

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR
1905-1906.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
MAJENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
PRINTED BY THE SUPER.
1906.

MS. 1212

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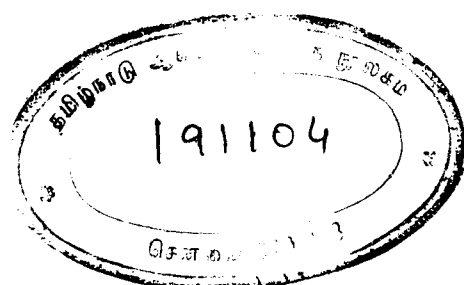
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 15th October 1906.

C. No. 7780 of 1906.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. T. T. LOGAN, B.A.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education
Introduction. in the Presidency during the year 1905-1906.

No reference has been made either in the report or in the maps attached to it to "district groups" as Dr. Bourne did not consider that particulars given for them were of any value. The totals for them have also been omitted in the several statistics.

At the instance of Dr. Bourne, map II showing the proportion of boys in the secondary stage of instruction to the male population of school age in each district group has been omitted, as that proportion is so much affected by the location of the institutions. As the territorial jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of all classes and grades has undergone a thorough change, three new maps have been added, one showing the jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of boys' schools except Muhammadan schools, the other the jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of girls' schools and the third the jurisdiction of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. These maps will not be repeated every year.

2. (i) The policy contained in the Resolution issued by the Governor-General in Council on the 11th March 1904 was steadily kept
Events of the year. in view during the year, and several important measures were either carried out or ordered to be carried out, such as the changes in the system of grants-in-aid and examinations, in the financial relations between the department and the local boards and in the classification of schools, the inspection by a Special Committee of the colleges affiliated to the local University, and the proposed supply of drawing and other instruments and models to colleges with a view to the improved teaching of mathematics. The scheme of reorganization of the sub-assistant inspectorate was given effect to during the year. Six additional ranges for boys' schools and an additional one each for girls' schools and Muhammadan schools were formed.

(ii) Two new inspectorships were added during the year to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and consequently a redistribution of the Inspectors' circles has been sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year.

(iii) The scheme for the reorganization of Government girls' schools was given effect to completely during the year and the grant of personal allowances to such of the teachers as were adversely affected was sanctioned.

(iv) Orders have been passed approving the adoption in the construction of buildings for Government elementary girls' schools of the cheaper type-designs prepared by the Consulting Architect to Government.

(v) The primary and lower secondary examinations were abolished. The primary examination as a school examination has been replaced by the elementary

INTRODUCTION. school-leaving certificate examination which is prescribed to test the fitness of pupils who have studied in the fourth or higher standards of recognized elementary schools and who are on the point of concluding their school career. Candidates who have completed the courses of instruction in the 4th and 7th standards of recognized schools have been declared by the department to be eligible for admission to primary and lower secondary training schools respectively. No orders have yet been passed by the Government of India regarding the school final examination.

(vi) The experiment regarding the Christmas vacation classes referred to in the last report was repeated in December last, and teachers of Government training schools selected in rotation besides teachers in some aided schools and a few Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of Schools attended the classes and seem to have profited by the lectures and demonstrations given in them. It is hoped that the institution of these classes will become an annual function. Orders have not yet been passed on the reorganization of Government training schools.

(vii) A special recurring grant of six lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Department for expenditure on elementary education. The allotment was mainly devoted during the year to the construction of school houses for rural schools under the management of local boards. The balance of the allotment after meeting the cost of buildings is to be spent on their upkeep and equipment and on supplementing, wherever necessary, the grant provided by local boards for the extension of elementary education.

(viii) The Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund, was provincialized in January 1906, an additional appointment in the provincial educational service having been created for the headmaster. The Breeks' endowment has been placed as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, and the scope of the school has been limited, admissions being restricted to European boys. It is under contemplation to make suitable provision for the education of native children.

3. *The Educational rules.*—The modifications embodied in the tentative edition of the Madras Educational Rules issued during the year were fully explained in the last report and need no repetition here. Since the close of the year a revised edition of the Educational rules has been sanctioned. The main object of the revision is to give effect to the policy in regard to elementary education introduced by the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1906-1907 and to regrade the training schools and the teachers' certificates, the work hitherto done by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates being transferred to the Inspector of European and training schools. Under the new rules educational institutions are classified as follows:—

(1) Elementary schools, or schools intended for the elementary education of the masses;

(2) Secondary schools or schools designed to lay a foundation for higher education;

(3) Colleges; and

(4) Special schools and institutions.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—During the year Dr. Bourne turned his attention to the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code with a view to simplifying it and bringing it into accord with the views expressed in the Resolution of the Government of India of 11th March 1904. The principal changes he proposed were—

(i) The exclusion of local and municipal schools from the operation of the Code;

(ii) a clearly defined distinction between elementary and secondary schools. He proposed that the former should be aided on a system of grants based upon the number of teachers and the number of pupils in average attendance and easily calculable; that the latter should be aided by grants in proportion to the amount guaranteed by the management;

(iii) that colleges and all institutions for special education should be aided by lump grants calculated in each case with reference to all the circumstances appertaining to the institutions concerned;

(iv) that all grants should be payable from provincial funds except those for elementary schools which should be paid from local and municipal funds augmented where necessary by a subsidy from Government.

These proposals have been accepted by Government and will come into operation in 1906-1907.

5. A separate Code of regulations for European schools was brought into force at the beginning of the current official year, and these schools were consequently excluded from the operation of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The Code of regulations for European schools.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.		
	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	4,527	4,157	37	4,304	4,365
{ for women	3	12	13	2	10	10
Professional colleges { for men	6	786	762	6	738	763
{ for women	1	1	1	1	2	1
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	171	50,785	49,230	171	50,088	48,144
Lower secondary { English	312	35,012	33,895	321	33,720	34,050
{ Vernacular	104	9,235	8,718	104	8,872	9,052
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	26	3,119	3,013	24	2,881	2,796
{ Vernacular	1	81	85	1	208	207
Lower secondary { English	34	3,473	3,353	38	3,757	3,746
{ Vernacular	136	16,091	15,248	149	17,185	16,560
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	5,020	260,584	248,758	5,202	264,054	260,803
{ Lower primary	15,128	405,359	383,983	15,283	400,166	390,222
For girls { Upper primary	461	31,281	29,621	473	32,308	31,110
{ Lower primary	418	14,739	14,020	441	15,148	14,684
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	60	1,475	1,330	60	1,869	1,741
{ for mistresses	19	354	345	18	398	375
Other special schools { for boys	59	3,445	3,056	61	3,427	3,270
{ for girls	18	645	635	19	679	685
Total public institutions	22,012	841,034	799,221	22,411	839,910	822,084
<i>Private institutions.</i>						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian { for boys	51	2,639	2,491	62	2,831	1,532
{ for girls	2	24	24	...	...	...
Sanskrit { for boys	234	3,550	3,220	227	3,794	3,508
{ for girls	...	...	...	1	36	29
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only { for boys	3,563	70,704	75,687	3,394	77,913	65,754
or mainly { for girls	14	218	203	1	77	...
The Quran ... { for boys	980	29,940	28,089	1,012	33,225	19,238
{ for girls	61	1,346	1,380	82	2,054	1,863
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	781	12,077	12,483	1,008	17,129	14,762
Total private institutions	5,636	130,208	123,586	5,847	137,056	96,796
Grand Total	27,648	971,242	922,807	28,258	976,966	918,880

Public institutions rose in number by 399 or by 1·8 per cent., while their strength fell by 1,124 or by ·1 per cent. The increase in the number of institutions was contributed to chiefly by primary schools.

7. In 13 districts there was an increase in both schools and scholars, 3 showed an increase in schools alone and 2 in scholars only, while 8 including Madras sustained a loss in both schools and scholars. Tinnevely showed the largest advance in schools and Bellary in scholars, while Kistna and Salem had the largest fall in schools and Madras in scholars.

8. The number of arts colleges fell from 40 to 39 owing to the closing from 1st February 1906 of the college classes in the Presentation Convent College, Vepery, Madras, but the professional colleges numbered the same as in the previous year, viz., 7. These two classes of institutions lost, respectively, 135 and 47 students. Under public schools for boys there was an increase of 348 schools for general education, of which 9 were of the lower secondary and the remaining 339 of the primary grade, the number of upper secondary schools having remained stationary at 171. On the other hand, there was an increase of 200 upper secondary pupils and a decrease of 1,856 lower secondary and 2,449 primary pupils. In the case of public girls' schools the upper secondary schools were 2 less and the lower secondary and primary schools were, respectively, 17 and 35 more than in the previous year, and there was consequently a decrease of 13 and an increase of 82 and 2,642 pupils in the corresponding stages of instruction. On the whole there was a gain of 187 and 193 pupils in the upper secondary and primary stages respectively and a loss of 1,774 pupils in the lower secondary stage, against an increase of 499, 1,608 and 41,207 pupils in the previous year. The abolition of the lower secondary and primary examinations chiefly accounts for the marked decrease in the number of pupils reading in the corresponding stages of instruction. The total strength of public institutions for general education on the 31st March last was 832,799, showing a decrease of 0.18 per cent. on the number for the preceding year when the increase recorded was 5.5 per cent. The number of primary pupils reading printed books was fewer 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 84.2 to 84.5 per cent., but in the upper primary and lower secondary stages the proportion showed a decrease, while it was not affected in the two highest stages. Private institutions showed an increase of 211 schools and 6,848 pupils, the advance in the latter case having occurred mainly in the primary stage.

9. Of the total number of institutions, 3,128 with 182,183 pupils were under public management. Of these, 377 with 27,616 pupils were Government institutions, while local and municipal boards had under their management 2,431 and 318 institutions, respectively, with 129,926 and 24,498 pupils. The decrease of 29 Government schools was due to the transfer of an equal number of schools from departmental to board management in the Vizagapatam agency, to the temporary closing of the Government Training School for mistresses at Gunairbeed, Vizagapatam, and to the provincialization of the Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore. Board schools had an accession of 54 schools and 3,329 pupils. The total number of institutions under private management increased from 24,545 with 791,800 pupils to 25,130 with 794,783 pupils. As in the preceding year, aided institutions gained both in number and strength and had the largest attendance and unaided schools had a loss in both respects, while indigenous schools had an accession both to their number and strength. The relative proportion of pupils educated in Government, Board and private institutions was represented by the figures 2.8, 15.8 and 81.4. Of the total number of public institutions, viz., 22,411, about 17,812 were recognized, and of these 69.1 per cent. were aided.

10. In all institutions, public and private, the percentage of scholars to the population of school age calculated on the census figures of 1901 fell for males from 29.1 to 29.0, but rose for females from 5.2 to 5.4, thus raising the total percentage for both sexes from 16.9 to 17.0. The percentage of male scholars showed a striking increase in Kurnool and Bellary and a marked decrease in Madras and Nilgiris, particularly in the former where it fell from 89.3 to 81.8. Excluding Madras, the figures of

which are special owing chiefly to the migration to it of a large number of pupils from the mufassal, the percentage of male scholars ranged from 15.8 in Vizagapatam to 44 in Tinnevely, and that of female scholars from 2.2 in Ganjam and Anantapur to 14.3 in Nilgiris. Map IV appended to the report classifies districts according to the percentage of scholars to the population of school age.

11. The increase in the number of pupils was contributed to by Native Christians, Muhammadans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus, while Europeans and Eurasians, Brahmans and Panchamas had fewer under instruction than in the previous year. The fall in the number of Panchama scholars, both male and female, was, as is usually the case, more nominal than real. From table (7) in the supplemental statistics it will be observed that the percentages of pupils to the respective population of school age exceeded in some cases 100 in consequence of the number of pupils under instruction exceeding in such cases the so-called population of school age, which is usually taken at 15 per cent. of the census population. This method of treating all the classes of the community equally without any regard to their social and educational condition and without making any allowance for the annual increase of population seems to be fallacious and tends to obscure to some extent the real significance of the figures in table (5) dealing with education in relation to population of school age.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes, respectively, were represented by 19.1 and 80.1 per cent. of the total number of pupils against 7, 18.2 and 81.1 per cent. in the previous year. The richer and middle classes rose in number by 11.9 and 5.5 per cent., respectively, while the poorer classes declined by 6 per cent. In arts colleges 17.5 per cent. of the total number of male students and 11.8 per cent. of female belonged to the poorer classes, as against 18.2 and 13.3 respectively in the previous year; in the upper and lower secondary stages of instruction the corresponding percentages were 31.4 and 47.2 for males and 21.6 and 53.6 for females.

13. Forty-two per cent. of the scholars belonged to the landholding classes, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans were represented, respectively, by 23.1, 13.1, 11.9 and 7.6 per cent. The variations, as compared with the previous year, are trifling. 85.2 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, about 16 and 8 per cent., respectively, were reading English as in the previous year, though there was a further fall in the number of boys and girls studying the language. Of the classical languages Sanskrit and Arabic continued to be the most largely studied, and the number of pupils studying these languages also showed an increase, which in the case of Sanskrit was shared by both public and private institutions and in the case of Arabic was confined to the latter class of institutions alone. There were no striking variations in the numbers receiving instruction in the vernacular languages, full particulars of which are furnished in the supplemental statistics.

15. The number of scholars unprotected from small-pox fell from 10,106 to 8,790 for males and from 2,815 to 2,465 for females. There were 4 unprotected boys in the college department of Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

16. There was a decrease both in schools and scholars in municipal areas and an increase in both respects in non-municipal areas, the percentage of decrease in schools being 1.0 in the one case and that of increase in them being 2.6 in the other. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10.4 and 22.2 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 10.7 and 22.7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 93.7 and 26.2 against 96.2 and 25.9 in the previous year, the number in which the percentage exceeded 100 in the case of boys being

24 against 27. Of the municipalities Chingleput had the largest percentage of boys of school age under instruction (192.1) and Anakapalle the lowest (44.6).

17. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education amounted to Rs. 93,69,034. This does not include expenditure out of the recurring grant of six lakhs for primary education. The marginal summary showing the expenditure from various sources has been prepared on the lines of that of last year and indicates that there has been an increase in expenditure from each source. In the case of "other sources" the increase is large, and though the figures under this head are not so reliable as those under the first three heads of the summary, there is reason to believe that there has been a considerable increase of expenditure on nearly all kinds of educational institutions from sources other than public funds and fees.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 65,68,038 to Rs. 68,00,396, and there was an increase from each of the five sources enumerated above.

18. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical schools, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,63,243 and the charges to Rs. 36,14,126, as against Rs. 2,74,599 and 29,98,478, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was under fees and contributions: the increase under charges was brought about mainly by the increased grant to the University, by the expenditure on rural school buildings incurred through local boards and by larger expenditure under inspection on account of the strengthening of the agency of Sub-Assistants.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 29,78,000 and the altered grant as per G.O., No. 498, Financial, dated 6th August 1906, Rs. 23,69,600; or including the altered grant for adjusting heads and printing at private presses Rs. 33,08,000. The expenditure under 22. Education, together with that under adjusting heads and printing at private presses, was Rs. 32,32,131 or about Rs. 76,000 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agrees with the actuals as shown in the Accountant-General's final statement, is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 36,14,126, the sum of Rs. 2,26,640 spent on the Medical College and schools which is debited to 24. Medical, and not to 22. Education, and also the sum of Rs. 1,55,355 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 33,50,883, of which Rs. 1,95,223 represented the net cost of the Medical College and schools, including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 1,55,355 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure under 22. Education, and adjusting heads was thus, Rs. 30,00,305 which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,451, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, which has been credited to a different major head.

Column 34. of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 26,09,893. The difference between this figure and the net expenditure given above, namely, Rs. 30,00,305, is explained by the addition to the former of a sum of Rs. 8,08,643 (Rs. 24,038 subsidy to municipal boards, + 2,08,582, subsidy to local boards + Rs. 10,023, contribution to the Taluk Board, Bhadrachalam, for the upkeep of the schools under the board + Rs. 5,66,000 expenditure on rural school buildings) and the deduction of a sum of Rs. 4,18,231 (Rs. 1,95,223 the net cost of the Medical College and schools + Rs. 1,55,555, Public Works charges, + 43,337 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 1,680 grants to orphanages not paid through the department + Rs. 22,636, surplus fees of the Law College).

19. The direct expenditure on Government institutions during the year rose from Rs. 10,36,515 to Rs. 10,91,939. The increase was mainly on training schools and other special schools. The expenditure on board institutions remained stationary; the expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 38,65,445 to Rs. 40,35,751, the excess being spent mainly on colleges; and there was a slight additional expenditure on unaided institutions.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

General statistics of receipts and charges.	
1905-1906.	
RS.	
Provincial	28,19,877
Local	8,82,250
Municipal	2,57,321
Fees	23,73,313
Other sources	24,36,204
Total	93,69,034

Taking schools for general education only, the expenditure from provincial funds on secondary and primary schools fell in both cases, while the expenditure from local and municipal funds rose and in each case the excess was spent almost exclusively on primary schools.

The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary education of boys rose from 84.2 to 85.5 per cent.

20. The average cost of education per head of population per year was As. 3-11, of which As. 1-3 was provided from public funds.

21. Though there was a slight decrease in the average number of pupils on the rolls, the total fee income was slightly in excess of that of last year, and the average fee per head rose from 2.77 to 2.80 rupees. Thirty-six per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by fees.

22. The expenditure on scholarships, both from public and private funds, rose in the year. Particulars of scholarships in different classes of institutions are given in the succeeding chapters.

23. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid including grants to local and municipal schools under the Grant-in-Aid Code, contributions to local funds apart from the code, and the subsidy to local and municipal funds to enable them to pay in full the grants to schools under private management, but excluding the contribution of Rs. 5,66,000 to local funds for the purpose of primary school buildings, amounted to Rs. 15,57,141. Details of the grants paid from the different funds are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

24. The total amount paid from provincial funds as grants to institutions under private management and as grants and contributions to local and municipal funds was Rs. 17,20,337. Of this Rs. 5,66,000 was paid to local boards for new primary school buildings, and the total paid for ordinary purposes was Rs. 11,54,337 against Rs. 12,06,074 paid last year. The decrease was to a large extent due to the fact that the subsidy to local boards for the year did not provide for the payment of results stipends to teachers in board schools.

25. Excluding the provincial subsidy of Rs. 2,08,582, local boards spent from their own funds a sum of Rs. 2,77,915 in grants-in-aid to schools under private management against Rs. 2,55,392 in the previous year.

26. Excluding the provincial subsidy of Rs. 24,038, the amount of grants-in-aid paid from municipal funds to aided schools was Rs. 1,24,889 against Rs. 1,15,831 in the previous year.

27. The number of schools in receipt of aid on the fixed grant system during the year was practically the same as last year. Payment by results was discontinued in the middle of the year, and the grants paid to schools previously aided by results grants were calculated, as a provisional measure, on the average amount which the schools had received in previous years.

28. The percentage distribution of provincial grants among the various districts varies considerably from that of last year. It takes into account the provincial grant of Rs. 5,66,000 for primary school buildings besides the ordinary grants, and in the case of districts which received a large share of that grant, e.g., Vizagapatam and Salem, the percentage is considerably increased, while in the case of Madras, which received no part of the allotment, the percentage is reduced.

Distribution of provincial grants by districts.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

29. *Direction.* Mr. D. S. was in charge of the department throughout the year, and during his ordinary tours of inspection and as President of the University Inspection Committee he visited a large number of places both in and outside the Presidency. He also inspected many villages where new buildings for schools were in course of construction or proposed to be constructed, and visited the Reformatory School at Chingleput.

He attended in September 1905 the conference of the Directors of Public Instruction held in Simla.

30. *Inspectors.* Messrs. Mayhew and Logan were in uninterrupted charge of the Central and Western Circles, respectively, throughout the year, and the same was the case with M.R.Ry. A. U. Pranatirthara Aiyar acting in the Northern Circle except for a week towards the close of the year when Mr. J. A. Yates, who was appointed to one of the two new Inspectorships recently added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, temporarily held charge of that Circle. On the transfer in July 1905 of Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau as acting Principal of the Kumbakonam College, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai was appointed to act for him in the Southern Circle wherein he continued till the end of the year. The office of Inspector of Technical schools was held by Mr. A. Chatterton except for a short period at the beginning of the year when Mr. G. E. Brand performed the duties of the office without prejudice to his other duties as Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts.

31. *Inspectresses.* For the greater portion of the year Mrs. Rhenius was in charge of the Northern Circle, Miss Arnold on the retirement of Miss Carr was placed in charge of the Central Circle and Miss C. M. Lynch on the transfer of Miss Arnold took charge of the Southern Circle. The retirement in May 1905 of Miss E. Carr, who for a long time played an important part in the development of female education in this Presidency involved a great loss to the department.

32. *Assistant Inspectors.* There were very few changes in the Assistant Inspectorate during the year. The Assistant Inspectors inspected on the whole 2,039 schools with 115,914 pupils. The office work of the Assistant Inspectors has outgrown the capacity of their present clerical establishments, and I have been considering how best to reduce such work.

33. *Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.* There was a further re-distribution of the girls' ranges in the Presidency resulting in the increase in the number of such ranges from 9 to 10 and in the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The re-distribution was given effect to before the close of the year except in the Northern Circle. The Assistant Inspectresses inspected on an average 99 schools with 6,627 pupils and spent 160 days on circuit, while on an average each Sub-Assistant Inspectress examined 115 schools and spent 131 days on circuit. The outturn of work in the case of both classes of officers compared favourably with that of the previous year.

34. *Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.* The Sub-Assistant Inspectorate was not strengthened further during the year, but steps have been taken since the close of the year to provide the full complement of Sub-Assistants according to the sanctioned scale. The Sub-Assistants examined on the whole 21,037 schools with 658,702 pupils. Compared with the previous year their work may be pronounced to have been satisfactory. These officers are reported to have held central classes and given model lessons therein, while the examination *in situ* seems to have afforded opportunity for more suggestions on points of method in particular and for closer scrutiny of the needs of schools in point of appliances and accommodation. The Sub-Assistants now have ample scope for improving the condition of elementary education in the country and they will I hope prove equal to the task.

Maps I, II and III appended to this report exhibit the changes made in the territorial jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of the several grades referred to above.

35. *Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.* The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined 102 schools, and spent 138 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office and correspondence work. His inspection work also includes, as reported last year, the examination of some of the Sanskrit classes attached to colleges and high schools.

36. *Supervisors of primary schools.* There were altogether 268 supervisors of primary schools, or two more than in the previous year, of whom seven were paid from provincial funds—two directly, three through the Pólavaram Taluk Board, and two through the Malabar District Board,—59 from Municipal and 202 from local funds. Of the two additional supervisors one appertained to North Arcot and the other to Kurnool.

As in the previous year, 22 of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas, 189 were trained men and 198 were men who had passed the Matriculation Examination or higher tests. The qualifications and efficiency of this agency certainly left much to be desired, but there is little prospect of any improvement taking place unless the service is made more attractive as suggested in the last report. These officers visited 3,211 villages without schools, started or revived 1,340 new schools, and brought 2,370 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,349 private schools under inspection.

37. *Superintendents of Hill schools.* The six Superintendents of Hill Schools visited 188 villages without schools, started or revived 33 new schools, and brought 37 unaided schools on to the aided list and 26 private schools under inspection.

38. *Sub-Assistants' Test.* For the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1905, seventeen candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and 15 passed, all in the second class.

39. *Primary schools Supervisors' test.* For the primary schools supervisors' test held in April 1905, 51 candidates appeared and 31 passed.

40. *Cost of direction and inspection.* The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 6,49,127 against Rs. 5,43,503 in 1904-1905. 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 16.4 per cent. during the year against 14.3 per cent. in the year preceding.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

41. *Revised body of University Regulations.* The Senate was occupied during the year in preparing a revised body of regulations for the sanction of Government under section 26 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, but were not able to complete the work within the period sanctioned by Government in extension of the time prescribed by the Act. So much of the regulations as relate to the internal organization of the University were framed and submitted to Government before the statutory extension of time was exhausted, and the Senate proceeded to prepare the remaining regulations, which deal with the courses of studies to be pursued by candidates for degrees, with examinations and with the relations between the University and its affiliated colleges, not as regulations for the official sanction of Government, but as recommendations. A Committee of the Senate appointed for the purpose presented in March 1906 an *ad interim* report embodying proposals for the reconstitution of the courses of study and examinations in the faculty of Arts, which with certain modifications were accepted by the Senate.

42. *Inspection of Colleges by the University.* A Commission was appointed in April 1905 to inspect the colleges affiliated to the University, and began its work on the 2nd July. Between that date and 6th September the Commission visited and inspected all the mofassal colleges affiliated in Arts, and in October it inspected the Arts Colleges in the Presidency town.

COLLEGIATE
EDUCATION.

The Commission submitted its report to the Provisional Syndicate in March 1906, but that body deferred it for consideration by the new Syndicate.

43. At the Convocations held in April 1905 and in March 1906, 574 candidates were admitted to degrees. Among the number were two orthodox Brahmin ladies who were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

44. At the examinations for the M.A. degree 25 candidates presented themselves, of whom 6 passed, two each in Mathematics and Sanskrit, one in Physical Science and one in Zoology.

There was a considerable increase in the number of candidates in each of the divisions of the B.A. degree examinations; the percentage of passes was in most cases smaller. In the English language division and in Mathematics the fall in the percentage is marked.

Eight women appeared in the English language division and all passed; nine appeared in the second language division, of whom four passed; and eleven appeared for the science division and four passed.

At the first examination in Arts 2,236 candidates presented themselves and 680 were successful, a percentage of 30.4 as against 40.3 of the previous year.

45. The income of the University from fees, interest on securities and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,82,403, and the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, cost of examinations, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items was Rs. 2,44,652, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 37,751.

These figures do not include the grants made to the University from Provincial funds or the expenditure on account of which the grants were made.

On 16th August 1906, there remained out of the grants of Rs. 15,000 made for payment of travelling expenses to Fellows and Rs. 16,372 for the expenses attending the inspection of Colleges, balances of Rs. 9,145 and Rs. 27 respectively. There was further a sum of Rs. 210 recoverable on account of overpayment to establishment under the second head.

(a) ARTS COLLEGES.

46. There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges. Of the 519 students in the third year 460 had passed the first examination in Arts of December 1905. The total number of successful candidates in that examination was 680, and when allowance is made for the number who joined the five colleges in Native States which are affiliated to the University, it will be seen that a very large proportion of candidates who pass the first examination in Arts proceed to the higher stage in the arts course.

The number of second-grade colleges was reduced by one as the Presentation Convent College, Vepery, closed its college classes in February 1906, from which date it worked only as a high school for girls.

The total strength of the first year class in first and second grade colleges together was 1,273, of this number 1,162 students had passed the Matriculation examination of December 1905. As 2,163 candidates were successful in that examination it appears that a considerable number of students who pass the Matriculation examination do not proceed to the University. Allowance has to be made, of course, for the number of students who joined the first year classes of colleges not included in the present returns.

47. All the six scholarships available for students engaged in post-graduate study were awarded in the year, two in physical science, one in chemical science, two in botany and one in English language and literature.

Out of the 8 B.A. scholarships for non-Europeans, two were awarded to Muhammadans; for the others no qualified applicants were forthcoming.

All the 25 scholarships tenable in the F.A. classes were awarded, eight to Muhammadans, four to students of backward classes, two to Uriyas, six to females, and the rest to general classes.

Three scholarships were awarded to Europeans tenable in the F.A. classes and one in the B.A. classes. There were no applicants for European scholarships for post-graduate study.

The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 31,164, of which Rs. 15,339 were provided out of provincial funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 27,169 and Rs. 13,481.

48. The total expenditure on arts colleges was Rs. 6,67,258. The expenditure from provincial funds was Rs. 2,35,601 against Rs. 2,30,038 in 1904-1905. The average number on the rolls rose from 4,170 to 4,375 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,69,943 to Rs. 2,93,948. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 152, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 54, fees Rs. 67 and other sources Rs. 31. Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 79,648, Board colleges Rs. 19,759 and aided colleges Rs. 1,87,587 against Rs. 79,957, Rs. 17,141 and Rs. 1,67,179, respectively. The net expenditure on Government colleges was Rs. 1,32,297 and the grants to colleges under private management amounted to Rs. 1,01,026 against Rs. 1,27,339 and Rs. 98,718 in 1904-1905.

(b) PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

Law.

49. Ten candidates presented themselves for the M.L. degree examination and one passed. For the B.L. degree examination there were 366 candidates, of whom 111 were successful; in the first examination in Law 102 candidates passed out of a total of 397 who appeared.

50. The strength of the college fell by nearly 11 per cent. Of the College students who appeared for the B.L. degree and F.L. examinations, 46 per cent. passed in the former and 31 in the latter. The total receipts of the college fell from Rs. 57,331 to Rs. 50,870 and the expenditure from Rs. 35,714 to Rs. 28,234.

Medicine.

51. The strength of the college rose slightly. At the final L.M. and S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations of April 1905, the college passed 33 and 46 per cent. of the candidates sent up. The percentages of passes in the various intermediate examinations for the two degrees were higher and on the whole the college passed 58.5 of its students in the University medical examinations. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 86,452 against Rs. 87,602, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 22,908 against Rs. 21,623.

Engineering.

52. The statistics relating to the strength of the college do not differ appreciably from those of last year. In the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners for the college 12 out of 15 Engineer students and 27 out of 32 Engineer subordinate students passed.

The report of a committee appointed in December 1904 to revise the syllabuses and curriculum of the college and to consider whether additional laboratory and other buildings for the accommodation of the students and staff were necessary was under the consideration of Government during the year, and were referred back to the committee for further consideration. Meanwhile Government have approved of the principle of making the standard of general education for admission to the Engineer and Engineer Subordinate class, the B.A. degree and the first examination in Arts respectively. The latter class is to have a course of three years and is to be called the Upper Subordinate class.

In the course of the inspection tours which supplement the instruction given in the college, various classes visited the Cordite factory at Wellington, the Karteri power station, and the irrigation works of the Sangam project in the Nellore district and the works connected with the Palar anicut system in North Arcot.

Investigations were made in the college laboratories for the Public Works Department regarding mortars in connection with the Tungabhadra project and a series of experiments were made for the determination of quantities connected with building materials. The want of accommodation for laboratory and workshop purposes was felt.

The charges amounted to Rs. 72,190 and the receipts to Rs. 18,468, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 66,000 and Rs. 17,460.

Teaching.

53. There was a slight increase in the strength of both these colleges and in the number of students who successfully completed their course of training. From the former 5 and from the latter 35 passed the complete test for the B.T. degree. The total charges of the two colleges amounted to Rs. 37,947. There were two students on the rolls of the Sarah Tucker Training College for Women at Palamcottah. The charges in this institution amounted to Rs. 450.

Agriculture.

54. The fall in the strength of the college from 58 to 31 was almost entirely due to the non-recruitment of students in January. Three students out of 9 in class III completed the test for the diploma in Agriculture, and out of 131 subject-candidates 87 were successful. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 45,613 to Rs. 41,561, but the receipts rose from Rs. 6,460 to Rs. 9,301. The net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 32,260.

The college worked at a disadvantage during the year owing to the fact that radical changes were under consideration and that for some time it was without the services of a Principal.

The control of the Director over the college came to an end with the year under report. The absence until recent years of any widespread demand for training in practical agriculture taken in conjunction with the connection of the college with the Education Department has almost inevitably led to a tendency to give more attention to more or less purely scientific subjects than to practical agriculture, but even so the college has trained a number of students who after their course have been engaged directly or indirectly in agricultural pursuits, and its labours have contributed to the increased attention which is now being paid by the public to the development of agriculture.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

55. The number of candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 337 as against 304 in the previous year, and of this number 47, or nearly 14 per cent., were successful, being an advance of 2 per cent. on the results obtained last year. Thirteen candidates completed the test and the total of fully passed candidates is now 97. Seeing that the examination has been in force during the past sixteen years, the result cannot be considered satisfactory.

56. There was a further increase in the number of candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination, the number having risen from 8,804 to 8,998, and 2,163 candidates were successful, or 24 per cent. as against 28.2 in the previous year. The number of females who appeared for the examination was 189 as against 195 last year, and 46 or 24.3 per cent. passed.

The subjects that accounted for most failures were again as in the previous year, English and General knowledge, in both of which more than half the number

of candidates failed. Of the total number of failures, 74 per cent. failed in English, 72 per cent. in General knowledge and 51 per cent. in Mathematics.

Brahmans mainly contributed towards the increase in the number of examinees though there was also a satisfactory increase among Native Christians and Muhammadans. The largest decrease was among Europeans, the other classes of the community showing a slight decrease. Brahmans gained 26.7 per cent. of the passes and they were followed closely by Native Christians and Europeans with 25.6 and 24.7 per cent., respectively. The Muhammadans, as last year, obtained the lowest percentage, viz., 15.5. There was a general decrease in the number of passes under all the classes of the community as compared with the results obtained last year.

The number of schools and colleges in the Presidency that sent up pupils for the Matriculation examination this year was 179, of which 9 failed to pass even a single candidate, while 12 passed less than 10 per cent. of the pupils they presented. There were 38 schools which passed more than 10, but less than 20 per cent., 99 which passed more than 20, but less than 50 per cent., and 21 which passed over 50 per cent. of their pupils.

These unsatisfactory results were chiefly due to laxity in the matter of admissions and promotions. The Town High School, Kumbakonam, afforded a striking example of this delinquency and this and a few other schools had to be severely warned by the department of the risk they ran of forfeiting their privilege of recognition by allowing such indiscriminate admissions and promotions to take place.

Of the male pupils reading in the sixth form of the various schools on the 31st March 1905, 25 per cent. were not allowed to appear for the examination as against 28 per cent. in the previous year. Aided and unaided schools contributed 67 and 19 per cent., respectively, of the total number of male pupils that appeared from the schools in the Presidency, while Board and Government schools contributed 11 and 3 per cent., respectively. Board schools obtained the largest percentage of passes, viz., 34, aided schools the least, viz., 26, while Government and unaided schools were equal with 27 per cent.

(b) Public upper secondary schools for boys.

57. The number of upper secondary schools at the close of the year remained unchanged as compared with the number in the previous year, viz., 171, but there was a decrease in their strength which fell from 50,785 to 50,088, a difference of 697 pupils. The lower secondary and primary departments accounted entirely for the decrease, there being an increase of 200 pupils in the upper secondary department. The average strength of the secondary departments fell from 251 to 248. Of the total number of schools 162 were recognised, 82 being in the temporary list.

58. There was a decrease of one board and two aided schools and an increase of three unaided schools, the number of Government schools remaining unchanged. Sixty-five aided and eight unaided schools were under mission management.

There was a gain in the average strength of the upper secondary departments of the Government, board and unaided schools, but a slight decline in that of aided schools. The average strength of the Government schools was the highest, viz., 141, while that of the aided schools dropped from 140 last year to 137 this year. The average strength of the board and unaided schools was 115 and 116, a rise of 8 in each case as compared with the figures of last year.

59. In three districts of the Presidency there was an increase of one school in each, and in three other districts a similar decrease. About two-thirds of the districts showed an increase in pupils, the largest advance being in Gódvári and Coimbatore. Madras again lost in numbers and its upper secondary strength was slightly less than that of Tanjore. These two districts along with Malabar had the largest upper secondary strength, while the Nilgiris had the smallest.

60. The provision made for the award of scholarships in the upper secondary forms remained unaltered. The number of Government scholarships awarded during the year was 94, of which 59 were given to native boys, 25 to native girls and 10 to European girls, European boys receiving none. The scholarships were awarded on the results of a competitive examination. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 15,590, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 11,637, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 15,757 and Rs. 12,097.

61. The average number on the rolls fell from 48,230 to 48,144. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,36,957 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 27-12. Government schools cost Rs. 56,592, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,66,945, Rs. 9,38,627 and Rs. 1,74,793.

The total expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 1,78,754 to Rs. 1,66,047 but the fee receipts rose from Rs. 9,46,549 to Rs. 9,65,440. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 20-1, against Rs. 19-10. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 18-8, Rs. 26-5, and Rs. 19-10, respectively, against Rs. 17-7, Rs. 23-11 and Rs. 19-3, in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 21-8, Rs. 2-7 and Rs. 2-13. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 8,37,919, Rs. 4,02,422 and Rs. 96,616 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments while the fee collections were Rs. 6,23,957, Rs. 3,02,537 and Rs. 41,827. The total fees covered 72 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportions for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments being 74, 75 and 43 per cent. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 40-2.

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

62. The number of lower secondary schools increased by nine, the increase being entirely confined to English schools, the number of which rose from 312 to 321, while the number of vernacular schools remained unchanged, viz., 104. The strength of the schools, however, showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent., the number having fallen from 44,277 to 42,592, being 1,685 pupils less than in the previous year.

The average strength of the lower secondary forms was 49 against 53 last year. Of the total number of schools 357 were recognised, 190 being in the permanent section and 167 in the temporary section of the general school list, the numbers last year being 158 and 171, respectively.

63. The schools under public management showed an addition of one English and two vernacular schools, while of those under private management there was an increase of eight English and a decrease of two vernacular schools. As was the case last year more than half of the aided schools were under mission management, while the majority of the unaided schools were non-mission institutions.

64. Out of the 164 Government scholarships allotted for the lower secondary forms 152 were awarded during the year, 94 of them being district scholarships. Of the six scholarships for European boys only one was awarded, but the remaining five were appropriated for European girls. The value of the scholarships was the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure on these scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,550, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,729, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,545 and Rs. 2,333.

65. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys was Rs. 6,56,022. Government schools cost Rs. 11,956, board, aided, and unaided schools Rs. 1,75,165, Rs. 4,23,681 and Rs. 55,746, respectively. The average number on the rolls rose from 42,480 to 42,973, but the average cost per pupil remained the same, viz., Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and other sources, respectively,

contributed Rs. 1,63,228, Rs. 3,41,744 and Rs. 1,61,570, while contributions from these three sources to lower secondary departments alone were Rs. 99,668, Rs. 2,61,852 and Rs. 86,763. Provincial funds met 18 and 15 per cent. of the expenditure on board and aided schools, respectively, while fees met 64 and 44 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7-15 as in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 2-7, in board schools, Rs. 8-3, and in aided schools, Rs. 7-10.

The aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided upper and lower secondary schools was Rs. 17,781; Rs. 1,83,060, Rs. 5,59,814 and Rs. 90,050. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 66 per cent. and private funds 17 per cent. The average number on the rolls in those departments fell from 40,653 to 40,362. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 21-1 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 2-7.

(d) *General.*

66. There was a decrease in the total number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March 1906, as compared with the number in the previous year, it having fallen from 64,739 to 63,080, or by 1,659 pupils. The decrease, which, as anticipated last year, was due to the abolition of the lower secondary examination, was confined to the number in the lower secondary stage which fell from 42,809 to 40,977 or by 4.2 per cent.; in the upper secondary stage there was a slight increase, the number having risen from 21,930 to 22,103, or by .7 per cent. On the whole the percentage of male pupils in the secondary stage to the population of school age fell from 2.29 to 2.23. From table 60 it will be seen that of the 23 districts, 12 showed a slight decrease, while in the remaining 11 districts there was a slight increase.

67. The marginal table shows that there was a decrease in all the forms with the exception of the fourth in which there was a notable increase. The greatest decrease was in the third form and the discontinuance of the lower secondary examination was doubtless the main cause, many boys having left school who would otherwise have stayed on another year in the hope of passing the examination before leaving school for good. The reason for the general decrease was, it is believed, the unfavourableness of the past season. At the close of both the

primary and the lower secondary stages of instruction, many pupils discontinued their studies, chiefly, however, at the former stage. On the 31st March 1905, there were in the fourth standard 51,327 boys, but on the corresponding date in 1906 there were only 16,860 in the first form, while about 2,000 pupils left school from the third form.

68. There was an increase in the number of teachers employed in secondary schools in spite of the fact that the number of schools remained unchanged and that their strength decreased. This was due to the efforts made to increase the efficiency of some of the schools by the splitting up of the larger classes and by the appointing of additional teachers. Due prominence has been given to this matter in the revised Educational Rules.

The number of trained teachers increased by 119, and the number of untrained teachers by 6, while of those holding only general education and approved service certificates there was a decrease of 46 and 4 respectively.

Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,243, of whom 1,544 held trained teachers' certificates, 530 untrained teachers' certificates, 228 general education certificates, and 914 were not qualified under the educational rules. At the close of the year there were 231 drawing masters and 474 drill and gymnastic instructors; of the latter 426 were trained men.

Extension of secondary education.			
Male pupils in the secondary stage.			
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Sixth form	...	8,380	8,254
Fifth form	...	6,009	5,834
Fourth form	...	7,541	8,015
Third form	...	12,287	10,849
Second form	...	13,428	13,268
First form	...	17,094	16,860

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

69. The Primary Examination as a public test was abolished during the year, and an examination conducted *in situ* by the inspecting officers has taken its place. This latter examination goes by the name of the elementary school leaving certificate examination.

70. Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 20,146 to 20,485 or by 1·7 per cent.; but their strength declined from 665,943 to 664,220 or by ·3 per cent. The fall in attendance must be attributed to the abolition of the primary examination, which for a number of years past had served as a public service test. There was a slight fall in the number of recognised schools and it was confined to lower primary schools.

71. Government and unaided schools declined both in number and strength, while board and aided schools increased in both these respects. This remark is applicable to upper as well as lower primary schools. The fall under Government primary schools and the rise under board schools was the net result of the transfer with effect from 1st April 1905 of Government schools in the agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district to the control of the Koraput District Board and the retransfer to Government of the schools which were formerly under the Bhadrachalam Taluk Board in the Gôdâvari district. 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	134	2,572	3,754	14,025	20,485
Percentage	·6	12·6	18·3	68·5	100

Government maintain primary schools for boys in the town of Madras and also in such of the agency tracts of the Northern Circars as are excluded from the local fund area. The Government primary schools in Madras are all intended for Muhammadans. Local boards and private agencies other than missionary bodies managed a slightly larger proportion of the schools than last year, while the proportion of schools maintained by missions was somewhat less. Under the recent orders of Government local boards and municipalities have been made responsible for elementary education within their local area, their funds for the purpose being supplemented, whenever necessary, by contributions from provincial funds. Elementary education will, it is hoped, be greatly advanced by the special contributions made by Government for its development and by the relaxation of the rules with regard to recognition of elementary schools.

72. Scholarships continued to be awarded to pupils in primary schools for Mapillas and Savaras. In the case of the latter, 41 scholarships or 15 more than the number allotted were awarded during the year to meet the increased demand, the extra cost being met from general savings under scholarships. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,122.

73. The expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 23,84,007, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,91,028, local funds Rs. 8,11,906 and municipal funds Rs. 1,89,585, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,13,173, Rs. 7,86,984 and Rs. 1,77,647. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3-11 as in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 63,116, board schools Rs. 6,41,967, aided schools Rs. 14,35,262, and unaided schools Rs. 2,43,662. Fees met 3 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 19 per cent. in board schools, and 23 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 10, in a board

school Rs. 4-14, and in an aided school Rs. 3-12. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,98,882.

74. 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 624,812 against 629,797 of last year, a decrease of ·8 per cent. which as pointed out elsewhere must have been caused by the abolition of the Primary Examination. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age was 22·1 per cent. against 22·3 per cent. of last year. This is clearly indicated in Map V.

75. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were 114,690 boys under instruction at the close of the year against 110,431 in the previous year. Including these the total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction was 739,532, a decrease of 696 when compared with last year; and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age was 26·1, a decrease of ·1. Statement No. 73 in the supplemental statistics classifies villages in four groups according as they contain a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, from 500 to 1,000, from 200 to 500, and less than 200. In the first group there were 7,375 villages, in the second 9,124, in the third 11,538 and in the fourth 20,589; of these, 77 per cent. in the first, 48 per cent. in the second, 23 per cent. in the third and but 3 per cent. in the fourth group were provided with one or more public or private schools. It is hoped that the strengthening of the inspecting agency coupled with the assignment of a special recurring grant of 6 lakhs made by the Government of India will gradually lead to an appreciable improvement in this direction and bring elementary education within reach of the masses.

76. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 27,051 to 28,019, an increase of 968 or 3·6 per cent. Considering that the number of schools increased by only 1·7 per cent. and the number of pupils therein fell by ·3 per cent., the numerical increase in the staff is matter for satisfaction. On an average there were 1·3 teachers for each school as in the previous year and only 23·7 pupils for each teacher against 24·6 in the preceding year. This proportion bears favourable comparison with the limit prescribed for elementary schools in the revised educational rules. There was a decrease of 215 in the number of teachers holding untrained teachers' certificates and approved service certificates, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number holding trained teachers' certificates and general education certificates amounting in each case to 524 and 463 respectively. The percentage of fully qualified teachers to the total number of teachers was 46·3 against 46·8 last year. The training of a special batch of teachers for rural schools combined with the system of granting capitation allowance to each trained teacher in lower class elementary schools under public management and the improvement in the scale of salaries that is being adopted in such schools is calculated to increase in the next few years the supply of fully qualified teachers for whom there is yet a large demand.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

77. There was a further rise from 156 to 158 in the number of special schools and from 5,919 to 6,371 in their strength. The increase in the former case occurred under technical and industrial schools, while that in the latter was shared by all classes of schools except medical schools, which showed a slight falling off in the attendance.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

78. The total number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for the preliminary examination for teachers' certificates was larger than in the previous year, being 2,604 against 2,468, the increase being contributed by teachers of all grades, particularly the lower secondary and primary grades, but the number that passed fell from 1,236 to 1,142, showing a decrease in percentage from 56 to 44. Of untrained candidates 50 passed out of 168 or 30 per cent. against 40 per cent. in the previous year. At the practical test also the results obtained by the trained teachers did not compare favourably with those of the previous year, for although 13 more teachers had entered for that test the number that passed was fewer by 58. On the whole 955 qualified for teachers' certificates against 1,015 in the previous year, the percentage of success falling from 65 to 61.

79. The number of trained and untrained teachers' certificates of all grades issued during the year was considerably larger than in the previous year, the increase being more marked in the case of certificates of the former class. On the other hand, there was, as might be expected, a considerable fall in the number of certificates renewed and in the number of approved certificates issued. Detailed particulars are furnished in the supplemental statistics.

Training Schools.

(a) Training schools for masters.

80. The number of training schools for masters rose from 43 to 44 and their strength from 1,256 to 1,662, the increase in the former case being due to the opening of a new training school at Nangunipet, Nellore, by the H.E.L.M. Mission and that in the latter case being shared by all the three grades. Gódvári returned the largest number of students, viz., 144, and Nilgiris the smallest, viz., 4. Muhammadan students again remained stationary at 68, while Europeans and Panchamas were fewer, there being one of the former and 36 of the latter under training against 6 and 43 respectively in the previous year, but all other classes of the community had contributed largely to the increase.

81. Further improvements were effected in the general condition, accommodation and equipment of the training schools, and the policy inaugurated last year of carrying out certain experimental measures with the view of paving the way for the introduction of the scheme of reorganisation which is awaiting the sanction of the Government of India was continued. The schools were all better staffed, and 25 teachers in training schools as against 17 in the previous year qualified in various technical subjects. The Christmas vacation classes to which were admitted besides teachers from training schools 11 Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools and 10 Supervisors of primary schools from the late central circle were attended with even greater success than in the first year. The staffs of the Government training schools were all worked to the hilt in consequence of the admission in July 1905 of a special batch of teachers for rural schools who were required to undergo a nine months' course of training in the methods of teaching, in blackboard drawing, kindergarten, garden work, and in history and civics and also to undergo a special examination at the end of the course. This additional work as well as that entailed on them by the special fifth standard examination the staffs undertook cheerfully and performed it well. For the special fifth standard examination whose details need not be overrated 678 students appeared from 38 training institutions (30 Government and 8 aided) and 364 or 53 per cent. passed. The buildings at Nellore and Villupuram have almost been completed and other buildings were taken in hand. The libraries of all the Government training schools and aided schools were supplied with a list of books specially selected by Mr. Stone and museums were started in nine more schools raising the total number of schools containing them to 21. A larger number of the schools were provided with school gardens, and hostels

were opened during the year in connection with the Government training schools at Ongole, Chittoor and Ráyachóti. These are steps in the right direction. The results of the preliminary examination held for the first time under the revised rules in December last were on the whole fair, 51 per cent. of the examinees having passed; in the upper secondary grade 53.5 per cent. passed, in the lower secondary 58 per cent., and in the primary 47.6 per cent. Aided schools passed 48 per cent., the corresponding percentage for Government schools being 52. In all training schools taken together, the number that qualified for certificates inclusive of old students that passed during the year was 601, of whom 37 were of the upper secondary grade, 167 of the lower secondary and 397 of the primary. The number that secured employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 870 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 261. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 99 were unemployed on the 31st March 1906.

82. Of the 139 teachers employed in training schools for masters, 120 or 8 more than in the previous year held trained teachers' certificates, and the rest had some kind of certificate or other, one holding a non-Indian diploma.

83. Of the 1,662 students under training, 1,564 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 87,024, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 84,127.

84. 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. 1,67,063, of which provincial funds accounted for Rs. 1,48,068, local and municipal funds for Rs. 2,160, and fees and other sources for Rs. 16,835. Provincial funds contributed 88 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 84 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 96 against Rs. 113.

(b) Training schools for mistresses.

85. In consequence of the temporary closing of the training class attached to the Government girls' school, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam, the number of training schools for mistresses was 18 or one less than in the previous year, but their strength rose from 354 to 396, the increase being confined to the lower secondary grade. Native Christians contributed largely to the increase, which was also shared to some extent by non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas, of whom there were 23 and 3, respectively, at the close of the year. Europeans, Muhammadans and Brahmans were fewer than in the previous year, the fall under the last head being most marked. The three Panchama students underwent training in the Roman Catholic training school for mistresses, Cuddalore. Twelve districts against 13 in the previous year were provided with training schools for mistresses.

86. There was an increase from 539 to 555 in the number of students that appeared for the written or preliminary examination for teachers' certificates, but as in the case of the training schools for masters the number passed fell from 286 to 278, showing a decrease in percentage from 53 to 50. The results were very fair in the lower secondary and fair in the upper secondary grade, but were very poor in the primary grade. The number of students that passed completely for certificates, inclusive of old students that passed in the year, was 179, of whom 26 were of the upper secondary grade, 121 of the lower secondary and 32 of the primary grade. Those figures compared with those of the previous year show an increase only in the upper secondary grade.

87. Of the 35 teachers, 5 held non-Indian diplomas, 29 trained teachers' certificates, mostly of the upper secondary grade, and the remaining one a general education certificate.

*Stipends in training
schools for mistresses.*

88. Of the 396 students under training, 319 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 24,503, of which provincial funds accounted for Rs. 20,520.

*Expenditure on training
schools for mistresses.*

89. Of the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 66,041, provincial funds contributed 70 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 123 against Rs. 131.

(c) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

90. The instructor attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, gives instruction in gymnastics to paying students who wish to qualify for gymnastic teachers' certificates. Four such students underwent training last year in the above college, and all of them passed the teachers' certificate examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates in December 1905 securing places in the first class.

(4) Sessional schools.

91. Fifty-three sessional schools or three less than in the previous year worked during the year, but they contained 33 more teachers, the total number being 750. A larger number, viz. 750 and 587 as against 717 and 562 in the previous year, appeared for and passed the examination held by the inspecting officers in the subjects of the fourth class on the conclusion of their course. Sixteen schools with a strength of 207 were returned as working on the 31st March last, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17 and 219. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 18,216 against Rs. 16,729.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

92. The syllabus in Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade—prescribed for Sanitary Inspectors and those prescribed for the various subjects included in Commerce except for Annuities and Life Insurance were revised during the year with the sanction of Government. The title of the subject 'Commercial correspondence' has been changed into 'Theory and Practice of Commerce,' and a syllabus has been prescribed for the new Advanced Technical Examination in Typewriting.

93. There was a further increase from 6,505 to 7,903 in the number of subject-candidates for the technical examinations and from 2,616 to 2,889 in the number of passes, but the percentage of success fell from 40.2 to 36.5, the decrease being confined to the examinations of the elementary grade, while in the two higher grades a larger proportion than in the previous year was successful. The increase in the number of candidates and in the number that passed was, however, shared by all the three grades. The percentage of passes was again highest (57.0) for the advanced grade and lowest (33.5) for the elementary. Drawing was the most popular of the groups of subjects brought up for the advanced grade, engineering and commerce of the groups brought up for the intermediate grade, and these two besides drawing of the groups brought up for the elementary grade. Five diplomas, of which three were for commerce, and 49 group certificates including two for shorthand and three for mechanical drawing, were issued during the year.

(i) Schools of Art.

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

(ii) Law schools.

95. There are no law schools in the Presidency. The Law College continues to be the only institution that provides legal education.

(iii) Medical schools.

96. There were, on the 31st March last, 193, 46 and 18 students on the rolls of the Medical schools, Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 206, 39 and 15, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1905. In the school department of the Medical College there were on the 31st March last 76 students (including 20 women) qualifying for apothecaries, 51 for sanitary inspectors, 7 for chemists and druggists and 15 hospital assistants undergoing a post-collegiate training or 149 in all, against 160 in the previous year, the fall being again confined to the apothecary department. The class for hospital assistants in the Medical College was a new feature introduced by G.O., No. 80, Public, dated 3rd February 1905, according to which a certain number of hospital assistants of over 10 years' service are admitted into the institution for a six months' course of post-collegiate training in certain specified subjects. It is reported that the experience of the first year has been very favourable. As usual Europeans preponderated in the apothecary department, which contained among others one Panchama student and a non-Brahman caste Hindu woman, while the majority in the sanitary inspectors' class were Brahmans and in the hospital assistant classes were Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. In the last-named class there were two female students, of whom one was a Native Christian and the other a non-Brahman Hindu. All but two of the nineteen apothecary students who appeared for the final examination passed, and of the 50 students of the previous year's sanitary inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical examinations in Hygiene and Physiology in April 1905, forty-five passed in Hygiene with 8 in the first class, and 35 in Physiology with 6 in the first class. The Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam Medical schools again acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the final examination for hospital assistants, 33 out of 44 in the former with 5 in the first class and all the six entrants in the latter with one in the first class being successful. The single student who presented himself for this examination from the Tanjore Medical school failed.

All the three medical schools are now under Government management and all except the school at Tanjore have hostels attached to them.

The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,32,690, to which local funds contributed Rs. 2,105, municipal funds Rs. 228, and fees and other receipts Rs. 6,176. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 123 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 265 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 261 at Tanjore.

(iv) Engineering and Surveying schools.

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

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

98. The number of schools of this class fell from 23 to 18 and their strength from 2,033 to 1,867. The decrease was due to the reduction of six schools to a lower grade and to the revival of the unaided industrial school at Erukkattanjery, Tanjore, which was closed in the previous year. There was a diminution in the number of subject-students under six subjects, markedly under engineering, commerce, music and jeweller's work, but a larger number was returned under drawing, textile fabrics and tailoring. As in the previous year eight institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year, the Government School of Arts heading the list with 449 students, St. Aloysius' Technical School, Vizagapatam, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, coming next with 206 and 186 students, respectively. The School of Arts was under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Brand almost throughout the year, and though orders have not yet been passed on its re-organization, an important change was effected in its constitution by the transfer of the control of the weaving and chrome-tanning industries to the Board of Revenue, Mr. Chatterton continuing to supervise their working. There was a slight fall in the strength both of the drawing and industrial classes which, however, showed better results at the technical examinations. Of the forty-two pupils who left the school during the year, twelve are reported to have obtained employment and with a single exception to have been following the

trades in which the experience gained in the school might be of use. The general condition of the school must be pronounced to have been fairly satisfactory considering the disadvantages under which it laboured during the year.

99. There was a further advance in the number of schools of this class from 36 to 41 and in their strength from 1,283 to 1,382. The increase was brought about by the transfer of six schools from the list referred to in the preceding paragraph and by the opening of a drawing class at Poraiyar and a telegraph school at Kuttanad on the one hand, and by the reduction in the standard of two schools and by the closing of the S.P.G. Industrial school, Cuddalore, on the other. Again the only two institutions that contained a hundred pupils or more were the school department of the College of Engineering, Madras, and the School of Commerce, Calicut, the strength of which was respectively 137 and 154 against 132 and 146 in the previous year. The former institution passed 27 out of 39 students as sub-overseers and surveyors and 13 out of 28 as draftsmen, at the final examinations held by the Board of Examiners in December last. For the Government technical examinations held in April 1905 eighty-seven students appeared from the English section of the latter school and 50 or 57.5 per cent. passed, while in the final school examination held for the vernacular section 16 passed out of 33 or 48.5 per cent., the results comparing favourably with those of the previous year.

100. Lower class schools rose further in number from 14 to 17 and in strength from 351 to 446. Compositor's work and carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the subjects most largely taken up in these schools.

(vi) *Commercial schools.*

101. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural schools.*

102. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram, the only school under this head, contained 20 pupils, the same as in the previous year. All of them were Native Christians. Elementary instruction in agriculture and in school gardening was also provided for in the two training colleges and in a few of the Government training schools.

(viii) *Other schools.*

103. Thirteen other schools mostly intended for general education had technical or industrial classes attached to them with a total strength of 1,003 against six such schools with 427 pupils in the previous year. The largest of these, viz., the manual training class attached to the Municipal High school, Chingleput, contained 387 pupils on the 31st March last.

104. Seventy-nine students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical obtained employment against 58 in the previous year. The value of the articles turned out during the year was Rs. 1,38,143 and the amount realized by sales was Rs. 1,09,411, showing in both cases an increase over the previous year's figures.

105. The total number of teachers employed in technical schools fell from 231 to 229 and the percentage of qualified teachers from 78 to 76. There was also a decrease from 15 to 11 in the number of teachers educated in Europe. On the whole 174 teachers out of 229 were technically qualified, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 182 and 231.

106. Out of 180 technical scholarships 129 were awarded, 116 to males and 13 to females, against 164 last year. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 31,183, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 12,783.

107. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,99,400, towards which provincial funds contributed 27 per cent., local and municipal funds 8 per cent., fees 10 per cent., and other sources 55 per cent.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

108. There were on the 31st March last 1,250 institutions for girls attended by 74,746 pupils, an increase of 56 schools and 3,312 pupils. Both public and private institutions contributed to the increase, the former having risen from 1,117 schools with 69,796 pupils to 1,166 schools with 72,582 pupils and the latter from 77 with 1,638 pupils to 84 with 2,164 pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, there were in all 157,439 girls under instruction as against 150,037 in the previous year. The proportion of girls attending boys' schools to the total number of girls under instruction was almost the same as in the previous year. The relative progress of education in each district is indicated in Map VI appended to the report: from this it will be seen that six districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction, seven districts had 3 per cent. and more but less than 5 per cent., five districts 5 per cent. and more but less than 8 per cent. and four districts, excluding Madras, 8 per cent. and more. It is noteworthy that each of the districts, Madras excepted, 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 5.2 to 5.4.

(b) *University examinations.*

109. For the English language division of the B.A. degree examination, eight female candidates—six Europeans and two Native Christians—appeared and all of them passed, two in the second class and the remaining six in the third class. At the second language division nine were examined—eight Europeans and one Native Christian—and four, viz., three Europeans and the Native Christian—passed, one being placed in the first, another in the second and the remaining two in the third class. Eleven candidates went up for the science division—three Brahmans, seven Europeans and one Native Christian—of whom two Brahmans and two Europeans passed. The most interesting feature of the year was that, for the first time in the annals of the University, two Brahman ladies who were students of the Maharani's College, Mysore, qualified themselves for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the First examination in Arts, 24 female candidates—two Brahmans, fourteen Europeans and eight Native Christians—went up, and ten passed (one Brahman, six Europeans and three Native Christians), all in the second class. The success of a Brahman female candidate at this examination also is noteworthy. Up to the present, 109 women have passed this examination, viz., seven Brahmans, one non-Brahman caste Hindu, 72 Europeans and 29 Native Christians.

For the Matriculation examination 189 female candidates appeared, of whom 46 passed as against 195 and 46, respectively, in the previous year. Of the candidates examined, one was a Brahman, nine were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 94 Europeans, 82 Native Christians and two Muhammadans, while one was a Parsee: the number of successful candidates comprised a Brahman, four non-Brahman Hindus, 15 Europeans and 26 Native Christians. While the failure of both the Muhammadan girls is matter for regret, the success achieved by Brahmans in all the three examinations is most gratifying and indicates that that community is awakening to a sense of its duty in the matter of the higher education of its girls. The total number of women who have passed the Matriculation examination up to the present is 687.

(c) Colleges for women.

110. Consequent on the closing of St. Joseph's Presentation Convent College, Vengaloor, the number of colleges specially intended for women fell from 3 to 2 and their strength from 12 to 10. In colleges maintained for males there were 24 female students, of whom eight were in the Presidency College, five in the Doveton College, Madras, three in the Wesley College, Rayapet, two each in Zamorin's College, Calicut, and Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatnam, and one each in Noble College, Masulipatam, S.P.G. College, Tirunelveli, Government College, Mangalore, and Bremen College, Tellicherry. The total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction rose during the year from 30 to 34.

(d) Upper secondary schools for girls.

111. Upper secondary schools for girls fell in number from 27 to 25 and in strength from 3,200 to 3,089. The decrease in strength occurred in the upper secondary and lower secondary departments, while the primary department had a slightly larger attendance. The decrease in the number of schools was the net result of the lowering of the standard of three upper secondary schools and the raising of the standard of a lower secondary school. Twenty-three of the schools were aided schools, of which all but one were under mission management. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage, viz., 551, the majority were as usual Europeans and Native Christians, caste Hindus being still poorly represented.

(e) Lower secondary schools for girls.

112. The number of lower secondary schools for girls rose from 170 to 187 and their strength from 19,561 to 20,952. The English schools increased by four schools and 284 pupils and the vernacular schools by 14 schools and 1,104 pupils, Government and aided schools contributing to the increase. Of the 134 aided and 4 unaided schools, 122 and 3 respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of each school fell from 115 to 112. Three schools were unrecognized as against 13 in the previous year. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,745 or 72 more than in the previous year. Madras as usual returned the largest number of girls, viz., 1,131, while Anantapur had the smallest number, viz., seven. The number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls rose from 3,759 to 3,841, all the classes except Europeans, Native Christians and 'others' having contributed to the increase. The number of Panchamas increased appreciably from 15 to 67.

(f) Public primary schools for girls.

113. Public primary schools for girls rose from 879 with 46,020 pupils to 914 with 47,454 pupils. Aided schools increased both in number and strength, while board schools advanced in strength only, their number remaining the same. Of the 777 primary schools under private agencies 433 or 55.7 per cent. were under missionary management, as against 56.1 per cent. in the previous year. On the whole, upper primary schools had an accession of 12 schools and 1,025 pupils and lower primary of 23 schools and 403 pupils. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls rose from 2,784 to 2,825. The number of recognized primary schools for girls was 788, of which 259 were in the permanent section and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

114. Including the girls in boys' schools and those in the primary departments of secondary schools, the total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction rose from 130,580 to 135,728: Malabar contained the largest number, viz., 14,455 and the Nilgiris the smallest, viz., 899 girls. The percentage of pupils to the female population of school age was the highest in Madras (26.3), while eight other districts, as in the previous year, had over 5 per cent. and ten had between 2.5 and 5 per cent.

(g) Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.

115. All the 25 and 30 scholarships provided for girls studying in the upper and the lower secondary forms have been awarded, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians in the one case and Hindus in the other. Sixty special scholarships were provided for Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls and all of them have been awarded. On the results of the Matriculation examination three scholarships were awarded to Europeans and six to Natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows 58 have been awarded. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 20,293, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 15,319.

116. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 7,93,627 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,52,864, local and municipal funds Rs. 5,449, fees Rs. 82,305, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,53,009. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 11-8, and the average cost to public funds was Rs. 5-3. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-3 against Rs. 1-5 in the previous year.

(h) General.

117. Considering the variations by departments, it is observed that there was an increase of 82 and 1,208 pupils in the lower secondary and primary departments respectively, while the upper secondary department had 13 pupils less than in the previous year. The number of pupils classified according to the stages of instruction shows an increase in every stage except the upper primary in which there were 54 pupils less.

118. The number of teachers in public schools for girls rose during the year from 3,414 to 3,685: of these 31 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,790 trained teachers' certificates, 395 untrained teachers' certificates, 286 approved service certificates and 918 general education certificates, while 265 had no certificates whatever. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pundits and special instructors, there were 2,797 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,260 held trained teachers' certificates, 248 untrained teachers' certificates, 136 general education certificates with approved service and 102 approved service certificates only; the remaining 1,051 or 37.6 per cent. of the total number as against 38 per cent. in the previous year were not qualified under the Educational Rules.

119. On account of the closing of the Home Education class, Coimbatore, the number of groups of classes of this description fell from four to three and their strength from 116 to 104. Of the pupils, nineteen were in the lower secondary department and 85 in the primary department as against 23 and 93 respectively in the previous year. The National Indian Association had classes at two stations only, viz., Madras and Cuddalore, and the United Free Church Mission at Madras alone. All the classes had, as in the previous year, pupils in the lower secondary stage.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

120. There were 101 institutions for Europeans at the close of the year, a decrease of one, and the strength fell from 8,345 to 7,922.

Scholars in the different stages of instruction.

121. The number of Europeans attending these schools on March 31st, 1906, was 6,786, and the number studying in other institutions was 704. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below.

	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	26	15	17	11
Professional Colleges	19	12	16	7
Upper Secondary stage	279	281	288	263
Lower Secondary stage	499	780	521	732
Primary stage	2,447	2,367	2,457	2,196
Special or technical schools	320	315	304	278
Total	4,090	3,778	4,003	3,487

The fall in strength occurred mainly in schools for girls, in nearly every description of which there was some diminution in numbers.

122. One of the two Arts Colleges for women closed during the year. The three Arts Colleges for men continued. The total strength of the European Arts Colleges fell from 62 to 38 and the number of Europeans in them from 23 to 11; the latter number included 5 women. The total number of Europeans receiving collegiate instruction in Arts and Professional Colleges fell from 72 to 51. In the B.A. degree examination 12 European candidates appeared in English, 15 in a second language and 15 in science and 11, 8 and 8 passed, of whom 6, 3 and 2 were women. In the First examination in Arts 26 Europeans were candidates and 13 passed. The number of candidates includes 14 women, of whom 6 were successful. Five candidates appeared for the written portion of the L.T. degree examination and five for the practical portion. Four of the former and all the latter were successful. In the Law Examinations one candidate appeared and failed. In the various Medical examinations eight candidates were successful out of 17 who appeared. No Europeans appeared in Engineering.

123. The number of secondary schools for boys was increased by two, both lower secondary schools; for girls the number of upper secondary schools was reduced by two and the number of lower secondary schools increased by one. The strength of these schools fell, slightly in the case of boys' schools and considerably in the case of girls' schools. In the Matriculation examination 154 candidates, 60 boys and 94 girls appeared, and 22 boys and 15 girls were successful.

124. The number of primary schools for boys continued the same, but primary schools for girls were reduced by one. In both cases there was a diminution in strength.

125. The schools for special education underwent no change in number and their strength remained practically the same.

126. A new school was opened by the Madras Railway Company at Bitragunta in the Nellore district; the number of railway schools rose from 13 to 14, and their strength from 565 to 620.

127. Of the 29 scholarships allotted to Europeans varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50, four were awarded in collegiate classes and twenty (one for a boy and 19 for girls) in secondary forms.

128. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,58,987. Public funds met 26 per cent., fees 19 per cent. and private funds 55 per cent. of the entire amount.

129. Reports were received during the year from the Inspector of European and Training schools and the Inspectresses on the general condition and needs of the European schools under their inspection. These reports conveyed the general impression that, while some advance has been made in the primary education of Europeans by the introduction of more modern and intelligent methods of teaching, secondary education remained stationary. The chief need of the secondary schools was a supply of better qualified teachers which was not forthcoming. The number of well

educated Europeans or Eurasians available for the profession of teaching is strictly limited and the profession will have to offer superior inducements in order to attract better qualified men. The additional aid provided from the beginning of the current year for distribution under the new code of Regulations for European schools will enable managers to offer better prospects to European teachers and will in time have the effect of improving the staff of aided schools; but no very rapid progress can be expected in this direction. The improved teachers of the future are yet to be educated and trained.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

130. There were 2,174 institutions for Muhammadans at the close of the year, or an increase of 75 and their strength rose from 82,041 to 85,364. The increase in number was in public and private institutions, but the increase in strength was confined only to the latter, public institutions having lost 84 pupils. Of the public institutions, both board and aided institutions participated in the increase in both respects: Government schools increased by one, but there was a diminution in their strength. Unaided schools, on the other hand, fell in both respects. Private institutions increased by 69 schools and their strength by 3,407, both advanced and elementary schools contributing to the increase.

131. There was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan boys in every stage of instruction, while girls increased in the lower secondary and primary stages only. The female element was again absent in the collegiate and upper secondary stages, and in training and other special schools the number of female pupils showed a decrease. The total number of Muhammadan girls in all the stages together increased from 10,448 to 10,811.

132. The percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age, whether taken separately or together was again the highest in the Gódvári district and the lowest in the Bellary district. Taking the whole Presidency, the proportion of Muhammadan male and female pupils under instruction to the respective population of school age rose from 51.2 and 10.0 per cent. to 51.8 and 11.1. The advance made by girls is gratifying.

133. Of the 80 students in Arts Colleges, 34 were reading in the Madras Christian College, five in the Wesley College, Rayapet, and six in the Presidency College. Twenty-two Muhammadans appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and six passed. At the second language and science divisions, 17 and 19 students, respectively, were examined and 12 passed in each division. For the First examination in Arts, 34 went up and six passed. The results of this examination and of the second language division of the B.A. degree examination did not compare favourably with those of the previous year.

134. There were 11 secondary schools for Muhammadans at the close of the year—nine for boys and two for girls—or an increase of two in the former case and of one in the latter, and their total strength advanced from 1,145 to 1,662. The increase in the number of boys' schools was due to the opening of lower secondary schools at Trichinopoly and Tinnevely and the increase of one in the number of girls' schools was due to the raising of the Christian Evangelical Zenana Mission Girls' school, Triplicane, to the lower secondary grade. Of the secondary schools for boys, two, namely, the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, Rayapet, continued to be of the upper secondary grade with a total strength of 476 pupils or five more than in the previous year. For the Matriculation examination, 226 Muhammadan candidates went up, of whom 35 passed. The results were far from satisfactory. At the upper secondary examination none passed out of eight that appeared.

135. Public primary schools for boys fell in number from 831 to 828 and in strength from 40,138 to 39,240, while those for girls increased in both respects, there being 111 schools with 4,712 pupils as against 101 with 1,702 pupils in the previous year.

136. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 195 schools for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 7,000, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 181 and 6,200. All the schools were of schools, secondary, primary and private, shared or unshared. The increase of one in the number of secondary schools was, as already stated, due to the reopening of a lower secondary form in the Christian Evangelical Zenana Mission Girls' school, Triplicane. At the Matriculation examination both the female candidates who went up failed.

137. There were six special schools for Muhammadans attended by 227 pupils as against 7 schools and 249 pupils in the previous year: the decrease was due to the training section of the Government Training School for Mistresses at Gunnairbood, Vizagapatam, having been temporarily closed. Of the 20 male students in professional colleges, eight were in the Law College, five in the College of Engineering, two in the Medical College and four in the College of Agriculture, while one was in the Teachers' College. Eighteen were attending the School of Arts, 31 the three schools of medicine and four the school of Engineering. Of the 45 male students under training, 25 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, and the remaining 19 in the Malappuram Training School, while of the 10 female students under training eight were in the Hobart Training School, Madras, and two in the Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut. Of the three industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, two were for boys—the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam of Madras and the Anjuman-i-Industrial school, Vellore—with 100 and 43 pupils respectively, and one was for girls—the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for Muhammadan women, Guntur—with a strength of 31.

138. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell further from 251 with 14,789 pupils to 242 with 13,932 pupils, while private schools rose in number from 311 to 342 and in strength from 11,221 to 12,858. Of the 242 schools, 70 with 5,041 pupils were board schools, 135 with 6,969 were aided schools and 37 with 1,922 were unaided schools.

The number of public schools for girls remained stationary, but there was a fall in strength from 830 to 769. Of these, eight were Government schools with 416 pupils, five were aided schools with 283 pupils and two were unaided schools with 70 pupils. As stated in the last report, the highest standard reached by the pupils was the fourth. Of the 539 teachers employed in public primary schools 290 were unqualified. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year aggregated Rs. 61,638, towards which provincial funds contributed 39 per cent., local funds 43 per cent., municipal funds 8 per cent., fees 2 per cent. and other sources 8 per cent.

139. From an account furnished by the Collector of Malabar, it is gathered that of the five islands attached to the Malabar district, only two had a State school each at the close of the year. The school at Androth is progressing under its new headmaster, the pupils under instruction having risen by more than 50 per cent., while that at Kalpeni showed signs of retrogression. Both the schools were examined for grants and earned Rs. 99 and Rs. 34, respectively. It is reported that the pupil of the latter school who is reading in the B.G.M. High school, Calicut, is making satisfactory progress. The school which was opened the previous year at Kavarathi had to be closed for want of pupils: it has, however, since the close of the year, been revived. The entire cost of education in these islands is met from the island funds.

140. Eight Government scholarships have been awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the Matriculation examination. Of the eight scholarships allotted for the B.A. classes, only two have been awarded. In the secondary forms 31 scholarships have been

Scholarships for Muham-

awarded. Special scholarships have been awarded to 16 boys of Carnatic stipendiaries and to 20 Mappilla pupils of the school of Commerce, Calicut.

141. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,83,403, of which Rs. 69,940 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 57,021 from local funds, Rs. 31,128 from municipal funds, Rs. 48,766 from fees and the balance Rs. 76,548 from subscription and other sources. In other words, public funds met 56 per cent. of the current expenditure, fees 17 per cent. and other sources 27 per cent.

Expenditure on Muham-
madan and Mappilla
schools.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

142. There was a further increase during the year both in the number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength, there being 3,515 institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas with 85,478 pupils at the close of the year, as against 3,346 schools with 83,587 pupils in the previous year. The increase in both respects was entirely in public institutions and appertained to primary schools and special schools other than training schools, while private schools fell both in number and in strength. Particulars of schools according to managing agencies are given in the supplemental statistics. The figures referred to above include all pupils in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama pupils reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow relate to Panchamas only, and exclude Christians.

143. The number of Panchama pupils, who had passed beyond the primary stage was even less than in the previous year, having fallen from 321 to 245, but it is satisfactory that there was again a female pupil in the upper secondary stage, and that the number of girls in the lower secondary stage had risen from 18 to 64. In the primary stage there was again a decrease under both boys and girls. The number of students in training schools was also less than in the previous year, but those in other special schools had increased satisfactorily from 49 to 65.

144. Taking public and private institutions together, there was a decrease in the number of Panchama male and female pupils from 48,756 and 7,039 to 46,311 and 6,879, respectively. The percentage of male pupils to the male population of school age fell from 15.9 to 15.1, while that of female pupils remained stationary. The decrease is presumably more nominal than real, as Panchama Christians frequently return themselves as Native Christians. The highest percentage for male pupils was in Tinnevely and the lowest in South Canara.

145. The total expenditure on Panchama schools during the year amounted to Rs. 4,18,610, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 42,260, local funds Rs. 1,00,698, municipal funds Rs. 31,253, fees Rs. 13,227, and other sources Rs. 2,31,172. Public funds met 42 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 55 per cent., of the expenditure.

Distribution of Panchama
scholars by districts.

Expenditure in Panchama
schools.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

146. Including the schools in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Gódvári agency which have been retransferred to Government control, there were in the agencies of the three northern districts at the close of the year 338 schools for the aborigines with 9,441 pupils as against 309 with 8,886 pupils in the previous year. The schools in the

Education of the abori-
ginal and hill tribes.

Ganjām and Gólvári agencies increased both in number and strength while those in the Vizagapatam agency increased in number only, their strength having fallen from 3,137 to 3,109. Of the public schools which numbered 295 with 9,015 pupils, 98 with 3,810 were under departmental management, 44 with 1899 under the management of local boards, 104 with 2,359 were aided and 49 with 947 were unaided. The fall in the number of schools under departmental management was due to the constitution of a portion of the Vizagapatam agency into a local board and the transfer of Government schools in that tract to board management. As in the previous year, private schools were found only in the Vizagapatam agency, and there were at the close of the year 43 such schools attended by 426 pupils as against 28 and 224 respectively in the previous year. Seven of the schools were of the 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 increased from 3,595 to 4,423.

Besides the schools in the above agencies, there were a few others for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gólvári there were three schools with 42 pupils, one at Chennuru, another at Arlagudem and a third, an unaided mission school newly started during the year, at Bandargudem. The school at Arlagudem showed signs of improvement, but that at Chennuru was not in a satisfactory condition and steps have been taken to improve it. In Kistna there was a board lower primary school at Buchampet for Koyas with 10 pupils on the rolls. In Guntur, the board primary school at Gandikanamala intended for Lambadis had 17 pupils, but owing to the bad season the results of the inspection were not satisfactory. The pupil of this school who was continuing his studies for the lower secondary course did not make satisfactory progress. In Kurnool there were again two board schools for Chenchus with 80 pupils or 7 more than in the preceding year. The pupils were fed and clothed by the board and the condition of the schools at inspection was fairly satisfactory. There were no schools in the Nellore district specially intended for the aborigines: but 65 pupils (including 14 girls) of the Yenadi and Yerukula castes were under instruction on the 31st March last, five of these having reached the fourth standard. Trichinopoly had two board schools for the Malayaloes attended by 38 pupils. There was only one school in the Coimbatore district on the Satyamangalam Ghâts for Malasars, the two unaided schools which were started during the previous year having been closed. Salem continued to have two schools for Malayaloes and they had 34 pupils or an increase of 10. The schools did well at inspection and one of them was under the charge of a trained Malayaloe teacher. The number of schools for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) on the Nilgiris decreased from 39 to 35 and their strength from 1,222 to 1,104; the fall is attributed to the prevalence of plague in the district during the year. The progress of the pupils in these schools is reported to be fairly satisfactory. For the education of the Kotas there were three schools (a board school and two mission schools) as in the previous year; but their strength fell from 50 to 27. The condition of the board school was satisfactory, but the work of the two mission schools was indifferent. There was no school specially intended for the Todas, but two pupils of that class were reading in the board school at Kattupet. In Malabar there was a school for Panias attended by 22 pupils. It was first opened by a private individual but was subsequently taken over by the Wynaad Taluk Board.

In all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency, there were on the whole 4,732 boys and 119 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes at the close of the year as against 4,046 boys and 97 girls in the previous year.

147. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 43,417, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 36,322, local funds Rs. 4,124, fees Rs. 1,372 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,099.

Expenditure in the schools for the aborigines and the hill tribes.

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

148. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevely remained the same, viz., three—all under the management of Miss A. J. Askwith—*Schools for the blind.*—one for boys and one for girls at Palamcottah aided by fixed grants and the other for boys at Pannaivilai aided by results grants. They had on their rolls 54 pupils—39 boys and 15 girls—as against 37 and 16, respectively, in the previous year. Of these, 17 were Native Christians, 19 were non-Brahman Caste Hindus and 18 were Panchamas. At inspection all the schools are reported to have done satisfactorily. The industrial class attached to the Palamcottah boys' school, in which are taught among other occupations mat-weaving, chair caning and rope-making, also did good work during the year and of the 13 pupils in the class, 11 had passed the Primary examination. Of the former pupils who passed the Primary examination, 13 are employed as teachers in various schools, three of them holding trained teachers' certificates. The teaching staffs of the schools underwent a few changes without detriment to their efficient working.

The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, under the management of Miss Henderson had 21 pupils on its rolls at the close of the year. Good progress was made in the industrial section of the school where the pupils turn out excellent work in the making of cuscus blinds and bamboo chicks, and it is noteworthy that orders were received even from public institutions such as His Majesty's Penitentiary and the office of the Board of Revenue.

149. The fixed grant school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under the management of Miss F. Swainson received a large accession to its strength which at the close of the year numbered 108 as against 76 at the beginning. The pupils are of both sexes and come not only from the Madras Presidency but also from Calcutta, Bombay and other distant parts of the country. The speech-classes opened last year were attended with considerable success and the Inspectress of the Southern Circle who inspected the school in February last was favourably impressed with the teaching. English continued to be taught to pupils from beyond the Tamil districts, a trained English lady teacher having been specially appointed for the purpose. The industrial class contained 22 pupils and the industries taught included tailoring, weaving and carpentry.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

150. There were 13 wards during the year including the Sivasamudram ward, a day scholar, under the supervision of the Court's tutor and his assistant at Newington. *Education of native chiefs and noblemen.* Three of the wards left Newington during the year to receive practical instruction in Revenue law and in the details of estate management on their own estates under guardian-instructors appointed for the purpose. Fair progress appears to have been made by the wards in their studies, both general and technical, and their conduct is reported to have been also satisfactory. It is worthy of note that in lieu of the usual summer resort to Ootacamund a batch of senior wards travelled in Northern India and Bombay during the summer recess under the charge of the Court's tutor, while another batch consisting of the junior wards proceeded to the southernmost part of the Presidency, viz., Courtallam, Travancore and Cochin under the escort of the assistant tutor with, it is reported, great benefit to themselves. The religious studies as well as the physical education of the wards received due attention. The Arni ward was under a special private tutor, and nearly all the rest were receiving instruction in public institutions. The number of female wards under the Court's supervision continued to be eight, and all of them except one, viz., the sister of the Kavalappara minor, who was reading in the second form of the local estate lower secondary school, were under private tuition. Their progress is reported to have been good.

and 'Poetry' and 'Religion' were more largely represented than other subjects. The number of visitors to the library was 1,745 against 1,834 in the previous year and this small decrease was more than made up for by the increase in the number of works consulted as also in the number of works copied. The manuscripts most largely consulted were those classified under 'Poetry,' 'Religion' coming next in demand.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

The work of printing the Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts made satisfactory progress and that of the Tamil manuscripts was taken in hand during the year. The cataloguing of Telugu manuscripts showed also a fair advance.

The library continues to maintain its popularity among European and Indian scholars.

157. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar continued to hold the office of the Registrar of Books. One important change made during the year, under this head, is the alteration in the method of compilation of the quarterly catalogues in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in G.O., No. 661, Educational, dated 6th October 1905. The total number of publications registered during the year showed a very satisfactory increase from 1,200 to 1,296, of these 881 were books and 415 periodicals against 799 and 401 for 1904-1905. As observed in the last report the preference for periodical literature seems to continue. Of the total number of publications 1,192 were original works, 68 republications and 36 translations, against 1,081, 93 and 26, the corresponding figures of the previous year. Four hundred and eighty-one of the publications were in English and 815 were in Vernacular, while 341 were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject matter, the majority of the publications as usual dealt with 'Religion.'

The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 386 against 357 last year, this figure being the highest on record.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

158. No changes were made in the courses of instruction during the year. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction is attached to this paragraph. On the literary side there was an increase in the number of pupils in the upper secondary and lower primary stages only and a decrease in the number in all other stages, while on the non-literary side an increase occurred in the number of students in the industrial stages and a decrease in the number in the professional collegiate stage.

159. The marginal statement summarises the details given in the diagram and shows the progress made in the numerical extension of education during the year. Under boys the increase was confined to the upper secondary stage on the literary side and to the technical and higher industrial stage on the non-literary and industrial side, while under girls an advance was shown in all the stages, except the upper primary, professional collegiate and the technical and higher industrial stages. On the whole the number receiving literary instruction sustained a loss of 6,753 boys but had a gain of 5,224 girls so that the net result was a loss of 1,529 pupils.

Summary of progress.

Stage of instruction.	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate stage (arts)	4,509	30	4,370	34
Upper secondary stage	21,030	612	22,103	626
Lower secondary stage	42,809	4,061	40,077	4,119
Upper primary stage	51,387	6,030	49,619	6,676
Lower primary stage	578,410	123,650	575,023	128,852
Professional collegiate stage	772	15	729	11
Technical and higher industrial stage	1,518	158	1,548	140
Lower industrial stage	1,843	619	1,323	547

160. Provision for instruction in gymnastics, European or native, existed in 7,842 institutions out of 22,411, those in which instruction on European lines was given rising in number from 6,331 to 7,400 and those teaching native gymnastics from 277 to 442. As usual primary schools which form the bulk of the total number of schools provide instruction in drill and calisthenics instead of gymnastics.

161. On the 31st March last there were 819,527 males and 157,439 females under instruction or 1 in 3 and 1 in 19 of the respective population of school age as in the previous year. The average daily attendance in public schools rose from 81 to 82 per cent. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided institutions ranged for colleges between 87 and 93, for secondary schools between 79 and 88, and for primary schools between 79 and 86. The proportion in the case of colleges was lower than in the previous year. Unaided institutions again showed on the whole the best attendance.

162. Paragraph 12 of the report on the administration of the Prison Department for the year 1905 records a fall from 2.15 to 2.04 in the percentage of juveniles to the total number of convicts admitted. It is also gratifying to note that the proportion of literary convicts to the total number admitted was less than in the preceding year, being 12.30 per cent. as against 14.33 per cent. Of the convicts, 57 juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 441 were admitted to jail, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 43 and 365. Of 97 boys discharged from the Reformatory school during the past three years, 11 are reported to have lapsed into crime. This is an improvement on the previous record.

163. The number of boarders in the Victoria hostel rose further from 259 to 271. The Kumbakonam College hostel was opened on the 1st August 1905 with 40 boarders, but it had only 30 inmates on the 1st March last. It is however reported to be working satisfactorily. In the Rajahmundry College and Teachers' College hostels there were on the 31st March last 39 and 73 boarders, respectively, against 27 and 62 in the previous year. The other hostels of importance are those attached to the Medical schools, Rayapuram and Vizagapatam, which had 33 and 26 inmates, respectively. The fall in the former case is alleged to have been due to the inability of the students to pay the rent for their rooms at the prescribed rate. On the whole there were at the close of the year 144 boarding houses for males with 7,754 boarders and 86 for females with 4,500 boarders. The opening of hostels in connection with a few Government Training Schools for Masters accounts for the increase in the number of boarding houses for males. The number of boarding houses intended for Europeans and Native Christians increased by one each, but there was a slight decrease in the number intended for the other classes of the community. Hostels for boys cost Rs. 4,55,869 and those for girls Rs. 2,17,259, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,564 and Rs. 20,689, respectively.

164. Schools with buildings of their own rose further in number from 7,526 to 7,854, and the percentage of such schools to the total number of institutions from 34 to 35. The number of schools which are held in chavadies and temples or are otherwise badly housed and which are mostly of the primary grade was slightly less than in the preceding year notwithstanding an increase in the total number of primary schools, and it is hoped that there will be a gradual improvement in this direction, regard being had to the construction of houses for rural schools with the aid of the special recurring grant of 6 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

Building grants to the extent of Rs. 38,955 were paid from provincial funds during the year 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 last at Rs. 22,884.

165. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools are provided with libraries. A few of the larger primary schools possess libraries, and of them proportionately more girls' schools than boys' schools have libraries. On the whole there were 1,580 institutions out of 22,411, to which libraries were attached, or 116 more than in the previous year.

The value of museums in the educational system is being gradually appreciated and this is exemplified in the case of training schools, the number of them containing museums having increased from 12 to 21. Most of the professional institutions in Madras and some industrial schools in the mofussil have museums, and they provide additional specimens annually out of the budget provision for the purpose.

No further additions were made to the Art Loan Collection in the Director's office, and Dr. Bourne was not able, owing to press of other work, to devote much time to the rearrangement of the pictures.

166. Reading-rooms exist in almost all the colleges and upper secondary schools. Teachers' associations are increasing in popularity owing chiefly to the special efforts made by the inspecting officers, their number having increased from 151 with 4,950 members to 236 with 7,162 members. Reading-rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, have also increased, there being 389 such institutions with 103,559 members against 323 and 45,247, respectively, in the previous year.

167. In the last week of October 1905, a conference of inspecting officers and certain managers of representative schools was held with the sanction of Government in the office of the Director under the presidency of Dr. Bourne to consider the changes in the system of grants-in-aid. The names of the members present at the conference and an account of the proceedings thereof were furnished to Government in Dr. Bourne's letter, C. No. 9816, dated 7th December 1905. In the same week Dr. Bourne held another conference, at which the inspecting officers who attended the grant-in-aid conference were present, to discuss certain departmental questions. The main topics discussed were the re-classification of schools for general education, re-adjustment of the financial relations between the department and the Local Boards, an educational survey of high schools, method of consolidating annual statement relating to girls' schools, general educational qualification required for admission to training schools, improvement of sessional schools and of the position of supervisors of primary schools, age census in vernacular schools, transfer from vernacular to English schools and the procedure relating to the submission of Local and Municipal budget estimates. In November 1905, a conference of certain managers and headmasters of representative European schools in Madras and Bangalore and of the Inspector of European and Training schools was held with the sanction of Government in the Director's office under the presidency of Dr. Bourne to consider the introduction of the draft code of European schools which was then under reference from Government. The inspecting officers also held, in addition to the usual meetings in September for the purpose of selecting schools for aid, occasional conferences during their inspection tours, to which managers and heads of schools were invited. The annual conference of the Teacher's Guild, Madras, was held as usual in December.

168. In consequence of the opening of 70 extra departmental branch offices during the year the number of offices in charge of Government and Local Fund schoolmasters increased 41 per cent., but the proportion of such offices to the total number of extra departmental branch offices stood unaltered, viz., at 43 per cent. The work of the schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued to be satisfactory.

169. Service registers and the verified copies of them, as also the inventories of valuable stock, were properly maintained during the year.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

170. Judged by the small increase in the total number of institutions and scholars, the progress made during the year was, it must be admitted, not quite satisfactory, especially in the matter of lower secondary and primary education. Two causes seem to have mainly contributed to this result, viz., the unfavourable season and the abolition of the Primary examination as a service test and of the Lower Secondary examination. It is hoped that, with the return of good seasons, and with a continuance of the increased attention and encouragement now being given to it, elementary education will make more substantial progress in future. The success achieved by female students, especially by those of the B. B. community, in the various University examinations would seem to augur well for the future of female education in this Presidency. Technical education made some slight progress during the year. The Government of India has not yet passed final orders on the scheme submitted by the Technical Education Committee with regard to the lines along which technical education should, in future, proceed. The programme of reform laid down by the Government of India passed beyond the stages of discussion and experiment as a perusal of the opening paragraphs of the report will show.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. J. D. J. J.

Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

24.10.06

37

T2-2118-105
no. 61

GENERAL TABLES.

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

Area and population.				Public				
Total area, in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	Institutions and scholars.	Collegiate education.		School education, exclusive.		
				Arts colleges.	Profes- sional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
141,805	Towns 254 Villages 41,436 Total ... 54,859	Males 131,917 Females 103,634 Total ... 38,219,302	Institutions { For males 37 For females 2 Total ... 39	37	6	536	24,455	
				2	1	212	914	
			Scholars { Males 4,359 Females 31 Total ... 4,394	4,359	729	91,790	596,216	
				31	11	25,017	115,455	
			Total ...	54,859	Total ...	38,219,302	Total ...	4,394	740	116,721	711,674

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

1		Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
		Composite education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ...	{ For males ... For females ...	6,60,282 6,376	2,06,884 450	20,05,146 4,00,047	25,81,127 5,25,329	1,85,279 66,674	4,03,143 25,130	53,07,196 8,06,200
	Total ...	6,67,258	2,06,834	21,05,187	27,17,707	2,51,329	4,32,000	68,00,220
2. (a)	Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	8'03	7'15	18'72	17'39	7'44	7'83	68'50
(b)	Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	3'01	7'41	1'81	2'24	81'47
(c)	Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17'23	57'11	6'22	5'05	83'14
(d)	Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7'12	2'85	26'31	25'01	2'08	4'51	72'55
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—		133 15 6	244 0 5	12 13 6	8 14 1	111 24 10	124 10 9	32 9 8
Government institutions.	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1 10 5	1 15 9	0 2 10
	Total cost ...	216 12 7	349 2 0	16 13 4	9 2 0	114 10 2	161 0 4	41 4 10
District Board institutions.	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District Funds ...	..... .....	..... .....	2 11 6 1 12 3	0 11 3 3 0 5	4 3 9 87 2 3	19 2 7 94 4 4	6 15 8 3 3 1
	Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 4 7	4 10 5	91 6 3	215 14 11	6 6 7
Municipal institutions.	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to Municipal Funds ...	7 15 6 .....	..... .....	1 7 4 1 6 9	0 8 6 4 13 2	..... .....	..... 6 4 8	0 13 5 4 1 3
	Total cost ...	65 5	.....	24 13 8	6 7 6	.....	6 10 4	10 14 11
Institutions in Native States.	{ Cost to Native State Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	Total cost ...	.....	.....	12 11 6	5 11 5	.....	.....	11 11 10
Aided institutions...	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	34 2 8	273 0 0	3 12 3 0 11 0	0 9 1 1 6 1	83 6 9	16 8 2 0 8 11	1 6 1 1 4 2
	Total cost ...	136 14 2	273 0 0	23 3 8	4 9 5	145 7 5	7 2 2	8 2 1
Unaided institutions...	Total cost ...	183 12 30	.....	19 15 7	1 15 9	14 3 11	62 7 9	3 13 11
All institutions	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	33 13 8	241 1 0	3 12 11 0 11 8	0 10 5 1 7 1	91 12 8 9 10 1	51 10 7 6 10 9	2 1 4 1 6 1
	Total cost ...	152 8 3	312 4 2	21 8 4	3 12 5	118 12 4	109 4 6	8 4 4

Mudras: Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

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	61	21,245	292	5,471	27,008	Institutions to number of towns and villages ... { 45 23
18	13	1,100	1	83	1,250	
78	80	22,411	293	5,554	28,258	51 2
1,851	3,304	693,266	6,571	114,690	819,527	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 28 3
414	712	141,644	120	15,668	157,439	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 5 4
2,265	4,106	839,910	6,700	130,358	976,306	17 0

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

[illegible]

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and other institutions for the official year 1905-1906—continued.

		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all schools		Total of all 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(3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1906, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Class of institutions.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muslims.	Buddhists.	Jains.	Others.	
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—									
	English	For boys	Male	17	388	3,051	832	80		
		For girls	Female	11	12	...	1	...		
	Oriental	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...		
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...		
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	For boys	Male	...	8	241	55	8		
	Medicine	For boys	Male	11	30	74	65	2		
		For girls	Female	6	1	...	...	...	1	
	Engineering	For boys	Male	5	2	100	12	5		
For girls		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Teaching	For boys	Male	...	14	61	3	1			
	For girls	Female	1	2	...	...	...	...		
Agriculture	For boys	Male	...	2	13	12	4			
	For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		51	480	3,540	981	100		1	2	
School education, general.	Secondary schools—									
	For boys—	High schools, English	Male	1,503	4,964	23,598	17,212	2,462	12	18
		Middle schools—	Female	106	75	26	22	...	...	10
	English	For boys	Male	1,038	3,460	11,304	16,453	1,593	2	...
		For girls	Female	650	307	103	902	...	...	...
	Vernacular	For boys	Male	1	1,041	1,861	4,140	1,241	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	147	122	203	1	...	...
	High schools—	English	Male	243	58	6	16	1	...	...
		For girls	Female	1,151	1,076	60	233	1	...	...
	Vernacular	For boys	Male	...	1	...	12	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	6	...	183	...	...	...
	Middle schools—	English	Male	305	231	8	31	5	...	...
		For girls	Female	1,030	1,787	100	226	9	...	...
	Vernacular	For boys	Male	1	232	31	115	2	...	...
		For girls	Female	1	3,862	3,287	9,370	282	...	...
	Primary schools—									
	For boys	Male	522	41,832	51,450	440,130	55,372	4	...	...
		Female	100	13,334	12,308	37,478	5,971	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	165	510	257	1,000	377	...	...	...
		Female	223	6,112	8,871	25,293	4,508	...	...	...
Total		6,857	70,194	113,448	552,075	71,828	15	60	4,875	
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—									
	Training schools for masters.	For boys	Male	...	455	662	652	60	...	...
		For girls	Female	1	17	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Arts	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial schools.	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Commercial schools	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reformatory schools	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		522	2,960	1,284	1,969	415	10	1	11	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		7,400	81,732	118,212	553,625	72,943	25	62	4,886	
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—									
	(a) Arabic or Persian.	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Do. for girls	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit for boys	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Do. for girls	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental classic	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching—									
	A vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—										
For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—										
For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of private institutions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total		7,400	85,000	120,500	637,125	114,500	28	62	4,943	

[21]—*Relation of Emancipation Agents and schools, and scholars*

Class of institution.		Under public management.												Under private.			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 1st March.	Average number on the month during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 1st March.	Average number on the month during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 1st March.	Average number on the month during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 1st March.	Average number on the month during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Arts Colleges.																	
Collegiate education.	English	For boys ...												3	36	48	43
		For girls ...												1			3
Total ...														4	36	51	46
Secondary schools.																	
For boys...	High schools, English...	1	578	347	341									11	1,801	1,742	1,490
	Middle schools, English ...	1												22	1,710	1,541	1,313
For girls...	High schools, English...													12	1,455	1,418	1,217
	Middle schools, English ...	1	112	138	118									10	1,228	1,254	1,057
Total ...		3		347	341									65	6,101	5,988	5,067
Primary schools.																	
For boys ...														6	247	251	210
	For girls ...													11	458	458	352
Schools for special instruction.														17			
School education, special.	Industrial schools													1	32	32	36
	(Other schools)													6	410	418	334
Total ...														7			324
Total of public institutions		3	428	393	342									93	7,341	7,130	6,059
Private Institutions																	
Total of Private Institutions																	
Grand Total		3	428	393	342									93	7,341	7,130	6,059

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

institutions.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
management.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Unaided.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.													Average daily attendance.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	36	36	25	16	11	6	19	1	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	33	23	25	18	11	7	10	1	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	42	53	29	12	2,169	2,169	788	752	1,513	315	267	28	21	162	...
1	64	65	56	25	1,620	1,610	165	436	1,509	161	24	...	15	679	...
1	16	18	16	13	1,310	1,477	462	53	1,382	89	38	...	16	...	23
1	16	18	16	21	1,896	1,386	20	60	1,212	82	23	4	2	...	29
3	122	114	161	71	6,711	6,672	1,975	1,926	5,607	578	377	32	57	680	51
...	...	...	...	6	247	247	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	82	...
1	4	10	6	12	437	437	...	12	441	4	7	...	2	...	19
1	4	10	6	18	704	704	...	12	681	4	7	...	2	82	16
1	27	26	17	2	59	51	...	8	56	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	410	410	...	...	367	39	1	3	...	...	...
1	27	26	17	8	459	461	...	8	417	13	1	3	...	...	...
5	153	150	124	101	7,822	7,875	1,460	1,361	6,786	637	401	30	50	767	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	153	150	124	101	7,822	7,875	1,460	1,361	6,786	637	404	36	50	767	73

* Of these one school with 27 pupils was for girls.
† Of these, 4 schools with 164 pupils were for girls (173 girls and 11 boys).

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 729.	(f) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant,
(b) Surplus fees to Municipal boards, Rs. 1,625.	" " do " total cost, ..
(c) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 8,845.	(g) Non-departmental
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 729.	(h) Non-departmental
(e) Non-departmental, Rs. 729.	(i) Rs. 117.
(j) Lawrence Asylum, Training class, Provincial grant, Rs. 14,634.	(k) Lawrence Asylum, Training class, Provincial grant, Rs. 117.
(l) Lawrence Asylum, Training class, total cost, Rs. 14,656.	" " do " total cost, Rs. 117.
(m) Net cost of buildings owned by Government High schools, Rs. 1,645.	(n) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department,
(o) Surplus fees to Local Boards, Rs. 2,831.	(p) Does not include the expenditure of Rs. 5,66,600 on rural school-

[illegible]

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906—continued.

Public institutions—cont.	Public institutions—cont.									
	Public institutions—cont.				Public institutions—cont.				All other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.										
Arts colleges—										
English {for boys	10,600	178	19,044	29,831	2,34,067	...	...	2,09,531	1,32,144	6,80,232
Oriental	...	...	...	...	934	...	...	417	5,563	6,976
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,234
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,521
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	36,359	...	...	710	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	32,209	...	...	403	8,813	...
Total	10,600	178	19,044	29,831	4,22,063	...	...	5,00,075	1,51,931	9,34,002
School education, general.										
Secondary schools—										
High schools, English.	1,23,245	1,033	49,802	1,74,793	1,41,255	375	21,577	9,65,440	2,05,470	13,30,927
For boys {Middle {English	83,507	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,457	1,28,255	5,73,070
schools. {Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls {High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
schools. {Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,63,294	2,358	69,872	2,36,504	4,36,332	32,531	50,523	13,78,719	5,08,302	21,85,187
Primary schools—										
For boys	1,37,100	18,293	88,858	2,43,652	2,31,028	5,11,965	1,80,555	5,94,790	4,00,818	23,84,127
For girls	1,295	9,531	17,120	28,175	1,52,518	1,50,205	2,045	14,465	1,52,632	5,83,580
Total	1,38,395	27,824	1,05,978	2,71,827	2,32,546	5,62,170	1,82,600	6,09,255	5,53,450	29,67,707
School education, special.										
Schools for special instruction—										
Training schools for	...	...	...	...	1,45,374	19,711	...	1,111	...	1,65,085
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	24,153	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	24,730	...	...	4,258	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	200	1,270	20,347	21,817	1,21,181	2,165	228	6,176	...	1,22,600
Other schools	...	...	...	...	15,125	...	...	6,609	5,833	27,567
Total	...	...	...	...	1,68,909	19,876	...	2,095	25,500	58,165
Buildings, furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	14,200	6,798	21,051	1,44,310	81,554	22,012	...	2,15,520	...
Total	...	14,200	6,798	21,051	1,44,310	81,554	22,012	...	2,15,520	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	3,16,195	42,606	2,30,651	6,89,412	26,60,503	10,53,722	2,85,014	29,44,141	24,36,261	53,80,402

(a) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 37,751.

(b) Expenditure on Private Schools (see Return for 1905-1906, Part II, Table 1).

(c) Grants to Oriental colleges (see Table 1).

(d) This does not include the expenditure on the

NOTE.—Total of columns 1 and 3 (Rs. 12,70,912 + 1,47,161 + 7,36,708) 21,54,781

University	21,525
Direction	76,141
Inspection	4,49,250
Scholarships	1,383
Subsidy and contribution to District Boards	2,18,605
Grant School buildings	5,00,000
Subsidy to Madras University	2,103
Miscellaneous	1,17,441
Total	10,22,440
Product—Cost of Medical College and School	2,36,649
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,67,253
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	1,600
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	3,207
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	1,55,365
Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement	5,44,169

Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement 21,54,781

(4a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.									
	Managed by Government.					Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				
	Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Recess.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Provincial funds.	Recess.
Arts colleges—										
English {For boys	14,554	...	...	...	...	...	14,554	...	...	...
For girls	1,902	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	...	...	...
Secondary schools—										
For boys {High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls {High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—										
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction—										
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European colleges and schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Public institutions—continued

Under private management.

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 the Board.

[illegible]

(5)—*Return of the strength of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906*

[illegible]

(5a)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

Class of Institution	Number of pupils on the first enrolment	High stage		Middle stage		Upper Primary stage		Lower Primary stage		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	Boys	Total							
Secondary schools—	For boys—	Government	13	13	80	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
		Aided	444	444	1,123	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444
		Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	457	457	1,203	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457
Secondary schools—	For girls—	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—	For boys—	Government	947	947	...	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947
		Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—	For girls—	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(5b)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1905-1906.

Name of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.					Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or caste of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Persons and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muslims.	Others.	
																	Non-Brahmins.	Brahmins.			
ARTS COLLEGES.	1. Master of Arts (Science Division) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Bachelor of Science ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Bachelor of Science ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. First B.A. (English Language Division) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. First B.A. (Second Language Division) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. B.Sc. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. B.A. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Previous Examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.	1. Master of Oriental Learning ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Bachelor of Sanskrit ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Bachelor of Arabic ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Bachelor of Persian ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. High Proficiency in Arabic ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. High Proficiency in Persian ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Proficiency in Sanskrit ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Proficiency in Arabic ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	1. Doctor of Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Master of Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Bachelor of Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. First Examination in Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law.	1. Doctor of Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Master of Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Bachelor of Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. First Examination in Law ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.	1. Doctor of Medicine ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Bachelor of Medicine (Final M.B. and C.M.) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Bachelor of Medicine ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Bachelor of Medicine and C.M. Examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. First L.M. and S. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. First L.M. and S. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6).—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1905-1906—continued.

Name of exam.	Number of institutions sending candidates.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.					Total of passed.			
	Aided institutions.	Public institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Institutions under public management.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native students.	Hindus.	Others.	Others.	Others.
1. M.C.E.	1	1	2	103	115	218	80	135	215	4	11	295	1	1	1
2. B.C.E. or B.C.E. (Practical)	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
3. L.C.E. (Practical)	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
4. First L.C.E.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
Teaching.															
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
2. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.															
Upper Secondary Examination.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
Matriculation Examination.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
Lower Secondary Examination.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
Upper Primary Examination.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
Lower Primary Examination.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
Public School Certificate Examination.	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.															
1. Training Schools for (U)	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
2. Training Schools for (U)	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
3. School of Art and Design	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
4. Medical Training School	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
5. Examination in Engineering	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
6. Industrial Training School	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1
7. Veterinary Training School	1	1	2	119	115	234	70	135	205	4	11	295	1	1	1

(7).—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

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Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.

(a) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 2,8-1-1.

Building
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)

WORK A.--Net cost of District Boards as per column 16

Form A.--Net cost of District Boards as per column 16

Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ...

[illegible]

Procedure of Municipal Boards on public instruction

[illegible]

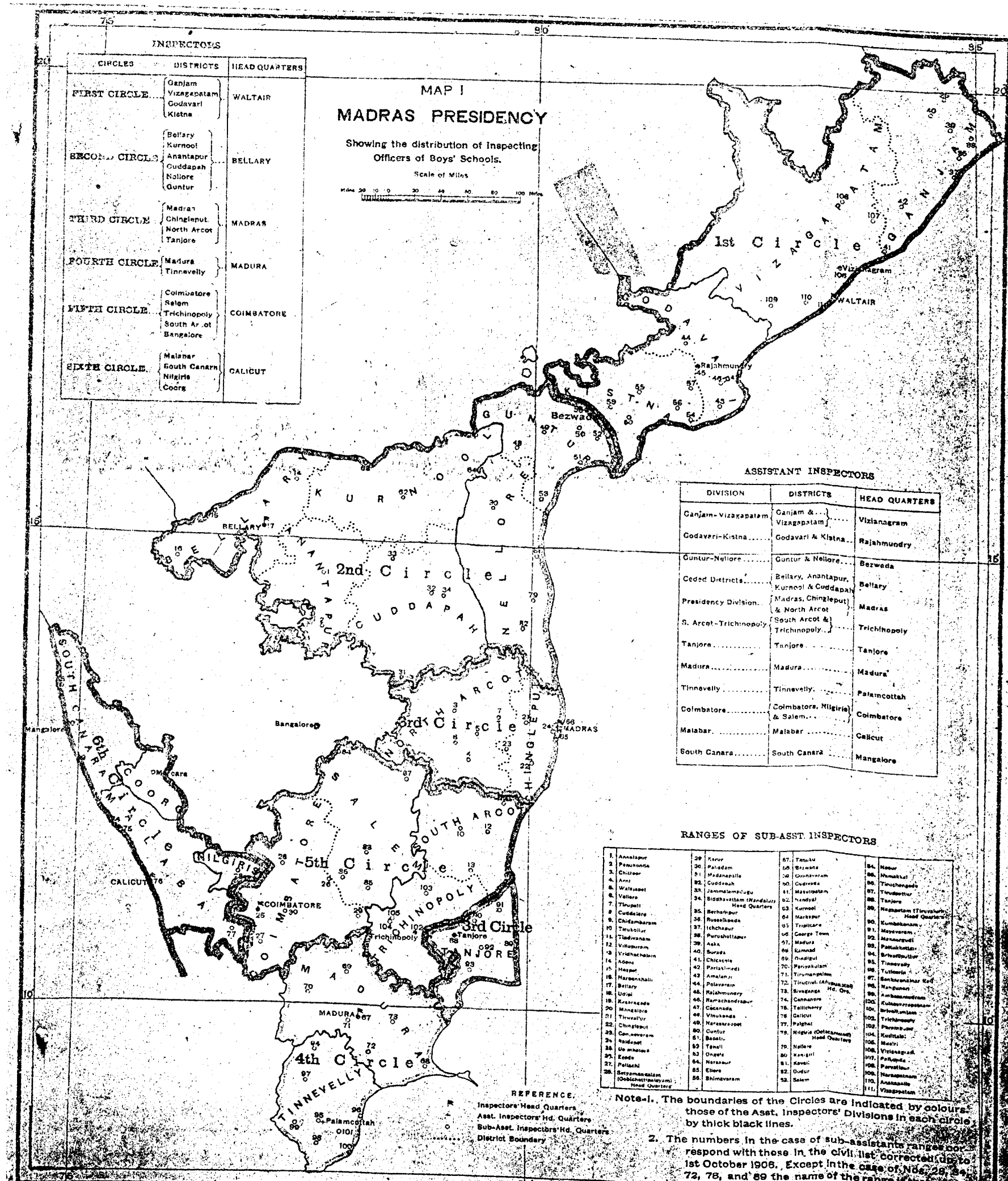
(a) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 2,655

	Paid by University and colleges	Furniture and appliances (valued at grants only)	Total
Inspection:			
Arts colleges	..	..	..
Medical colleges	..	..	..
Other professional colleges	..	..	..
Secondary schools	..	..	..
Primary schools	..	..	..
Technical schools	..	..	..
Medicine and dental schools	..	..	..
Training schools	..	..	..
Other special schools	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..
Total	390	..	..
Grand total	818	21,436	22,254

GENERAL TABLES.

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure of Boarding-houses in the Madras

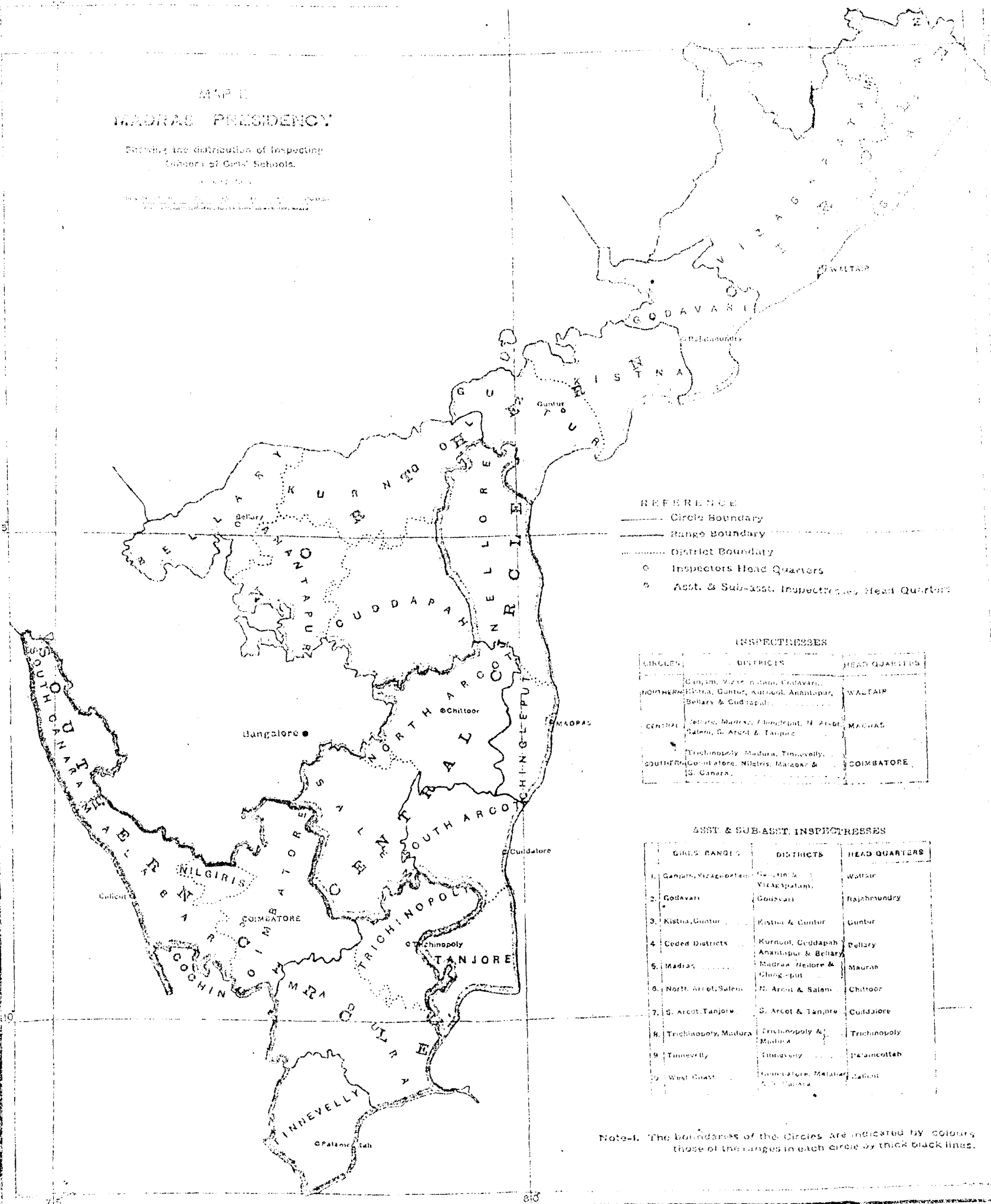
Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels	Boarding-houses	Arts & Science	College training	Secondary	Primary	Special	Provincial	District funds	Subsidy	Endowment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For 1906.												
1. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	9	813	200	182	100	222	50	9,182	...	90,04	32,450	1,41,000
2. Added by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	11	715	51	2	308	302	25	19,782	...	50,000	24,604	50,672
3. Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	1,528	251	184	408	524	75	28,964	...	140,04	57,054	1,91,672
For 1905.												
1. Managed by Government ...	2	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	22	1,630	251	184	408	524	75	28,964	...	140,04	57,054	1,91,672



MAP I MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Showing the distribution of Inspecting
Officers of Girls' Schools.

Scale 1:1,000,000
Nautical Miles 1:100



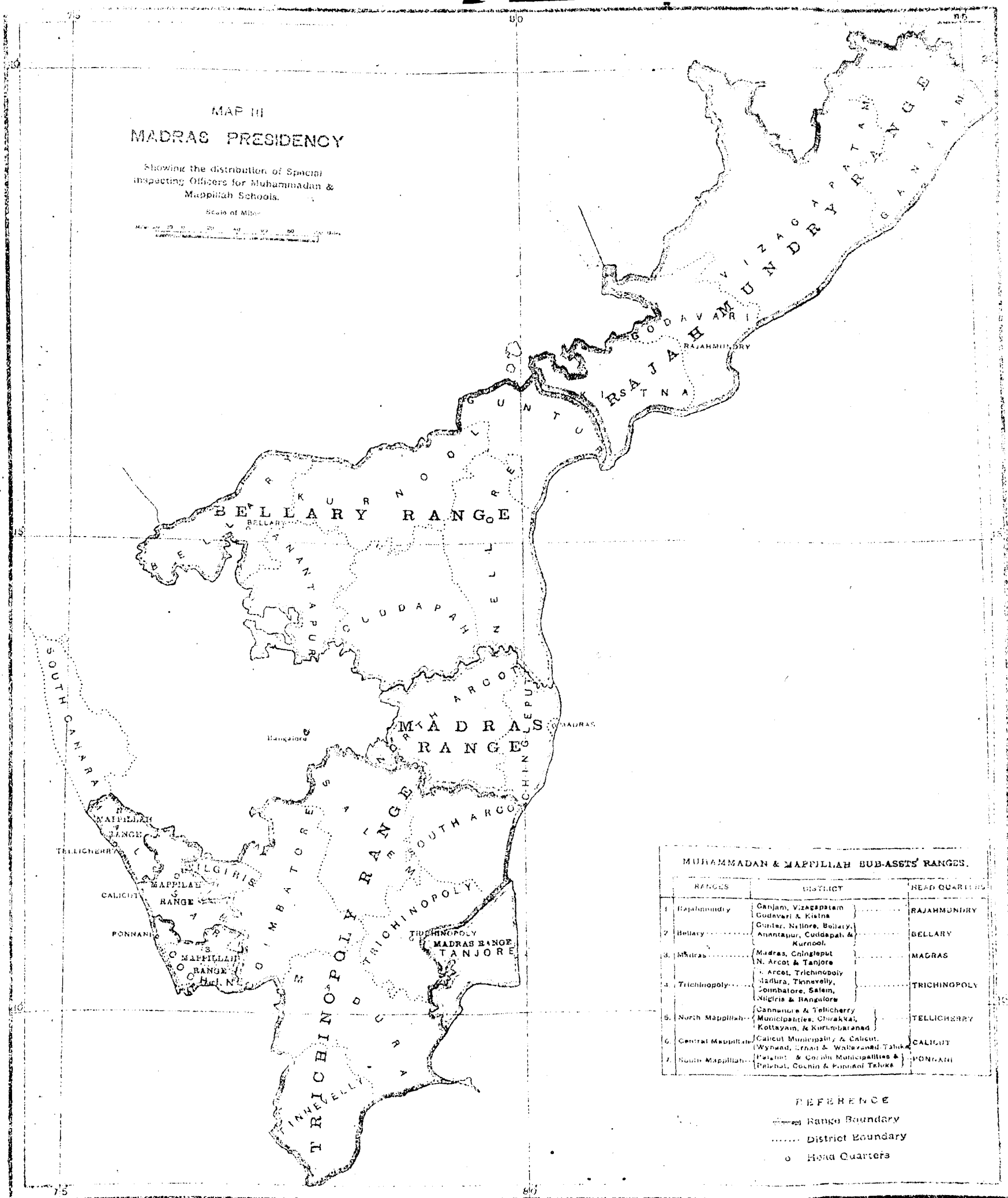
Note-1. The boundaries of the Circles are indicated by colouring those of the ranges in each circle by thick black lines.

MAP III
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Showing the distribution of Special
Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan &
Mappilah Schools.

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



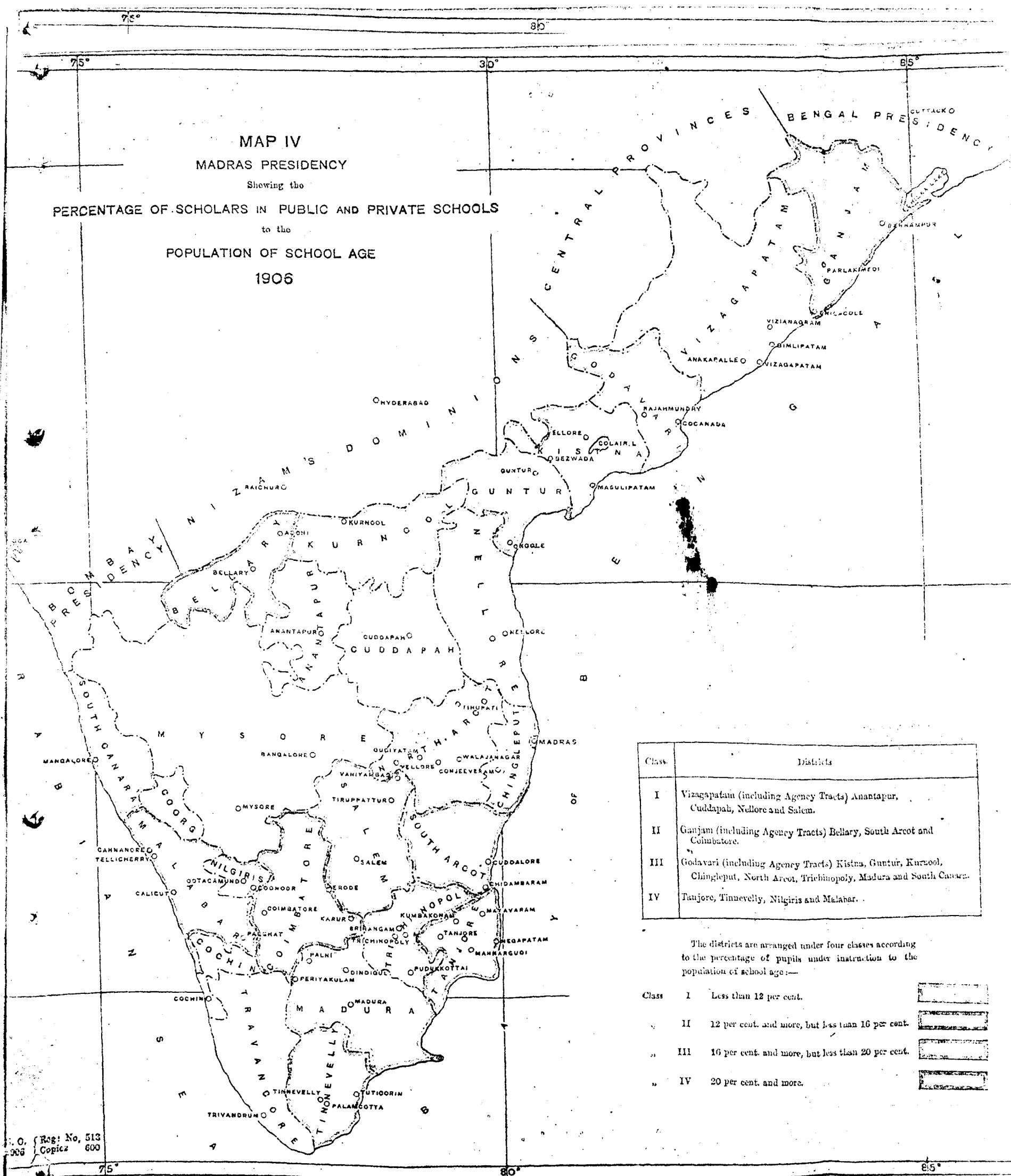
MUHAMMADAN & MAPPILAH SUB-DISTRICTS RANGES.

RANGES	DISTRICT	HEAD QUARTERS
1. Rajahmundry	Canjani, Vizagapatnam, Godavari & Kistna	RAJAHMUNDRI
2. Bellary	Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, & Kurnool.	BELLARY
3. Madras	Madras, Chingleput, N. Arcot & Tanjore	MADRAS
4. Trichinopoly	N. Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madras, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem, Nilgiris & Bangalore	TRICHINOPOLY
5. North Mappilah	Canjani & Tellicherry Municipalities, Chirakkal, Kottayam, & Kumbalangi	TELLICHERRY
6. Central Mappilah	Calicut Municipality & Calicut, Wyndham, Ernakul & Wadakkancherry Taluk	CALICUT
7. South Mappilah	Palghat & Cochin Municipalities & Palghat, Cochin & Ponnani Taluk	PONNANI

REFERENCE

- Range Boundary
- District Boundary
- Head Quarters

MAP IV
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
 Showing the
PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS
 to the
POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1906

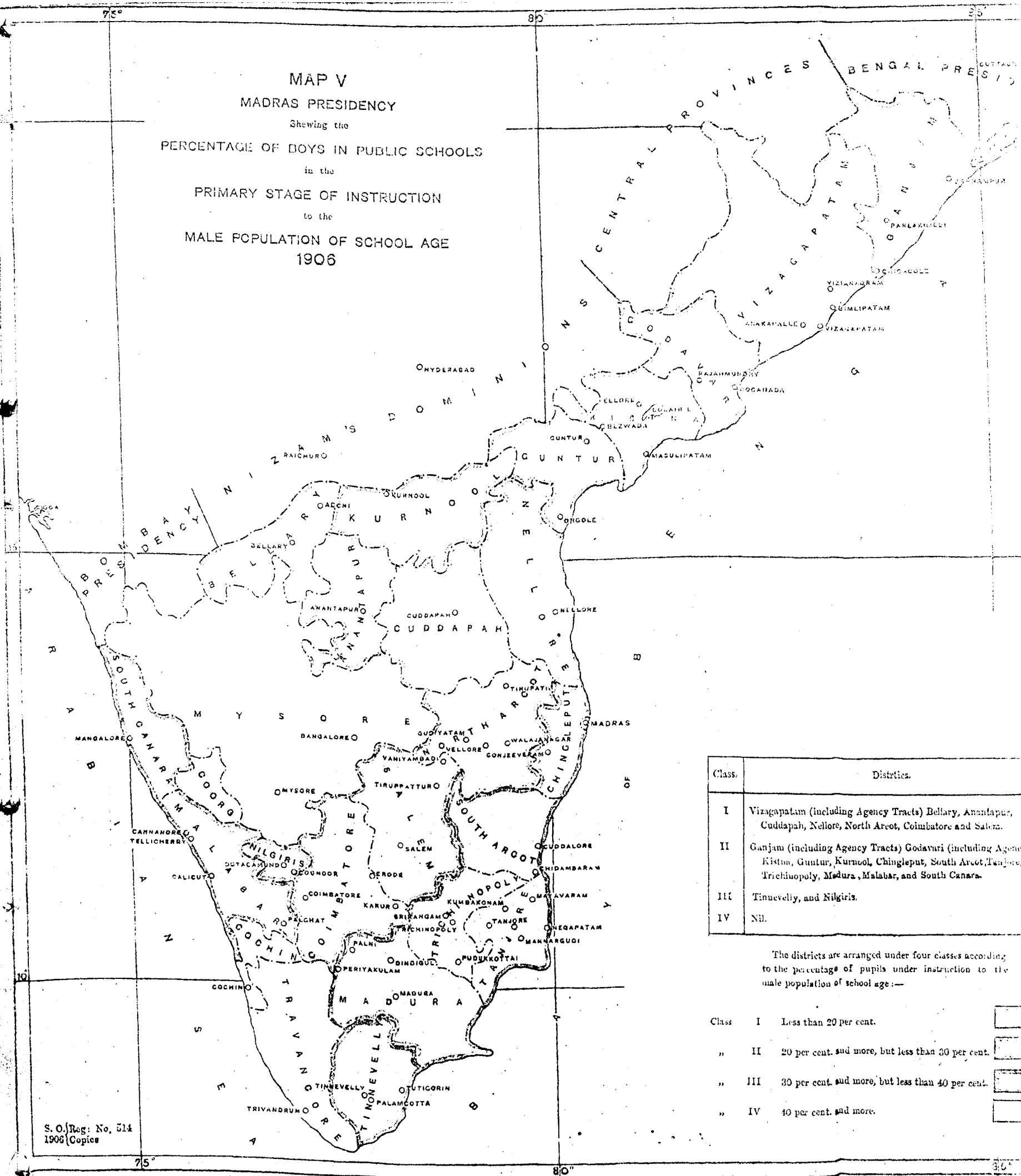


Class	Districts
I	Vizagapatnam (including Agency Tracts) Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem.
II	Ganjam (including Agency Tracts) Bellary, South Arcot and Coimbatore.
III	Godavari (including Agency Tracts) Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tiruchinopoly, Madras and South Canara.
IV	Tanjore, Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Malabar.

The districts 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.	
	II	12 per cent. and more, but less than 16 per cent.	
	III	16 per cent. and more, but less than 20 per cent.	
	IV	20 per cent. and more.	

MAP V
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Shewing the
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
in the
PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION
to the
MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1906

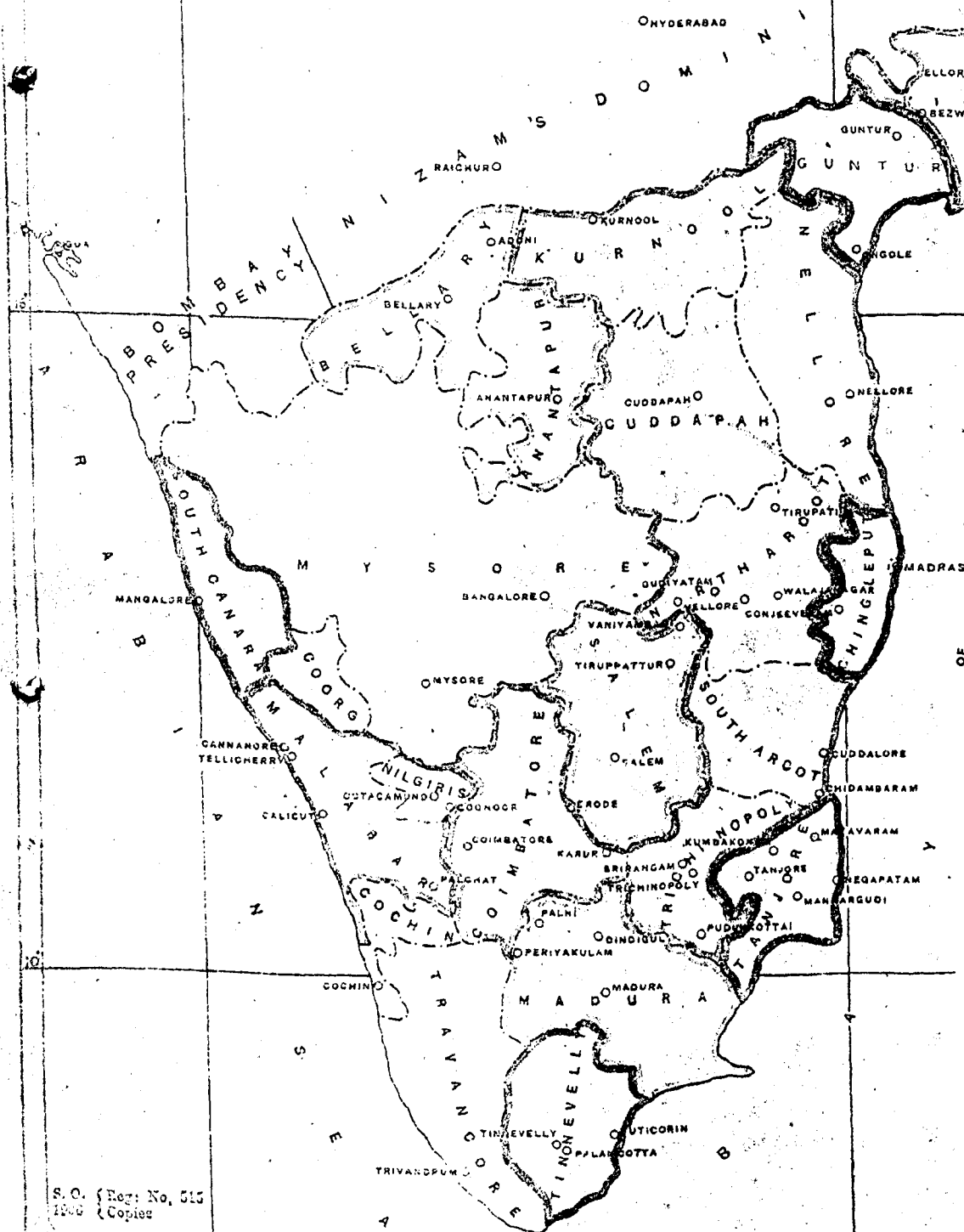


Class.	Districts.
I	Vizagapatam (including Agency Tracts) Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem.
II	Ganjam (including Agency Tracts) Godavari (including Agency Tracts), Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Malabar, and South Canara.
III	Tinnevely, and Nilgiris.
IV	NIL.

The districts are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the male population of school age:—

Class	I	Less than 20 per cent.	
	II	20 per cent. and more, but less than 30 per cent.	
	III	30 per cent. and more, but less than 40 per cent.	
	IV	40 per cent. and more.	

MAP VI
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Showing the
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION
in
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS
to the
FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE
1906



Class.	Districts.
I	Ganjam (including Agency Tracts) Vizagapatam (including Agency Tracts) Bellary, Anantapur, Madurai and Salem.
II	Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.
III	Guntur, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and South Arcot.
IV	Godavari, (including Agency Tracts) Eluru, Nilgiris and

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

Class	I	Less than 3 per cent.	
"	II	3 per cent. and more but less than 5 per cent.	
"	III	5 per cent. and more but less than 8 per cent.	
"	IV	8 per cent. and more.	