soon show the improvement that may be expected to result from the removal of what must be regarded as at any rate one of the serious impediments to its progress.

Building grants to the extent of Rs. 39,566 were paid from provincial funds towards the erection of school buildings. The amount that has been promised, and will be paid only when the buildings are completed stood on the 31st March at Rs. 40,154.

179. Most institutions above the primary grade are provided with libraries.

*Libraries, museums, and
exhibitions.*

In the case of primary schools, proportionately more girls' schools than boys' schools have libraries; on the whole there were 1,464 institutions out of 22,012, in which provision was made for general reading, or ten more than in the previous year.

Most of the professional institutions in Madras and a few industrial schools in the mofussil have museums. In twelve training schools museums were opened during the year and most of them have already been supplied with suitable animals for specimens. The training school teachers who attended the Christmas vacation classes held at Saidapet in December last received valuable hints from the acting Superintendent of the Central Museum for starting and maintaining school museums, which should help much in the development of these institutions.

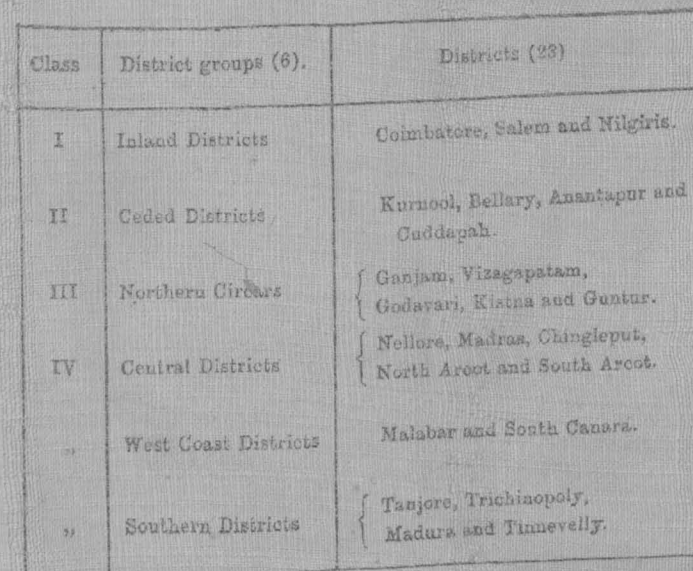
The Art Loan Collection is now accommodated in a large room in the new building recently added to my office, and has been augmented by the addition of over seven hundred pictures of considerable educational value, purchased from England out of the special allotment sanctioned for the purpose. The new pictures have to be framed and arranged before they can be made available for the use of teachers and schools.

180. Most colleges and a large number of upper secondary schools have

*Educational Associations
and reading-rooms.*

reading-rooms and receive aid from public funds. Of teachers' associations there were 151 or 13 less than in the previous year, but there was an increase from 4,862 to 4,950 in the number of members of such associations. Reading-rooms and literary societies not registered rose in number by 48 and in strength by 6,633. There was a slight

Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS in the PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION
to the
MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1905.



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

CLASS I—Less than 18 per cent.

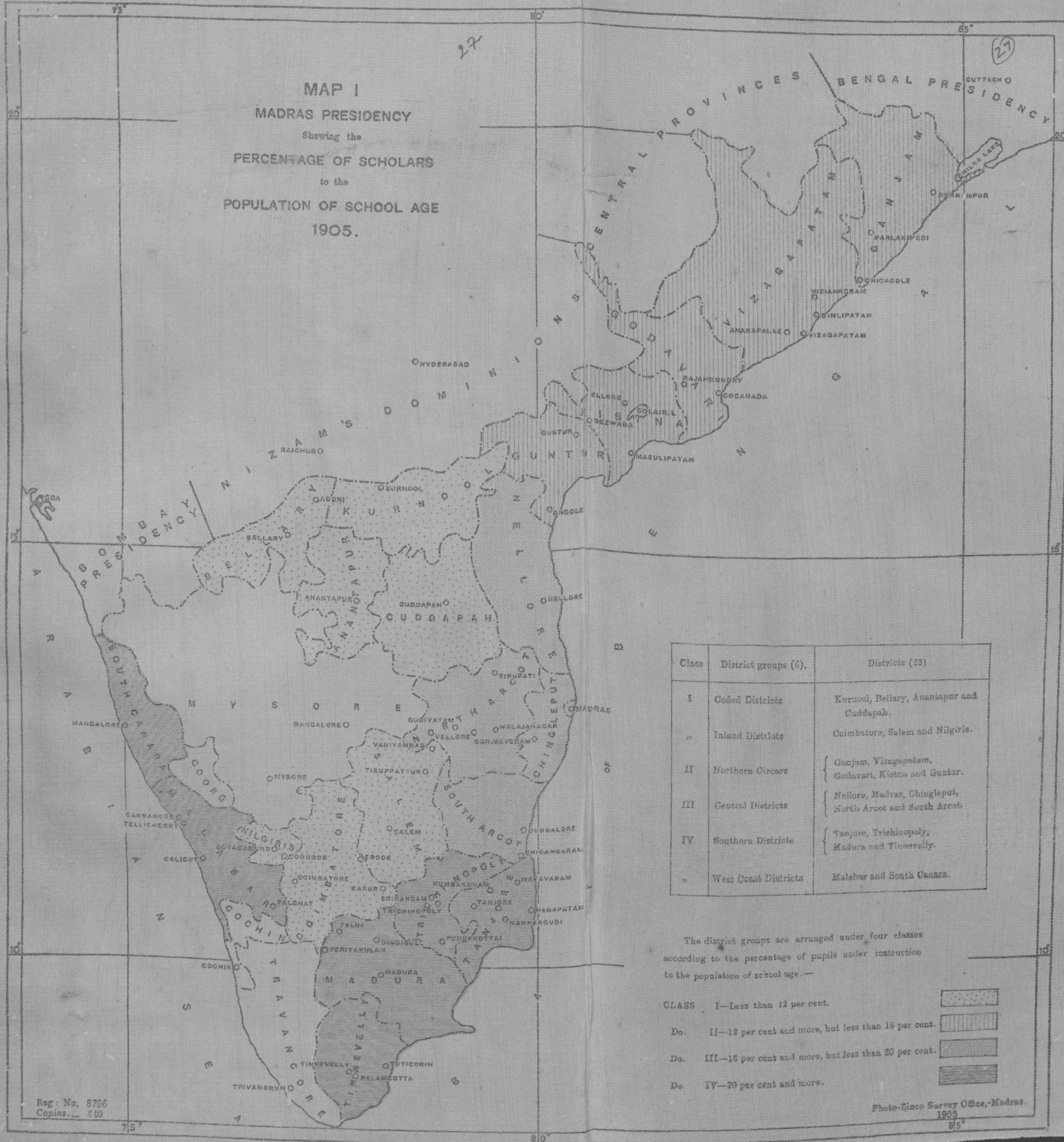
Do. II—18 per cent and more, but less than 20 per cent.

Do. III—20 per cent and more, but less than 22 per cent.

Do. IV—22 per cent and more.

27

MAP I
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS
to the
POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1905.



Class	District groups (6).	Districts (23)
I	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
"	Inland Districts	Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Northern Circars	{ Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
III	Central Districts	{ Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	Southern Districts	{ Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely.
"	West Coast Districts	Malabar and South Canara.

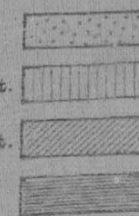
The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of school age.—

CLASS I—Less than 12 per cent.

Do. II—12 per cent and more, but less than 16 per cent.

Do. III—16 per cent and more, but less than 20 per cent.

Do. IV—20 per cent and more.



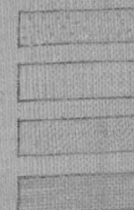


MAP II
 MADRAS PRESIDENCY
 showing the
 PROPORTION of BOYS in the SECONDARY STAGE of INSTRUCTION
 to the
 MALE POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE
 1905.

Class	District groups (6)	Districts (23)
I	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Inland Districts	Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
"	Northern Circars	{ Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
III	Central Districts	{ Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	Malabar and South Canara.
"	Southern Districts	{ Tanjore, Trichinopoly, 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.



fall in the number of registered literary societies and reading-rooms, but they showed an increase in membership.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

181. In May 1904 I held a conference of inspecting officers for the purpose of discussing matters chiefly relating to the various reforms now under consideration. The main topics dealt with were the duties of inspecting officers, the position of supervisors, rural schools, financial statements, and the relation of the department to local boards and municipalities. Inspecting officers also held, in addition to the usual meetings for the purpose of selecting schools for aid, special conferences to which managers of schools were invited. Some of the resolutions passed at these meetings related to matters already under consideration, while others were not of sufficient importance to require any immediate action to be taken on them. The annual conference of the Teachers' Guild was held in the month of December.

182. Owing to the opening of 74 extra-departmental branch offices during the year, there was a rise of 9 per cent. in the number of offices in charge of Government and local fund schoolmasters, but the proportion of such offices to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices remained at 43 per cent. as it was in the previous year. The work of the schoolmasters as postmasters continued to be satisfactory.

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

184. I have already indicated in the opening paragraphs of this report what advance has been achieved in carrying out the programme of reform. It can hardly be said that this has been in any way considerable, as the more important part of the work is still in the stage of discussion, but it is satisfactory that much preparatory work has been done and that this has been, I think, as much as time and circumstances would permit. Of actual progress in the general work of education during the year as conducted on present lines there is sufficient evidence in the large increase in the number of institutions as well as in their strength. The increase in the number of boys under instruction has not been quite as great as it was in the previous year, but that in the number of girls has advanced by about fifty per cent. The extension on the whole has been mainly in the primary stage where it is so much wanted, but all other stages of instruction have shared in it. The returns relating to technical education show a similar numerical advance chiefly in the elementary stages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

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

Photo Zucco, Survey Office, Madras.
1905

(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	57 3	5 1	587 167	29,148 879
			Total	60	6	754	30,027
141,365	Towns ... 254	Males ... 15,341,971	Scholars { Males Females	4,909	772	23,954	609,382
	Villages ... 34,625	Females ... 19,368,731		30	15	23,872	111,281
	Total ... 54,879	Total ... 34,710,702		Total ... 4,939	787	117,826	720,663

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							
1	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
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... { For males For females	6,17,929 6,988	2,73,076 449	19,36,031 4,17,737	23,92,383 2,18,566	1,61,975 61,545	3,77,290 29,797	67,07,145 8,00,872
Total	6,24,917	2,73,525	23,53,768	26,10,949	2,23,520	4,07,087	68,88,028
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	5.05	7.33	17.94	19.70	0.75	0.72	66.29
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.			2.71	7.41	1.50	2.50	86.42
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.			17.90	67.73	.23	1.90	87.76
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7.76	8.07	26.74	20.08	2.95	4.51	72.55
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)	133 7 7	251 10 1	14 9 6	7 13 8	151 9 8	110 10 3	29 15 11
(Cost to District and Municipal Funds)					2 9 9	8 12 5	9 7 7
Total cost	215 11 8	259 6 9	17 15 11	8 1 8	154 0 9	118 0 11	39 23 8
District Board institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues)			2 13 10	6 13 7	3 15 6	24 0 1	1 2 2
(Cost to District Funds)			1 4 4	3 2 11	75 11 9	92 5 16	3 4 1
Total cost			15 9 0	4 15 7	79 16 5	216 5 17	6 16 0
Municipal institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues)	16 13 10		2 7 5	6 7 9		1 6 3	1 1 7
(Cost to Municipal Funds)	0 7 11		4 12 0			2 8 8	3 13 2
Total cost	71 2 3		23 11 8	6 0 3		7 1 4	10 10 3
Institutions in Native States (Cost to Native State Revenues)							
(Cost to District and Municipal Funds)							
Total cost			10 10 1	4 4 0			9 8 6
Aided institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues)	35 6 10	279 0 0	3 14 5	6 16 7	92 9 3	13 9 5	1 3 4
(Cost to District and Municipal Funds)			0 11 6	1 6 3		6 13 2	1 4 5
Total cost	130 3 3	449 0 0	22 15 2	7 23 0	164 18 6	79 9 4	3 8 4
Unaided institutions			18 1 9	1 14 0	68 0 0	40 16 8	3 6 7
All institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues)	55 2 7	251 10 8	3 15 4	6 11 3	162 6 0	45 1 10	2 1 9
(Cost to District and Municipal Funds)			0 10 1	1 0 13	11 7 3	9 7 0	1 5 10
Total cost	149 34 0	329 10 7	21 3 5	7 11 8	173 6 2	169 5 11	4 3 6

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLES.

43

Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

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
60	50	20,895	287	5,373	26,454	Institutions to number of towns and villages { 48.3 2.2
10	18	1,117	2	75	1,194	
74	77	22,012	289	5,347	27,648	50.4
1,429	3,390	704,066	5,108	110,431	821,505	Male scholars to male population of school-going age 29.1
370	700	136,338	127	13,542	150,637	Female scholars to female population of school-going age, 5.2
1,820	4,090	841,004	5,235	123,973	971,242	10.9

Institutions to number of towns and villages { 48.2
2.2

Male scholars to male population of school-going age 29.1

Female scholars to female population of school-going age 5.2

16.9

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,37,722	69,188	4,74,315	1,09,627	4,97,727	22,928	9,60,507	23,62,074	89,36,113
2,37,722	69,188	4,74,315	1,09,627	4,97,727	22,928	9,60,507	23,62,074	89,36,113
50	72	14 00	2 70	10 05	60	2 00	33 05	103 00
.....		19 97	71	5 06	24		16 58	100 00
.....		5 35	63	5 32	1 04		12 24	100 00
2 55	77	5 51	1 23	5 37	20	10 76	36 45	100 00

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

Class of institutions.	Public institutions											
	Under public management.								Private institutions.			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges												
English	4	1,013	954	880	3	996	931	212				
Oriental												
Total	4	1,013	954	880	3	996	931	212				
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	551	551	340								
Medicine	1	154	154	170								
Engineering	1	131	115	107								
Teaching	2	72	71	65								
Agriculture	1	54	42	38								
Total	6	786	732	727								
Secondary schools.												
For boys												
High schools, English	5	1,498	1,311	1,224	25	6,170	6,195	5,348				
Middle schools, English	6	708	732	698	86	9,306	9,201	7,886				
High schools, Vernacular	2	236	225	106	27	5,685	5,540	2,905				
Middle schools, Vernacular	1	189	187	148								
For girls												
High schools, English	1	129	83	75								
Middle schools, English	39	5,037	4,907	3,521	1	250	248	215				
Total	64	7,797	7,968	5,771	139	19,411	19,174	16,354	1	131	133	118
Primary schools.												
For boys												
For girls												
Total	144	7,367	7,427	6,147	2,519	130,838	123,038	105,055	1	24	24	27
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	1,739	855	809	17	219	221	212				
Do. for mistresses	5	190	194	91								
School of Arts	1	355	317	254								
Medical schools	3	405	394	378	1	15	14	11				
Engineering and Surveying schools	1	132	127	117								
Technical and Industrial schools	1	146	151	141	1	15	14	7				
Commercial schools	1	174	167	166								
Agricultural schools	1	78	46	38								
Reformatory schools	1											
Other schools	1											
Total	44	2,400	2,151	1,994	24	331	314	266				
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction												
1. Advanced, teaching—	400	28,188	27,292	22,005	2,605	151,005	144,761	122,480	2	159	161	140
(a) Arabic or Persian (For boys)												
(b) Sanskrit (For girls)												
(c) Any other Oriental classic												
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys												
For girls												
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys												
For girls												
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys												
For girls												
Total of Private Institutions												
Grand total	400	28,188	27,292	22,005	2,605	151,005	144,761	122,480	2	159	161	140

Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

Under private management.													Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24a	24b	25a	25b			
27	3,006	2,809	2,580	3	180	164	159	37	4,577	4,465	18	1,310	11			
8	12	13	12	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	4			
30	3,078	2,818	2,681	4	180	164	128	40	4,529	4,455	30	1,510	15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	861	561	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	178	11	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	121	131	...	...	...			
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	75	89	4	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	...			
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	767	772	16	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
104	86,299	81,417	80,342	35	6,917	6,397	6,545	171	10,784	48,420	151	9,387	63			
175	21,151	20,259	17,608	45	3,636	3,559	3,474	312	39,042	28,318	1,099	2,364	4			
41	4,097	3,578	3,290	34	1,817	1,077	590	104	9,285	4,397	69	82	...			
24	2,676	2,779	2,403	1	84	47	49	25	3,119	307	2,949	19	34			
1	91	85	75	...	...	...	...	1	81	42	...	...	...			
83	8,333	8,269	8,884	...	11	11	...	2	1,473	475	2,636	...	7			
92	10,403	9,829	8,965	4	401	374	305	196	16,091	185	2,496	...	...			
473	78,231	74,497	63,972	117	12,253	11,378	9,828	784	117,823	89,574	8,747	11,960	621			
11,025	973,676	846,354	609,903	6,437	154,614	146,294	126,100	20,145	665,943	42,362	1,743	14,508	3,886			
478	30,431	29,012	22,733	109	6,047	3,465	4,425	879	45,039	309	1,615	316	2,376			
11,690	104,297	984,393	932,539	6,697	160,561	151,747	130,565	21,025	711,863	45,511	3,359	14,519	6,233			
10	200	229	221	2	17	15	14	69	1,475	85	9	...	...			
14	284	251	287	...	...	...	...	19	354	79	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	385	131	14	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	180	697	23	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	162	193	...	...	...			
2	26	50	36	11	311	290	237	+ 14	354	62	24	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	140	102	2	...	...			
1	20	19	19	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	...	...	...	...			
33	1,736	1,538	1,231	15	362	325	237	+ 54	2,468	1,915	223	...	...			
60	2,208	2,063	1,854	25	390	439	538	156	3,019	1,924	364	...	...			
12,164	487,005	463,749	391,924	6,745	173,687	163,926	141,048	22,012	841,034	132,336	12,514	28,175	6,569			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,639	83	...	2,758	83			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	3,511	23			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	3,390	8	...	...	20			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,563	79,764	38	...	613	67			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	218	...	...	...	118			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	29,040	...	...	23,266	6,443			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1,390	...	...	90	1,239			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	12,677	36	1	143	13			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,636	130,508	110	1	30,331	7,981			
12,704	467,605	443,742	361,924	6,745	173,687	163,926	141,048	27,048	871,242	132,346	12,615	38,500	14,450			

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905—continued.

Class of institutions—cont.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—cont.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		A vernacular language.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Paria.	Others.				
		Boys.	Girls.			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.								
Collegiate education.		26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Arts Colleges.															
English	For boys	3,635	7	97	587										
Oriental	For girls		8	4	8	3,139	872	95					18		
Total		3,635	15	101	595	3,139	872	95					18		
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.															
Law															
Medicine				1	7	281	53	8							
Engineering				22	30	73	56	2							
Teaching				5	8	96	13	3					11		
Agriculture				8	13	60	6	1					3		
Total					2	20	20	7							
Secondary schools.				31	57	528	148	21		9			15		
For boys	High schools, English	41,096	143	1,093	5,060	23,596	17,774	2,660	3	21	29	214			
	Middle schools, English	30,727	1,033	1,580	3,430	12,016	16,284	1,709	6	7	10	1,575			
	High schools, Vernacular	88	1,332	1,591	1,109	1,009	5,210	1,009	1		6	575			
	Middle schools, Vernacular	218	125	61	1,104	44	267	3		16	4				
For girls	High schools, English	344	1,714	1,315	1,800	137	210	1		7	2				
	Middle schools, Vernacular		16,782	7	4,455	4,922	8,489	216							
Total		81,332	20,697	4,199	17,129	40,634	48,234	5,538	10	51	51	2,908	1,590		
Primary schools.															
For boys		6,37,717	67,911	484	57,547	64,491	481,581	61,866	39	1	4,034	67,661	2,306		
For girls		2,134	44,453	488	6,149	8,831	25,599	4,553	1	4	25	2,306	34		
Total		6,39,851	112,364	972	63,696	73,322	507,180	66,419	40	5	4,059	69,967	2,340		
Schools for special instruction.															
Training schools for masters		1,374	7	6	385	145	545	74		1	1	10			
School of Arts		249	384	50	206	11	13	13							
Law schools															
Medical schools															
Engineering and Surveying schools															
Technical and Industrial schools															
Commercial schools		136	142	28	192	114	70	49	13	2		21			
Agricultural schools		42			80	43	3								
Reformatory schools		29		2	19	9	127	25				15			
Other schools		173			50	57	50	25				2			
Total		1,925	575	113	917	437	1,160	119		1	4	71			
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		693,102	132,775	7,909	79,883	118,709	554,322	72,928	63	62	4,115	70,132	2,590		
Private institutions.															
1. Advanced, teaching—															
(a) Arabic or Persian	For boys	614	25												
(b) Sanskrit	For girls	292	0					2,610				83			
(c) Any other Oriental classic								24							
2. Elementary, teaching—															
A vernacular only or mainly						3,300	290					26			
For boys		74,568	5,629		3,935	5,462	68,108	3,900							
For girls		1,571	222				3	215			140	5,037			
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—															
For boys		30	298					29,040				6,428	95		
For girls		12,169	550					1,351							
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—															
For boys															
For girls															
Total of Private Institutions		80,722	6,390		5,097	7,690	79,040	89,039			9	540			
Grand total		773,824	139,165	7,909	84,980	126,400	633,362	161,967	63	62	4,224	82,269	2,635		

(3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1905, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Class of institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Paria.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
Collegiate education.								
Arts Colleges—								
English ... (Male ...)	36	380	3,139	872	95			
English ... (Female ...)	11	7						
Oriental ... (Male ...)	4	8						
Oriental ... (Female ...)								
Colleges for professional training—								
Law ... (Male ...)	1	7	281	453	5		1	
Medicine ... (Male ...)	13	29	73	55	2		1	
Engineering ... (Male ...)	9	1		13	3			
Teaching ... (Male ...)	5	5	95	13				
Teaching ... (Female ...)		12	50	6	1			
Agriculture ... (Male ...)	3	2	23	20	7			
Agriculture ... (Female ...)								
Total	72	452	3,694	1,020	116		2	
Secondary schools—								
For boys ...								
High schools, English ... (Male ...)	1,598	4,982	23,580	17,750	2,607	3	21	29
Middle schools, English ... (Female ...)	95	77	16	24	2			
English ... (Male ...)	1,013	2,986	11,815	15,923	1,709	2	4	10
Vernacular ... (Male ...)	567	441	204	361	1,000	1	3	4
Vernacular ... (Female ...)		137	131	300				
For girls ...								
High schools ... (Male ...)	377	66	8	39	2		2	1
English ... (Female ...)	1,314	1,188	56	247	1		14	3
Vernacular ... (Male ...)		81						
Middle schools ... (Male ...)	321	139	19	17	1		2	
English ... (Female ...)	997	1,601	127	193			5	
Vernacular ... (Male ...)		138	24	120	2			
Vernacular ... (Female ...)	7	4,247	2,598	8,369	214			2
Primary schools—								
For boys ... (Male ...)	566	10,580	52,558	44,935	55,862	34	1	3,946
For girls ... (Female ...)	114	19,097	11,833	30,446	8,904	5		88
For boys ... (Male ...)	150	508	2,931	370			2	
For girls ... (Female ...)	538	5,641	8,568	24,968	4,177	1	2	25
Total	7,301	76,925	118,946	555,584	70,567	50	56	4,110
Schools for special instruction—								
Training schools for masters ... (Male ...)	2	378	405	538	74	1	1	1
Training schools for mistresses ... (Female ...)	4	7		5				
Training schools for masters ... (Male ...)	50	266	11	14	13			
School of Arts ... (Female ...)	15	33	15	292	18			
School of Arts ... (Male ...)	14							
Law schools ... (Male ...)								
Medical schools ... (Female ...)	93	58	114	68	49	13	2	
Engineering and Surveying schools ... (Male ...)	17	4	80	43	3			
Technical and Industrial schools ... (Female ...)		67	9	100	3			
Commercial schools ... (Male ...)	23	125	18	38				
Agricultural schools ... (Female ...)	2	19	57	30				
Reformatory schools ... (Male ...)		20						
Other schools ... (Female ...)		5	1	160	10			
Reformatory schools ... (Male ...)	210	666	437	448	198			
Other schools ... (Female ...)	295	251		37			1	
Total	635	1,365	1,189	1,718	450	13	1	5
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	7,868	79,292	118,799	558,322	72,523	63	62	4,115
Private institutions.								
1. Advanced, teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian ... (Male ...)				2,556				
(b) Sanskrit ... (Female ...)				89				
(c) Any other Oriental classic ... (Male ...)			3,342	188				
(d) Any other Oriental classic ... (Female ...)			8	12				
2. Elementary, teaching—								
A Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys ... (Male ...)		2,415	3,145	65,099	3,027			146
For girls ... (Female ...)		1,530	837	3,105	72			5
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—								
For boys ... (Male ...)				2	215			
For girls ... (Female ...)					23,502			
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—								
For boys ... (Male ...)		115	951	10,278	775			9
For girls ... (Female ...)		96	77	301	75			
Total of private institutions.		4,087	7,860	79,940	39,633			158
Grand total.	7,868	83,379	126,659	637,262	111,586	65	62	4,273

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

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905—cont.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—cont.									
	Under private management—cont.				Total expenditure from					
	Unaided.									
	Fee.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Yes.	Private.	Public.
	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
University section.										
Arts colleges—										
English (for boys)	10,348									
Oriental			20,718	20,718	2,39,004			2,09,615	1,19,280	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—					973			800	5,714	
Law										
Medicine					65,979			55,677	37	
Engineering					65,340			50,657	886	
Teaching					28,500			12,416	2,614	
Agriculture					39,182			244	5,006	
Total	10,348		20,718	31,066	4,29,060			3,66,347	1,27,122	
School education, general.										
Secondary schools—										
For boys										
High schools, English.	1,16,590	7,728	35,286	1,59,604	1,54,118	300	24,300	1,40,548	1,71,859	
Middle schools, English.	24,132	6,613	10,721	41,466	94,561	6,041	17,894	1,16,696	1,22,010	
High schools, Vernacular.	4,053	104	4,558	8,715	17,347	17,001	5,585	39,940	21,339	
For girls										
Middle schools, English.	679	2,350		3,029	11,494			20,453	23,493	
Middle schools, Vernacular.					1,000			461	2,608	
High schools, English.			478	478	34,747	150		16,225	32,846	
High schools, Vernacular.			5,128	5,128	98,780	40	662	12,278	73,284	
Total	1,22,342	10,791	40,365	1,73,498	4,47,000	23,896	27,456	1,86,510	2,10,438	
Primary schools—										
For boys	1,40,000	25,005	39,181	2,04,186	3,13,179	7,59,564	1,77,027	6,09,173	4,54,411	
For girls	845	2,690	18,173	21,608	1,62,345	2,352	1,209	12,664	1,68,803	
Total	1,40,845	27,695	57,354	2,25,894	4,75,524	7,60,208	1,78,236	6,21,837	5,23,214	
School education, special.										
Schools for special instruction—										
Training schools for masters										
Do. for mistresses			1,000	1,000	1,00,101	15,000	619	1,158	19,827	
School of Arts					45,381			405	45,000	
Law schools					20,000			1,190		
Medical schools										
Engineering and Surveying schools					84,780	7,501	3,978	9,031	5,684	
Technical and Industrial schools					13,000			6,442	5,555	
Commercial schools	725	4,212	8,176	13,113	1,000			708	19,830	
Agricultural schools					8,710			2,100		
Reformatory schools					60			1,176	348	
Other schools	3,955	750	7,486	12,191	10,201			4,780		
Total	4,716	8,008	16,676	29,400	3,42,402	49,504	5,642	60,865	1,08,200	
Buildings										
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)										
Total			8,148	8,148	9,78,429	67,399	15,419		1,46,526	
			8,148	8,148	17,365	2,477	2,735			
			8,148	8,148	9,98,133	69,876	18,154		1,46,526	
University Direction					5,000			97,197,391	25,339	
					62,153					
					1,00,000					
Scholarships					13,431			33,628		
Arts colleges					1,740			1,840		
Medical colleges					6,007			7,425		
Other professional colleges					25,075			24,358		
Secondary schools					5,967			1,191		
Primary schools					4,115			635		
Technical and Industrial schools					6,000	6,398		8,174		
Other special schools					5,468	985		3,441		
Miscellaneous					60,793			5,57,461	5,42,500	
Total					6,55,612	1,11,390	14,260	2,86,632	6,01,123	
Total expenditure on public instruction	5,91,244	49,764	1,96,760	8,37,768	10,20,42,911	10,20,807	2,45,654	29,17,452	21,71,891	

(a) Surplus from (University), Rs. 40,126.

(b) Grants to Sir. Krishna's School, Rs. 1,157.

(c) Expenditure on Private Schools (Rs. 1,33,320, other sources, Rs. 1,26,315, and total, Rs. 2,59,635).

(d) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 8,238; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,718; grants to Eleemos only.

NOTE.—Total of columns 8 and 9 (Rs. 15,60,432 + 1,68,423 + 7,30,190) ...

Add—Indirect charges—

University | | | | | | | | | |

Direction | | | | | | | | | |

Inspection | | | | | | | | | |

Scholarships | | | | | | | | | |

Subsidy and contribution to District Boards | | | | | | | | | |

Subsidy to Municipal Boards | | | | | | | | | |

Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | |

Total | | | | | | | | | |

Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School | | | | | | | | | |

Lawrence Asylum Charges | | | | | | | | | |

Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department | | | | | | | | | |

Charges met from non-departmental receipts | | | | | | | | | |

Building charges met from Public Works Funds | | | | | | | | | |

Total | | | | | | | | | |

Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement ...

25,53,629

GENERAL TABLES.

53

(4a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.									
	Under public management.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Managed by Government.										
Provincial revenues.										
District funds.										
Municipal funds.										
Fee.										
Subscriptions.										
Endowments and other sources.										
Total.										
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.										
Provincial revenues.										
District funds.										
Municipal funds.										
Fee.										
Subscriptions.										
Endowments and other sources.										
Total.										
Maintained by Native States.										
Native State revenues.										
District funds.										
Municipal funds.										
Fee.										
Subscriptions.										
Endowments and other sources.										
Total.										

14

GENERAL TABLES.

(1a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905—continued.

Public institutions—continued.																			
Under private management.										Total expenditure from									
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.										Unaided.									
Provincial revenues.					District funds.					Municipal funds.					All other sources.				
Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
Rs.					Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
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GENERAL TABLES.

(5)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.		
			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																	
Government	11	2,206	615	1	616	716	35	751	226	37	263	617	131	748	2,302	4	2,306
District Board	88	10,857	1,019	2	1,021	5,969	44	5,710	1,774	18	1,892	131	2,044	10,774	10,857	8	10,865
Municipal	23	4,619	1,659	7	1,666	2,983	11	2,460	283	13	296	184	1,354	4,038	3,953	23	4,076
Native States	1	159	317	1	318	36	3	39	63	3	66	42	5	47	4,377	42	4,419
Aided	388	57,441	16,063	40	16,103	25,773	25	25,825	4,455	168	4,623	10,377	827	11,214	50,011	1,740	51,751
Unaided	41	4,067	3,272	1	3,273	1,133	49	1,182	789	14	803	1,709	127	1,836	1,033	2	1,035
Total	587	96,052	21,228	90	21,318	42,700	411	43,111	8,881	250	9,131	13,287	1,379	10,660	1,379	2	10,682
Primary schools—																	
Government	2	273	11	1	12	75	75	150	38	38	76	10	10	186	72	307	389
District Board	39	5,037	11	1	12	382	382	764	391	391	782	19	19	571	590	507	1,097
Municipal	1	250	1	1	2	14	14	28	14	14	28	1	1	52	53	50	103
Native States	36	6,399	540	2	542	81	1,721	1,802	58	718	776	607	231	2,078	1,467	527	3,605
Aided	93	10,484	2	2	4	22	1,401	1,423	5	1,013	1,018	211	6,845	7,078	603	16,130	16,733
Unaided	4	401	2	2	4	43	43	86	8	47	55	10	12	22	17	38	69
Total	197	22,764	2	2	4	109	3,759	3,868	108	2,228	2,336	949	13,778	15,114	1,220	21,504	22,724
Total primary schools	781	117,816	21,490	92	21,582	42,809	4,061	46,870	8,940	2,428	11,368	19,296	14,257	33,553	3,190	25,654	38,743
For boys	104	7,307	1,019	2	1,021	5,969	44	5,710	1,774	18	1,892	131	2,044	10,774	10,857	8	10,865
For girls	279	11,639	1,659	7	1,666	2,983	11	2,460	283	13	296	184	1,354	4,038	3,953	23	4,076
Total	11,025	378,676	134,614	91	134,705	45,792	55	45,847	10,780	3,856	14,636	28,591	28,591	45,847	14,047	39,894	65,741
For boys	124	8,827	1,019	2	1,021	5,969	44	5,710	1,774	18	1,892	131	2,044	10,774	10,857	8	10,865
For girls	8	555	1,659	7	1,666	2,983	11	2,460	283	13	296	184	1,354	4,038	3,953	23	4,076
Total	132	9,382	2,678	9	2,687	8,952	55	8,270	2,057	31	2,173	315	4,398	14,812	14,810	31	14,841
Total primary schools	21,625	713,033	21,800	612	22,412	42,809	4,061	46,870	8,940	2,428	11,368	19,296	14,257	33,553	3,190	25,654	38,743
Grand total	21,809	829,788	21,800	612	22,412	42,809	4,061	46,870	8,940	2,428	11,368	19,296	14,257	33,553	3,190	25,654	38,743

GENERAL TABLES.

(5a)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

Class of Institution.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1905.	Lower stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage.			
			The Matriculation examination.			The Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			The Lower Primary stage.			Not reading printed books.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary schools—															
For boys—															
Government	1	272	18	—	18	82	—	82	46	—	46	—	—	—	—
Aided	56	2,745	409	16	425	1,667	139	1,238	326	80	406	136	—	136	—
Total	57	2,917	427	16	443	1,749	139	1,320	372	80	452	136	—	136	—
For girls—															
Government	1	129	—	504	504	—	25	25	—	21	21	—	—	—	—
Aided	62	2,540	2	9	11	35	253	264	31	256	287	131	—	131	—
Total	63	2,669	2	504	506	35	278	313	31	277	308	131	—	131	—
Total Secondary schools	70	7,014	429	504	933	1,158	538	1,696	383	411	794	137	—	137	—
Primary schools—															
For boys—															
Government	6	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided	6	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For girls—															
Government	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided	13	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Primary schools	26	7,810	429	504	933	1,158	538	1,696	383	411	794	137	—	137	—
Grand total	96	14,824	858	1,008	1,866	2,316	1,076	3,392	766	822	1,588	274	—	274	—

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1904-1905.

Name 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.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Others.	
ARTS COLLEGES.																				
1. Master of Arts (Science Division)	8	7	6	15	196	379	121	39	269	130	237	12	6	8	3	7	1	1	1	
2. Bachelor of Science	2	1	5	13	163	353	95	270	880	124	233	64	7	380	97	5	1	1	1	
3. B.A. (Second Language Division)	2	1	6	15	162	307	98	133	700	133	251	83	7	46	91	5	1	1	1	
4. Do. B.Sc.	1	30	16	53	25	1,136	404	475	2,430	142	487	107	11	98	332	14	1	1	1	
5. Previous Examination	1																			
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																				
1. Master of Oriental Learning																				
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning																				
3. Honours in Arabic																				
4. Do. in Persian																				
5. High Proficiency in Sanskrit																				
6. Do. in Arabic																				
7. Do. in Persian																				
8. Proficiency in Sanskrit																				
9. Do. in Arabic																				
10. Do. in Persian																				
11. 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. Examination																				
9. First L.M.S. Examination																				
10. L.S.Sc.																				

GENERAL TABLES.

(c) Surpluses to local boards, U.S. \$ 3,739.

NOTE A.—Net cost of District Funds as per column B
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants
Do do
Do do
Do do
Do do
Municipal grants
Fees
Subscriptions and other

Gross expenditures per Accountant-General's statement

16

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.

Objects of expenditure—cont.

Colleges—
English
Oriental
Others or departments of colleges for polytechnic training—
Law
Medicine
Engineering
Teaching
Agriculture

Secondary schools—
For boys { High schools, English
Middle schools { Vernacular
For girls { High schools, English
Middle schools { Vernacular

Primary schools—
For boys
For girls

Schools for special instruction—
Training schools for masters
For mistresses
School of Arts
Vocational schools
Engineering and surveying schools
Technical and industrial schools
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools
Reformatory schools
Other schools

Expenditure managed by Municipal Boards.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	In institutions managed by District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	Endowments and other sources.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Average daily attendance.	Government revenue.	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GENERAL TABLES.

Building Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	Expenditure managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by		Total expenditure of District Board on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										Government. District Boards.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st of March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average attendance during the year.	Government revenue.	Municipal funds.	Donations.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.				
Art colleges—													
Oriental	1	8	56	279	36	18	38	36	10,790	18	18	36	36
Others or departments of colleges for polytechnic training—													
Engineering	1	14	3,329	8,562	12,662	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
Medicine	1	9	1,000	1,004	151	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
Education	1	1	117	316	252	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
Teaching	1	1	250	258	252	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
Agriculture	1	1	250	258	252	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
Secondary schools—													
For boys	14	14	3,329	8,562	12,662	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
For girls	1	1	250	258	252	18	18	18	10,790	18	18	36	36
Primary schools—													
For boys	273	18,819	17,997	14,311	1,307	84,714	20,126	110	1,118,602	110	110	2,220	2,220
For girls	27	10,174	12,140	14,953	5,853	54,189	70,137	710	1,118,602	710	710	1,420	1,420
Schools for special instruction—													
Training schools for masters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
For mistresses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineering and surveying schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical and industrial schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agricultural schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reformatory schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total													
	310	24,984	25,821	19,248	704	13,422	13,422	50	1,34,901	2,166	2,05,244	9,920	1,45,367

(a) Surplus (less to municipal boards, Rs. 4,652.

(b) Surplus (less to municipal boards, Rs. 7,338.

NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column B.
 Miscellaneous charges
 Add—Cost net from Provincial grant
 Do, on account of supervisors
 Do, Subscriptions and other sources

Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I
 Contributions to Medical schools
 Miscellaneous receipts

Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements

Rs.	2,05,054	18,156	25,729	721	1,81,301	2,169	4,43,101
Rs.	18,073	918	50	50	18,073	3,378	18,006
Rs.	2,23,127	19,074	25,779	771	1,99,301	2,169	4,43,101
Rs.	2,05,054	18,156	25,729	721	1,81,301	2,169	4,43,101

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

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 sermons.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Free.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>For Males.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	10	730	190	140	137	197	77	9,490	...	95,304	46,250	1,51,404
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	13	329	...	...	191	188	...	...	...	11,637	...	11,637
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	9	270	29	3	264	281	...	9,578	...	20,183	30,550	59,900
4. Unaided	110	5,804	363	3	2,430	2,405	543	...	...	1,42,808	61,705	2,07,296
Total	142	7,468	391	154	3,022	3,061	620	18,078	...	2,78,479	1,31,905	4,20,329
<i>For Females.</i>												
1. Managed by Government	1	152	...	...	28	91	23	13,836	...	20,257	...	34,766
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	7	297	1	...	59	313	...	7,457	...	8,472	3,225	19,154
4. Unaided	85	4,384	7	1	1,440	2,034	260	...	...	1,08,443	37,548	1,02,811
Total	93	4,905	8	1	1,540	2,092	283	21,293	...	1,37,172	40,773	2,10,038
Grand total	235	12,373	399	155	4,562	5,043	903	40,271	...	4,15,651	1,72,678	6,28,417

