[Edl 7.]
60-26-8-97.

Educational (1898) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 259

DATED 19-4-98

23-23

[Despatch Abstract.]

Government Examinat

Reviewing the Report on —— f
the year 1896-97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Rec 1042/98

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 259, 19th April 1898.

APRIL.

Government Examinations.

Reviewing the report on — for the year 1896–97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. B. BILDERBECK, Esq., M.A., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 7th August 1897, No. 172—I-D.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the examinations under the control of the Commissioner that were held during the year 1896–97.

2. As in the previous year, eleven examinations in all were held, the Special Tests being reckoned as one examination. The following statement compares the numbers examined and passed during the past two years :—

Examinations.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Remarks.
	1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.	
Primary Examination	29,324	30,980	† 12,351	† 13,105	
Lower Secondary Examination..	7,094	9,114	† 1,821	† 1,779	
Upper Secondary Examination	86	111	11	21	
Technical Examinations	* 2,487	* 3,235	1,381	1,477	
Handwriting and Dictation Test for Undergraduates.	1,495	1,476	487	375	
Civil Medical Pupil Grade Entrance Examination.	111	47	20	25	The number shown as having passed is the number that was required to fill the vacancies advertised in each case.
Native Military Pupil Grade Entrance Examination.	70	65	20	30	
Warrant Branch Entrance Examination ..	100	68	20	8	
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' tests	* 101	* 71	89	68	
Special Test Examinations	* 4,978	* 5,076	1,634	1,848	
Special Tests for Officers of the Salt and Abkári Department.	* 525	* 767	313	426	
Salt and Abkári Department Competitive Examination.	9	17	6	11	

* Subject-candidates. † Passed the full test.

3. Outside the limits of British territory, the Primary examination was held in Travancore and Cochin; the Technical examinations in Travancore only; and the Lower Secondary examination, the Handwriting and Dictation portion of the Upper Secondary examination, and the Special Tests, including those for officers of the Salt and Abkári Department, in Pudukkóttai, Travancore and Cochin. The figures relating to the examinations held in these Native States are not exhibited separately, except in the case of the Primary examination.

Primary Examination.

4. (i) This examination was conducted by the same boards, thirty in number, that conducted it in 1895–96. A few new centres were added and a few of the old ones were abolished, the total number of centres being 284 against 280 in the previous year. The total number of members had to be increased from 575 to 586; and of these 586 members, 96 were inspecting officers, 35 teachers in Government institutions and 148 other persons in the service of Government.

Particulars regarding the constitution of the boards are furnished in the following statement :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	1895–96. Number of candidates examined.	1895–96. Number of Boards.	1895–96. Number of centres.	1895–96. Number of members	1896–97. Number of candidates examined.	1896–97. Number of boards.	1896–97. Number of centres.	1896–97. Number of members.
Ganjám	8,313	1,156	2	20	34	1,244	2	22	31
Vizagapatam	18,344	1,435	1	21	21	1,734	1	20	27
Gódávari	7,097	2,446	3	19	36	2,652	3	18	37
Kistna	8,036	2,066	2	20	32	2,196	2	20	31
Kurnool	7,358	602	1	11	22	615	1	12	20
Nellore	8,462	1,086	1	12	18	1,187	1	12	23
Madras	27	1,190	1	1	14	1,228	1	1	15
Chingleput	2,753	958	1	10	14	958	1	10	20
Bellary	11,007	710	1	8	18	753	1	8	12
Anantapur		533	1	9	24	572	1	9	23
Cuddapah	8,367	869	1	13	19	772	1	13	19
North Arcot	7,139	1,542	1	13	23	1,421	1	13	22
South Arcot	4,873	1,435	1	13	18	1,463	1	13	19
Coimbatore	7,432	1,476	1	10	26	1,472	1	10	26
Nilgiris	749	167	1	4	9	184	1	4	10
Salem	7,483	1,282	1	10	29	1,439	1	9	29
Tanjore	3,654	2,525	2	20	55	2,613	2	22	52
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,121	1	10	25	1,163	1	10	25
Madura	9,502	1,284	2	13	28	1,353	2	13	31
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,660	2	15	44	1,813	2	15	40
Malabar	6,002	2,395	2	19	40	2,698	2	18	43
South Canara	3,902	1,386	1	9	26	1,445	1	12	31
Total ..	139,191	29,324	30	280	575	30,980	30	284	586

The number of candidates examined last year (30,980) is the highest on record, for the Primary examination, or for any other Government examination under the control of the Commissioner.

(ii) The following statement compares the numbers registered, examined and passed in the last two years:—

Classes of candidates.	1895–96. Registered. Males.	Registered. Females.	Examined. Males.	Examined. Females.	Passed. For complete certificate. Males.	For complete certificate. Females.	In compulsory subjects only. Males.	In compulsory subjects only. Females.	In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only. Males.	In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only. Females.	In optional subjects only. Males.	In optional subjects only. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
Pupil candidates ..	25,007	2,125	23,045	1,893	9,900	969	1,614	72	3,102	216	1,299	60	15,915	1,317
Teacher candidates.	2,224	80	2,017	79	833	44	126	2	184	3	396	12	1,539	61
Private candidates.	2,393	47	2,247	43	582	23	180	2	196	..	739	7	1,697	32
Total ..	29,624	2,252	27,309	2,015	11,315	1,036	1,920	76	3,482	219	2,434	79	19,151	1,410

Classes of candidates.	1896–97. Registered. Males.	Registered. Females.	Examined. Males.	Examined. Females.	Passed. For complete certificate. Males.	For complete certificate. Females.	In compulsory subjects only. Males.	In compulsory subjects only. Females.	In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only. Males.	In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only. Females.	In optional subjects only. Males.	In optional subjects only. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
Pupil candidates ..	27,476	2,336	25,154	2,119	10,710	1,164	1,736	75	3,475	207	1,404	70	17,325	1,516
Teacher candidates.	1,593	64	1,447	59	595	42	95	..	108	2	307	5	1,105	49
Private candidates.	2,299	59	2,145	56	559	35	154	1	174	1	730	8	1,617	45
Total ..	31,368	2,459	28,746	2,234	11,864	1,241	1,985	76	3,757	210	2,441	83	20,047	1,610

Both under "registered" and "examined," there was an advance in the number of male and of female pupil candidates and also of female private candidates, while there was a decline in the number of male and of female teacher candidates and also of male private candidates. The decline in the number of male teacher candidates examined was over 28 per cent. The falling off in the number of male teacher candidates that qualified for certificates was also very great.

Pupil candidates came up from 3,643 boys' and 297 girls' schools against 3,446 boys' and 261 girls' schools in the previous year. The increase in the number both of boys' and of girls' schools that sent up pupils is considerable.

(iii) Particulars are given in the statement below as regards the numbers examined and passed (1) for the complete test, (2) for the compulsory subjects and one optional subject only, (3) for the compulsory subjects only and (4) for the optional subjects only:—

Classes of candidates.		Complete test. Males.	Complete test. Females.	Compulsory subjects and one optional subject only. Males.	Compulsory subjects and one optional subject only. Females.	Compulsory subjects only. Males.	Compulsory subjects only. Females.	Optional subjects only. Males.	Optional subjects only. Females.
Pupil candidates ..	Examined ..	21,922	1,967	260	6	1,361	63	1,611	83
	Passed	10,710	1,164	* 3,475	* 207	† 1,736	† 75	1,404	70
Teacher candidates.	Examined ..	925	52	10	..	153	..	359	7
	Passed	595	42	* 108	* 2	† 95	..	307	5
Private candidates.	Examined ..	1,045	45	9	..	223	2	868	9
	Passed	559	35	* 174	* 1	† 154	1	730	8

* Includes also the number that came up for the full test, but passed only in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject.

† Includes also the number that came up for the full test or for the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, but passed only in the compulsory subjects.

It will be found from the above statement that, among male candidates, the percentage of the number passing the full test calculated on the number appearing for the full test was, in the case of "pupil" candidates 49, in the case of "teacher" candidates 54, and in the case of "private" candidates 53, the corresponding percentages for these three classes of candidates among female candidates being 59, 81 and 78, respectively. As in the previous year, all the three classes of female candidates did better than the corresponding classes of male candidates.

(iv) The following table shows the ages of the candidates:—

Age.	Examined. Males.	Examined. Females.	Passed for certificates. Males.	Passed for certificates. Females.
Under 9 years of age	630	46	338	19
Between 9 and 10 years (inclusive)	5,633	625	2,602	335
" 11 and 12 " "	10,410	914	4,500	479
" 13 and 14 " "	7,070	432	2,544	271
" 15 and 17 " "	2,626	135	955	80
" 18 and 20 " "	1,130	34	436	22
" 21 and 25 " "	683	25	278	19
Over 25 years	564	23	211	16
Total ..	28,746	2,234	11,864	1,241

As in previous years, the largest number that qualified for certificates consisted, both among male and female candidates, of those who were between 11 and 12 years old, and it is worthy of note that, among male candidates, the highest percentage of success was achieved by those who were under nine years of age.

The total number of male and female candidates together that qualified for certificates and thus rendered themselves eligible for appointment to the inferior ranks of the public service was 13,105, *i.e.*, 754 more than the total number that similarly qualified in the previous year. In addition to this number, there were 1,958 others, who, having passed in certain of the subjects in previous years, completed the test at the examination of last year.

(v) The following table shows the proportion of increase or decrease in the numbers examined in each district:—

Districts.	Number of examinees in 1895-96.	Number of examinees in 1896-97.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Ganjám	1,156	1,244	8
Vizagapatam	1,435	1,734	21
Gódávari	2,446	2,652	8
Kistna	2,066	2,196	6
Kurnool	602	615	2
Nellore	1,086	1,187	9
Madras	1,190	1,228	3
Chingleput	958	958	..
Bellary	710	753	6
Anantapur	533	572	7
Cuddapah	869	772	— 11
North Arcot	1,542	1,421	— 8
South Arcot	1,435	1,463	2
Coimbatore	1,476	1,472	..
Nilgiris	167	184	10
Salem	1,282	1,439	12
Tanjore	2,525	2,613	3
Trichinopoly	1,121	1,163	4
Madura	1,284	1,358	6
Tinnevelly	1,660	1,813	9
Malabar	2,395	2,698	13
South Canara	1,386	1,445	4

In two districts, Chingleput and Coimbatore, the number examined was the sam or nearly the same as in 1895–96; in the districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot, the was a falling off; in all the remaining 18 districts, there was an advance, the percentag of increase being highest in Vizagapatam. The largest number of candidates appeared from Malabar,—Gódávari and Tanjore coming next. The smallest number of candidates was, as in previous years, from the Nilgiris.

(vi) The statement below shows the proportion of passed to examined in each district:—

Districts.	Proportion of passed to examined.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
Ganjám	44·6	34·9
Vizagapatam	35·6	38·0
Gódávari	46·7	38·7
Kistna	34·3	33·5
Kurnool	25·5	41·7
Nellore	50·2	51·1
Madras	47·8	40·0
Chingleput	40·0	49·3
Bellary	40·5	38·6
Anantapur	85·8	76·3
Cuddapah	34·8	39·3
North Arcot	57·2	51·7
South Arcot	57·7	64·8
Coimbatore	58·0	53·8
Nilgiris	75·6	73·5
Salem	40·2	65·6
Tanjore	55·5	60·8
Trichinopoly	45·9	51·6
Madura	49·5	49·2
Tinnevelly	69·1	80·1
Malabar	44·6	50·7
South Canara	63·5	50·2

Tinnevelly stands first with a percentage of 80·1. Next to it, come Anantapur and the Nilgiris. The results in Kurnool show very great improvement, the percentage of success having advanced from 25·5 to 41·7. The poorest results were in the Kistna district.

(vii) Particulars as to the classes of the community represented are entered in the margin. Among male candidates there was an increase in all the classes of the community, the largest number belonging, as in previous years, to non-Brahman Caste Hindus. Among female candidates there was a decline in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama candidates, while there was no candidate that belonged to the class, 'Parsis and others.' The increase in the total number of Muhammadan and of Panchama candidates both under "examined" and "passed" is satisfactory.

Classes of the community.	Examined.		Passed for certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians	161	205	64	125
Native Christians	2,150	918	051	574
Muhammadans	1,827	66	27	27
Brahmans	8,879	210	1,269	112
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	15,217	771	5,702	374
Panchamas	508	64	151	29
Parsis and others	4	..	..	..
Total ..	28,746	2,234	11,864	1,241

(viii) The distribution of candidates according to the languages brought up is shown in the margin, details being furnished separately as to the number that brought up each language as first language and the number that brought it up as second language.

As in previous years, both among male and female candidates, the largest number brought up Tamil, Telugu coming next. Both as a first and as a second language, English was brought up by a larger number of candidates on the whole. The results in all the languages were more or less good.

Languages.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
English ..	First Language	227	280	141	212
	Second „	8,961	278	6,862	207
Tamil ..	First „	11,325	961	8,205	718
	Second „	40	15	30	13
Telugu ..	First „	9,166	565	6,276	376
	Second „	27	..	19	..
Malayalam.	First „	2,334	244	1,586	203
	Second „	19	..	15	..
Canarese ..	First „	1,298	74	1,095	63
	Second „	4	..	4	..
Hindustani.	First „	639	50	432	38
	Second „	15	..	14	..
Uriya ..	First „	484	1	282	1
	Second „	9	..	9	..

(ix) The following table compares the results obtained in the optional subjects (other than a second language) in the past two years:—

Optional subjects.	1895-96.						1896-97.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary Science ..	143	9	91	3	64	33	133	18	57	10	43	56
Geography	18,613	1,431	12,953	972	70	68	18,257	1,574	13,264	1,108	73	70
History of India ..	3,229	288	1,841	158	57	55	3,095	282	1,938	203	63	72
Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science.	16,287	1,182	11,676	897	72	76	16,127	1,180	11,513	849	71	72
Agriculture	1,377	..	876	..	64	..	1,323	..	829	..	63	..
Drawing	1,008	53	576	39	57	74	1,140	106	736	86	65	81
Mensuration	138	..	89	..	64	..	98	..	52	..	53	..
Singing	..	4	..	4	..	100	..	18	..	17	..	94
Needle-work	..	987	..	827	..	84	..	1,104	..	938	..	85

As in previous years, the optional subject brought up by the largest number, both of male and of female candidates, was Geography,—Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science coming next. The number of female candidates that brought up Elementary Science and Drawing doubled, while Singing was brought up by eighteen against four candidates in the previous year; the results in all these subjects were very good.

(x) Particulars are furnished in the subjoined statement as to the numbers registered, examined and passed in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin.

Name of State.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.									
					For complete certificate.		In compulsory subjects only.		In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only.		In optional subjects only.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Travancore ..	27	64	25	63	10	47	2	..	4	3	1	1	17	51
Cochin	257	35	249	34	197	18	5	..	38	6	1	..	241	24

The examination in Travancore was held at the two centres, Kottayam and Nagercoil, and that in Cochin at the two centres, Ernakulam and Trichur.

(xi) The fees realized from the examination, including those paid by candidates for the Fifth and Sixth standard examinations, amounted to Rs. 20,573 or Rs. 3,565 more than the fees for the previous year. This sum includes Rs. 4,753 paid as certificate fees by pupil-candidates under article 16 of the revised notification. The charges incurred amounted, as detailed in the margin, to Rs. 30,129 against Rs. 30,225 in 1895–96. The receipts thus covered more than 68 per cent. of the charges. This improvement in the financial aspect of the examination is satisfactory.

Charges.	Rs.
Stipends	20,513
Office allowance	3,355
Travelling allowance	3,700
Contingencies	2,406
Refunds	155
Total ...	30,129

Lower Secondary Examination.

5. (i) This examination was held last year in accordance with the revised notification approved by Government in its order, No. 868, Educational, dated the 11th November 1895. Among the changes made by this revised notification, the following may here be referred to as the more important:—The restriction as to age imposed in the case of certain classes of private candidates has now been removed; English, which could be brought up as a second language by Hindu and Muhammadan female candidates only, may now be brought up as such by all candidates, male or female, of whatever nationality; and candidates bringing up a Vernacular language as their second language are now required to answer a paper on Composition in addition to the paper on Translation.

(ii) Five new centres, Parlákimedi, Idaiyangudi, Pattamadai, Tiruvalur and Karur, having been added last year, the total number of centres at which the examination was held was 79 against 74 in the previous year. Eight thousand six hundred and eighty male and 698 female candidates registered their names, of whom 8,430 and 684, respectively, underwent examination. The following statement compares the numbers registered, examined and passed for the past two years:—

1895–96.

Classes of candidates.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.									
					For complete certificate.		In compulsory subjects only.		In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only.		In optional subjects only.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil candidates ..	5,183	503	5,103	498	1,403	213	479	14	1,161	40	325	16	3,368	283
Private candidates ..	1,565	50	1,446	47	197	8	166	1	186	3	199	7	748	19
Total ..	6,748	553	6,549	545	1,600	221	645	15	1,347	43	524	23	4,116	302

1896–97.

Classes of candidates.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.									
					For complete certificate.		In compulsory subjects only.		In compulsory subjects and one optional subject only.		In optional subjects only.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil candidates ..	6,655	626	6,565	614	1,416	174	236	13	720	73	714	28	3,086	288
Private candidates ..	2,025	72	1,865	70	184	5	55	4	82	5	480	9	801	23
Total ..	8,680	698	8,430	684	1,600	179	291	17	802	78	1,194	37	3,887	311

It will be found from the above statement that the total number of candidates registered (9,378, which is the largest number on record during the four years that the examination has been conducted on its present lines,) advanced by 28 per cent., the increase under male candidates being 29 per cent., and under female candidates 26 per cent. The results of the examination, however, do not compare favourably with those of the previous year, the number of male and female candidates together that qualified for certificates having declined from 1,821 to 1,779.

Of the 1,231 candidates shown as having passed in optional subjects only, 1,070 rendered themselves eligible for certificates, having already passed in the compulsory subjects or in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject. In addition to this number, thirteen others, who were allowed credit for their success in the optional subject or subjects in which they passed prior to the examination of 1894–95, completed the test last year, seven of them by passing in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject and the remaining six by passing in the compulsory subjects only. The total number of candidates that completed the test in this manner, viz., 1,083, is exclusive of the 1,779 candidates shown in the above statement as having passed for complete certificates, these latter having appeared for the full test at the examination of December last.

(iii) Particulars as to the classes of the community represented are given below :—

Classes of the community.	Examined.		Passed for complete certificate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians	281	208	55	81
Native Christians	1,011	420	229	93
Muhammadans	274	1	43	..
Brahmans	4,404	4	900	..
Other Hindus	2,456	50	373	5
Parsis	3	1	..	..
Jews	1	..	..	..
Total ..	8,430	684	1,600	179

Over 56 per cent. of the male candidates that qualified for certificates were Brahmans. One Muhammadan female candidate and one Parsi female candidate appeared, but both of them failed.

(iv) The following statement furnishes particulars in regard to the second languages brought up :—

Second languages.	Examined.		Passed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Latin	82	..	54	..
French	..	1	..	1
Persian	23	..	15	..
Sanskrit	852	1	483	..
English	22	27	14	19
Tamil	2,580	118	1,991	113
Telugu	1,713	4	866	3
Malayalam	843	44	669	41
Canarese	182	15	161	15
Hindustani	64	..	59	..
Uriya	25	..	21	..

As in previous years, Tamil and Telugu were the second languages brought up by the largest number of candidates. It is to be regretted that the one female candidate that brought up Sanskrit failed in it. There was an advance in the number of female candidates that brought up Malayalam and Canarese.

(v) As first language, English was brought up by 7,129, Tamil by 187, Telugu by 107, Malayalam by 38, Canarese by four and Hindustani by two candidates. It will thus be found that out of the 9,114 candidates stated to have appeared for the examination, only 7,467 brought up a first language. The remaining 1,647 candidates appeared for examination in one or more optional subjects only.

(vi) Under Article 18 of the notification several subjects were brought up as additional optional subjects by candidates who had already passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The details as to these additional optional subjects are embodied in the statement given below :—

Subjects.	Examined.		Passed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Latin	..	2	..	..
French	..	1	..	1
English	2	5	2	5
Tamil	..	1	..	1
Malayalam	..	1	..	1
Elementary Science	5	..	5	..
History of Great Britain and Ireland ..	..	4	..	2
Geometry and Algebra	..	3	..	2

(vii) The following statement shows the optional subjects (other than a second language) brought up by the candidates :—

Subjects.	Pupil candidates.						Private candidates.						Total.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary Science.	200	4	129	..	65	..	106	..	74	..	70	..	306	4	203	..	66	..
History of Great Britain and Ireland.	135	79	79	62	59	78	78	6	54	4	69	67	213	85	133	66	62	78
Geometry and Algebra.	5,957	130	3,033	68	51	52	1,372	6	644	1	47	17	7,329	136	3,677	69	50	51
Domestic Economy.	..	316	..	129	..	41	..	32	..	8	..	25	..	348	..	137	..	39
Needlework ..	..	516	..	479	..	93	..	37	..	29	..	78	..	553	..	508	..	92

Four female pupil candidates brought up Elementary Science last year, against none in the previous year, though none of the four succeeded in passing in this subject. The majority of the male candidates brought up, as in previous years, Geometry and Algebra, and the percentage of success in this subject was higher than what it was in 1895–96, both in the case of male and of female candidates. There was a great falling off in the results in Domestic Economy.

Upper Secondary Examination (Compulsory portion).

6. (i) Many important changes were made in the scheme of the Upper Secondary examination by the revised notification of 4th July 1896, in accordance with which the examination of last December was conducted. Under this revised notification Hindu and Muhammadan female candidates may now bring up as their first language any of the Vernacular languages; female candidates unable to undergo examination in Algebra and Geometry may bring up Arithmetic alone under Mathematics, but are required, besides, to pass in a third optional subject in order to render themselves eligible for certificates; the translation under "English language" prescribed for candidates whose vernacular is not English is required in the case of *all* second languages and not in the case of the vernacular languages only; there is now no longer one section for native candidates and another for European and Eurasian candidates in the case of the vernacular languages included under "Second language"; there is now under "Second language" a paper to be answered in translation and composition instead of in composition only for native candidates or in translation only for European and Eurasian candidates; only the first three instead of the first four books of Euclid have now to be brought up; the time allowed for answering the question papers has been changed in the case of certain of the subjects; and the minimum of marks to be gained in translation or advanced composition has been reduced from 50 to 40 per cent.

(ii) As candidates who had passed in some but not all of the compulsory subjects prior to the notification of 29th September 1893 had been required to come up in the remaining compulsory subjects at the examination of December 1895 as the last chance allowed them for completing the test in the compulsory subjects, all the candidates that appeared at the examination of December last presented themselves for the whole of the compulsory portion. One hundred and twenty-three candidates in all registered their names, of whom 111 appeared and 21 were successful. The following statement compares the numbers registered, examined and passed in the past two years, the figures for 1895–96 relating to those candidates only who came up in all the four compulsory subjects :—

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Ratio of "passed" to "examined".
1895–96	60	52	7	13
1896–97	123	111	21	19

It will be seen that the numbers under "registered" and "examined" more than doubled, while the number that passed was exactly treble what it was in 1895-96, though the percentage of "passed" to "examined" did not rise beyond 19. When it is remembered that the standard of the examination has been lowered, the results on the whole can hardly be considered an improvement upon those of the previous year.

(iii) The following statement shows the institutions from which the pupil candidates appeared :—

Institutions.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam	2	2	..
Ripon Hindu High School, Vizianagram	1	1	..
Pittápur Raja's College, Cocanada	1	1	..
German Mission High School, Mangalore	2	2	1
Kerala Vidya Sala, Calicut	2	2	..
Native High School, Calicut	1	1	1
Basel German Mission High School, Calicut	1	1	..
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	3	3	1
Fort High School, Trivandrum	2	2	1
Native College, Madura	11	11	6
Setupati High School, Madura	7	7	2
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	1	1	..
Board High School, Udamalpet	1	1	1
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	1	1	..
St. Joseph's High School, Tirupapuliyur	1	1	..
Pacheappa's High School, Madras	1	1	..
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	9	9	2
School Department, Christian College, Madras	2	2	..
St. Mary's College, Madras	1	1	..
St. Thomé College, Madras	1	1	..
Harris' High School, Madras	1	..	..
Private study	52	51	15
	71	60	6
Total	123	111	21

It will be seen that 21 schools sent up candidates as against 10 in the previous year. As only six of the ten schools that were represented in 1895-96 presented candidates last year, 15 of the 21 were fresh schools. The number of pupil candidates, however, that appeared from all these 21 schools together was only 51, or about 46 per cent. of the total number examined. The largest number (11) appeared from the Native College, Madura, and it is very creditable to this institution that six out of the eleven were successful. The advance in the number of schools sending up pupil is so far satisfactory, and it may be hoped that there will be a still further increase in this number next year.

The percentage of success achieved by the pupil candidates was nearly [illegible] times that achieved by the private candidates, the difference being due, no doubt, to better preparation on the part of the former.

(iv) The following table shows the number of candidates from each class of the community :—

Classes of the community.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
Native Christians	3	3	1
Muhammadans	4	3	..
Brahmans	83	74	16
Other Hindus	33	31	4
Total	123	111	21

It is to be regretted that not a single female candidate belonging to any class of the community came up for the examination.

(v) The following statement shows the numbers examined and passed and the percentages of passes among those examined in each subject during the past two years :—

Subjects.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Subject I English	78	111	20	41	26	37
Do. II Second Language	56	111	49	86	88	77
Do. III Mathematics	76	111	20	45	26	41
Do. IV History and Geography	63	108	21	65	33	60

It will be seen that, except in the case of "second language", in which the percentage of success fell from 88 to 77, there was, as regards individual subjects, considerable improvement in the results, more especially in History and Geography.

(vi) Of the 21 candidates who passed the compulsory portion, one had already passed in two optional subjects, while two others who had passed the compulsory portion in 1895 passed in the optional subjects last year. These three candidates were accordingly, during the year, declared to have completely passed the Upper Secondary examination. The total number of candidates who, since its institution in 1889, have passed this examination completely and have thereby rendered themselves eligible for "superior" appointments in the public service is 22—a very small number, indeed, considering that the examination has been seven years in operation.

Technical Examinations.

7. (i) Under G.O., No. 66, Educational, dated the 4th February 1896, Typewriting was included among the subjects of the Technical examination scheme, provision being made for an Elementary and an Intermediate examination in it. The first Elementary and Intermediate examinations in this subject were held in April last year. For the first time too, in April last year, an Intermediate examination was held in Surveying and Levelling and in Organic Chemistry in accordance with the syllabuses drawn up for these subjects with special reference to the Diploma in Agriculture, which were approved by Government in its orders No. 882, Educational, dated the 16th November 1895, and No. 892, Educational, dated the 20th November 1895, respectively, this examination being independent of and distinct from the Intermediate examination in Surveying and Levelling and in Organic Chemistry included as subjects under Civil Engineering and Physical Science, respectively. And, lastly, the revised syllabuses for the Intermediate examination in Hygiene and in Agricultural Engineering, approved in G.O., No. 708, Educational, dated the 21st August 1895, and in G.O., No. 882, Educational, dated the 16th November 1895, respectively, came into force last year.

(ii) The total number of individual candidates registered increased by nearly 38 per cent., and the total number of subject-candidates examined, by over 30 per cent., the former having risen from 1,998 to 2,749 and the latter from 2,487 to 3,235. The percentage of passes among subject-candidates declined from 55·5 to 45·6. The following statement shows the number of individual candidates registered, the number of subject-candidates examined and passed and the percentage of passes among the subject-candidates who were examined during the last three years :—

Grades of examination.	Number of individual candidates registered.			Number examined (subject-candidates).			Number passed (subject-candidates).			Percentage of subject-passes.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Advanced	27	57	54	32	54	52	14	15	18	43·7	27·7	34·6
Intermediate	440	503	794	633	682	945	380	384	457	60·6	56·3	48·3
Elementary	938	1,438	1,901	1,183	1,751	2,238	595	982	1,002	50·2	56·0	44·7
Total	1,405	1,998	2,749	1,848	2,487	3,235	989	1,381	1,477	53·5	55·5	45·6

It will be seen from the above statement that there was a slight decrease in the number of individual candidates registered for the Advanced grade. The Advanced

test being of a very difficult nature, the number of candidates for it must necessarily be small in any year, while the fluctuations in this number, which must necessarily be slight also, cannot be regarded as a proof of the growth or decline of the popularity of the Technical examinations. A better test of popularity is, perhaps, to be found in the steadiness of the increase in the numbers registered for the Elementary and Intermediate grades. The slight decline in the percentage of the total number of subject-passes, calculated in reference to the total number of subject-candidates examined, from 55·5 in 1895–96 to 45·6 last year, was entirely due to the fall in the percentages for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, and this fall in the lower grades is not to be regretted, if, as is likely, it was the result of the maintenance of a proper standard in the examination for these grades.

(iii) The following group certificates and diplomas were issued during the year:—

Group Certificate.

Building Construction	1
Mechanical Drawing	1
Surveying	5
Sanitary Science	1
Drawing	18

Diploma.

Agriculture	4
Drawing	1

Last year was the first year in which any group certificates were issued in Building Construction and in Sanitary Science.

(iv) Details will now be furnished separately for each of the three grades of the examination.

(v) *Advanced Examinations.*—The number of subject-candidates examined was 52 against 54 in the preceding year, but the number of subject-passes rose from 15 to 18. The following statement gives details in regard to the numbers examined and passed in 1895–96 and 1896–97:—

Subjects.	1895–96.		1896–97.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering.				
Building Materials and Construction	1	..	..	..
Surveying and Levelling	..	..	2	2
Applied Mechanics	..	..	..	..
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	1	1	..	..
	1	1	..	..
Physical Science.				
Electricity and Magnetism	1	..	..	..
Inorganic Chemistry	..	..	1	..
Agriculture.				
Agriculture	17	4	13	6
Commerce.				
Book-keeping	1	..	2	1
Commercial Correspondence	1	..	..	..
Shorthand	6	2	6	..
Drawing, &c.				
Free-hand Outline Drawing	16	4	19	5
Design	2	..	..	..
Geometrical Drawing	5	2	6	1
Painting	..	..	1	1
Modelling	..	..	1	1
Wood-work and Metal-work.				
Cabinet-making	2	1	1	1
Total number of subject-candidates	54	15	52	18

For the first time last year, there were candidates for the Advanced examination in Surveying and Levelling, Inorganic Chemistry, Painting and Modelling. In 1895–96 there were twelve subjects, in which candidates appeared for the Advanced examination, but in only seven of these subjects were there any successful candidates; last year the total number of subjects was only ten, but candidates passed in eight of them. The results in Agriculture show an improvement. There was a falling off in the results in the commercial subjects, the total number of examinees in which was the same as in the preceding year; not one of the six candidates in Shorthand was successful.

Of the 52 subject-candidates examined, three were female candidates, all of whom came up in Free-hand Outline Drawing. Only one of these three, however, was successful.

The total number of individual candidates registered was 54, of whom 42 were pupils, who came up from seven different institutions, and the remaining 12, private candidates.

(vi) *Intermediate Examinations.*—The number of subject-candidates advanced from 682 to 945, *i.e.*, by nearly 39 per cent., and the number of subject-passes from 384 to 457, *i.e.*, by over 19 per cent. The following statement furnishes particulars as to the different subjects brought up and the number of candidates examined and passed under each during the past two years:—

Subjects.	1895–96.		1896–97.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering.				
Building Materials and Construction	20	6	5	4
Building-Drawing and Estimating	31	10	29	10
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	1	..	1	..
Earth-work and Road-making	21	9	5	5
Bridge-work	1	..	..	..
Surveying and Levelling	81	38	70	27
Applied Mechanics	..	..	3	2
Mensuration	6	2	2	..
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	4	3	2	1
Carpentry	5	3	6	3
Mechanical Engineering.				
Machine Construction	..	..	4	2
Machine Drawing	5	4	6	1
Steam and the Steam-engine	..	..	2	1
Fitter's work	1	1	1	1
Electrical Engineering.				
Practical Telegraphy	2	..	3	1
Physical Science.				
Heat	1	..	..	..
Electricity and Magnetism	1	..	2	1
Inorganic Chemistry	16	6	22	9
Organic Chemistry	23	19	..	..
Physiography	21	8	18	13
Photography	2	..	..	..
Biology.				
Animal Physiology	2	1	2	2
Sanitary Science.				
Hygiene	55	42	114	57
General Biology (Special)	..	..	2	2
Agriculture.				
Surveying and Levelling (Special)	..	..	15	12
Agricultural Engineering	11	8	12	10
Botany (Special)	15	15	8	4
Forestry	3	2	4	3
Organic Chemistry (Special)	..	..	15	12
Veterinary Science.				
Veterinary Science (First stage)	16	10	17	16
Veterinary Science (Second stage)	15	11	12	7

Subjects.	1895–96.		1896–97.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Commerce.				
Book-keeping	41	24	105	66
Commercial Correspondence	29	14	71	25
Banking	2	1	11	8
Commercial Geography	1	1	1	..
Shorthand	27	13	43	12
Type-writing	..	..	3	3
Music.				
Music	10	9	9	6
Drawing, &c.				
Free-hand Outline Drawing	111	66	162	55
Design	12	11	14	7
Geometrical Drawing	54	22	57	18
Painting	12	2	15	6
Modelling	3	3	1	1
Wood-engraving	2	2	6	2
Copper-plate Engraving	5	5	4	4
Jeweller's Work.				
Jeweller's work	1	1	..	..
Silversmith's work	..	..	3	..
Printing, Book-binding and Type-founding.				
Letterpress Printing—				
Compositor's work	2	2	9	..
Proof-reader's work	..	..	6	1
Wood-work and Metal-work.				
Cabinet-making	8	8	15	15
Blacksmith's work	..	..	2	1
Textile Fabrics.				
Cotton-weaving	2	1	7	7
Carpet-weaving	..	..	2	2
Lace-making	..	..	5	4
Glass and Pottery.				
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	..	..	3	3
Tailoring and Dress-making.				
Tailoring	1	1	1	1
Dress-making	..	..	8	4
Total number of subject-candidates	682	384	945	457

The number of candidates examined in Building Materials and Construction, and in Earth-work and Road-making fell considerably, but the results were very much better, four out of the five candidates that appeared in the former subject and all the five that appeared in the latter having succeeded last year, against six out of 20 and nine out of 21, respectively, in the year previous. As in 1895–96 one single candidate appeared and failed in Hydraulics and Irrigation Works. There was a decline in the number of examinees in Surveying and Levelling, due to the fact that the students of the College of Agriculture came up in this subject as a subject under Agriculture in accordance with the special syllabus that came into force last year. Three candidates appeared and two passed in Applied Mechanics in which there was no candidate in 1895-96. Machine Construction was unrepresented in 1895–96, but four candidates were examined in this subject last year, of whom two were successful. Last year was the first occasion on which there were any candidates for the examination in Steam and the Steam-engine. One candidate passed in Practical Telegraphy out of the three that appeared, and he is the only candidate that has passed the Intermediate examination in this subject since January 1893, when the present notification regulating the Technical examinations came into force. No candidate appeared in Organic Chemistry as a subject under Physical Science, all the fifteen candidates that brought up this subject having, as candidates qualifying for the Diploma in Agriculture, come up for examination in accordance with the special syllabus sanctioned by Government

in its order, No. 892, Educational, dated the 20th November 1895. The number of candidates examined in Hygiene more than doubled. Of the 114 examinees in this subject, as many as 91 were students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class attached to the Medical College, and 33 of these 91 were sanitary inspectors belonging to municipalities or local boards, the privileges accorded to municipal sanitary inspectors having been extended by Government to sanitary inspectors sent up for training by local boards (G.O., No. 1011 L., Local and Municipal, dated the 13th June 1895). There was a very large increase in the number of candidates that came up for the commercial subjects. The three candidates that appeared in Type-writing were private candidates and all of them were successful. In five out of the seven subjects, included under Drawing, &c., there was an increase in the number of entrants, but the results, on the whole, compare unfavourably with those obtained in 1895–96. None of the nine candidates examined in Compositor's work passed. The results in the subjects embraced under Wood-work and Metal-work and Textile Fabrics were very good. Three candidates appeared in Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture against none in the previous year. One of these came up from the Madras School of Arts and the other two from the Industrial School of Arts, Trivandrum, and all three were successful. In reviewing the report for 1895–96, Government desired that the Superintendent of the School of Arts should be requested to explain why no candidates were sent up from the school for the tests in Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture. The required explanation has, I understand, been obtained, and submitted to Government from the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The Intermediate examination in Dress-making was held for the first time last year. Eight candidates appeared and four of them passed.

Thirty one of the subject-candidates, as against 16 in 1895–96 were female candidates who brought up Music, Lace-making, Dress-making and a few of the subjects included under Drawing, &c. Nineteen of these 31 candidates were successful, one of them, Miss Jane Alice MacAlister, winning the Stradiot gold medal for Music.

The total number of individual candidates registered was 794, of whom 581 were pupils who came up from 37 different institutions and the remaining 213 were private candidates.

(vii) *Elementary Examinations.*—The total number of subject-candidates advanced from 1,751 to 2,238, *i.e.*, by nearly 28 per cent., but the percentage-ratio of subject-candidates passed to subject-candidates examined fell from 56 to 45. The following statement furnishes details as to the numbers examined and passed in the various subjects during the past two years :—

Subjects.	1895–96.		1896–97.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering.				
Building Materials and Construction	34	16	53	19
Building-Drawing and Estimating	48	9	80	19
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	36	10	33	13
Earth-work and Road-making	50	17	66	25
Bridge-work	3	2	4	2
Surveying and Levelling	16	9	20	10
Applied Mechanics	1	..	1	1
Mensuration	61	22	82	36
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	40	17	36	11
Carpentry	19	18	16	8
Mechanical Engineering.				
Machine Construction	1	1	1	..
Machine Drawing	9	..	11	3
Steam and the Steam-engine	1	1	2	..
Fitter's work	4	4		5
Electrical Engineering.				
Practical Telegraphy	21	2	19	7
Physical Science.				
Electricity and Magnetism	10		7	5
Inorganic Chemistry	5	4	8	3
Physiography	4	1	3	1
Biology.				
Animal Physiology	..	..	2	1

Subjects.	1895–96.		1896–97.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Sanitary Science.				
Hygiene	46	29	61	18
Agriculture.				
Agriculture	..	..	3	2
Commerce.				
Book-keeping	112	81	143	65
Commercial Correspondence	84	70	148	104
Banking	17	10	29	17
Commercial Geography	1	1	3	1
Shorthand	121	63	190	68
Type-writing	..	..	31	10
Music.				
Music	37	24	44	26
Drawing, &c.				
Free-hand Outline Drawing	497	319	555	247
Design	61	38	82	47
Geometrical Drawing	200	87	223	101
Painting	70	31	92	31
Modelling	8	7	13	9
Jeweller's Work.				
Jeweller's work	3	3	6	4
Silversmith's work	8	8	9	5
Printing, Book-binding and Type-founding.				
Letterpress Printing—	17	8	24	3
Compositor's work	25	8	22	5
Proof-reader's work	3	1	7	3
Press work	..	..	1	..
Machine work	..	..	11	5
Book-binding	6	2	8	1
Stereotyping				
Wood-work and Metal-work.				
Cabinet-making	36	26	40	30
Blacksmith's work	7	6	16	13
Textile Fabrics.				
Cotton-weaving	12	9	9	7
Carpet-weaving	4	3	8	3
Lace-making	10	10	6	6
Glass and Pottery.				
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	..	..	2	2
Tailoring and Dress-making.				
Tailoring	3	3	..	..
Total number of subject-candidates	1,751	982	2,238	1,002

The results in Practical Telegraphy were very much better than those of any previous year. The results in the subjects under Physical Science also show an improvement. Animal Physiology was brought up for the first time last year, though only two candidates appeared, one of whom passed. Three private candidates appeared in Agriculture against none in the preceding year and two of these three were successful. The results in Type-writing, in which an examination was held for the first time last year, were fair, ten of the 31 candidates that appeared in it having passed. The results in the subjects under Commerce, as a whole, however, as also in those under Drawing, &c., show a falling off, while the results in Printing were even worse than they were in 1895–96. Two candidates, both pupils of the Industrial School of Arts, Trivandrum, appeared in Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture against none in the preceding year and both of them were successful.

Of the 2,238 subject-candidates who were examined and 1,002 who passed, 137 and 61, respectively, were female candidates. The majority of the female candidates brought up Music or the subjects included under Drawing. The silver medal awarded by the Madras Musical Association was won by Miss Sarah Cazneau, a pupil of St. Philomena's High School, Bellary, who stood first among the candidates who passed the Elementary grade examination in Music.

The total number of individual candidates registered was 1,901, of whom 1,219 were pupil candidates who came up from 57 different institutions and the rest private candidates.

(viii) The subjoined statement shows the different classes of the community to which the successful candidates belonged :—

Classes of the community.	Number of subject-candidates that passed.					
	Advanced grade.		Intermediate grade.		Elementary grade.	
	1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Europeans and Eurasians	1	1	25	32	102	66
Native Christians	2	1	40	59	141	139
Muhammadans	..	..	10	12	49	33
Brahmans	7	9	140	164	285	351
Other Hindus	5	7	169	190	405	413
Total	15	18	384	457	982	1,002

As in previous years, Brahmans and Other Hindus formed the bulk of the candidates.

Handwriting and Dictation Test for Undergraduates.

8. (i) The test known as the Handwriting test for undergraduates up to the end of 1895–96 is now known as the Handwriting and Dictation test for undergraduates, dictation having been added to it under G.O., No. 397, Educational, dated 4th July 1896. The fee for admission to this test has been raised from two to three rupees.

(ii) The total number examined was 1,476, consisting of 176 First Arts and 1,300 matriculated candidates ; 48 of the former and 327 of the latter, or 375 on the whole, were successful—the percentage of success being 25.

The statement below compares the numbers examined and passed in the past two years :—

Year.	Examined.			Passed.			Percentage.
	F. A's.	Matriculates.	Total.	F. A's.	Matriculates.	Total.	
1895–96	227	1,268	1,495	104	383	487	33
1896–97	176	1,300	1,476	48	327	375	25

(iii) As there were two subjects of examination last year, instead of one as in the year before, no comparison, perhaps, can well be made. It may be stated, however, that as only one First Arts candidate and 38 Matriculates failed in Dictation only, the results in Handwriting alone must be regarded as having been worse than those of the previous year.

In addition to the 375 candidates stated to have passed, six Matriculates who came up for the Upper Secondary examination were also declared to have passed the Handwriting and Dictation test for undergraduates, having obtained the prescribed minimum in handwriting and in dictation under the subject, English language.

Examinations in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department.

9. (i) As in 1895–96, there were no vacancies in connection with the Burma Hospital Assistant service and no examination was held, therefore, for admission to this branch of the Medical service. Twenty-five vacancies were notified for the grade of Civil Medical pupil, but as candidates were required to have passed either the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, it

was thought that a sufficient number of applicants might not come forward. As, however, under G.O., No. 1035, Public, dated the 30th December 1895, twenty per cent. of the vacancies were required to be reserved for Muhammadans who had passed at least the Lower Secondary Examination, apart from those for which Muhammadans might be selected on the results of the general competition, as many as thirty-three Muhammadan candidates, mostly Lower Secondary or Middle school men, sent in their applications. Applications were also received from fifteen candidates belonging to other classes of the community. The total number of applicants registered (48), small as it was, having thus exceeded the number of vacancies, there was no necessity for applying to Government for a relaxation of the rules regarding the general educational qualifications of applicants. Such relaxation was found necessary, however, in the case of the examination for the grade of Native Military pupil. The latest date fixed for the submission of applications for this examination was the 15th August, but as up to the 7th August not a single application had been received, although as many as thirty vacancies had been notified, the sanction of Government was obtained, as in previous years, to the admission of candidates who had passed the Middle School or the Lower Secondary Examination. As wide publicity as possible was given to this concession, and the time for the submission of applications was extended to the 31st August. The total number of candidates that presented themselves for this examination was 65.

The examination for the grade of Civil Medical pupil was held on the 15th July; that for the grade of Native Military pupil on the 14th September; and that for the grade of Assistant Surgeon on the 14th and 15th September.

(ii) The following statement compares the number of candidates examined and the number of vacancies advertised for each of the several grades during the past two years:—

Grade.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	111	20	47	25
Native Military pupil	70	20	65	30
Warrant Branch	100	20	68	8

As usual, the results were forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests.

10. (i) The total number of individual candidates that registered their names was 44, against 64 in the previous year. Of these 44 candidates, 37 applied for the Sub-Assistants' tests proper and the rest for examination in the Madras Educational Rules only under Branch II, or in the Grant-in-Aid Code only under Branch III of test B, or for both these portions together, with a view to qualifying for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational Department.

The following statement shows the number of candidates examined and passed in test A and in each branch or portion of a branch under test B, during the past two years:—

Name of test.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Test A—				
Linguistic	16	11	7	5
Test B—				
Branch I.—The office and general duties, &c.	13	9	18	15
,, II.—The Madras Educational Rules, &c.	18	17	12	12
,, II (i)—The Madras Educational Rules only	13	12	6	5
,, III.—The Grant-in-aid Code, &c.	19	18	11	10
,, III (i).—The Grant-in-aid Code only	16	16	5	5
,, IV.—Topography	6	6	12	11

The results were very good throughout as in the previous year.

No female candidate appeared for any of the tests last year.

Special Tests.

11. (i) The Special tests, including the tests prescribed for officers of the Salt and Abkári Department, were held last year, as in the year before, at 36 centres, the only change being that Párvatípur was removed from the list of centres and Mercara was restored to it. No important changes were made in the rules regulating the examinations; there is, however, one matter which should be referred to. Both in 1894–95 and in 1895–96, Muhammadans, and candidates who could prove that they were born and were mainly educated in the Ceded Districts or in the Northern Circars, were admitted to the Criminal Judicial tests though they had not passed the First in Arts Examination; this concession ceased on the 1st January 1896. At the last examination, therefore, all the candidates who appeared for the Criminal Judicial tests were men who had passed the First Examination in Arts, with the exception of a few unqualified persons who, under the special orders of Government, were admitted to the examination.

Special Tests (Chiefly Revenue and Judicial).

(ii) For the Special tests proper 5,768 candidates registered their names, of whom 5,076 presented themselves for examination and 1,848 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 5,686, 4,978 and 1634, respectively. There was thus an increase of 82 in the number registered and of 98 in the number examined, while the percentage-ratio of passed to examined advanced from 32·82 to 36·40. The following statement compares the numbers registered, examined and passed during the last five years:—

Year.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Ratio of passed to examined.
1892–93	6,645	5,510	1,857	82·91	33·70
1893–94	6,124	5,108	1,665	83·40	30·63
1894–95	5,657	4,882	1,786	86·30	36·58
1895–96	5,686	4,978	1,634	87·54	32·82
1896–97	5,768	5,076	1,848	88·00	36·40

It will be seen from the above statement that the numbers registered, examined and passed are the highest during the three years that the revised notification of May 1894 has been in force.

(iii) The statement below furnishes particulars as to the numbers registered, examined and passed under each test in 1895–96 and 1896–97:—

Designation of tests.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Précis-writing Test	1,831	1,731	527	1,973	1,885	710
Translation Test, Higher	239	221	72	307	292	94
Do. Lower	926	873	232	952	882	295
Account Test, Higher	290	234	148	331	260	116
Do. Lower	638	541	256	713	607	424
Civil Judicial Test	66	51	17	90	77	* 24
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher	416	329	89	328	253	63
Do. Lower	547	432	88	133	98	23
Revenue Test, Higher	156	114	65	167	120	45
Do. Lower	489	391	110	684	533	30
Sea Customs Test	81	56	26	70	47	9
Jail Test	7	5	4	25	22	15
Total ..	5,686	4,978	1,634	5,768	5,076	1,848

* Including six candidates who appeared for and passed in the Civil Judicial Test without the Civil Rules of Practice.

Except in the case of the Criminal Judicial tests and of the Sea Customs test, there was an advance both in the number registered and in the number examined for each test. The decline in the number of applicants for the Criminal Judicial tests, and more especially in the number for the lower grade test, is chiefly due to the

withdrawal of the concession already referred to under which Muhammadans and men born in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts were admitted to these tests though not possessing the requisite educational qualifications.

(iv) The results in the principal tests for the past five years are compared below:—

Designation of tests.	Years.				
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Précis-writing Test	19	33	37	30	38
Civil Judicial Test	67	48	22	33	31
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher	34	22	13	27	25
Do. do. Lower	36	27	8	20	23
Revenue Test, Higher	19	12	38	57	38
Do. Lower	14	13	26	28	6

The improvement in the results of the Précis-writing Test is very satisfactory, the percentage of success being the highest on record for many years past. The results of the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, on the other hand, compare very unfavourably with the results for 1895–96 and are not satisfactory, considering that graduates only are allowed to appear for the test. The poorest results are those of the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, in which only about six per cent. of the examinees passed—a percentage, which is probably the lowest for any test, in any year since the institution of the Special Tests. Of the 497 candidates that failed in this test, 14 failed in Revenue Regulations and Acts only, 55 in the Board's Standing Orders only, and 24 in the Manuals of village and taluk accounts only; but, while 93 thus failed in one subject only, 226 failed in two subjects, and 147 in all the three subjects, 31 others having failed by a deficiency of total marks. This analysis shows conclusively that the almost complete failure in this test could not have been the result of undue severity on the part of any of the examiners, or of any sudden raising of the standard of the examination. Most of the candidates failed in more than one subject, and a very large proportion of them failed in all. Mr. Lionel Davidson who examined in the Board's Standing Orders reports:—

I was struck by the defective general education and evident want of preparation of the large majority of the candidates. The paper set was not a difficult one and a candidate of ordinary intelligence and industry should have found *no* difficulty in securing the minimum number of marks prescribed. Indeed I fully expected a very large proportion of successes—*sed dis aliter visum.*

The failure must be ascribed either to the inferior educational qualifications of the candidates or to the want of sufficient preparation on their part. In all probability, many of the candidates made a rush for the examination, as it was the last time they could appear for it in view of the rules then in force.

(v) The results of the Translation tests for the past two years are shown below, details being furnished for each Vernacular language:—

Vernacular Language.		Number examined.		Number passed.		Percentage of passes.	
		1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Tamil ..	Higher	103	142	28	33	27	23
	Lower	457	437	107	108	23	25
Telugu ..	Higher	79	101	24	40	30	40
	Lower	306	334	83	144	27	43
Canarese ..	Higher	13	5	7	3	54	60
	Lower	33	36	13	14	39	39
Malayalam ..	Higher	22	30	12	12	55	40
	Lower	68	66	26	24	38	36
Hindustani ..	Higher	2	8	1	5	50	63
	Lower	4	6	2	4	50	67
Uriya ..	Higher	2	6	..	1	..	17
	Lower	4	2	..	..	..	..
Tulu ..	Lower	1	1	1	1	100	100

The fluctuations in the results do not call for any particular remarks.

(vi) Forty-two candidates completed, at the examination of last year, the special tests prescribed for the office of Deputy Collector.

Special tests for officers of the Salt and Abkári Department.

(vii) For the special tests prescribed for officers of the Salt and Abkári Department, there appeared in all 767 candidates, of whom 426 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 525 and 313, respectively.

(viii) The following table compares the numbers examined and passed under each of the five tests during the past two years:—

Designation of tests.	Number of candidates that appeared.		Number that passed.		Percentage of passes.	
	1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Test A, Criminal Law	49	77	14	19	29	25
,, B, Salt	197	251	125	193	63	77
,, C, Accounts	76	129	48	75	63	58
,, D, Engineering	75	72	45	26	60	36
,, F, Abkári	128	238	81	113	63	47
Total ..	525	767	313	426	60	56

Except under test D, Engineering, there was an advance in the number examined for each test, more especially for test F, Abkári. The results, however, were not so good as those of the previous year, the percentage of success having declined in four of the five tests.

(ix) The following statement furnishes details as to the number examined and passed in 1895–96 and 1896–97 under each grade in test A and in each branch of tests B, C, D and F:—

Designation of tests.	1895–96.				1896–97.			
	Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Higher.	Lower.	Higher.	Lower.*	Higher.	Lower.	Higher.	Lower.*
Test A—Criminal Law	27	22	4	10	32	45	3	16
Test B.—Salt.								
Branch I.—Salt Laws and Rules	37	5	10	9	50	12	30	23
,, II.—Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue ..	35	4	8	13	46	15	24	29
,, III.—Report of the Salt Commission	39	..	26	..	37	..	29	..
,, IV.—Hand-book of Common Salt	38	..	28	..	46	..	29	..
,, V.—Manufacture and Chemistry of Saltpetre ..	39	..	31	..	45	..	29	..
Test C.—Accounts.								
Branch I.—Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code	40	..	24	..	61	..	24	..
,, II.—Method of keeping accounts	31	5	8	16	57	11	11	40
Test D.—Engineering.								
Branch I.—Surveying	14	5	6	8	20	1	1	..
,, II.—Levelling	16	..	7	..	11	..	4	..
,, III.—Mensuration	15	5	6	5	18	1	8	4
,, IV.—Plan Drawing and Estimating	16	4	7	6	21	..	4	5
Test F.—Abkári.								
Branch I.—Abkári Law	49	16	16	30	71	48	14	40
,, II.—Standing Orders relating to Abkári and opium .	49	14	13	22	74	45	10	49
	445	80	194	119	589	178	220	206
Total ..	525		313*		767		426	

* Some of those who came up for the Higher Grade but obtained the minimum for the Lower Grade were declared to have passed the Lower Grade.

There was a noticeable improvement in the results of the Higher Grade of branches I and II of test B, but there was complete failure in branch I of test D and a falling off in the results in each of the two branches of test F.

Salt and Abkári Department Competitive Examination.

12. (i) This examination was held for the fourth time last year; eighteen candidates registered their names, seventeen presented themselves for examination and eleven passed, the number of appointments thrown open to competition being four. The number registered and the number examined are the largest on record as will be seen from the comparative statement given below for the five years that the examination has been in force :—

Year.	Number of appointments thrown open.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1892–93	6	11	10	6
1893–94	3	5	5	4
1894–95	..	..	..	..
1895–96	2	10	9	6
1896–97	4	18	17	11

Finance.

13. (i) *Fees and Other Receipts.*—The receipts of the commission amounted to Rs. 1,09,854, exceeding the actuals for 1895–96 by Rs. 12,838 and the revised estimate for 1896–97 by Rs. 7,854. The increase is mainly due to a larger number of candidates having come up for the Lower Secondary Examination than had been expected. Particulars are furnished in the statement below :—

Examinations.	Actuals, 1895–96.	Budget, 1896–97.	Revised budget, 1896–97.	Actuals 1896–97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary and Fifth and Sixth Standard Examinations	17,690	23,600	20,000	21,366
Lower Secondary Examination	33,450	29,000	36,000	40,310
Upper do. do.	868	2,000	1,200	1,230
Handwriting and Dictation Test for Undergraduates	3,100	3,000	4,500	4,599
Technical Examinations	6,380	5,000	6,500	7,390
Medical Entrance Examinations	1,405	1,100	1,000	1,596
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests	404	700	400	377
Special and Salt and Abkári Test Examinations	33,396	32,000	32,000	32,626
Salt and Abkári Department Competitive Examination	200	200	300	360
Miscellaneous	123	100	100	..
Total ..	97,016	97,000	1,02,000	1,09,854

(ii) *Charges.*—The details of the charges paid during the year are given below :—

Examinations.	Actuals for 1895–96.	Actuals, 1896–97. Stipends.	Temporary establishments and contingencies.	Travelling allowances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary and Fifth and Sixth Standard Examinations.	35,824	21,536	5,052	4,100	30,688
Lower Secondary Examination	27,235	25,184	9,135	..	37,012
Upper do. do.		2,141			
Handwriting and Dictation Test for Undergraduates		552			
Technical Examinations	15,086	13,042	2,937	..	15,979
Medical Entrance Examinations	795	666	129	..	795
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests	1,100	740	83	..	823
Special and Salt and Abkári Test Examinations ..	15,837	11,956	3,008	..	14,964
Salt and Abkári Department Competitive Examination.	526	656	21	..	677
Refunds	2,892	..	..	..	686
General—					
Secretary	4,200	..	..	..	4,200
Office Establishment, Permanent	4,770	..	..	..	5,059
Do. Temporary	500	..	..	..	500
Office contingencies	897	..	..	..	964
Total ..	1,09,662	76,473	20,365	4,100	1,12,347
Budget Estimate for 1896–97	..	65,900	28,410		1,17,700
Revised do. for 1896–97	..	70,400	22,700		1,15,300

The total expenditure inclusive of refunds, amounted to Rs. 1,12,347, or Rs. 2,685 more than the charges of the previous year. The original budget estimate of charges was Rs. 1,07,700; an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned in G.O., No. 223, Financial, dated 10th March 1897. The actuals will thus be found to be Rs. 5,353 less than the total allotment of Rs. 1,17,700. As compared with the receipts realized during the year, there was a deficit of only Rs. 2,493 against Rs. 12,646 in the previous year. This further improvement in the financial condition of the commission will, it is hoped, be regarded as satisfactory.

14. An inventory of valuable stock was duly maintained and checked during the year.

Order—No. 259, Educational, dated 19th April 1898.

In his letter read above the Commissioner for Government Examinations has submitted his report for 1896–97.

2. The following statement exhibits particulars regarding the numbers of candidates and of passes at the tests of general education conducted by the Commissioner :—

Name of Examination.	Number examined. 1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	Number of complete passes. 1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Primary	28,999	29,324	30,980	12,198	12,351	13,105
Lower Secondary	6,175	7,094	9,114	1,880	1,821	1,779
Upper Secondary	92	86	111	* 14	* 11	* 21

* Passed in the compulsory subjects.

3. *The Primary Examination.*—This examination was conducted in 284 centres by thirty boards consisting of 586 members. The number of candidates rose from 29,324 to 30,980—the largest on record. The percentage of complete passes to the total number examined rose fractionally from 42·1 to 42·3. The number of teacher candidates, which had risen in the two previous years to 2,014 and 2,096, fell to 1,506, while only 595 males of that class qualified for certificates against 833 in the previous year. As usual, passes were most numerous among children between eleven and twelve years of age, while the highest percentage (53) was obtained by children under nine. Among districts, Tinnevelly passed the high percentage of 80·1, Anantapur being second with 76·3, while Kistna was last with 33·5; but the leniency or the severity of the examiners must be an important factor in these results.

4. The male candidates numbered over 28,000, of whom over 15,000 were non-Brahman Hindus and over 8,000 Brahmans. There were upwards of 2,200 female candidates, among whom Native Christians predominated (918), non-Brahman Hindus coming next (771). The relative success of the different classes of the community is shown in the following table, which also exhibits the proportion of male to female candidates :—

—	Proportion of male to female candidates.	Percentage of success. Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians	·78 to 1	39·7	60·9
Native Christians	2·3 „	48·8	62·5
Muhammadans	27·6 „	34·2	40·9
Brahmans	42·2 „	48·0	53·3
Non-Brahman Hindus	19·7 „	37·4	48·5
Panchamas	7·9 „	29·7	45·3

It will be seen that there was a remarkable paucity of Brahman females; that Brahmans and Native Christians were equally successful among the males; that among females Native Christians achieved the greatest measure of success; and that females in every class passed a better examination than males.

Geography and Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science continued to be the most popular of the optional subjects, while over 9,000 candidates took up English as a second language.

5. *The Lower Secondary Examination.*—Here, too, the number of candidates registered was the highest on record since the lines of the examination was recast five years ago, the increase over the preceding year being 28 per cent. The percentage of success, however, fell from 25·3 to 19·5. Of over 8,000 male candidates more than half were Brahmans, while of the 684 females over 60 per cent were Native Christians. Only 7,467 of 9,114 (the remainder having appeared for examination in optional subjects only) brought up a first language, this being English in the case of 7,129. The favourite optional subject was, as usual, Geometry and Algebra: there was a considerable fall in the numbers taking up Elementary Science, but the passes rose from 128 to 203.

6. *The Upper Secondary Examination.*—The standard having been lowered and this being the last chance allowed for completing the pass in compulsory subjects to candidates who had passed in some but not all of them before, the number appearing for the examination rose from 52 to 111, but did not include a single female candidate. The ratio of passes in the compulsory portion increased from 13 to only 19 per cent.—a disappointing result in the circumstances. The only institution that did well was the Native College, Madura, which achieved six out of the 21 passes. Of the successful candidates 16 were Brahmans.

The examination continues to be unattractive as an avenue to "superior" appointments in the public service, and though time must be allowed to judge the effect of the changes recently made, it seems doubtful whether any sufficient object is secured by retaining this examination which does not "pay its way."

7. *The Government Technical Examinations.*—In the Elementary Examinations the total number of subject-candidates, which in the two preceding years had risen to 1,183 and 1,751, now advanced to 2,238, though the percentage of passes decreased from 56 to 45. Of the 1,002 candidates who passed, 61 were females. Examinations were held in 47 subjects against 44 in the preceding year. Except in printing, commercial subjects and drawing, the results were generally fair.

In the Intermediate Examinations the subject-candidates rose by nearly 39 per cent. to 945, and passes by over 19 per cent. Fifty-two subjects were brought up against 43 last year. Of the 457 successful candidates 19 were women, who took up music, lace-making, dress-making and drawing.

In the Advanced Examinations 52 subject-candidates were examined of whom 18 passed. Of the latter, six took up agriculture, six drawing, two surveying and levelling, while the other subjects represented were book-keeping, painting, modelling and cabinet-making.

The general results point to the conclusion that the interest in technical education continues to grow, the year under review showing a marked improvement over the encouraging figures of last year.

8. The results of the Special and Departmental Examinations are compared with those of the preceding year in the following table:—

Examination.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Special tests	4,978	1,634	33	5,076	1,848	36
Salt and Abkári test	525	313	60	767	426	56
Sub-Assistant Inspector's test ..	101	89	89	71	63	89

There was again an increase in the number of candidates for the Précis-writing test, their number amounting to 1,973, the percentage of success—viz., 38—being the highest on record for some years. The results of the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, were anything but creditable to the graduates to whom it is confined, only 45 passing out of 120 examined. But the failure in the Lower Grade of the same test was disastrous, only 30 securing a pass out of 533 candidates. As the Commissioner suggests, this probably results from the fact that many of the candidates, though they knew they had little or no chance of passing, appeared for the examination simply because it was their last chance of appearing for it under the rule in force.

9. The following statement brings into one view the success of female candidates at the educational test examinations under the control of the Commissioner:—

—	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Upper Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower „	545	684	221	179	40·5	26·2
Primary	2,015	2,234	1,036	1,241	51·4	55·5

The poor result in the Lower Secondary was almost entirely due to failure in Domestic Economy, in which the percentage of passes fell through some unexplained cause from 78 to 39. The increase in numbers and in the percentage of passes at the Primary Examination is, however, a matter of even greater importance as indicating a satisfactory and encouraging increase in the spread of primary female education among the different classes of the community. Considering the difficulties in the way of such extension the increase must be considered as reflecting credit on the educational authorities generally.

10. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,12,347 as against 1,09,662 in the previous year, but as the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,09,854 the deficit for the year was only Rs. 2,493 as against Rs. 12,646 in the preceding year and Rs. 27,075 in 1894-95. This very considerable improvement is a matter on which the Commissioner must be congratulated.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Judicial Department.
„ Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Returned for checking. K.T. 8.4.98. Govt. Technical Exam^ns

Ed. Dep^t

Current N^o 923 of 1897 d. 7 Aug. from the Comm^r for Govt. Exam^ns.

Order / P.S. W. 25981 9-4-98

In his letter read above the Comm^r for Govt. Exam^ns has submitted his report for 1896-97

14/4/98

2. The following statement exhibits particulars regarding the number of candidates & of passes at the tests of general education conducted by the Comm^r;

Name of Exam^n.	Number examined			Number of complete passes		
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
Primary.	28,999	29,324	30,980	12,198	12,351	13,105
Lower Second^y	6,175	7,094	9,114	1,380	1,821	1,779
Upper Second^y	92	86	111	* 14	* 11	* 21

* Passed in the Compulsory Subjects.

Issue at once & have bill for ref the Comm^r

3. The Primary Exam^n.

This Exam^n was conducted by thirty boards consisting of 586 members, in 284 centres. The number of candidates rose from 29,324 to 30,980, the largest on record. The percentage of complete passes

to the total number examined rose fractionally from 42.1 to 42.3. The number of teacher candidates which had ~~risen~~ in the two previous years to 2014 and 2096, fell to 1506, while only 595 males of that class qualified for certificates against 833 in the previous year. As usual, ~~the most~~ among passes were most numerous ~~in~~ children ~~Successful age for passing~~ ~~was~~ between 11 & 12 years of age, while the highest percentage (53) was obtained by children under nine. Among districts, Tinnevelly passed the high percentage of 80.1, Anantapur being ~~tying~~ second with 76.3, while Vizagapatam was last with 33.5; but the leniency or the severity of the examiners must be an important factor in these results.

4. The following figures represent ~~a~~ hundreds the proportion of male candidates of the different classes of the community; Non-Brahman Hindus, 152; ~~Brahmans 88;~~ Brahmans 88; Native Christians 21; Muhammedans 18; Panchamas 5; Europeans &

4. The male candidates numbered over 28,000, of whom over 15,000 were Non-Brahman Hindus, & over 8000 Brahmans. There were upwards of 2200 female candidates, among whom Native Christians predominated (918), Non-Brahman Hindus coming next (771). The relative success of the different classes of the community is shewn in the following table, which also exhibits the proportion of male to female candidates.

	Proportion of male to female candidates.	Percentage of Success. Males	Females
Europeans & Eurasians	·78 to 1	39.7	60.9
Native Christians.	2.3 " 1 "	48.8	62.5
Muhammedans.	27.6 " "	34.2	40.9
Brahmans	42.2 " "	48.0	53.3
Non-Brahman Hindus	19.7 " "	37.4	48.5
Panchamas.	7.9 " "	29.7	45.3

It will be seen that there was a remarkable paucity of Brahman females, & that Brahmans & Native Christians were equally successful among the males, & that among females Native Christians achieved the greatest measure of success, & that females ~~were~~ in every class passed a better exam.n than males

~~The most popular of the Optional Subjects were Geo-~~
continued to be

~~-graphy and Hygiene.~~

Geography & Hygiene continued to be the most popular of the Optional Subjects, while over 9000 candidates took up English as a Second Language.

5. The Lower Secondary Examn

Here too the number of candidates registered was the highest on record since the lists of the Examn ~~had been~~ were record, the increase since last year being over the preceding 28 p.c. The percentage of Success however fell from 25.3 to 19.5.

~~Brahmans formed by far~~

Of over 8000 male candidates more than half were Brahmans, while of the 684 females over 60 p.c. were Native Christians. Only 7467 persons brought up a first language, this being English in the case of 7,129. The favorite optional Subject was as usual Geometry & Algebra; ther was a considerable fall in the numbers taking up Elementary Science, but the passes rose from 128 to 203.

6. The Upper Secondary Examn.

The Standard having been lowered the number appearing for the Examn rose from 52 to 111, but did not include a single female candidate. The ratio of passes in the Compulsory portion only increased from 13 to 19 p.c, but a disappointing result in the circumstances. The only institution that did well was the Native College Madura, which achieved Six out of the 21 passes. Of the successful candidates 16 were Brahmans.

The Examn continues to be unattractive as an avenue to "Superior" appointments in the public Service, and though much time must be allowed for the operation of the changes recently made, it seems doubt ful whether any efficient object is served by retaining this exam. which does not pay its way.

7. The Govt Technical Examns.

7. The Govt. Technical Exams.

In the Elementary Exams, the total no. of Subject-candidates which in the two preceding years had risen to 1183 and 1751 now advanced to 2238, though the percentage of passes fell since last year from diminished 56 to 45. Of the 1002 candidates who passed, 61 were females. Exams were held in 47 Subjects against 44 last year. Except in Printing, Commercial Subjects & Drawing, the results were generally fair.

In the Intermediate Exams the Subject-candidates rose by nearly 39 p.c to 945, passes by over 19 p.c. Fifty two Subjects were brought up against 43 last year. Of the 457 Candidates 19 (successful) were women who took up Music, Lace-making, Dress-making & Drawing.

In the Advanced Exams 52 Subject candidates were exam^d, of whom 18 passed. Of the latter, 6 took up Agriculture, 6 Drawing,

13 the figure showed in last year's Ret. Last year's Ret. not makes it this year 42

2, Surveying & Boelle
~~while and one~~ while the
Subjects represented were
Book-Keeping, Painting, Mod
& Cabinet-Making.
The general
These results point to
Conclusion that the interes
technical education contin
to grow, the year under rev
showing a marked improve
over the encouraging ~~results~~ figures
last year.

8. The results of the Special &
Departmental Exam^ns are compar
with those of the preceding yea
in the following table;

Exam^ns	1895-96			1896-97		
	Exam^ns	Passed	Percentage	Exam^ns	Passed	Percentage
Special Tests.	4978	1634	33	5076	1848	36
Sale & Abkari Tests	525	313	60	767	426	56
Sub-Ass^t Inspectors Test.	101	89	89	71	63	89

~~There was~~ There was again an increase
in the number of candidates
for the Pre-S writing test,
their number amounting to
1973, the percentage of succes
viz 38 being the highest re
record [illegible]

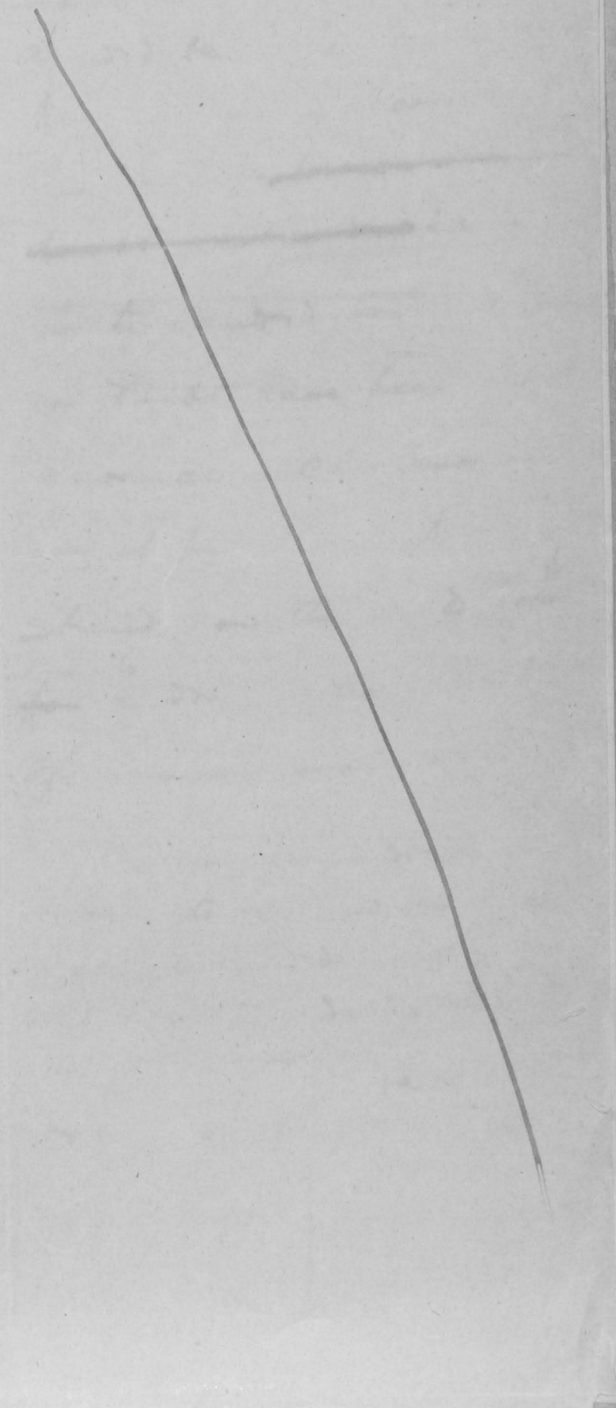
results of the
Revenue Test Higher Grade
~~has~~ ~~anything~~ but creditable
to the graduates to whom it
is confined, only 45 passing
out of 120 examined. But
the failure in the
the Lower Grade of the same
test was disastrous, only 30
securing a pass out of 533
candidates. The Commissioner
has not fully accounted for
this failure, ~~the figures~~
~~does not fully~~ or the part
of the candidates there may
no doubt have been more
ignorance & carelessness than
usual, but it is hard to under-
stand how this could have been
so great as to cause
a drop in the percentage
of passes from $\frac{28}{27\frac{1}{2}}$ to 5·6.

As the Comm^r suggests
there probably results of
the fresh ~~has~~ many of the
candidates, knowing they knew
they had little or no
chance of passing appeared
for the examination, because
it was their last chance
of appearing for it under
the rules in force

9. The following statement
brings into one view the success
of female candidates at the general
test Exam^ns under the control of
the Commissioner:

Examinations	Examined.		Passed		Percentage.	
	1895-96.	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
Upper Secondary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lower "	545	684	221	179	40·5	26·2
Primary "	2,015	2234	1,036	1241	51.4	55·5

The poor result in the Lower Secondary was almost entirely due to failure in Domestic Economy, in which the percentage of passes fell through some unexplained cause from 78 to 39. The increase in numbers



X 10

and in the percentage of passes at the Primary examination is however a matter of even greater importance as indicating a satisfactory and encouraging increase in the spread of primary female education among the different classes of the community. Considering the difficulties in the way of such extension the increase must be considered as reflecting credit on the Educational authorities generally.

9. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,12,347 as against 1,09,662 in the previous year but as the receipts amounted to ~~so much as~~ Rs.1,09,354 the deficit for the year was only Rs.2,493 as against Rs. 12,646 in the preceding year and Rs.27075 in 1894-95. This ~~most satisfactory~~ very considerable improvement is a matter ~~for congratulation to~~ on which the [redacted] Commissioner must be congratulated.

S.S.R. 31.3.98

H.T. 9.4.98

To
The Com for Ed. 4
.. D.P.I. 5 4
.. Dy
.. Insp. Schls. 1
.. Rev. Dist. 6

DE&PD 9.5.98.