



REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR
1909-1910.

VOLUME I.

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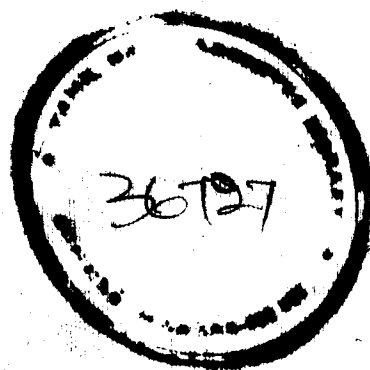


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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 12th October 1910.

C. No. 6685-A of 1910.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.SC., F.R.S.; C.I.E.,
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 in the Presidency for the year 1909-1910.

Introduction. 2. The most important events of the year are mentioned below :—

Events of the year. (i) To meet the requirements of the new University regulations relating to the B.A. Pass and Honours courses, the staffs in the Government First-grade Colleges have been strengthened by the addition of four appointments to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, three to the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and seven to the cadre of the subordinate collegiate service. Accordingly a lecturer in Physics was added to the staff of the Kumbakonam College, and one in History to the staff of the Rajahmundry College, during the year, both the appointments being included in the Provincial Educational Service. The third appointment in this service has been reserved for future consideration. Additional chairs have been created in the Presidency College in English, History and Chemistry and a new chair in Geology, the present lecturer in Geology continuing to be his assistant. To the first office Mr. H. Dodwell has been appointed on paper, but allowed to continue as acting Vice-Principal in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and to the second and third Messrs. E. W. Green and J. L. Simonsen have been appointed. These two gentlemen joined their respective appointments in January last. To the last chair Mr. Murray Stuart of the Geological Survey has since the close of the year been deputed. The lecturer in Zoology in the Presidency College has been gazetted as Professor in that subject and the several temporary appointments sanctioned in that institution in connection with the Intermediate course have been made permanent.

(ii) The post of Headmaster in the Central High School, Mercara (Coorg), has been removed from the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and included in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, a special appointment on Rs. 500—50—750 having been sanctioned for the purpose by the Secretary of State, Mr. Ransford who was selected to fill this appointment joined his post in January last.

(iii) The Upper Secondary examination has been abolished and a scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates has been sanctioned. This scheme has been introduced from 1st January last, and the first public examination under it has been fixed for March 1911. The details of the scheme are fully discussed in chapter IV headed Secondary Education.

(iv) A special class has been working in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, since January last for the training of graduates and undergraduates as teachers in the commercial group of the secondary school leaving certificate scheme. The class has been started as an experimental measure for three years, and 12 scholarships of Rs. 25 each and an equal number of Rs. 20 each have been sanctioned for award.

(v) During the year proposals for the revision of the school fee notification were submitted to Government by the Director, and they were subsequently discussed at a Conference of representative gentlemen interested in education. Orders thereon were passed after the close of the year, and the chief aspects of the revised notification will be noticed in the report for the current year.

3. (i) Government delegated to the Director with the previous sanction of the Government of India the powers hitherto vested in the Local Government, by rule 2 to article 57 of the Civil Service Regulations and articles 160-A, 230-A, 411 and 1138-A as amended by corrections, dated the 15th February 1909, to grant certain concessions to teachers and students, who are selected to undergo a course of training in a training school, college or other institution. The Director is thus empowered to fix the salaries and travelling allowances of teachers employed in Government schools who are selected to undergo training (including students selected with a view to employment in such schools), subject to the condition that the pay allowed to such teachers shall not exceed the substantive pay of their appointments and Rs. 50 per mensem in the case of students who are not in Government service, similar powers being exercised by the Presidents of local boards and Chairmen of municipal councils in respect of teachers employed in schools under their respective management.

Private students admitted for training are to be allowed travelling allowance from public funds for a single journey on joining the training institutions.

(ii) Revised forms of agreement to be entered into by stipendiary students in training institutions have been substituted for the forms given in Appendix U to the Educational Rules.

4. Beyond the addition of a few names to the list of backward classes no change was made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year.

5. Government have approved of a form of trust-deed for use by managers who are, owing to the operation of the Canon law, unable to execute the deed in the form given in Appendix III to the Code of Regulations for European Schools in connection with payment of building grants.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

6. From the supplemental statistics furnishing the number and strength of institutions of all classes and grades at the close of the year it will be observed that both public and private institutions had advanced during the year, the former having risen in number and strength from 24,280 and 981,223 to 24,967 and 1,051,966, or by 2.8 per cent. and 7.2 per cent., respectively, and the latter from 4,986 and 118,392 to 5,329 and 127,082, or by 6.9 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. The rate of increase in the strength of institutions was larger than that in their number, and this is evidence of the greater consolidation of schools resulting from the working of the revised Educational Rules and the new University Regulations. The introduction and carrying out of the scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates is calculated to lead to a further augmentation of the number of pupils under instruction.

7. Twenty districts witnessed an increase in schools, while all the districts contributed to the increase in scholars. The three districts which lost schools were Ganjám, Anantapur and Madras.

8. All classes of institutions both under public and private management including the indigenous and private institutions contributed to the increase in schools as well as in scholars, and the variations under each of the heads will be found explained in the chapters that follow.

9. The proportion of scholars to population of school age showed a further increase both under males and females, the percentage having risen from 32.4 to 34.7 in the one case and from 6.3 to 6.8 in the other. The percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age also increased from 19.2 to 20.6.

The increase in the percentage of scholars to population of school age was shared by all the districts, the percentages which varied in the different districts ranging from 87.5 in the Madras City to 19.3 in Vizagapatam in the case of males and from 32.4 in the Madras City to 3.3 in Salem in the case of females.

10. All the main classes of the population except Europeans had an accession to their number. There was a decline, though slight, in the number of European boys and girls.

11. The number of boys and girls studying English was larger than in the previous year in both public and private institutions. The direct method of teaching English, of the advantages of which several teachers are still in ignorance, is being gradually introduced, especially in the northern districts where the scheme appears to have been well received, the experiments made and the example set by Mr. Yates, by M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College, Vizagapatam, and by M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu of Raja's College, Parlakimedi, having helped the promulgation of the system in many of the schools. Among the classical languages, Arabic held its own with a larger number of adherents than last year, while Sanskrit lost its position in public institutions in the case of male scholars, of whom 10,955 brought up the subject against 13,276 in the preceding year. The several vernaculars were well represented in both public and private institutions.

12. The number of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox was, as might be expected, fewer, the former having fallen from 6,406 to 5,024 and the latter from 1,346 to 1,314. The improvement was visible in both secondary and elementary schools, while in non-European colleges and special schools 2 and 13 boys, respectively, remained unprotected.

13. Education was extended in both municipal and non-municipal areas as is evidenced from the increase in the number of institutions and scholars in both the areas.

14. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education, amounted to Rs. 1,19,39,280, the largest figure on record. The expenditure from the several sources is shown in the margin. Compared with the previous year, there was increased expenditure from provincial funds, municipal funds and fees. Under "other sources", there was a decrease of about 5 per cent. which was mainly under 'schools special'—in consequence of the transfer of Industrial

schools to the control of the Director of Industries.

Owing to the larger amounts expended on Arts colleges and schools, general, the total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 83,95,193 to Rs. 85,39,660, public funds and fees alone contributing to the increase. The indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,42,142 against Rs. 29,88,430 in the previous year.

15. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and schools, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,18,422 against Rs. 2,40,958 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under

	RS.
Provincial funds	41,29,468
Local funds	9,32,599
Municipal funds	3,06,717
Fees	34,89,031
Other sources	30,81,475

General statistics of receipts and charges.

Provincial receipts and charges.

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

professional colleges owing to the B.L. and the F.L. classes not having been in existence during the first term of the current calendar year. The charges, however, rose from Rs. 41,86,230 to Rs. 42,98,522, the increase being mainly under "inspection" in consequence of the appointment of two additional Inspectors and the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools.

The budget grant for the year under "22. Education" was Rs. 37,81,000 and the altered grant Rs. 38,36,000 or, including printing at private presses, Rs. 33,36,760. The expenditure under the above heads was Rs. 37,90,237 or Rs. 46,523 less than the altered grant. This amount which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 42,98,522, mentioned above, the sum of Rs. 2,26,926 spent on the Medical College and schools and debited to "24. Medical" and also Rs. 2,81,359 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 40,80,100, of which Rs. 1,90,554 was the net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships and Rupees 2,81,359 the outlay on educational buildings. The net expenditure on "22. Education" including printing at private presses was thus Rs. 36,08,187 which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore college and the Hobart Training school endowments which is credited to a different major head.

Column 34 of General Table No. 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 39,06,777. The difference between this figure and the net expenditure given above, viz., Rs. 36,08,187 is explained by the addition to the former of Rs. 2,12,501, contribution to local boards and Rs. 10,180, contribution to municipal councils and the deduction from the total of Rs. 1,90,554, the net cost of the Medical College and schools, Rs. 2,81,359 outlay on Government educational buildings, Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and Rs. 1,358 grants to orphanages not paid through this department.

16. There was increased expenditure on all classes of institutions except board and unaided institutions. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 12,28,017 to Rs. 12,80,612, the increase being shared by all kinds of institutions except professional colleges. On board institutions, practically the same amount was spent as in the previous year, the expenditure being Rs. 16,50,067 against Rs. 16,50,873. The expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 47,40,267 to Rs. 49,24,420, fee receipts alone covering more than the increase. Under unaided institutions there was a fall from Rs. 7,46,516 to Rs. 6,49,697 owing to some of the unaided institutions having gone to the aided list during the year. In aided and unaided institutions together, there was an increase of over Rs. 87,000. Taking schools for general education only, there was an increase of nearly ten lakhs in the expenditure from provincial funds and a decrease of over eight lakhs in the expenditure from local and municipal funds owing to the fact that the subsidies which formerly were paid to local and municipal boards to enable them to pay grants to elementary schools were paid to the schools direct from provincial funds. Of the total expenditure from public funds of nearly 29 lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 85 per cent. appertained to the latter.

Average cost of education.

17. The average cost of education per head of population was As. 5, of which public funds provided As. 2-3.

18. The total fee income rose from Rs. 28,00,259 to Rs. 29,35,320 and notwithstanding the increase in the average number on the rolls, the average fee per head rose from Rs. 2-68 to Rs. 2-72. Of the total direct expenditure, 33 per cent. was covered by fees and the proportion would have been greater, but for the fact that in a large number of institutions fees are levied at lower than the standard rates.

19. There was a slight decrease from Rs. 1,45,362 to Rs. 1,43,486 in the total expenditure on scholarships during the year, though provincial funds contributed more. Particulars of the scholarships in the different classes of institutions are given in the succeeding chapters.

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

20. Including the special grant of half a lakh to the Indian Institute of Science, the total amount of grants-in-aid paid from public funds to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 16,55,322 to Rs. 17,52,163. From a special return furnished by heads of missionary bodies it is seen that institutions under mission management received over 42 per cent. of the total amount spent on grants-in-aid, though the proportion of mission institutions to the total number of aided institutions was only 24-7 per cent.

21. The grants paid from provincial funds to institutions under private management and the contributions to local and municipal funds aggregated Rs. 18,52,079. Of this amount, Rs. 16,06,400, including the special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Institute of Science, were paid to institutions under private management against Rs. 6,24,858 in the previous year. This large increase is mainly, as stated above, due to teaching grants to elementary schools having been paid direct from provincial funds instead of through local or municipal boards. European institutions received Rs. 16 000 more than last year. There was a large increase in the amount paid as building grants. The contributions to local boards were Rs. 2,12,501 and those to municipal boards Rs. 33,178, including Rs. 22,993 paid as the net cost of the maintenance of certain schools.

22. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 28,387 and Rs. 1,17,376 were paid from local and municipal funds respectively in aid of schools under private management. With the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid by the Vizagapatam district board to technical section attached to Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam, the whole of the grants were paid to elementary schools.

23. The statistics containing the distribution of the provincial grants by districts show that the institutions in Madras City had, as usual, the largest share, namely, 12-97 per cent., Malabar following with 8-79 per cent., while Anantapur occupied the last place with 1-49 per cent.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

24. I was in charge of the department throughout the year. I made three tours during the year and visited 103 schools and colleges. During two of the tours, I accompanied the Commission appointed by the University to inspect affiliated colleges.

25. The first, third, fifth and eighth circles were in uninterrupted charge of Messrs. Yates, Champion, Kershaw and Braithwaite respectively, but there were a few unavoidable changes in the other circles and in the office of Inspector of European and Training Schools. The office of Inspector of Technical Schools having merged in that of Director of Industries, the technical schools still under the control of the Educational Department were inspected and reported upon by the Circle Inspectors with the help of specialists where necessary.

26. There were practically no changes in the personnel of the Inspectresses, Miss Arnold and Mrs. Rhenius who went on leave having relinquished charge only just before the close of the year.

27. The system of District Assistant Inspectors referred to in the last report was at work during the year. The 21 officers of this class inspected among them 3,577 schools with 176,424 pupils and their work was generally satisfactory. About the advantages of this system of having an Assistant Inspector for each district, Mr. Grieve states that the system "especially where the Assistant Inspector is a senior man enables the department to have a much clearer view of the state of elementary education and to control the subordinate inspecting agency in a far more thorough manner. The whole district

can be visited and much more can be done to train and watch Supervisors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors", while Mr. Braithwaite remarks that the particular value of the new system lies in the co-ordination of the district.

These Assistant Inspectors have no tour programmes of their own, but follow those of the Inspectors under special instructions from the latter issued from time to time.

28. All the girls' ranges except the Gódávári, South Arcot-Tanjore and Tinnevely Ranges changed hands during the year. On an average, each Assistant Inspectress inspected 125 schools with 8,447 pupils and spent 166 days on circuit, while each Sub-Assistant Inspectress inspected 90 schools with 5,540 pupils and spent 176 days on circuit.

29. The total number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors excluding those for Muhammadan schools remained the same as last year, viz., 102. The various officers who held charge of the ranges during the year inspected on the whole 26,005 schools with 691,543 pupils against 20,249 schools with 663,301 pupils the previous year. The work of these officers was on the whole satisfactory.

30. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools inspected 77 schools with 2,500 pupils and spent 126 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work and correspondence. As in previous years, he inspected also the Sanskrit classes of some of the Colleges and Secondary schools. During the year the Sub-Assistant was deputed, with the sanction of Government, on a tour to Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab with a view to study the working and organization of the Sanskrit Schools in those provinces.

31. This agency was provincialized with effect from 1st March 1909 and it was satisfactory to note that during the year under report the Supervisors were able to turn out better work than in the previous year. Besides supervising the work of the existing schools under their charge, they visited 2,432 villages without schools, started 1,049 schools and brought 2,561 schools under inspection and 2,253 unaided schools on to the aided list, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,162, 965, 2,015, and 2,017. Speaking generally of their work, Mr. Braithwaite remarks as follows:—"The Supervisors have as a body been working well. Elementary schools were kept under closer supervision than before, receiving on an average four visits a year".

32. At the Sub-Assistants' Test held in April 1909, twelve candidates excluding those for the clerical test, were examined but only one came out successful.

33. For the Supervisors' Test held at the same time, 56 candidates appeared, of whom only two passed.

III.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

(a) THE UNIVERSITY.

34. During the year Government sanctioned new regulations for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching. Alterations and additions in regard to the regulations dealing with the grouping and with the subjects of the courses for the Intermediate Examination received the sanction of Government. The regulations for the Titles in Oriental learning were also sanctioned by Government. Regulations providing for the establishment of University Lectureships in the Honours Courses, and for the institution of Research Studentships were approved by Government. The introduction of the scheme for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates necessitated certain additions to and alterations in the regulations being made.

35. Seven colleges were affiliated during the year in certain additional groups, and applications for further affiliation were received from a few colleges.

36. The Inspection Commission visited eleven colleges and submitted its report to the Syndicate.

37. The vacation lectures to teachers were continued and courses were given at the same centres in History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry. Books to the value of Rs. 31,320 were acquired for the University library which now contains 4,879 works.

38. The Matriculation examination under the new regulations was held for the first time in December, and the results were not satisfactory. Of the 7,381 candidates examined 1,373 passed, of whom 490 were reported by the examiners to have failed but were permitted by the University to be declared as having passed, an arrangement sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 206, Educational, dated 15th April 1910.

For the First Examination in Arts 2,610 candidates were examined, of whom 850 were declared to have passed, giving a percentage of 32.6 against a percentage of 39.8 of the previous year. Thirteen of the successful candidates were females. Of the 1,465 candidates who sat for the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination, 755 passed, which gives a percentage of 51.5 as against a percentage of 37.8 last year. Eight candidates were placed in the first class, while 9 of the successful candidates were females. For the Second Language Division 972 candidates were examined and 819 were declared successful. For the Science Division 1,189 candidates appeared and 54.6 per cent. were successful. The lowest percentage of success was in Mathematics, the highest in Zoology. History far outstripped the other optional subjects in popularity, while Mathematics and Physics came next. Sixty-two candidates sat for the various branches of the M.A. Degree Examination, of whom one was placed in the second and 19 in the third class. Of the 62 candidates, 14, 9 and 11 appeared for English Language, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and History, respectively.

The following statement exhibits the results of the University Examinations in the different professional collegiate courses:—

Name of examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
L.T. Degree (written)	120	103	85.8
Do. (practical)	135	103	76.3
First Examination in Law	...	...	...
B.L. Degree	...	...	...
M.L. Degree	...	...	...
First L.M. & S.	50	32	64.0
Second L.M. & S.	29	12	41.4
Final do.	28	13	46.4
First M.B. & C.M.	45	31	68.9
Second do.	29	19	65.5
Third do.	24	15	62.5
Final do.	31	16	51.6
First Examination in Engineering	31	9	26.5
B.E. Degree, Civil	7	2	28.6
Do. Mechanical	10	3	30.0

39. A grant of Rs. 15,000 was made towards the travelling expenses of the Inspection Commission.

40. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 2,82,093 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,73,514, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,579 to the credit of the University on the transactions.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY
AND
COLLEGIATE
EDUCATION.

(b) ARTS COLLEGES.

41. The C.S.M. College, Madras, was reduced to the grade of a high school and the A.B.M. College, Ongole, was not in existence on the 31st March 1910. The total number of Arts Colleges was thus 31, of which 10 were of the first grade. Four colleges were managed by Government, 3 by Municipal Boards, and 21 and 3 were respectively aided and unaided institutions. Of the 24 colleges under private management, 13 were managed by missions and the rest by private bodies.

42. Improvements continued to be effected in accommodation, construction of laboratories and supply of furniture and apparatus and books to meet the requirements of the new University regulations.

43. There were 276 professors and teachers, 56 of whom held non-Indian diplomas.

44. Owing to the poor results of the Matriculation examination and the smaller number that passed the First Examination in Arts, the number on the rolls in the first and third year classes was lower than it was in the previous year, and there was consequently a decline in the strength of the Arts Colleges from 4,265 to 3,948. There were 42 post-graduate students, of whom 28 were studying in the Presidency College, 12 in the Madras Christian College, and 2 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Of the students for the intermediate course 38.6 per cent. were reading in second-grade colleges.

45. About one-quarter of the total number in the Arts Colleges lived in the 20 hostels attached to these institutions, while the remaining students lived with their families or made their own arrangements for boarding and lodging.

46. There were no serious cases of breach of discipline.

47. The Government of India State Technical scholarship was, after the close of the year, awarded for a course of study in Metallurgy in England. All the six post-graduate scholarships were awarded and of the 24 collegiate scholarships, only 15 were awarded, there being no eligible applicants for the remaining nine.

48. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges during the year was Rs. 8,11,511 of which Rs. 3,00,171 or 37 per cent. was met from fees, and the net contribution from public funds was Rs. 2,67,640 or 33 per cent. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 201. In addition to the regular maintenance charges, a sum of Rs. 2,75,249 was spent on scholarships and buildings, of which Rs. 70,922 or 26 per cent. was met from public funds.

(c) PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

49. The attendance rose from 323 to 327. Two hundred and seventy-five of the students were reading in the F.L. and B.L. classes and 52 were preparing for the Pleaders' examination.

50. The number of students on the rolls studying for a University degree was 240 against 220 in the preceding year. Of these students 15 were women. In the Apothecary department there were 80 students preparing for departmental certificates. There were no students for the Chemist and Druggist department. Fifteen Hospital Assistants underwent a course of post-collegiate training during the year and 52 Sanitary Inspector students were prepared for the Government Technical examination in Sanitary Science. The results of the working of both these sessional classes continued to be satisfactory. There were 48 military pupils against 37 in the preceding year. The new laboratories for Physiology and Hygiene referred to in the last report had not been completed. The total charges for the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 86,180, of which Rs. 31,474 or 37 per cent. was met from fees. The net cost of training each student was Rs. 198.

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

51. The number of students in the Engineer classes preparing for the University degree was the same as last year, viz., 36; but the strength in the upper and lower subordinate classes had risen from 104 to 156, thus proving that the fall in strength noted in last year's report was only of a temporary nature. There were 19 military students. A survey camp was formed for the senior division of the Engineer class under the old rules, while under the new rules a camp was held for all classes in January. The results of the examinations conducted by the College Staff were satisfactory. The results of the University examinations were fair. The cost of the maintenance of the College during the year was Rs. 96,875, the receipts amounting to Rs. 16,631. The net cost of instructing each student was thus Rs. 382.

52. Owing to a fall in the strength of the L.T. class of the Training College, Rajahmundry, there were 69 graduates under training as against 76 in the previous year. There were no women teachers under training. The results of the L.T. degree examination were good. There was an increase in the strength of the model school attached to the Teachers' College, while there was a further decline in the strength of the higher forms of the Model School at Rajahmundry. The re-organization of these two colleges is still under the consideration of Government. The total charges of the two training colleges amounted to Rs. 31,850.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

53. The number of candidates (all non-Europeans) that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination held for the last time in December last was 812, of whom 111 or 14 per cent. were successful. Eighteen candidates completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 158.

54. For the Matriculation Examination held in December last 7,239 (including 30 Europeans) out of 7,362 registered male candidates presented themselves, of whom 1,347 passed (including 13 Europeans), 16 in the first class, 217 in the second and 1,114 in the newly-constituted third class. Only 874 candidates actually passed the examination at the outset, but 473 more were subsequently declared to have passed by the Senate. Permission to join the Intermediate or the First-year class in a college was accorded to these latter in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The proportion of the number passed to that examined was only 18.6 per cent., the largest number of failures being in English, notwithstanding the steps taken in improving the methods of teaching English in secondary schools. The majority of the examinees were as usual Brahmans, and they were followed in order by non-Brahman Hindus, Native Christians and Muhammadans, while the same order was maintained by the successful candidates except in the case of Native Christians, who obtained the largest percentage, viz., 20.0, the percentage secured by the other three classes of the community being respectively 19.7, 15.4 and 12.9.

Admissions and promotions though regulated with somewhat more care and judgment than formerly still leave very much to be desired as will appear from the following extracts from the reports of Inspectors of Schools:—

M.R.Ry. G. V. SUBBARAYUDU SASTRI writes—

"In most of the schools promotions and admissions are not rigidly made, and the numbers in the high school forms have considerably swelled.

The annual examinations conducted in many of the schools in the Kistna District appeared to have had no value in guiding the teachers to regulate promotions, and wholesale promotions were made."

MR. H. CHAMPION writes in more or less the same strain :—

"I have had to remark in nearly every inspection report upon the laxity with which promotions are made. Without the co-operation of the Headmaster, the admonitions of Inspecting officer can have but little effect, and although the spirit is willing, yet I fear that in most cases the influence of parents and members of committees render the co-operation of the headmaster impossible. The incomplete secondary schools are the chief offenders and several flagrant instances of lax promotion have been brought to my notice. The scheme for the award of school leaving certificates which insists upon the boy's daily work being taken into account will doubtless do much to bring about a better state of things."

(b) *Non-European Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

55. Public secondary schools for boys sustained a further loss, though slight, in their number, but it is gratifying to note that this loss was more than compensated for by an appreciable increase in their strength which is a healthy sign of consolidation among secondary schools. The strength rose from 95,765 to 101,082, while the number fell from 375 to 362: this was due to the conversion of four of the incomplete secondary schools under public management and of a few others under private management into elementary schools of the higher grade.

Of the pupils, 64,094 were reading in the forms and 36,988 in the classes below them, the increase in strength noticed above being shared by all the forms except the first and the third and by all the classes. It is to be hoped that the importance of attending secondary schools for even the earliest stages of higher education is becoming more widely recognised.

56. Of the 92 schools under public management, five were under departmental management, and 22 and 65 under the management of municipal and local boards respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6, 22 and 68. The decrease under Government schools was due to the decision of Government to work their secondary school at Bhadrachalam as a higher grade elementary school.

Of the schools under private management 200 were aided and 69 unaided, of which 106 and 11, respectively, were under Mission management. The Jubilee school at Sandur continued to be the only secondary school returned as a Native State School.

57. As regards the distribution of secondary schools according to districts, Tanjore again stood first with 38 schools, and Tinnevely and Malabar ranked next as last year, with 37 schools each, while Madras and Kistna made the nearest approach with 24 schools each. As regards also the relative strength of the schools, the above districts maintained the places they occupied last year, Tanjore and Madras taking the lead with 12,148 and 11,495 pupils, respectively. The Nilgiris continued to possess the smallest number of schools and pupils, viz., 2 and 373, respectively. Each of the ceded districts showed, I am glad to say, improved attendance during the year.

In regard to the proportion of boys under instruction to the male population of school age, Madras, as usual, headed the list, while the lowest place continued to be occupied by Cuddapah, the percentages in the two cases being 30.84 and .91, respectively.

58. The Government Scholarship notification was revised during the year with a view to separate the scholarships held in secondary schools from those held in elementary schools. Provision has been made under the revised rules for the continuity of the scholarships for the six years of the secondary course. Out of 144 scholarships allotted for award in secondary schools for boys, 143 were awarded, 6 to Uriyas, 25 to backward classes, 16 to Muhammadans, and the rest to general classes, the scholarships being tenable this year for three terms from January 1910. The total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 25,871 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,380.

59. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 22,14,711, and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 22-14. Government schools cost Rs. 56,412; board, aided and unaided schools, Rs. 3,78,658, Rs. 14,52,979 and Rs. 3,24,862 respectively.

The total expenditure from public funds was Rs. 2,17,247, and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 15,66,909. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 16-3. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 22-9, Rs. 16-6 and Rs. 16-8, respectively. The total fees covered 71 per cent. of the total expenditure.

(c) *General.*

60. There were 100,222 male pupils in all the secondary schools or 5,133 more than in the preceding year. The figures in the margin show the number of male pupils in the various forms and classes during the past two years. From a special return obtained from the inspecting officers it appears that of the number of pupils in the first forms of recognised secondary schools 1 out of every 8 pupils in that form was admitted from an elementary school as in the previous year. It is hoped that as secondary schools come to feel the necessity for opening all the preparatory or lower classes from the fourth down to the infant the proportion of pupils admitted into their first forms from elementary schools will be much less.

	Number of pupils in 1908-09.	Number of pupils in 1909-10.
Sixth form	7,561	9,427
Fifth "	6,397	6,508
Fourth "	8,492	8,949
Third "	10,459	10,428
Second "	12,513	12,965
First "	15,782	15,613
Fourth class	12,723	13,427
Third "	9,201	10,096
Second "	4,905	5,462
First "	3,790	4,116
Infant "	3,265	3,233
Total	95,089	100,222

61. The number of teachers of all classes and grades rose from 4,097 to 4,242, of whom all but 278, or 93 per cent., held some form of certificate or other. Of this 93 per cent., 28 per cent. of the teachers held general education certificates only, while the rest had professional certificates and non-Indian diplomas. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of teachers holding professional certificates under each of the grades—collegiate, secondary and elementary—and an increase in the number of those who have qualified themselves for general education certificates, in other words the supply of trained teachers was insufficient to meet the unusually large demand. Steps are being taken to increase the supply of qualified teachers.

At the close of the year there were 300 drawing masters and 387 drill and gymnastic instructors, and of the latter, 361 were trained men.

62. The introduction with effect from 1st January 1910 of the new scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates marks a new era in the history of secondary education in this presidency. The scheme has been so organized as to embrace a wider range of studies than the Matriculation examination of the local university and to guarantee not merely that a pupil has passed a certain test but also that he has gone through a definite course of study in a recognised secondary school and that during the period he has spent at such a school he has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner. To this end the secondary school leaving certificate will take into account the school work done by the pupil from the fourth form upwards under a system of awarding marks for each subject and will also contain the results of a public examination conducted by a Board consisting of the Director of Public Instruction as President, four officers of the Government Educational Service and four non-official members with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations as Secretary to the Board. The subjects of study are classed under three groups, and the public examination will include the subjects of the first group and any of the subjects of the last group.

The school year will in future be held to commence after the summer vacation and the first term certificate will relate to the term extending from the commencement of the school year up to Christmas and the second term certificate to the term extending from the opening of the school after the Christmas holidays up to the summer vacation. The first public examination under the new scheme will be held towards the close of March 1911. Holders of completed secondary school leaving certificates are eligible for admission not only into a school of professional or technical training which is not connected with the University but have also been declared by the University to be eligible to pursue the Intermediate course of study in an affiliated college with the approval of the head of the institution and by the Government to be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service which under existing rules is open to candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the local University or the late Upper Secondary Examination. The development and progress of secondary education under the scheme sketched above will be watched with immense interest, and it rests with the higher Inspecting officers of the department to see that the scheme is properly understood and efficiently worked.

Judged by the increase in the number of pupils secondary education may be considered to have made a fair progress during the year. Attempts have been made in most of the complete secondary schools to improve the teaching staff and the methods of teaching adopted in them, though in respect of accommodation and equipment most schools still leave much to be desired owing presumably to lack of funds. One of the Inspectors reports that he ventures to think that "teachers' ideas regarding their work have widened and that consequently teaching has become to a certain extent more intelligent and thorough." The incomplete secondary school still presents an unsolved problem. Its staff is generally neither adequate nor efficient, and the grouping system adopted in many cases has not had the desired effect, but it has to be continued until managers of schools are in possession of more funds and until the supply of certificated teachers especially of the higher grades is at least equal to the demand. There appears to be a strong tendency on the part of managers to evade the responsibility and expense of attaching the preparatory department to complete as well as to incomplete secondary schools. Such an evasion is fatal to the interests of secondary education, and the inspecting officers and the Director have on all possible occasions been urging the necessity of making a secondary school complete in respect of the lower classes. No breach of school discipline of any magnitude occurred during the year.

V.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

63. Public elementary schools for boys rose further in number from 22,548 to 23,260 and in strength from 790,637 to 854,137 including 100,825 girls, and of these 162 schools with 18,981 pupils as against 146 and 15,269, respectively, in the previous year contained standards above the fourth, and 4,161 schools with 267,344 pupils as against 4,342 and 260,419, respectively, contained the fourth and lower standards. The further slight increase in the number of higher elementary schools which was due partly to the conversion of a few incomplete secondary schools into elementary schools and partly to the opening of higher standards in lower elementary schools is hopeful, as also the accession to the strength of schools with the fourth and lower standards notwithstanding the fall in the number of such schools. As might be expected the percentages of strength to total male population of school-age again rose from 28.0 to 30.3. One hundred and fifty-four schools with higher standards, 4,008 schools with the first five standards and 14,988 schools with the first four standards had been recognised, and the rest, chiefly schools of the last type, were awaiting recognition.

64. The various classes of schools under public management except the Native State schools, as also both aided and unaided schools under private management had an accession both to their number and strength. The increase under Government schools was due to the transfer during the year of the schools in three of the taluqas of the Central Provinces to the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Gódavari Agency, while that in the number of schools under board management which was but inconsiderable was indicative of the fact that municipal and local boards have not shown as much activity as they should towards the spread of elementary education. There is yet a wide scope for extending their operations, and it behoves these bodies to gradually bring under their own management as many as possible of the aided and unaided elementary schools which, at present, swell the number of public elementary schools and are mostly of a ephemeral character. To ascertain the educational needs of important villages with a population of 1,000 and over, where there are no schools and where schools, if established are likely to flourish, I have obtained lists of such villages with a view to place them before local boards. If any boards require extra financial help for starting and maintaining elementary schools, the provincial revenues might, I think, come to the rescue. 23.4 per cent. of the aided schools and 16.7 per cent. of the unaided ones were under mission management. The subjoined statement furnishes the particulars of elementary schools at the beginning and close of the year as required in G.Os., No. 311, Educational, dated 27th April 1908, and No. 137, Educational, dated 9th March 1909.

Number of Elementary Schools for Boys during the year 1909-1910.

noy.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1909.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1910.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided, formerly existed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ard ...	150	...	9	1	160	...	...	...	...
rd ...	283	5	14	...	292	3	...	...	...
...	3,362	26	41	...	3,379	9	1	1	1
...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	13,974	1,009	2,470	4	14,539	...	...	...	...
...	4,773	2,753	2,863	1	4,884	...	...	...	...
al ...	22,548	4,693	5,397	8	23,260	12	1	1	1

The figures speak for themselves, the number of elementary schools closed during the year nearly equalizing those newly opened.

65. Out of the 24 scholarships allotted to higher elementary schools for boys, ten were awarded from the beginning of January last to general classes, one to a Muhammadan and five to other backward classes. No award has yet been made of the scholarships allotted to the lower elementary schools, of which 220 are intended for distribution to Mappillas and 75 for Savaras, Khonds and Koyas. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 5,799.

66. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 34,13,064, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 21,29,131, fees Rs. 6,61,237, and other sources Rs. 6,22,696. Government schools cost Rs. 91,234, and board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 12,02,980, Rs. 18,93,332, and Rs. 2,24,990, respectively. Public funds met 63 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 19 per cent. and other sources 18 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-2. Each pupil in a Government school

(mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 11-9, in a board school Rs. 5-13, and in an aided school Rs. 3-13. The figure for mission schools (including all elementary schools under mission management) is Rs. 6-9. Fees met 5 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 11 per cent. in board schools and 21 per cent. in aided schools.

67. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate to all the pupils under instruction in elementary schools for boys and include therefore girls in such schools and exclude boys in girls' schools. Dealing with boys alone, the total number under instruction on the 31st March last in public elementary schools for both boys and girls was 757,471, which represents 26.8 per cent. of the total male population of school-age. The corresponding figures for the previous year being 703,793 and 24.9 per cent. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction, all the districts had a larger percentage of such pupils than in the previous year, Tinnevely standing first as usual with 39.5 per cent. and Vizagapatam continuing to occupy the last place with 16.7 per cent.

68. From a special return obtained again from the inspecting officers, it is observed that there were on the 31st March last 30 part-time schools, of which one was under public management and the remaining 29 were under private management, all but one of the latter being aided mission schools. Most of the schools were found in Tanjore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Madurai, none having been returned again from the Northern, Ceded and West Coast districts, except from Bellary and South Canara which have contributed one school each. North Arcot which contained the largest number of schools last year has presented a 'nil' return this year, owing presumably to the misconception of part-time and night schools. There was also a decrease under night schools which numbered 635 on the 31st March last against 726 in the previous year, and of these only 310 or 48.8 per cent. were under the charge of day schoolmasters. These schools which are intended mainly for children of the backward and labourers' classes are gradually losing their popularity and importance, and it does not seem possible to force education on children who are inherently either averse or indifferent to it.

69. In indigenous elementary schools for which returns have been received there were 103,445 boys under instruction at the close of the year. Including these, the total number of boys in both public and private elementary schools was 860,916, and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-age was 30.5. A statement in the supplemental statistics classifies villages into 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 8,987 villages, in the second 7,941, in the third 9,521 and in the fourth 18,284; of these 77 per cent. in the first, 53 per cent. in the second, 24 per cent. in the third and 2 per cent. in the fourth group were provided with one or more public or private elementary schools. Compared with the statistics of last year, a larger proportion of the villages in each of the first three groups enjoyed facilities for the instruction of the young. I have already dwelt upon the duties of local bodies in the dissemination of elementary education in important school-less villages where there may be evidence of the real demand for such education.

70. The further rise in the number of elementary schools was naturally accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of teachers employed in them, of whom there were 35,433 at the close of last year, 31,321 of them being returned as holders of either professional or general education certificates, mostly of the elementary grade. Most of the inspecting officers are able to record an improvement in the qualifications of the staffs in elementary schools, especially in board schools in which more liberal salaries are paid than elsewhere and in the success that has attended their efforts in introducing the new scheme of studies so far at any rate as the compulsory subjects are concerned, though the bulk of the teachers are as yet considered unfit to teach the important optional subjects.

71. The year under report was on the whole favourable to the cause of elementary education as may be evidenced from a further increase both in the number and strength of the elementary schools for boys as well as in the total number of male pupils under instruction in all elementary schools both for boys and girls. People have not yet rightly understood the aim of higher elementary schools, and are still clamouring for secondary education in the belief that every boy, rich or poor, should render himself eligible for Government service or for some other higher walk of life, and it will be some years before it can be brought home to the minds of dispassionate persons in towns and rural areas that a sound elementary education of a somewhat practical character is essential for the mass and that a foundation for such education should be laid in the elementary school. The sessional and training schools are doing their best in improving the general and professional qualifications of the elementary teachers, and their work is often supplemented by Teachers' Associations, and by central classes in which the subordinate inspecting officers seem to have evinced a lively interest. Little improvement seems to have taken place in regard to the housing of village schools, only 15,350 of the schools against 14,793 in the previous year being held in their own or rented buildings, but in the matter of apparatus and appliances required for realistic teaching better provision is reported to have been made especially by board schools. Schools under private management are susceptible of considerable improvement in these respects, and unless the village revenue officers co-operate with the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of elementary schools in emphasising the need for staffing and equipping these schools more satisfactorily, it is difficult to look for any better results in the near future. School gardens as a part of nature study are being started wherever there is space for them and there is a well or some other source of water-supply close by. The Agricultural Department has kindly issued hints and suggestions for the development of these gardens, and the Deputy Directors of Agriculture are always ready to afford the necessary help and guidance in the laying out of gardens. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, has prepared a syllabus of a school garden in the Vizagapatam District, and copies of a Telugu translation of it which I had arranged for and printed have been distributed to all the elementary schools in that district. It is hoped that the example will be followed in the other districts.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

72. Excluding for purpose of comparison the industrial schools which have passed to the control of the Director of Industries, the number of special schools and their strength stood at the close of the year at 126 and 5,339 against 124 and 5,134, respectively at the beginning. The technical or art schools alone contributed to the increase in the number of schools and all classes of schools except the sessional and medical schools to their strength. The variations under each head will be dealt with in the paragraphs that follow.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

73. At the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates held in December last 213 candidates appeared for the secondary grade and 1,749 for the elementary, of whom 175 and 1,115 or 82 and 64 per cent., respectively, passed. The increase from 69 to 82 per cent. in the proportion of passes in the examination for the secondary grade was marked and was presumably the result of the possession of higher attainments by candidates of that grade. The elementary candidates fared no better than last year. The successful candidates included 27 females of the secondary grade and 235 of the elementary, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20 and 207. Out of 65 schools that presented teachers for the examination of the elementary grade, all but 10 passed not less than 50 per cent. of the

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examinees, and eight schools passed all the candidates that appeared. At the final examination for Teachers' certificates 104 candidates (103 trained and 1 untrained) were examined for the secondary grade and 869 (862 trained and 7 untrained) for the elementary, of whom 83 including the only untrained candidate and 586 including 6 untrained candidates were successful, the secondary teachers having acquitted themselves better than the elementary teachers even here. A higher proportion of passes to the number of elementary teachers examined might reasonably have been expected seeing that all the candidates have to satisfy the inspecting officers that their teaching is satisfactory before they can be admitted to the examination. These officers will in future be required to exercise greater care and judgment in testing the work of the probationary teachers. The increase in the number examined in each of the grades was due to the fact that many who passed the Preliminary Examination in the years previous were able to count 18 months' attested and approved service during the year.

74. One thousand four hundred and sixty-seven probationary teachers' certificates and service registers were issued during the year, 44 to the teachers who passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates held before December 1905 and the rest to those who qualified themselves for them under the present rules.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(a) Training Schools for Masters.

75. Training Schools for Masters remained stationary at 46, but their strength rose from 2,164 to 2,302, of whom 131 students were of the secondary and 2,171 of the elementary grade, against 116 and 2,048, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number of teachers under each grade is encouraging. Fourteen districts, notably Gódvári, contributed to the increase in the number of students, seven contained fewer students than in the previous year and one, viz., Bellary had the same number of students, while the Nilgiris continued to be unrepresented, there being no training school of any kind in that district for some years. Of the 46 training schools, 31 were under departmental management, and the rest under private management, 14 of them being aided and the remaining one unaided.

76. At the beginning of the year the general control and the annual inspection of training schools were handed over to the Circle Inspectors. The Inspector of European and Training Schools remained, as explained in the last report, in charge of the curriculum, the certificate examinations and large questions affecting the training schools as a whole, such as designs for buildings and furniture, and the supply of furniture, apparatus and books. This dual control of training schools has not led to any serious difficulty so far, and the change has been distinctly for the benefit of the schools in most circles, the Circle Inspectors who are expected to know the needs of the schools in their circles better than the Inspector of Training Schools, being able, owing to the recent reduction in their territorial jurisdiction, to devote fairly sufficient time to the improvement of the training schools under their charge. There were 17 Licentiates in Teaching and one Bachelor of Arts with a Secondary Teachers' certificate on the staffs of training schools, which were somewhat disturbed during the year by the transfer of 15 members of them as supervisors of elementary schools and by the temporary promotion of two of the Headmasters to the office of Sub-Assistant Inspector. The schools, however, maintained their general efficiency and tone, and had an improved supply of library books, furniture and apparatus. In the matter of accommodation every endeavour has been made to provide the schools with suitable accommodation mostly in their own and in a few cases in rented buildings. The hostels attached to six of the Government training schools are reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year. The type design for hostels referred to in the last report was revised during the year by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose and the designs and specifications have been forwarded to the Chief Engineer for further action. The strength and work of the

SPECIAL
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model schools attached to the training schools have generally improved, but until a better class of teachers, i.e., teachers holding at least certificates of a higher grade than elementary, becomes available for employment in them, it does not seem practicable to organize the work of the staff in such a way as to be a helpful model to the normal students. Teachers' Associations are attached to almost all the training schools and they are doing useful work. Excursions were also made during the year by the students of several of the Government Training schools at their own expense under the supervision of the Headmasters and one or two members of the staffs and they were on the whole educationally profitable to them. Vacation classes open to members of the staff in all training schools were held at the Government Training School, Saidapet, during the last Christmas holidays and were well attended. Instruction was given in Surveying and Levelling, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Drawing, Botany, Civics, etc., and the courses in almost all the subjects included lectures delivered by special lecturers on the aim and scope of the subjects in the school curriculum and methods of teaching them. The "Scheme of work in training schools" upon which the curricula followed in the secondary and elementary training classes are based seems to admit of some revision and the matter will receive due attention. The number of students who obtained employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 1,095 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 326.

Qualifications of teachers
in training schools for
masters.

77. Of the 168 teachers employed in training schools, 2 held non-Indian diplomas, 156 professional certificates mostly of the secondary grade and 9 general education certificates.

Stipends in training
schools for masters.

78. The total expenditure on stipends amounted to Rs. 1,53,802, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,46,286.

79. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the outlay on stipends amounted to Rs. 3,00,276, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,47,692, local and municipal funds Rs. 26,303, and fees and other sources Rs. 26,281. Provincial funds contributed 82 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 83 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 124 against Rs. 121.

(b) Training Schools for Mistresses.

80. There were as last year 19 training schools for mistresses with 434 students, or 3 more than in the previous year, of whom 19 were of the secondary and the remaining 415 of the elementary grade. Muhammadans and Panchamas were, it is gratifying to note, more largely represented, while Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus were fewer than in the previous year. Five of the schools continued to be under departmental management and four were secondary in character. The A.E.L.M. training school for mistresses, Rajahmundry, which was the only school of the kind in Gódvári was closed during the year; otherwise there was no change in the list of districts provided with schools of this class.

81. At the Preliminary examination for teachers' certificates held in December last, 27 secondary and 235 elementary mistresses were successful, the corresponding passes at the Final Examination being 4 and 49. The number of students who obtained employment as teachers in their districts was 243 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 103.

82. The number of teachers employed in training schools for mistresses was the same as last year, viz., 55, of whom 7 held non-Indian diplomas, 47 professional certificates mostly of the secondary grade, and 1 general education certificate of the above grade.

83. The total expenditure on stipends amounted to Rs. 31,366, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 30,901.

84. To the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 83,162, Provincial funds contributed 70 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 134 against Rs. 138.

(c) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

85. For the examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by a special Board of Examiners, 48 were examined at the Saidapet centre, the only centre now allowed, and 44 or 92 per cent. were successful. The passed candidates included the 10 students trained in the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(d) *Sessional Schools.*

86. The same number of sessional schools as in the previous year, viz., 49, were at work, but the number of teachers admitted for training fell from 726 to 675. The extended course of training now undergone in training schools by teachers of the elementary grade which enables them to devote more time to the study of general educational subjects accounts mainly for the decrease in the number of teachers admitted for training in sessional schools. Five hundred and ninety-nine teachers or 49 less than in the previous year, completed their course during the year in these schools.

(B) *TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.*

87. There was only one change in the syllabuses of the Government Technical examinations and it related to the revision approved in G.O., No. 1612 L., dated 3rd December 1908, of the syllabus in Minor Sanitary Engineering caused by the addition of a practical examination in the subject and the consequent redistribution of the marks awarded for the written and practical examinations.

88. The total number of subject-candidates for the various technical examinations was 7,960, of whom 3,228 were successful. There was, as compared with the previous year, an increase in the number of candidates examined and passed as well as in the percentage of passes for the intermediate grade, and a decrease in the number examined and passed for the elementary grade, while the same proportion of passes as in the previous year was maintained; on the other hand a larger number of candidates appeared for the advanced grade, but a smaller number and percentage than in the preceding year were successful.

The marked decrease in the number of entries for the Elementary examinations was presumably the result of the raising of the fee for registration sanctioned in G.O., No. 757, Educational, dated 10th November 1908, which probably discouraged several ill-prepared candidates of this grade from applying for the examinations. Six of the subject-candidates for the Advanced grade, 56 of those for the Intermediate, and 186 of those for the Elementary were female candidates, and all the candidates for the advanced grade, and 43 and 89 respectively of the other two grades were successful. Twenty-six diplomas, of which 17 were for Agriculture, and 58 group certificates, among which there was one for Machine construction were issued during the year.

(i) *Schools of Art.*

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

(ii) *Law Schools.*

90. There are no Law schools in this Presidency. The Government Law College, which has already been dealt with in Chapter III, continues to be the only institution that provides legal education for candidates preparing for the B.L. degree and the Pleaders' examinations as well as those for the special tests.

(iii) *Medical Schools.*

91. There were on the 31st March last 153, 42 and 57 pupils on the rolls of the Government Medical Schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 173, 55 and 48, respectively, in the previous year. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 64 apothecary students (including 15 women), 52 Sanitary Inspectors and 15 Sub-Assistant Surgeons undergoing post-collegiate training or 131 in all.

All the 8 students including 4 women who were in their fourth year course appeared for and passed the final examination for apothecaries held by the Board of Examiners, and of the 48 students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical examinations in Hygiene and Physiology held in January last, 47 with 16 in the first class passed in the former subject and 44 with 12 in the first class in the latter. For the final examination for Hospital Assistants (Sub-Assistant Surgeons) held in March last 28, 4 and 5 were presented from the schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, and 27 and 5 from the first and third schools, and all the pupils from the second passed, and the Government gold medal was on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners awarded to a pupil in the Rayapuram Medical school. There was again no chemist and druggist student in the Medical College. Government have allowed the Tanjore Medical school to continue on its present basis until further orders. The building specially constructed for the Medical school, Vizagapatam—the gift of Maharani Gajapati Rao—has been completed and is ready for occupation. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,350, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,26,060 and fees and other receipts Rs. 4,290. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 135 at Rayapuram, Rs. 325 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 79 at Tanjore.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying Schools.*

92. The College of Engineering, the only Government institution in which instruction is provided in engineering subjects, has already been dealt with in Chapter III relating to collegiate education. Schools of this class under private management will be dealt with under (v) below.

(v) *Technical Schools other than Medical Schools.*

93. There were at the close of the year 8 schools of this class with 904 pupils, of whom 79 were found in the only school intended for Europeans. The small number of schools under this head was due to the transfer during the year of the strictly industrial schools with the exception of the School of Arts and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the control of the Director of Industries. These two industrial schools provided instruction in drawing, jewellers' work, wood and metal work, textile industries, painting, modelling, engraving and tailoring, while the subjects taught in the other six technical schools comprised drawing, music, dress-making, electrical engineering and practical telegraphy, and commerce, including shorthand and type-writing. Two of the schools only had 100 pupils or more,—the School of Arts with a strength of 368 including 22 females and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, with a strength of 234. The morning drawing classes except the ladies' class and the evening drawing classes attached to the School of Arts have been closed, and the system of levying fees from pupils has been discontinued except in the case of the ladies' drawing class. For the Government Technical Examinations in drawing a smaller number appeared, but the percentage of passes was higher. Better results were also obtained in the examinations in the industrial subjects. In future the pupils of the school will be awarded certificates of merit on the results of examinations conducted by the officers of the school. The number of scholarships, viz., 30, allotted to the industrial section of the school is not considered adequate. The Reformatory School, Chingleput, had an accession of 26 pupils to its strength which stood at 234 on the 31st March last. Improved

accommodation was provided during the year and the school now affords sleeping accommodation for 250 pupils, the maximum limit fixed by Government. The working of the school continued to be efficient.

94. There were 31 schools of this class with 1,082 pupils, one of them with 69 pupils being intended for Europeans. The range of subjects in which instruction is given in these schools covered a small area comprising various forms of drawing, commerce, electrical engineering and practical telegraphy. Further particulars about these schools and classes are given in Appendix D. The two Government institutions coming under this class are the School of Commerce, Calicut, and the Art Class, Kumbakonam, which is under the supervision of the Principal, Kumbakonam College. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 253 and 57 pupils against 216 and 53, respectively, in the previous year. For the Government Technical Examinations held in April 1909, the same number of students as in the previous year, viz., 157 appeared from the former institution, and 76 or 48.4 per cent. passed, while in the Final School Examination held at the end of the course in May 1909, 36 students of the vernacular section were examined and 17 or 47.2 per cent. passed and thus qualified themselves for certificates awarded by the school. Government have approved of the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a new building for the school. A special class for the training of teachers in commercial subjects in order to meet the demand of secondary schools preparing pupils for the commercial group of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme was sanctioned tentatively for three years in connection with this school, and the first batch of students entered on their course in January 1910. The Art class, Kumbakonam, which gives instruction in the various drawing subjects, also fared satisfactorily at the Government Technical Examinations.

95. Only one school of this class has been returned for the year, viz., the Native Music class for boys, Masulipatam, which had the same number of pupils as last year, viz., 60. The other schools returned last year have passed to the Department of Industries.

(vi) Commercial Schools.

96. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) Other Schools.

97. Fourteen institutions for General Education with 1,318 pupils had special classes at work in various technical subjects such as drawing, manual training, practical telegraphy, etc. Of these, the drawing class attached to the Municipal High School, Chicacole, is the largest with a strength of 460.

98. The number of teachers employed in technical schools was 115, of whom 4 were educated in Europe, and all the rest except nine possessed the requisite technical qualifications.

99. In the revised scholarship notification no provision has been made for the award of scholarships in technical schools since most of the technical subjects for which scholarships were hitherto granted are now included in the scheme for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and they are regarded as forming part of the general education course. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 27,248, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 17,504.

100. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 1,21,225, towards which provincial funds contributed 54 per cent., local and municipal funds 1 per cent., fees 21 per cent., and other sources 24 per cent.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) GENERAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

101. The year witnessed an increase in the number as well as in the strength of both public and private institutions, the former of them having risen from 1,103 with 76,821 pupils to 1,121 with 80,391 pupils and the latter from 101 with a strength of 3,605 to 116 with a strength of 3,907. Of the public institutions, 185 were maintained by Government and 29 by Local and Municipal Boards while 795 were aided and 111 were unaided. One school which was in the Sandur State was classed as a Native State school. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 193,350 girls under instruction on the 31st March last, boys' schools alone contributing 113,927 or nearly 59 per cent. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total non-European female population of school age rose further from 6.2 to 6.7. As usual Madras ranked first with 29.5 per cent. and was again followed by the Nilgiris, Malabar and Kistna with 13, 12.3 and 12.2 per cent. respectively, while Salem occupied the last place with 3.2 per cent.

(b) UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

102. For the Matriculation Examination of December 1909, 112 females presented themselves—10 Brahmans, 8 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 94 Native Christians—of whom 20,—2 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 18 Native Christians,—passed, forming a percentage of 17.9 against 18.3, the average for the Presidency. Of these, only three actually passed the examination, and the remaining 17 were subsequently declared to have passed by the Senate with the approval of Government accorded in their order No. 206, Educational, dated 15th April 1910. It is matter for regret that none of the Brahman girls met with success.

For the First Examination in Arts 23 females presented themselves (two Brahmans, one non-Brahman caste Hindu and 20 Native Christians), of whom nine passed (the two Brahmans, the non-Brahman Hindu and six Native Christians). The success of all the three Hindu girls is encouraging. Up to the present, 73 females have passed this examination—10 Brahmans, 6 non-Brahman Hindus and 57 Native Christians.

Seven females—a Brahman, a non-Brahman Hindu and five Native Christians—appeared for the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination, of whom all but the Brahman passed. All the five that went up for the Second Language Division came out successful, and in the Science Division, out of the two non-Brahman Hindus and the three Native Christians that entered all but one of the former passed.

(c) COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

103. The only college for native women, viz., the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, had six students on the rolls against three in the previous year. Including the 26 females in colleges intended for men (15 in the Presidency College, five in the Zamorin's College, Calicut, two in the B.G.M. College, Calicut, and one each in the Government College, Mangalore, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, Municipal College, Salem, and Wesley College, Rayapet), there were in all 32 female students in the collegiate stage of instruction, or one more than in the previous year.

(d) SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

104. Owing mainly to the re-classification of some of the secondary schools which resulted in the transfer of some of them to the elementary list, secondary schools for girls fell during the year from 46 with 5,629 pupils to 37 with 4,382 pupils. Two of these were Government institutions, and the rest were under Mission management, all but one being aided. It is under contemplation to open a Government secondary school for girls at Coimbatore. As usual, Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed

the bulk of the strength, while Brahmans were very poorly represented with 3.3 per cent. of the total strength, against 6 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of girls in secondary schools including girls in boys' schools was 5,242, Madras alone contributing nearly a fifth of the total number, while Anantapur with but one pupil and Bellary with six pupils were the most backward in point of secondary education. Of the 37 schools, 34 had buildings of their own, one was held in a rented building and one in a building owned by the management, while one, the Home Education Classés, Madras, had, for obvious reasons, no building of its own.

(e) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

105. Public elementary schools for girls rose during the year from 1,021 with 70,212 pupils to 1,062 with 75,422 pupils. Of these 186 were schools with standards above the fourth, 450 had standards up to and including the fourth, and the remaining 426 had the lower standards only. One hundred and six schools were closed during the year and 141 were newly opened, while six which were secondary became elementary. Taking secondary and elementary schools together, an increase was visible both in their number and strength. Of the 1,062 schools at the end of the year, 178 were Government institutions, 29 were managed by Local and Municipal Boards and one was in the Native State of Sandur, having been newly opened during the year; while of the remaining 854, 523 or over 61 per cent. were under mission agencies. In regard to accommodation, 956 or 90 per cent. of the total number either had buildings of their own or were held in rented buildings, while 32 were held in chavadis, chattrams, etc., and 72 in the manager's or headmaster's own residences, the two remaining institutions being Home Education classes in which instruction was given in the houses of the pupils themselves. No new elementary school buildings were constructed during the year. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools rose from 157,056 to 172,088 or from 5.4 per cent. to 5.9 per cent. of the total female non-European population of school age, all the main classes of the population having contributed to the increase. Madras had, as usual, the highest percentage (25.0) while ten other districts had over 5 per cent. and the rest between 2½ and 5 per cent. As in the preceding year Malabar was credited with the largest number of pupils and the Nilgiris the smallest.

(f) SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXPENDITURE IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

106. Sixteen scholarships were awarded to girls in secondary schools and 27 to girls in higher elementary schools, the number being in the former case equally divided between Hindus and Native Christians, while in the latter case the majority of the recipients were Hindus. On the results of the Matriculation Examination, only one scholarship was given to a Native Christian female pupil. Out of the 63 scholarships allotted to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 40 were awarded, nine of them to Muhammadans and the rest to Hindus. The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 19,028, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 18,928.

107. The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 7,56,381, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,13,810, local and municipal funds Rs. 43,805, fees Rs. 52,182, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,46,584. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9-14-0 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4-11-0. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11-0.

(g) GENERAL.

108. The statistics distributing the pupils in public secondary and elementary schools for girls according to the different classes and forms show that, while, in the case of secondary schools, the figures do not exhibit any marked peculiarities, a striking variation is visible in the case of elementary schools when the fourth standard is reached,

only less than a fourth of the pupils in this standard passing to the next higher standard. This marks the period at which the bulk of Hindu girls give up their education.

109. The increase in the number of pupils in public secondary and elementary schools for girls led to a corresponding increase in the number of teachers in them, which rose from 3,658 to 3,821—30 holding non-Indian diplomas, 2,437 professional certificates and 1,027 general education certificates, while 327 had no certificates. Taken as a whole, the supply of teachers would seem sufficient for at least 30,000 more pupils than are at present to be found in these schools, though the need for more teachers possessing higher grade certificates cannot be denied. Of the 3,464 teachers who held Indian certificates, 40 were of the collegiate grade, 344 of the secondary grade and 3,080 of the elementary grade.

110. As in the previous year, three groups of classes of this description were at work during the year, one secondary and two elementary, with 90 pupils under instruction or four less than in the previous year. Of the 34 pupils in the secondary school maintained by the United Free Church Mission at Madras, two were in the first form and the rest in the lower classes. Both the elementary classes were maintained by the National Indian Association, one at Madras and the other at Cuddalore.

VIII.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

111. There were at the close of the year 87 institutions with a total strength of 6,956 (3,386 boys and 3,570 girls), the respective figures for 1908-1909 being 91 and 7,094 (3,400 boys and 3,694 girls). The variation in the number of schools was due to their regrading, the transfer of one school to the control of the Director of Industries, the closure of certain schools and the starting of certain others, the amalgamation of two schools and the omission of the manager of one school to furnish the returns of this year. Of the total number on the rolls, 401 or 5.8 per cent. were non-Europeans, the figures for the previous year being 383 and 5.4 per cent. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians on the rolls of all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 7,202, against 7,354 in 1908-1909.

112. In the Doveton Protestant College which is the only European College for men, there were 5 women out of a total strength of 11. Out of this strength again 4 were Native Christians. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians studying in the Arts Colleges in the Presidency was 31, in the Professional Colleges 49 and in the Training Schools 38, against 25, 42 and 38, respectively, in 1908-1909. In the First Examination in Arts 5 out of 10 from European Colleges passed, the total number of Europeans from all colleges in the Presidency examined and passed being 17 and 8 respectively. In the B.A. degree examination 6 were examined in English and 4 in the second language and all of them passed. In the Science division 5 passed out of 8 examined.

113. There were at the end of the year 26 high schools, 12 for boys and 14 for girls, with a strength of 1,568 and 1,529 respectively. The number of middle and primary schools was 38 (21 for boys and 17 for girls) and 20 (10 for boys and 10 for girls) with 2,606 and 1,095 pupils respectively. There were 944 girls reading in boys' schools and 699 boys reading in girls' schools.

114. The conduct of the examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools was placed under a Board during the year, and the examinations were held for the first time under the revised curricula and syllabuses approved by Government. For the High school and scholarship examination 55 appeared and 17 passed, for the Middle school and scholarship examination 117 appeared and 36 passed, and for the Primary scholarship examination 42 appeared and 24 passed. The results were better than those of the

previous year. Under special permission accorded under article 18 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, 24 appeared for the Matriculation examination and 6 passed.

115. The total number of teachers in European institutions on the 31st March last was 611, of whom 112 held non-Indian diplomas. 311 Professional certificates, 152 General education certificates, while 36 held no certificates. The difficulty of securing qualified European and Eurasian teachers continued to be felt during the year. The Government Training class at Sanawar has so far attracted no teacher from this Presidency, and it seems desirable to consider the question of opening a similar institution in connection with the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

116. The examination in school management and in the art of teaching for European teachers in European schools in this Presidency was held for the first time in December 1909. Five candidates (2 for the Middle school grade and 3 for the Primary school grade) appeared, and two, who applied for the Middle school teachers' certificates, passed. The preparation of the list of teachers to be exempted under article 64 (a) of the Code of Regulations for European schools begun last year could not be completed as particulars for all the candidates eligible for exemption had not been received. During the year applications were invited from European teachers for the issue of certificates under article 64 (c) of the Code of Regulations for European schools.

117. The revised curricula, subjects of examination and syllabuses for European schools were brought into force from the beginning of 1909. It would appear that the existing staff of teachers in many schools is not sufficiently strong to cope with the complete curricula suggested. Whether any modifications are necessary or desirable may be considered after the revised curricula have been in force for some time longer.

118. Accommodation was very fair in the case of the better class of schools, and in several cases extensions were completed, begun or contemplated during the year. Advances towards building grants were paid during the year in the case of the undermentioned schools :—

- (1) St. Thomas Convent Girls' High School, San Thomé, Madras.
- (2) Do. Girls' Orphanage, do.
- (3) St. Philomena's High School, Bellary.

119. For the benefit of the teachers in European schools vacation classes were held in December 1909 at Saidapet, and were attended by a fair number of teachers. There is evidence that some of the teachers have benefited by the courses of lectures, which were intended to introduce them to more modern methods of teaching certain subjects.

120. There were large demands for these grants both under articles 40 and 42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, and grants amounting to over Rs. 13,000 in excess of the budget provision were given last year from savings under other heads.

121. The total amount of scholarships awarded in the European schools was Rs. 6,286 against a budget allotment of Rs. 5,000. The excess was partly due to the payment of certain renewed scholarships sanctioned before the Code of Regulations for European schools came into force.

122. The total expenditure in European institutions which was Rs. 8,48,236 in 1908-1909 rose to Rs. 8,54,651 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 2,75,271 or 32 per cent., fees Rs. 1,67,356 or 20 per cent., and private funds Rs. 4,12,024 or 48 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1908-1909 being 31, 21 and 48, respectively.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

123. Judged by the statistics, the education of Muhammadans may be considered to have made further progress during the year. The number of institutions specially intended for them rose from 2,049 to 2,147 and their strength from 87,925 to 97,287, the increase being shared both by public and private institutions. Unaided institutions, however, presented a decrease in both respects owing to the transfer of some of them to the aided list. The opening of the Government Muhammadan Girls' school, Mylapore, raised the number of Government schools from 55 to 56. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes and grades of schools rose from 128,835, including 24,867 girls, to 136,428 including 26,317 girls, the percentage to the total Muhammadan population of school age being 37 against 34.9 in the previous year. Gódvári had, as usual, the largest percentage, viz., 65 while Nellore stood last with 20 per cent.

124. There was a fall from 84 to 69 in the number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges. The Madras Christian College had again the largest number, 22 and the Presidency College, 12. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination, 27 Muhammadans appeared, of whom 17 came out successful, and out of the 14 that went up for the Second Language division, all but one passed. In the Science division 11 were declared to have passed out of 21 that sat for the examination. In the First Examination in Arts 8 passed out of 43 examined.

125. Owing to the closure of an incomplete secondary school in the Kistna district, the number of secondary schools for boys fell from five to four and their strength from 980 to 927. Of the four schools, two were complete secondary schools, viz., the Madras-i-Azam with 240 pupils and the Harris High school with 341 pupils. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools was 5,822 including 15 girls. For the Matriculation examination 154 Muhammadan boys appeared and 20 passed, the percentage of success, which was 13, being below the average for the Presidency. At the Upper Secondary examination 15 Muhammadans were examined of whom only two passed.

126. There was a large increase in the number of public elementary schools for Muhammadans which on the 31st March last stood at 1,018 with 57,311 pupils against 947 with 49,117 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. Both boys' and girls' schools contributed to the increase. Private institutions also advanced both in number and in strength. The total number of Muhammadans in public elementary schools was 88,724 including 15,223 girls, three of the latter being found in Primary schools for European girls.

127. The number of public institutions for girls rose by two and their strength by 505, elementary schools having received an addition of three to their number. Private institutions also advanced in both respects. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, there was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadan girls under instruction, of whom there were 26,317 at the close of the year against 24,867 at the beginning.

128. Owing to the transfer of the three industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries, the number of special institutions fell from seven to four of which two with 91 students were training schools for masters and the other two with 36 students training schools for mistresses. In professional colleges, there were 12 males—six in the Law College, four in the Medical College and two in the College of Engineering. Of the 164 males under training, 51 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, 29 in the Malappuram Training School and 20 in the Ráyachóti Training School, the rest being distributed among the other training schools; and of the 38 mistresses under training, 30 were found in the Hobart Training School, Madras, six in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr, and the

remaining two in the Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut. There were 27 Muhammadans in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, nine in the School of Arts, 17 in the Medical Schools and 50 in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

129. There was a large increase in the number of institutions specially intended for Mappillas, boys' schools, both public and private, being responsible for the increase. Public institutions for institution, 77 were managed by local boards, 190 were aided and 35 unaided. Girls' schools remained the same in number, viz., 15; but they received an accession of 120 to their strength. Private schools, which numbered 332 with 11,139 pupils were credited with an increase of 54 schools and 2,801 pupils. The number of teachers in Mappilla schools was 940, of whom about a third were unqualified. It is understood that steps are being taken to reduce this proportion. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 88,833 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 24,502, local funds Rs. 40,822, fees Rs. 4,967 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 18,542.

130. The usual report furnished by the Collector of Malabar shows that the schools at Androth and Kavarathi continued to work satisfactorily, though there was a slight fall in their strength. These as well as the school at Kalpenni did well at the Divisional Officer's inspection. It is reported that a student who was trained in the Training School at Calicut has been sent to Agathi to organize a school there. The entire charges for education in these islands are met from the island funds and no fees are levied from the pupils.

131. Three scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the Matriculation examination, and out of the scholarships allotted for Secondary and Higher Elementary Schools, 16 and one, respectively, were given to Muhammadans. Special scholarships were given to 38 boys of Carnatic Stipendiaries and to 20 Mappillas of the School of Commerce, Calicut.

132. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools aggregated Rs. 3,88,653, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 93,109, local funds Rs. 1,15,187, municipal funds Rs. 40,969, fees Rs. 51,365 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 88,023. In other words, public funds met 64 per cent., fees 13 per cent. and other sources 23 per cent.

X. EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

133. There was an increase both in the number and strength of schools intended for Panchamas, which on the 31st March last numbered 3,983 with 102,018 pupils against 3,457 with 82,962 pupils on the corresponding date last year. The increase in the number of schools was shared by both public and private institutions while that in their strength was confined to the former, and among them to institutions under private management, viz., the aided and unaided schools. The number of secondary schools rose from one to four owing to two of the schools returned as non-Panchama schools last year having been classed in the current year's returns as those intended for Panchamas and to one of the elementary schools having been converted into a secondary school while the transfer of industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries reduced the number of special schools from six to four.

134. The number of Panchama scholars in public institutions of all classes rose further from 64,846 (55,183 boys and 9,663 girls) to 67,817 (57,545 boys and 10,302 girls). There was again not a single pupil in a college. In secondary schools, there were 303 boys and 63 girls, or 9 and 25, respectively, fewer than in the previous year.

Sixty-six males and 10 females were undergoing training in training schools and 39 boys were receiving instruction in other special schools. Taking public and private institutions together, there were 69,963 pupils including 10,367 girls against 66,658 including 9,779 girls in the previous year, the percentage to the corresponding population of school age having risen from 18.6 to 19.5 in the case of boys and from 3.1 to 3.2 in the case of girls. The percentage of male pupils under instruction to the male population of school age was the largest, viz., 91.5, in Tinnevely, and Madras came next with 68 per cent., while South Canara held the last place with 1.5 per cent. thus maintaining the places they held last year. Taking boys and girls together, the percentage had risen from 10.7 to 11.2. This is, so far as the figures go, satisfactory. But, as remarked in my last report, little reliance can be placed on the statistics furnished.

135. The expenditure on Panchama schools during the year aggregated Rs. 5,42,068, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 1,33,289, Local funds Rs. 73,809, Municipal funds Rs. 36,085, fees Rs. 15,198 and other sources Rs. 2,83,687. Public funds met 45 per cent., fees 3 per cent. and private funds 52 per cent.

XI. EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

136. According to the annual returns, there were at the close of the year in the three agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári 253 schools for the aborigines with 7,326 pupils against 220 with 6,353 pupils in the previous year. Excepting the two private schools in the Vizagapatam Agency, all were public institutions, 121 being managed by Government and 22 by local boards, while 84 were aided and 24 unaided. The number of Government schools remained the same as in the previous year in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, but increased by nine in Gódvári owing to the addition of the schools in the three taluqas of Nugur, Cherla and Albaka which were transferred during the year from the Central Provinces to the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Gódvári Agency. Of the total number of pupils in these schools, 3,685 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and, including 414 pupils of these classes reading in other schools in these agencies, there were in all 4,099 pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1910.

Besides the schools in the above agencies, there were a few others for the aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódvári, there were 23 schools with 373 pupils, six under Government and the rest under Board management. In Kistna, the only school for Koyas maintained by the local board at Buchampet continued to work during the year with 11 pupils and the school did fairly well at the inspecting officer's annual inspection. There is a school for Lambadis at Gandikanamala in the Guntur district which was close to a state of collapse last year, and it has since been reported to be growing in strength and efficiency through the exertions of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Narasaraopet range. The Lambadi boy who was studying in the third form of the Board Secondary school, Narasaraopet, last year with a scholarship from local funds has obtained promotion to the fourth form in that school. In Anantapur, the school for Lambadis in the village of Makudiki, in the Kalyandrug taluk had 34 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, but it is reported that much improvement cannot be expected unless a teacher knowing Telugu, the vernacular of the district, is employed in it and arrangements are made to feed the pupils. In the Kurnool district there were four schools for Chenchus—two already maintained by the local board and two others newly started by private agencies. The two board schools fell slightly in strength. The pupils in them continued to be fed, clothed and supplied with books, etc., by the board. An aided school for Lambadis was newly opened during the year at Bandabasapur in the Bellary district, but it is reported to have ceased to exist shortly after the close of the year for want of support. Steps are however being taken to revive it and work it as a board school. The two board schools for Malayalis in the Trichinopoly district had an accession to

EDUCATION
OF THE
BLIND AND
OF DEAF-
MUTES.

their strength and the results of the inspection were also fairly good. In Madura the American Mission continued to maintain the school for Pulayars on the Adair hills, and in Coimbatore the board school for Malasas on the Satyamangalam Ghâts had 18 pupils on the rolls, *i.e.*, one less than in the previous year. The number of schools for Malayalis in the Salem district fell from three to two and their strength from 59 to 49 owing to the closure of one of the schools. In the Nilgiris, there were, as in the previous year, five schools for Kotas with 89 boys, while, for the Todas, there was only one school with 28 pupils, the board school which was returned in the previous year having been closed in January last for want of pupils. The surviving school which was provided with a building of its own during the year is maintained by the C.E.Z. Mission. For Badagas (not treated as aborigines) there were 39 schools with 1,419 pupils against 35 with 1,249 pupils in the preceding year.

In all classes and grades of institutions, there were under instruction on the 31st March last 6,011 boys and 201 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes against 4,260 boys and 117 girls on the corresponding date in the previous year. The increase is noteworthy.

137. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 45,272, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 40,589, local funds Rs. 4,298, fees Rs. 350, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 35.

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

138. As in the previous year, there were two schools for the blind in Tinnevely—one for boys and the other for girls—both at Palamcottah. Both of them were aided from public funds. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 70 pupils or four less than in the previous year, 49 being Native Christians, 13 Non-Brahman Caste Hindus and eight Panchamas. Both the schools are reported to have acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the inspection. The industrial class for boys which, it is stated, was separated from the school classes in January last contained 16 pupils, and these were taught grass mat-weaving, rattan work, brush-making, basket-making, rope-making, weaving, gardening, punkah-pulling and rickshaw drawing. Of the former pupils who had passed the Primary Examination, 18 are employed as assistant teachers in various schools, five of them holding trained teachers' certificates. The industrial home and school house for boys referred to in the last report was completed during the year with the help of a Government grant. For the girls' school, new buildings are under construction.

Owing, it is stated, to the absence of the Honorary Secretary from India, no report on the working of the school for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, has been submitted by the acting Secretary. It is, however, reported that it was decided at a meeting of the Committee held in February last to close the school which was accordingly done soon after the close of the year.

139. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under Miss Swainson continued to do good work. It had 99 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last—48 boys and 51 girls. The pupils are drawn not only from this Presidency but also from such distant places as Calcutta, Bombay, etc. The blind, deaf and dumb Brahman girl in the school is reported to be making good progress. English is taught to pupils coming from beyond the Tamil districts, and steady progress appears to have been made by the speech classes which have been working for some years. Besides the subjects of general education, the boys are taught weaving, tailoring and carpentry and the girls basket-making, cooking and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing. The school was liberally aided from public funds during the year.

PRIVATE
INSTITUTIONS.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

140. The number of wards under instruction at Newington continued to be the same, *viz.*, 12. The son of the Zamindar of Tiruvur, though not a ward of the Court, is reported to have been admitted into the institution about the middle of 1909. One of the wards, *viz.*, the Komaramangalam ward, is continuing his studies in the Madras Christian College (for the B.A. Degree Examination). The senior wards received special instruction in Revenue Law and Accounts before leaving Newington, and three of them have been sent home to their estates to receive the prescribed preliminary training in estate management under their guardian-instructors. In the cold weather of 1908-1909 all the wards accompanied by Messrs. Morrison and de la Hay made an extended tour through Northern India. The advisory committee of the institution met twice during the year and offered various suggestions. The wards continued to receive regular moral and religious instruction and their conduct would appear to have been satisfactory.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

141. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 77 schools, of which 51 were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 265 schools or from 18 more than in the previous year and there was an increase in their strength from 4,991 to 5,036. Seven of the schools were for girls against six in the previous year.

142. There was a large increase in the number and strength of private institutions which numbered 5,329 with 127,082 pupils against 4,986 with 118,392 pupils on the 31st March 1909, both secondary and elementary schools having contributed to the increase. Of the total number of schools, 352 including eight girls' schools were schools teaching either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 2,716 were schools teaching a Vernacular only and 1,012 were Quran schools, while 1,269 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. Tanjore had the largest number of schools, namely, 745, while Malabar showed, as usual, the largest number of pupils.

143. There were 332 high class indigenous schools at the close of the year, of which 265, including seven girls' schools, were Sanskrit schools with 5,036 pupils and 67, including a girls' school on the Nilgiris, were Arabic schools with 3,293 pupils. Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the shape of teaching grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which aggregated Rs. 4,955 or Rs. 1,995 more than in the preceding year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chatrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend upon fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts.

Proposals were submitted to Government during the year by the President, District Board, Tanjore, for the re-organization of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, which is one of the most important of the Sanskrit institutions in the Presidency, so as to work the institution on modern lines, and orders sanctioning them with certain modifications have been passed since the close of the year.

144. Elementary indigenous schools increased both in number and in strength, from 4,695 with 111,390 pupils to 4,990 with 118,418 pupils, 108 of them with 3,649 pupils being for girls against 95 with 3,385 pupils in the previous year.

This increase is interesting, but I am unable at present to offer any explanation of the phenomenon. It is fairly certain that the majority of the pupils attending these schools pay comparatively high fees, as most of the schools depend solely upon the fee income for their maintenance.

XV.—BOOKS.

145. The committee that was appointed with reference to G.O., No. 376, Educational, dated 30th August 1906, having completed their term of office by the 31st August 1909, a fresh committee with the Rev. W. Meston as Secretary was appointed by the Director for a period of three years from that date. The number of members of the Text-Book Committee exclusive of the President had been limited to 20, but as the number of vernaculars and other languages rendered it difficult to secure adequate help with regard to each language without any reduction in the number of members whose interests were more general, Government in their order No. 646, Educational, dated 11th December 1909, sanctioned the Director's proposal to increase the maximum number of members of the committee from 20 to 24. Four additional members were accordingly appointed in March 1910. Two meetings of the committee were held during the year, and out of 591 books considered in them 319 were found suitable for use in schools.

Text-Book Committee.
146. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.

The proposals called for by Government for the improvement of the library were duly submitted to them and the scheme of reorganization of the staff which those proposals embodied has been sanctioned and introduced after the close of the year. The question of improving the accommodation of the library is still under correspondence with the Curator.

The number of manuscripts acquired for the library fell from 757 to 389 during the year. The decrease was, it was reported, due partly to the inability of the Curator to undertake more than one tour for the purpose or to depute any of the members of his staff on such tours without detriment to the current work of the library and partly to the greater care and attention bestowed on the choice of the manuscripts purchased and to the stricter economy exercised in utilizing the amount allotted for their purchase.

Out of the 389 manuscripts acquired, 175 were purchased and 120 were secured by presentation, 56 by transcription and 386 by restoration. Classified according to the subject-matter, the manuscripts under "Religion" preponderated, those under "Philosophy" ranking next. The largest collection again occurred under Sanskrit. There was also a fall in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them during the year, but the total number of Granthas copied and supplied to outsiders was noticeably larger than in the previous year. The work relating to the Descriptive Catalogue had also made fair progress, two volumes, viz., Volumes VI and VII having issued from the press. The printing of the Tamil Descriptive Catalogue and the preparation of slips for the Telugu Catalogue received all possible attention.

Registration of Books.
147. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Registrar.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 2,919 and this was the highest figure on record. Of these, 2,058 were books and 861 periodicals, the corresponding figures for last year being 1,686 and 655. Out of the total number, 2,744 were original works, 53 republications and 122 translations, as against 2,223, 49 and 69, respectively, in the previous year. Of these, 869 works were in English and 2,050 in the Vernaculars, while 443 works or a little more than 15 per cent. of the total number were educational in their aim. Classified according to the subject-matter, the largest number came under "Religion."

The number of books with regard to which copyright was registered during the year was 580.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

		POST GRADUATE.	
Technical and Higher Industrial.	Advanced Technical. [3 + 24.]	FOURTH YEAR Nil.	Arts Collegiate.
		THIRD YEAR Nil.	
		SECOND YEAR [3 + 2.]	
		FIRST YEAR [3 + 3.]	
Lower Industrial.	Intermediate Technical. [0 + 14.]	Ninth Standard [66 + 76.]	High Department.
		Eighth Standard [98 + 71.]	
		Seventh Standard [191 + 203.]	Middle Department.
	Elementary Technical. [7 + 22.]	Sixth Standard [181 + 236.]	
	Standard D. [2 + 28.]	Fifth Standard [321 + 309.]	
		Fourth Standard [386 + 393.]	Primary Department.
	Standard C. [0 + 14.]	Third Standard [108 + 402.]	
	Standard B. [0 + 24.]	Second Standard [439 + 420.]	
	Standard A. [0 + 9.]	First Standard [405 + 414.]	
		Upper [345 + 379.]	
		Lower [526 + 527.]	Infant Standard.

Notes.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

General Education.

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

FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
BIBLIOTHEQUE

153. All the colleges and almost all the secondary and training schools were provided with suitable libraries, and generally better use is being made of them than in the past. The main defect which requires a remedy is that the reading by the pupils of these library books both in and out of school is not sufficiently directed and controlled.

GENERAL
REMARKS.

The maintenance of school museums and the supply of specimens to them were receiving fair attention. A list of the pictures of the Art Loan Collection in the Director's office has just been completed. Copies of the catalogue of the books in the library of the above office have been distributed to the inspecting officers.

Educational exhibitions were held under the guidance mainly of the inspecting officers in a few places during the year, the noteworthy of them being Tenali, Hospet, Bellary, Tiruvallur (Chingleput), Kumbakonam and Cannanore. The exhibits consisted of school work and in some cases of selected British exhibits lent by the Director's office. Lectures on various subjects included in the school curricula and model lessons and addresses were arranged for at most of these exhibitions which seem to have been well attended by teachers and others interested in education.

154. The number of Teachers' Associations and their members showed a marked increase during the year. These associations exist in almost every range and in every training institution, and in some of the circles the Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been required to furnish the Inspectors with periodical returns showing the number of the meetings held by such associations and the number attended by them and by the supervisors. There was also an increase in the number of members, reading-rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, the latter of which had also an accession to their number.

155. Conferences of teachers presided over by the inspecting officers are becoming very popular and instructive. Some of the Inspectors have held conferences of headmasters of the complete secondary schools in their circles for the purpose of discussing the measures to be taken to carry out the new scheme of secondary school leaving certificates. The Madras Teachers' Guild did not hold its Annual Educational Conference at Madras in December last, but a conference was held at Trichinopoly in that month by the South Indian Teachers' Union under the presidency of Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, with an opening speech by Rev. Gardiner, Principal of the local S.P.G. College. Since the close of the year Government have passed orders on the proposals for the establishment of Provident Funds for teachers which were the outcome of the deliberations of the Madras Teachers' Guild to the effect that the scheme must be abandoned as unworkable at present.

156. The Postmaster-General, Madras, observes that the system of utilising the services of Government and Local Board Schoolmasters as branch postmasters continues to work satisfactorily. The number of offices in charge of such teachers is reported to have increased by 2.5 per cent. The proportion of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was about 37 per cent. against 40 per cent. in the previous year.

157. Service registers and verified copies of them, as also inventories of valuable stock, are reported to have been properly maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,

Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLES.

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

Area and population.			Public				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	Institutions and scholars.	Collegiate education.	School education, general.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,866	Towns ... 234 Villages ... 54,825 Total ... 54,859	Males ... 18,841,971 Females ... 19,368,301 Total ... 38,210,362	Institutions { For males ... For females ...	30	5	567	23,108
				1	...	274	886
			Total	31	5	841	23,994
			Scholars { Males ... Females ...	3,911	843	121,128	739,433
				37	15	32,850	147,910
			Total	3,948	858	153,978	887,343

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							
Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Institutions { For males For females	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	8,06,858	2,43,874	26,31,544	32,02,015	3,00,376	4,30,729	74,79,296
	4,653	...	5,81,882	5,73,821	83,102	20,846	10,64,364
	Total	8,11,511	2,43,874	32,13,426	36,35,836	3,83,438	85,38,660
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.							
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.							
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.							
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.							
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—							
Government institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues Cost to District and Municipal Funds							
District Board institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues Cost to District Funds							
Municipal institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues Cost to Municipal Funds							
Institutions in Native States { Cost to Native State Revenues Cost to District and Municipal Funds							
Aided institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues Cost to District and Municipal Funds							
Unaided institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues Cost to District and Municipal Funds							
All institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues Cost to District and Municipal Funds							

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary Schools
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary

GENERAL TABLES.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Institutions.		Private institutions.		Grand Total.		Percentage of
School education, special.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
Training schools.	All other special schools.					15
9	10	11	12	13	14	
63	42	23,895	331	4,882	29,018	Institutions to number of towns and villages { 52.9 2.3
19	2	1,162	...	108	1,278	
82	44	24,067	339	4,990	30,296	52.2
2,620	2,170	870,505	8,178	103,445	982,128	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 34.7
459	190	181,461	186	11,973	196,920	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ... 6.8
2,979	2,360	1,051,966	8,664	118,418	11,79,048	20.6

Schools and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Elementary Schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.							Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,90,613	67,860	7,03,064	1,43,486	8,15,615	20,082	13,49,000	33,99,629
2,99,618	67,860	7,03,064	1,43,486	8,15,615	20,082	13,49,000	33,99,629
44	1.74	17.97	2.28	8.95	0.77	3.29	35.44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.43	1.57	5.89	1.20	6.83	2.25	11.30	28.47

and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Schools.

		Under public management.												Public
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				
Classes of institutions.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Collegiate education.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	For boys	4	881	914	848	3	170	213	176					
Oriental	For girls													
Total		4	881	914	848	3	170	213	176					
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law		1	327	322	278									
Medicine		1	270	273	266									
Engineering		1	192	210	203									
Teaching		2	69	73	70									
Agriculture														
Total		5	858	878	817									
School education, general.														
Secondary schools.														
For boys	High schools, English (a)	6	1,346	1,336	1,234	28	11,166	10,706	9,390					
	Middle schools, English (b)	1	40	8	7	59	7,825	7,646	6,640					
	Vernacular (c)	4	454	406	349	45	3,890	5,751	4,674	1	132	127	112	
For girls	High schools, English (a)	3	311	309	296									
	Middle schools, English (b)													
	Vernacular (c)	61	8,722	8,223	5,917	6	879	837	655					
Total		75	10,873	10,282	7,753	138	25,760	24,940	21,340	1	132	127	112	
Primary schools.														
For boys (d)		156	7,721	7,495	6,247	3,626	204,721	200,538	165,123	6	97	87	84	
For girls (d)		117	8,821	8,648	6,236	28	1,868	1,780	1,394	1	76	68	66	
Total		273	16,542	16,143	12,483	3,649	206,589	202,727	166,517	7	173	165	150	
Schools for special instruction.														
Training schools for masters														
Do.	for mistresses	31	1,732	1,679	1,584	17	243	229	217					
School of Arts		5	142	144	126									
Law schools		1	368	354	219									
Medical schools														
Engineering and Surveying schools		4	314	305	281									
Technical and Industrial schools (f)														
Commercial schools														
Agricultural schools		1	253	280	258									
Reformatory schools		1	334	227	227									
Other schools (e)		1	57	52	45	4	86	76	37					
Total		44	3,100	3,041	2,740	21	329	304	254					
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction														
		401	32,254	31,258	24,641	3,811	232,848	228,185	98,290	8	305	292	242	
Private institutions.														
1. Advanced, teaching--														
(a)	Arabic or Persian	For boys												
		For girls												
(b)	Sanskrit	For boys												
		For girls												
(c)	Any other Oriental classic													
2. Elementary, teaching--														
A vernacular only or mainly--														
		For boys												
		For girls												
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran--														
		For boys												
		For girls												
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards--														
		For boys												
		For girls												
Total of Private Institutions														
Grand total		901	32,254	31,258	24,641	3,811	232,848	228,185	185,290	8	305	292	242	
(a) European High Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools														
(b) European Middle Schools														

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

[illegible]

(d) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth and other Elementary Schools.
 (e) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.
 (f) These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools.
 (g) Of these 2 schools with 133 girls and 12 boys were for girls.

GENERAL TABLES.

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910—continued.

Summary for the official year 1909-1910—continued.												
Classes of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—cont.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	A vernacular language.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,705	16	31	344	2,659	793	69	1	...	1	31	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,705	22	31	354	2,699	793	69	1	...	1	31	...
Secondary schools.												
For boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools.												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction												
1. Advanced, teaching—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A vernacular only or mainly—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLES.

(3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1910, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Classes of institutions.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
				1	2				
Arts Colleges—									
English ... (For boys ...)	Male	22	333	2,655	790	69	1		1
English ... (For girls ...)	Female	9	15	1	3				
Oriental ...	Male		6						
Oriental ...	Female								
Colleges for professional training—									
Law ...	Male	1	14	251	55	6			1
Law ...	Female								
Medicine ...	Male	20	36	97	86	4			
Medicine ...	Female								
Engineering ...	Male	19	9	145	17	2			
Engineering ...	Female								
Teaching ...	Male	1	8	57	3				
Teaching ...	Female								
Agriculture ...	Male								
Agriculture ...	Female								
Total		80	436	3,249	956	81	1	1	2
Secondary schools—									
High schools, English (a) ...	Male	1,561	6,557	33,338	26,711	4,192	15	22	13
High schools, English (a) ...	Female	128	153	1,231	1,004	1,610	13	11	6
Middle schools, do. (b) ...	Male	529	2,129	10,510	11,604	1,654			107
Middle schools, do. (b) ...	Female	17	225	2,156	10,106	1,654			
Do. Vernacular (c) ...	Male	2	33	339	838	5		4	
Do. Vernacular (c) ...	Female	184	35	11	37	12	1	14	4
High schools, English (a) ...	Male	1,287	1,864	80					
Do. Vernacular ...	Female								
Middle schools, English ...	Male	280	41	81	435	27			
Middle schools, English ...	Female	506	1,109	132	503	541			2
Do. Vernacular (b) ...	Male	3	417	5,123	13,208				
Do. Vernacular (b) ...	Female	1	3,870						
Primary schools—									
For boys (d) ...	Male	405	43,064	51,507	564,288	71,331	2	22	6,052
For boys (d) ...	Female	265	13,176	16,237	57,953	9,228		6	197
For girls (d) ...	Male	183	664	249	1,677	489	1		
For girls (d) ...	Female	313	6,763	8,572	27,741	5,441			
Total		6,858	86,330	128,670	718,889	94,546	32	122	6,383
Schools for special instruction—									
Training schools for masters ...	Male	1	626	802	919	164			
Training schools for masters ...	Female		22		3				
Training schools for mistresses ...	Male	37	309	4	16	38			
Training schools for mistresses ...	Female	1	30	22	281	9	1	5	
School of Arts ...	Male	14	2						
School of Arts ...	Female								
Law schools ...	Male	44	58	75	99	17	1		
Law schools ...	Female	15	4		1				
Medical schools ...	Male								
Medical schools ...	Female								
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	Male								
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	Female								
Technical and Industrial schools (e) ...	Male			10	10				
Technical and Industrial schools (e) ...	Female				10				
Commercial schools ...	Male	2	10	137	42	50			
Commercial schools ...	Female								
Agricultural schools ...	Male								
Agricultural schools ...	Female								
Reformatory schools ...	Male	20	11	3	193	27			
Reformatory schools ...	Female								
Other schools (f) ...	Male	125	68	573	312	23			
Other schools (f) ...	Female		6		4				
Total		264	1,156	1,626	1,950	328	2	5	8
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		7,202	87,922	133,543	721,786	94,955	35	128	6,393
Private institutions.									
1. Advanced, teaching—									
(a) Arabic or Persian for boys ...	Male					3,113			
(a) Arabic or Persian for boys ...	Female					130			
(b) Sanskrit ...	Male					51			
(b) Sanskrit ...	Female					20			
(c) Sanskrit for boys ...	Male					46			
(c) Sanskrit for boys ...	Female					48			
(d) Sanskrit for girls ...	Male								
(d) Sanskrit for girls ...	Female								
(e) Any other Oriental classic ...	Male								
(e) Any other Oriental classic ...	Female								
2. Elementary, teaching—									
A vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ...	Male		830	2,061	46,959	2,412			35
For boys ...	Female		89	236	2,300	25			12
For girls ...	Male			8					
For girls ...	Female		12	61	235	37			
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
For boys ...	Male				46	23,247			
For boys ...	Female					7,939			
For girls ...	Male					446			
For girls ...	Female					2,846			
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
For boys ...	Male		528	1,819	21,184	1,191			10
For boys ...	Female		407	116	643	13			2
For girls ...	Male								
For girls ...	Female								
Total of private institutions			1,866	8,429	75,255	41,473			59
Grand total		7,202	89,788	141,974	797,041	136,428	35	128	6,452

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
 (b) European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
 (c) European Primary schools and other Elementary schools.
 (d) European Primary schools and other Elementary schools.

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

Public																	
Under public management.													Under private				
Classes of institutions.	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 rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																	
Collegiate education.	English	For boys ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	15	13
		For girls ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Secondary schools.</i>																	
School education, general.	For boys...	High schools, English...		2	303	501	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,265	1,216	1,106
		Middle schools } English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,432	1,328	1,110
	For girls...	High schools, English...		1	150	153	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,359	1,327	1,183
		Middle schools } English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,140	1,098	972
	Total ...		3	453	454	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	5,216	4,970	4,371
	<i>Primary schools.</i>																
School education, general.	For boys ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	553	543	441	
	For girls ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	500	483	421	
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,053	1,026	862
<i>Schools for special instruction.</i>																	
School education, special.	Industrial schools *	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other schools †		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	147	155	130
		Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	147	155
<i>Total of public institutions</i>																	
<i>Private Institutions</i>																	
<i>Total of Private Institutions</i>																	
<i>Grand total</i>																	

* These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools.

† These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Institutions. management.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	12	1,568	1,568	799	587	1,479	58	13	6	12	124	...
1	34	28	24	21	1,466	1,466	162	546	1,390	35	10	4	27	563	...
...	...	...	...	14	1,529	1,529	906	32	1,402	68	37	6	16	...	308
...	...	...	...	17	1,140	1,140	143	495	1,054	36	7	...	13	...	294
1	34	28	24	64	5,703	5,703	2,010	1,680	5,355	197	67	16	68	877	502
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	33	33	29	10	586	586	3	167	563	15	6	...	2	262	...
...	...	...	...	10	509	509	...	...	490	9	4	3	3	...	185
1	33	33	29	20	1,095	1,095	3	167	1,053	24	10	3	5	262	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	147	147	...	...	187	6	4	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	147	147	...	...	187	6	4	...	...	...	12
2	67	61	53	87	6,956	6,956	2,013	1,827	6,552	231	81	19	73	944	609
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	67	61	53	87	6,956	6,956	2,013	1,827	6,552	231	81	19	73	944	609

† All these are girls' schools with 135 girls and 12 boys.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

[illegible][illegible]

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Institutions.			Under private management.															
management.			Managed by Native States.								Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.							
Municipal Boards.																		
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
...	362	30,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,276	...	...	2,02,922	4,450	1,94,350	4,70,146		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	...	...	...	...	4,081	4,6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	362	30,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,548	...	...	2,02,922	4,450	1,98,540	4,74,7		
...	1,506	2,50,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,686	...	...	8,58,660	99,931	2,56,247	13,34,5		
1,261	555	1,28,149	...	...	...	559	1,261	...	1,800	52,606	...	...	1,41,114	13,951	1,25,383	3,33,0		
810	54	40,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,708	908	5,226	26,659	4,697	46,596	1,09,9		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,158	...	...	44,128	1,497	97,536	1,99,3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,079	...	...	15,249	5,824	43,339	99,4		
...	...	5,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,060	...	12,772	13,931	11,594	85,618	1,61,0		
1,784	2,205	4,34,350	...	...	...	539	1,261	...	1,800	3,38,357	998	17,998	11,39,741	97,481	6,53,718	22,38,2		
1,134	1,215	11,53,082	...	...	...	121	327	80	528	8,41,993	26,005	83,055	3,71,039	54,060	24,375	18,00,5		
...	4	8,727	...	...	...	29	70	276	375	80,288	384	16,323	11,690	9,924	1,50,751	2,69,3		
1,131	1,219	11,61,809	...	...	...	159	397	356	903	9,22,279	26,389	99,378	3,82,699	63,384	5,75,126	20,69,8		
...	...	23,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,258	...	...	42	2,681	20,668	59,6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,614	...	...	184	...	24,121	57,2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	30	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	1,000	...	11,124	186	10,701	24,61		
...	42	23,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,202	1,000	...	11,950	2,867	55,490	1,41,56		
...	...	1,20,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,556	...	...	...	15,441	3,02,392	3,86,36		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,982	...	...	...	...	...	29,98		
...	...	1,26,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,538	...	...	...	15,441	3,02,392	4,16,37		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,918	8,818	17,76,680	...	...	...	689	1,668	366	2,703	14,08,924	28,397	1,17,376	17,37,312	1,74,226	17,85,266	53,40,79		

(g) Non-departmental.
(h) Non-departmental.
(i) Non-departmental.
(j) Non-departmental.
(k) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Provincial Grant, Rs. 1,918.
(l) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Total cost, Rs. 1,918.
(m) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

GENERAL TABLES.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910—continued.

Public institutions—cont.													Grand Total.
Under private management—cont.													
Unaided.				Total expenditure from									
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Private.	Public.			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Collegiate education.													
Arts colleges—													
English for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Oriental for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—													
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	9,850	87	38,241	48,187	4,18,502	...	15,026	3,00,171	2,39,619	4,081	8,06,680		
School education, general.													
Secondary schools—													
For boys—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
High schools, English*	1,84,860	13,394	33,708	2,32,962	2,07,848	15,540	4,107	13,21,192	3,06,480	...	19,13,107		
Middle schools, English†	56,803	2,027	23,000	81,829	57,814	27,220	6,530	2,86,545	1,70,837	...	5,48,686		
High schools, Vernacular†	1,964	50	1,303	3,317	32,119	35,010	8,819	40,319	52,511	...	1,00,708		
For girls—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Middle schools, English†	1,412	...	1,628	3,040	72,083	...	...	15,733	1,02,651	...	2,21,317		
Middle schools, Vernacular†	...	...	...	...	35,073	...	...	40,103	...	...	75,176		
Total	2,41,263	15,471	58,639	3,15,373	1,29,774	1,032	16,804	15,240	1,04,717	...	2,61,077		
Primary schools—													
For boys	1,25,394	20,616	76,315	2,22,325	9,22,994	9,31,182	2,05,716	6,24,027	5,78,166	...	32,02,015		
For girls	766	970	16,950	18,776	1,56,111	3,976	21,393	13,868	1,78,269	...	3,73,821		
Total	1,26,160	21,616	93,265	2,41,008	16,79,105	9,35,158	2,27,109	6,37,895	7,56,435	...	35,75,836		
Schools for special instruction—													
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
School of Arts	...	...	2,110	2,110	2,47,632	25,802	501	228	26,053	...	29,003		
Law schools	...	...	...	...	58,207	...	...	728	24,109	...	83,162		
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	61,017	...	...	279	5,243	...	66,260		
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	1,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,000		
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other schools	...	...	...	...	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	2,427		
Total	8,368	...	7,291	15,659	16,737	...	...	1,691	...	...	18,428		
Buildings and apparatus (special grants only)	8,368	...	9,491	17,709	1,712	1,000	270	20,152	18,217	...	49,351		
Total	...	9,997	11,257	21,254	19,722	20,801	771	20,930	70,586	...	6,35,013		
University													
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	17,099	...	...	...	...	...	17,099		
Medical college	...	...	...	...	67,800	...	...	...	...	...	67,800		
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	7,02,102	670	...	...	...	...	7,02,772		
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	15,801	182	...	...	...	...	15,983		
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	2,240		
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	3,418	...	...	...	...	...	3,418		
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	32,763	138	...	...	...	...	32,901		
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	17,336	148	...	...	...	...	17,484		
Total	...	...	...	...	8,156	148	...	...	...	...	8,304		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3,348	2,404	99	...	1,879	...	6,630		
Total	...	...	...	...	11,504	2,552	99	...	1,879	...	14,434		
Total expenditure on public instruction													
3,89,199	47,507	2,34,245	6,70,951	(p) 39,06,777	11,45,100	3,16,897	34,80,031	30,61,476	...	...	1,19,39,250		

European High schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
 European Middle schools and non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
 Elementary schools (non-European) with standards above the fourth.
 European Primary schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.
 (a) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 8,579.
 (b) Includes expenditure on Private schools (fees, Rs. 1,63,418, other sources, Rs. 1,92,060, and total, Rs. 3,55,478).
 Science, Rs. 39,000.
 NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 15,84,132 + 22,998 + 14,98,224) ... Rs. 31,15,354
 Add—Indirect charges—
 University ... 17,099
 Direction ... 67,800
 Inspection ... 7,02,102
 Scholarships ... 15,801
 Contribution to District Boards ... 2,240
 do. to Municipal Boards ... 3,418
 Miscellaneous ... 32,763
 Deduct—Cost of Medical College and Schools ... 2,25,926
 Lawrence Asylum Charges ... 1,45,369
 Grants to Orphanages not paid through the department ... 1,358
 Charges met from non-departmental receipts ... 3,891
 Building charges met from Public Works funds ... 2,81,569
 Total expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ... 6,78,903
 37,90,237

GENERAL TABLES.

(322)—Return of expenditure on European countries since 1870																						
Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions																					
	Managed by Government.											Managed by District or Municipal Boards.										
	Under public management.											Maintained by Native States.										
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Arts colleges— Collegiate education. English { For boys { For girls																						
Secondary schools— For boys { High schools, English { Middle schools, English For girls { High schools, English { Middle schools, English																						
Primary schools— For boys { For girls {																						
School education, special. Schools for special instruction— Special schools Other schools																						
Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).																						
Scholarships Miscellaneous																						
Total expenditure on European schools	39,035				1,401		40,436															

(4a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910—continued.

GENERAL TABLE.

continued.

Public Institutions—continued.

Objects of expenditure—cont.

Under private management.

Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards.

Unaided.

Total expenditure from

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards.					Unaided.					Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—																
English	3,535	...	...	1,108	2,228	6,963	...	...	...	...	3,535	...	...	1,108	2,228	6,963
For boys	3,535	...	...	1,108	2,228	6,963	...	...	...	...	3,535	...	...	1,108	2,228	6,963
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,535	...	...	1,108	2,228	6,963	...	...	...	...	3,535	...	...	1,108	2,228	6,963
Secondary schools—																
English	45,579	...	...	4,217	1,235,517	1,385,313	...	...	...	...	45,579	...	...	4,217	1,235,517	1,385,313
For boys	45,579	...	...	4,217	1,235,517	1,385,313	...	...	...	...	45,579	...	...	4,217	1,235,517	1,385,313
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45,579	...	...	4,217	1,235,517	1,385,313	...	...	...	...	45,579	...	...	4,217	1,235,517	1,385,313
Primary schools—																
English	25,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400	...	...	...	...	25,400
For boys	25,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400	...	...	...	...	25,400
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400	...	...	...	...	25,400
Schools for special instruction—																
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	7,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,378	...	...	...	...	7,378
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	4,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,380	...	...	...	...	4,380
Scholarships	11,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,738	...	...	...	...	11,738
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,57,169	...	...	17,916	2,05,523	4,73,633	...	...	...	...	1,57,169	...	...	17,916	2,05,523	4,73,633
Total expenditure on European schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,54,681

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLES.

(5)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils on public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Lower Primary stage.												Upper Primary stage.												Middle stage.												High stage.												Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.												Number of schools.												Classes of 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Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.												Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.												Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle stage.												Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.												Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.												Number of schools.												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(a) These relate to European High and Middle Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools.

(b) These relate to European Primary Schools with standards above the 4th.

(c) These relate to European Primary Schools with standards above the 4th appear under this head.

(d) These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary Schools.

GENERAL TABLES.

(5a)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.					
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle-Primary Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.			Girls.			Total.			Boys.			Girls.			Total.		
Secondary schools—																				
For boys—	Government	302	27	...	21	85	...	83	41	...	198	...	28	...	28	...	308			
	Aided	2,037	142	15	157	582	118	730	264	70	334	975	353	72	146	638	2,697			
	Unaided	31	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	10	11	31	4	6	19	34			
	Total	33	3,031	169	15	18	695	149	817	365	71	576	1,113	366	108	184	2,357	3,034		
For girls—	Government	1	...	4	...	...	50	50	...	24	...	56	...	...	16	...	150			
	Aided	30	2,519	1	128	159	28	549	577	22	229	261	1,029	75	82	602	2,619			
	Unaided	31	2,674	1	182	138	28	369	627	32	253	585	966	78	98	602	2,698			
	Total	61	5,703	164	147	311	695	718	1,444	337	324	661	1,431	183	174	357	5,708			
Primary schools—																				
For boys—	Aided	9	523	...	...	...	...	...	36	33	69	221	178	40	36	85	553			
	Unaided	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	10	10	20	33			
For girls—	Aided	10	546	...	...	...	...	...	38	33	71	257	183	50	46	105	588			
	Unaided	16	1,891	...	...	...	...	...	10	36	46	115	83	60	53	113	509			
Grand total																				
Total, Primary schools		20	1,965	...	...	...	...	...	48	69	117	342	418	110	99	218	1,005			
Grand total		484	6,788	164	147	311	695	748	1,444	383	778	1,821	1,980	302	273	575	6,798			

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed beyond the High stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the High stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed beyond the High stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the High stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle stage.

Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed beyond the High stage.

GENERAL TABLES.

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1909-1910.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Race or creed of passed scholars.		
	Institutions under public management.		Total.	Institutions under public management.		Total.	Institutions under public management.		Total.	Institutions under public management.		Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ARTS COLLEGES.												
1. Master of Arts (Science Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
3. Bachelor of Arts (Literature Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
4. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
5. B.A. (Third Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
6. B.A. (Fourth Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
7. B.A. (Fifth Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
8. B.A. (Sixth Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
9. B.A. (Seventh Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
10. B.A. (Eighth Language Division)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.												
1. Master of Oriental Learning	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
3. Honours in Sanskrit	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
5. High Proficiency in Arabic	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
6. High Proficiency in Persian	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
7. Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
8. Proficiency in Arabic	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
9. Proficiency in Persian	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
10. Proficiency in Urdu	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law.												
1. Doctor of Law	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
2. Master of Law	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
3. Bachelor of Law	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
4. First Examination in Law	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
Medicine.												
1. Doctor of Medicine	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and Ch.B.)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
4. L.M.S. (Final)	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
5. Third M.B. and Ch.B. Examination	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
6. Second M.B. and Ch.B. Examination	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
7. First M.B. and Ch.B. Examination	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
8. Second L.M.S. Examination	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
9. First L.M.S. Examination	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21
10. L.M.S.C.	3	6	15	211	588	1,189	157	309	20	13	13	21

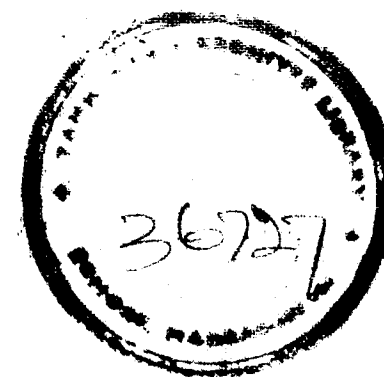
The examinations in Law were not held during the year 1909-1910.

GENERAL TABLES.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions and examinees.					Number passed.				Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Rajputs.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Others.
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—cont.															
Engineering.															
1. M.C.E.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. B.C.E. or B.E. (Civil)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. First L.C.E.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teaching.															
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.															
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys)	17	61	19	97	46	341	86	269	812	20	38	12	28	111	1
Upper Secondary Examination (Girls)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Matriculation Examination (Boys)	28	106	30	164	99	1,073	225	1,397	1,714	175	726	445	5	1,348	1
Matriculation Examination (Girls)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Secondary Examination (Boys)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Secondary Examination (Girls)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Primary Examination (Boys)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Primary Examination (Girls)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Primary Examination (Boys)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Primary Examination (Girls)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Service Certificate Examination (Boys)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Service Certificate Examination (Girls)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.															
1. Training Schools for Upper Masters.	6	2	1	9	404	102	30	536	546	318	68	28	68	357	1
2. Training Schools for Lower Masters.	25	11	1	37	177	330	30	537	1,082	479	131	28	58	638	1
3. Training Schools for Upper Teachers.	2	1	1	4	86	136	8	230	322	180	41	13	3	236	1
4. Training Schools for Lower Teachers.	1	1	1	3	30	47	123	160	1,455	1,988	198	35	504	870	1
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	1	1	3	37	37	1	75	132	132	1	1	1	1	1
6. Industrial School Examination	1	1	1	3	132	132	1	132	132	132	1	1	1	1	1
7. Veterinary Examination	1	1	1	3	132	132	1	132	132	132	1	1	1	1	1

GENERAL TABLES.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.



(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by District Boards.								In institutions managed by							
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average attendance daily.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total District Board expenditure on public instruction.		
College education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	14	5,332	5,149	1,503		13,540		93,472	7	1,07,220				13,540		
Oriental	51	6,841	6,630	3,773		12,530		78,877	201	1,01,836				97,250		
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—	41	5,553	5,427	4,422		34,912		10,320	51	13,811				38,479		
Law																
Medicine																
Engineering																
Teaching																
Agriculture																
Secondary schools.																
High schools, English																
Middle schools { English																
{ Vernacular																
High schools, English																
Middle schools { English																
{ Vernacular																
Primary schools.																
For boys	3,338	188,307	180,134	148,747		9,09,177		1,12,563	1,134	10,19,927				9,31,182		
For girls	13	1,116	1,066	873		3,892				4,396				3,976		
Total	3,351	189,423	181,200	149,620		9,08,769		1,12,562	1,134	10,25,193				9,35,158		
School education.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for handicapped	17	945	220	317		22,862	126			23,120	2,810			25,902		
Schools of Art																
Law schools																
Medical schools																
Engineering and surveying schools																
Technical and industrial schools																
Commercial schools																
Religious schools																
Other schools																
Total	17	945	220	317		22,862	126			23,121	2,812			25,904		
Buildings, furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																
Total																
Scholarships																
Inspection																
Arts colleges																
Medical colleges																
Other professional colleges																
Secondary schools																
Primary schools																
Medical schools																
Technical and industrial schools																
Other special schools																
Miscellaneous																
Total																
Grand total	3,476	902,575	198,882	164,727		11,06,389	126	2,51,030	2,918	14,63,080	2,812		28,387	11,45,100		

NOTE A.—Net cost of District Boards as per column 16

Miscellaneous charges

Add—Cost met from

Do. Subscriptions and other sources

Do. Buildings under Grant I

Add—Charges relating to Industrial Schools not included in the statement

Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement

	Rs.
Miscellaneous charges	11,45,100
Add—Cost met from	608
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	136
Do. Buildings under Grant I	2,91,639
Add—Charges relating to Industrial Schools not included in the statement	4,42,389
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement	97,324
	13,45,665
	35,722
	13,80,797

	Rs.	P.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column III		
Miscellaneous charges	3,16,807	...
<i>Add</i> —Cost met from Provincial grant	390	...
Do.	22,998	...
Do.	1,55,345	...
Do.	1,820	...
Subscriptions and other sources		
	5,00,420	...
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	29,289	...
Grates expenditure as per Municipal statements	4,71,131	...

GENERAL TABLES.

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909-1910.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Elementary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>For Males.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	18	310	294	105	110	188	216	RS. 8,077	RS. 63	RS. 1,92,888	RS. 66,471	RS. 1,07,436
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	6	447	...	...	204	243	...	...	...	12,217	3,063	15,440
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	9	694	...	...	316	345	32	22,826	...	82,274	31,804	86,834
4. Unaided ...	148	7,061	662	7	3,110	2,938	247	...	...	2,10,317	1,25,637	3,51,954
Total ...	181	8,112	962	110	3,770	3,775	495	30,903	...	3,62,756	2,37,905	6,21,664
<i>For Females.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	162	...	...	54	96	12	1,10,462	...	26,585	...	37,047
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	21	885	...	...	264	387	31	29,053	1,135	34,251	26,176	90,665
4. Unaided ...	79	4,163	6	...	984	2,966	207	...	...	1,18,323	14,791	1,63,114
Total ...	101	5,210	6	...	1,362	3,649	253	39,515	1,135	1,79,189	70,967	2,90,826
Grand total ...	282	13,322	968	110	5,072	7,424	748	70,418	1,135	5,32,945	3,07,872	9,12,469

* Lawrence Asylum Provincial grant Rs. 5,377 and Boarding grant Rs. 2,706.
 † Lawrence Asylum Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 90,784.
 ‡ Lawrence Asylum Provincial grant.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1909-1910.

Order—No. 757, Educational, dated 21st December 1910.

The report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on the state and progress of education in this Presidency in the year 1909-1910 is as usual full and clear.

2. The most important event of the year was the introduction, after prolonged discussion, of a system of secondary school-leaving certificates. The introduction of this system represents an attempt to give a more practical turn to secondary education and to remove the reproach that the education in secondary schools is little more than a system of cramming students in the limited number of subjects required for the Matriculation examination. The Upper Secondary examination has been abolished and the matriculation will no longer be almost the only door to the public service. After the 1st April 1911 holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates will alone be eligible for appointment to posts in superior service which, under existing rules, are open to candidates who have passed the upper secondary examination or the matriculation examination of the Madras University. Persons whose only educational qualification is that they have passed the latter examination subsequently to the year 1910 will not be eligible for appointments in superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem. On the other hand, the holders of these certificates will not be debarred from entering upon the University course unless they also pass the matriculation examination. The Regulations of the University have been amended so as to permit them to pursue the Intermediate course in affiliated colleges if the head of the institution is satisfied as to their fitness for a University course of study, and when so admitted they will be registered as matriculates. They will also be eligible for admission to a school of professional or technical training not connected with the University. The scheme itself has been so organized as to embrace a wider range of studies than the matriculation examination and to guarantee not merely that a student has passed a certain test but also that he has gone through a definite course of study in a recognised secondary school and that during the period he has spent at such school he has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner. To this end the secondary school-leaving certificates will take into account the school work done by the pupil from the fourth form upwards under a system of awarding marks for each subject and will also contain the results of a public examination conducted by a Board of which the Director of Public Instruction is the President. As Dr. Bourne remarks, this important measure of reform marks a new era in the history of secondary education in this Presidency, and its development will be watched with great interest. Its success will depend largely on the way it is worked, and the Governor in Council is confident that he can rely on the co-operation not only of the Inspecting officers of the Educational department but also of schoolmasters and all those who have the interests of higher education in this Presidency at heart.

The other important events of the year are summarized in the second paragraph of the report, and it is necessary to mention here only the additions made to the staffs of the Government first-grade colleges in order to meet the requirements of the new University regulations relating to the B.A. pass and honours courses. For

this purpose four appointments were added to the cadre of the Indian educational service, three to the cadre of the provincial educational service and seven to the cadre of the subordinate collegiate service.

3. *General statistics.*—So far as it can be judged by purely numerical standards, the progress made during the year was satisfactory. Educational institutions of all classes and grades increased in number from 29,266 to 30,296 and the number of scholars attending them rose from 1,099,615 to 1,179,048. The Government note with satisfaction that the rate of increase in the strength of the institutions exceeded that in their number, a fact which Dr. Bourne regards as evidence of the greater consolidation of schools resulting from the working of the revised Educational rules and the new University regulations. All classes of institutions, private as well as public, contributed to the increase in nearly all districts. The proportion of scholars to the population of school age showed a further increase, the percentage in the case of boys having risen from 32.4 to 34.7 and that in the case of girls from 6.3 to 6.8.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, exceeded all previous figures. It amounted to 119.39 lakhs against 117.40 lakhs in the preceding year. Full details both as to the sources from which this expenditure was met and as to its distribution will be found in table 4 of the general tables appended to the report. The expenditure from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 41,29,458 inclusive of contributions to local boards and municipal councils amounting to Rs. 2,12,501 and Rs. 10,180, respectively. Rupees 9,32,599 were met from local and Rs. 3,06,717 from municipal revenues. Fees contributed Rs. 34,89,031 and other sources, under which term subscriptions, endowments and the like are included, Rs. 30,81,475. These figures are much the same as in the previous year; but it is noteworthy that in the last four years the expenditure on education from provincial funds has increased from Rs. 28.20 lakhs to more than Rs. 41 lakhs. In the same period the average annual cost of education has risen from As. 3-11 per head of population to As. 5. Of the latter sum As. 2-3 were provided from public funds. Of the gross expenditure, Rs. 85.40 lakhs represent "direct expenditure", that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and professional and training institutions, the figure including rent, contingencies and the like, while Rs. 33.99 lakhs were classed as "indirect" or expenditure on the University and the direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus and various other miscellaneous items among which an outlay of Rs. 9.12 lakhs on hostels and boarding houses deserves special mention. There was increased direct expenditure on all classes of institutions except board and unaided institutions. On the former the amount spent was practically the same as in the previous year, and the fall in respect of unaided institutions was due merely to transfers to the aided list. In aided and unaided institutions together there was an increase of Rs. 87,000. It will be noticed that the total expenditure from provincial funds on elementary and secondary schools increased during the year by nearly ten lakhs while there was a corresponding decrease of more than eight lakhs in the expenditure on these schools from local and municipal revenues. The explanation is that subsidies which formerly were paid to local and municipal bodies to enable them to make grants for elementary schools are now paid direct to the schools from provincial funds. Elementary schools accounted for all but some 15 per cent. of the total expenditure from public funds in secondary and elementary schools amounting to Rs. 29 lakhs. The expenditure on secondary education from the public purse is, however, likely to increase in the near future and towards the close of the year proposals for the establishment of additional Government secondary schools intended to serve as model high schools were laid before the Government of India.

5. *Elementary and secondary education.*—The Government note with satisfaction the progress in elementary education to which the Director draws attention in paragraph 71 of his report. Elementary schools increased both in number and strength, and at the close of the year there were 23,260 public schools for boys in existence with an attendance exceeding 850,000 and 4,882 private schools with an attendance of 103,445. The further increase in the number of higher elementary schools is satisfactory, as also is the general improvement noticed in the qualifications of the teachers and in the success which has attended the efforts of the Department

to introduce the new scheme of studies. On the other hand, there is ample room for improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted especially in many aided and unaided schools where the teachers are often miserably paid and the Government agree with the Director that municipal councils and local boards should make it their aim to take as many of these schools as possible under their own management. It is also evident that there is wide scope for an extension of their operations in the field of elementary education, and their attention will once more be drawn to the fundamental principle that elementary education should be the first and most important charge on such funds as they are able to spare for educational purposes. The question of opening elementary schools in important villages where they do not already exist demands careful attention on the part of district and taluk boards and the Government will consider the question of assisting financially such boards as cannot provide funds for this purpose. There was a further decline during the year in the number of public secondary schools which numbered 362 or 13 less than in the previous year, but the Director reports that the loss was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the attendance and this fact may be regarded as a healthy sign of consolidation among schools of this class. The decrease in number was due to the conversion into elementary schools of higher grade of a small number of incomplete schools, but the number of such schools could probably be reduced still further with advantage. The Government agree that all secondary schools should be provided with preparatory departments. But whether in this country the marked distinction that is drawn elsewhere between elementary instruction and the elementary stage of secondary instruction can be maintained seems somewhat doubtful. Parents of children to whom they desire to give a secondary course of education are unwilling in many cases to send their children to schools at a long distance from their homes until the children have reached the age in which they can be admitted to the upper forms of the school, and until the number of secondary schools is very much greater than at present, unless children can receive their preparatory course in a primary school, they must reside away from their homes. In any case, however, all secondary schools should be provided with efficient preparatory departments. At the same time, the improvement of the quality of instruction given in the larger elementary schools is obviously a matter of great importance. The important measures of reform in secondary education which have already been introduced or are in contemplation have already been mentioned and considerable improvement may be hoped for in the near future. The first public examination under the scheme for the grant of secondary school-leaving certificates will be held in March 1911.

6. *The University and collegiate education.*—During the year under review the Church of Scotland Mission college, Madras, was reduced to the grade of a high school, and the American Baptist Mission college, Ongole, was closed. There were thus on the 31st March 1910, 31 first and second grade colleges, against 33 on the corresponding date in the previous year. A Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the University for the inspection of affiliated colleges visited eleven colleges during the year, and a grant of Rs. 15,000 was made by Government towards the travelling and other expenses of the commission. Seven colleges were affiliated to the University in certain additional groups for the intermediate and B.A. degree examinations.

7. *Training schools.*—There was no change in the number of training schools for masters which remained stationary at 46, but there was a satisfactory increase in the strength of these institutions, the number of teachers under training having risen from 2,164 to 2,302. At the beginning of the year an important change was made in the control of these schools. The general control and annual inspection of the schools is now entrusted to the circle Inspectors, though the Inspector of European and Training schools still "remains responsible for the curriculum". The new system examination and other matters affecting the institutions generally. The new system is reported to have worked well, but for the present it must be regarded merely in the light of a promising experiment. The schools were maintained at a satisfactory level of efficiency, and the model schools attached to them showed some improvement though they will not fully attain the objects for which they were established until more highly qualified teachers become available for employment in them. The

teachers' associations which have been founded in connection with almost all training schools continued to do useful work and it is satisfactory that the vacation classes opened at the Government Training school at Saidapet during the christmas holidays were well attended. Proposals for the reorganization of Government training schools which will probably involve an addition to their number are now under the consideration of Government.

8. *Female education.*—Female education calls for few remarks. There was an increase in the number as well as the strength of both public and private institutions, and there are now 1,121 institutions for the education of girls and over 80,000 pupils under instruction. An examination of the statistics shows, however, that female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage, and that when the fourth standard is reached the great majority of Hindu girls discontinue their studies. There is only one separate college for Indian women though a few attend colleges intended for men, and it is a noticeable fact that of 37 secondary girls' schools, two are maintained by Government and the rest are under mission management. The supply of teachers is at present ample, but their qualifications are not always as high as might be desired.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools was 6,956 and the total number of European pupils in all classes of institutions was 7,202. The latter figure is 1,175 in excess of the European pupils of school-going age calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the total European population of the Presidency. The excess will probably be much smaller when the new census figures are available, but it is probable that there are few Europeans at the school age who do not attend school. The difficulty of securing qualified European teachers continued to be felt during the year, and it is unfortunate that the Government training class for Europeans established at Sanawar in 1907 has not so far attracted any teacher from this Presidency, notwithstanding the inducement of higher rates of stipends and travelling allowance offered.

10. *General remarks.*—The report is a record of general progress, and the acknowledgments of Government are due to Dr. Bourne for his efficient administration of the department and to the other officers of the Educational department for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their important duties.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 758, Educational, dated 21st December 1910.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

