

REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

6

1897-98.



HYDERABAD:

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FROM

R. D. HARE, Esq.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated Amraoti, the 12th August 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with a very few remarks, the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1897-98.

2. The salient facts are (1) the decrease of Rs. 15,011 in expenditure due principally to a much smaller outlay in buildings, to decreased grants-in-aid to indigenous schools, and to savings consequent on the place of one of the Educational Inspectors remaining vacant for several months; and (2) the falling off in indigenous schools. Aided schools decreased by 126, unaided ones increased by 44, so that there was a net decrease of 82. There is no difference between aided and unaided schools; the latter are those that fail to earn grants, and the increase in their number is due to fewer of them having come up to the requirements of the rules. The Resident in his review of last year's report hoped that the adaptation of the Code to the Bombay scale would lead to the further encouragement of indigenous schools. The result has this year been otherwise. The new rules were brought into force without warning, and the schools that were examined after their promulgation were unable to earn grants for results: so that the amount distributed in this way fell by over 33 per cent., though I am informed that in consideration of all the circumstances capitation grants were given even when they were not strictly due under the rules. The object of the alteration was to raise the standard of teaching to the same level as in board schools; but it seems probable that most of the indigenous schools will disappear in the process. The old fashioned "Pantoji" must go, and it is doubtful whether at the price paid for education in Berar a school can earn enough in any but a few of the larger villages to remunerate sufficiently a man capable of teaching up to the revised standards. Whether the closing of a number of inefficient schools is cause for much regret is doubtful. The reports show that many of them were opened by indigent men during the stress of famine and high prices, and closed again as soon as things became easier and other employment could be found; and such ephemeral schools can serve no useful purpose. They supply no real education, and had better be kept out of our figures altogether; and I understand that the new rules were introduced partly with this object. But the fact that indigenous schools are teaching altogether well or badly about 10,000 boys at present makes the matter one for serious consideration. If a large decrease in their number is to be avoided, then it seems clear that a very liberal interpretation will have to be given to the proviso that the rule that capitation grants are to be given only when the average attendance is over 15 may be relaxed in backward localities. The average attendance is something under 19 per school.

3. *Secondary education.*—There has been a satisfactory improvement in the Amraoti High School notwithstanding the fact that the private high school there has been continuing to gain ground steadily, and now has 150 students on its rolls.

Anglo-Vernacular schools have fallen off everywhere except at Basim, and the cost to Provincial revenues of educating each boy has increased from Rs. 10-9-7 to Rs. 11-8-2. But this was the natural outcome of the circumstances of the year; and the results of the examinations were satisfactory: more boys went up and more passed under the first three standards, though very few qualified under standard IV.

There are now two private Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province, and it is to be hoped that the newly established one at Darwha may flourish.

High prices sent up the cost of the boarders' keep at both the Amraoti and Akola High School boarding houses. The Director writes strongly as to the necessity of making provision for the accommodation of resident masters, and I agree with him in thinking that it is a very serious matter indeed to collect boys of all ages from 13 to 20 together in this way without any one to look after them.

4. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools under public management has increased by 11, but the number of pupils has fallen by 1,789. The long period of high prices was followed by an abundant harvest, and the difficulty of getting labourers to gather it in is said to have kept many boys out of the schools. Under these circumstances it is not clear why the average attendance should have gone up.

That there should have been an increase in the number on the rolls in Basim seems to show that the pressure of famine did not touch the agriculturists of that district, but only the labouring classes.

The cost of educating a boy in the primary schools rose from Rs. 5-15-3 to Rs. 6-2-1. Of the total number on the rolls (34,445) about 7 per cent. had learnt up to the IVth standard, which is the modest qualification demanded for a village patel: so that, it may be calculated roughly, each boy who receives a sufficient education for an agriculturist must cost the District and Municipal Boards about Rs. 85.

I think with Mr. Mahajani that irregular attendance is at the bottom of the ill success of our schools, though the Director is of opinion that the fault lies with the underpaid and incompetent masters. It seems to me that masters will be helpless to improve matters till the parents learn to act more sensibly towards their boys. "Marriages and feasts have attractions that no Berari can forego" according to Mr. Mahajani, and the fact is that low as the standard of living among our cultivators may be, it makes no great call for continuous labour; and holiday making and the attending of all the neighbouring bazars are regarded as part of the business of life, and the boys are brought up with the same ideas. Any method by which they could be compelled to attend school regularly would be the greatest reform that could be made in lower class education; and it seems to me that something might be effected by masters refusing to have anything to do with boys who continue to absent themselves from the classes. I think that there is a good deal of pretence and make believe about our primary schools that ought to be got rid of; and that harm and not good is done by masters and school committees trying to persuade parents to allow the names of their boys to swell the number on the rolls if they do not mean them to get all the benefit they can out of the teaching. It seems to me that until we have compulsory education and can make the boys attend regularly, less attention should be paid to the nominal strength of the school, and that results, and results only, should be looked at.

The Director attaches great importance to the inspection of schools by Deputy Commissioners; and some officers take a good deal of trouble over this duty. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola visited 36 schools, and the Deputy Commissioner of Basim almost as many. The Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti only visited 4 (and I note that he had no remarks to offer on the report of his district). The duty is not altogether an agreeable one, and the officer feels that the examination he makes of the classes in accordance with the

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custom of the country is a farce, and that every one else present knows it to be so. But a little kindly interest shown in the success of the school and a few encouraging words to the master and the committee are more appreciated and have more effect than is sometimes believed; and there is a word always in season to be said about regular attendance, and the Deputy Commissioner is the right man to say it.

There was a serious falling off in the number of low caste boys, but a natural one considering also the circumstances of the year; and it is to be hoped that it is only temporary. The boarding house established and maintained by Mr. Janu Mahar was noticed in last year's report. Two of the boarders are learning English, and one is in the highest class of the Akola High School. Employment will be found for this boy in a Government office if he cannot do better for himself.

5. *Education among Muhammadans.*—There were about the same number of lads receiving education as in the previous year, and there was some improvement in those who were examined and who passed under the different standards. But things are not in a satisfactory state with Hindustani schools chiefly because the supply of efficient masters is so very limited; and it is a question whether this fact alone would not justify some of them being closed or amalgamated with Marathi schools—a question that is before the Resident.

6. *Industrial Schools.*—I have no personal knowledge of the Amraoti school, but it seems clear from the Director's remarks that it is not in a state to do much good work. Mr. Rogers' school, which I hope will soon be much enlarged, is in my opinion one of the most important educational institutions in the province, for he is showing people how machinery can be applied to common handicrafts in a way to make an opening for capital, to afford remunerative occupation, and to improve the quality of articles in common use. Rao Saheb Deo Rao Venayek's engineering class is attracting more pupils, especially Brahmins, and is turning them out with qualifications to obtain well-paid appointments as fitters in factories, for which class of skilled labour there is great demand in Berar. Signs are not wanting of an awakening on the subject of technical education. The matter is engaging the attention of some of the more thoughtful of the leaders of the community, and I have every hope that the movement will gather strength before long.

7. *Female education.*—Mr. Patwardhan is unable to say much for the progress of female education. He finds it still clearly indicated that people do not as yet see any benefit in having their daughters educated, and if they leave school at an early age, and their education is altogether dropped from that point, it is not clear what the benefit can be. Of the 3,588 girls in the schools, only one passed in the VIth standard, and only girls in that standard learn enough to be able to read an ordinary Marathi letter: so there is little practical use in the schooling received by all these girls unless it lies in the plain needlework they learn and any habits of order and regularity that they may pick up. However, 91 girls passed by the IIIrd standard against 80 last year, so it is hoped that the number educated up to the higher standard may increase in time. But what I said about boys seems to me to apply to a great extent to girls also. I do not see much object in persuading parents to send their girls to school just to oblige and please us, if they do not want them taught to read and write; and I think that we are educating the people in quite the wrong direction in inducing them to join in bringing about sham results.

8. Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan deserves sympathy for the fact that the seasons have again worked against the success of his measures to spread education. It was during the first half of the year under report that the effects of the distress were felt in a greater degree than at any other period, and the results that he has to show have no doubt been deprived thereby of some of the promise they would have shown. But we know him to be an earnest,

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practical, and clear-sighted officer, and know that his aim has been to bring about real improvement in the teaching in our schools; and I have no doubt that the Resident will recognize the worth of his administrative work during an unfavourable year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. HARE,

Officiating Commissioner,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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No. 1722 OF 1898-99.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR S. V. PATWARDHAN, B.A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., I.C.S.,
OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 16th July 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

2. The year under report was on the whole marked by circumstances most unfavourable to the progress of education. The famine, which continued to rage from April to September, seriously affected the condition of the people, particularly of the agricultural and labouring classes, and retarded the progress of education in all classes of schools. Numbers of boys' and girls' schools and their pupils have fallen off, but it is satisfactory that the average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year have improved. The district officers, as usual, have continued to take interest in the well-being of the schools, and the Taluka officers and Tahsildars have rendered cordial assistance to schoolmasters and inspectors. The inspecting officers of the department have on the whole carefully supervised the schools in their charge, and district and municipal boards and school committees have performed their duties satisfactorily. The results of the matriculation examination were on the whole satisfactory, and the middle and primary schools have acquitted themselves very fairly at the annual examinations. Although the number of indigenous schools and the numbers on their rolls have fallen, the total number of pupils examined has increased. A greater number of Muhammadan pupils has passed at the annual examinations than in the previous year, though the number of Muhammadan boys and girls attending schools has slightly decreased. The total number of low-caste pupils under instruction in the province has decreased, and the number of passes also shows a small falling off. The amounts of popular contributions and fees realized in high, middle, and primary schools as well as the total income of the department have decreased during the year. Revised rules for giving grants to indigenous schools have been sanctioned during the year.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

B-281—[G.C.F.]

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1896-97	17,717	5,824	Males ... 1,461,500	1,311	50	1,361	50,621	3,723	54,343	22.62	1.76
1897-98			Females ... 1,405,540	1,240	49	1,289	48,506	3,665	52,165	21.68	1.74
			Difference ...	-71	-1	-72	-2,121	-57	-2,178	-.94	-.02

The above table shows a net decrease of 72 schools and 2,178 scholars as

	Schools.	Scholars.
Akola ...	- 36	-1,239
Buldana ...	- 8	- 374
Basim ...	+ 11	+ 462
Amraoti ...	- 32	- 954
Won ...	- 6	- 42
Ellichpur ...	- 1	- 31
	-72	-2,178

detailed in the margin. The falling off in school and scholars has occurred more or less in all districts except Basim, which shows an increase of 11 schools and 462 scholars. The decrease in schools, as will be seen from the next table, is confined to indigenous schools, the existence of which chiefly depends upon the support of the people, while that in scholars has occurred in all

classes of schools except the municipal schools. The distress which prevailed throughout the province after the failure of crops in 1896 gradually grew in intensity, and became very acute in the early part of the year under report. The prices of food-grains became extremely high, and even the people who had stood the pinch in the commencement began to suffer from the dire effects of the famine. The intense heat that set in, coupled with the scanty water-supply, began to affect the health of the people. Cholera of a severe type began in several places, but it disappeared quickly and gave little trouble. Later on, when the rains set in, dysentery, diarrhoea of a severe type, and other diseases of an epidemic character began to affect the public health, and increased the death-roll of the province in serious proportions, and, coming as they did at a time when the people had become exhausted by a trying season and insufficient food, the results were most disastrous. The rainfall, though late, was indeed seasonable, and the kharif crops were very abundant throughout the province. Tur, juwari, and cotton were so plentiful that fields remained uncut and cotton ungathered for some time for want of labourers. Wages rose as high as annas 8 to 12 per day, and the poor people took away their children from school to work in the field. All these adverse circumstances have contributed to bring about a fall in the number of schools and scholars, and all classes of schools have suffered, the Government as well as District Board, but the indigenous schools, which mainly depend on the support of the people, suffered the most. Mr. Prideaux, Deputy Commissioner, Akola district, says:—

“The high wages received by labourers at the last harvest have to some extent diminished attendance, as the children of the poor were withdrawn from school to labour in the fields.”

4. The following table compares the number of schools, public and private, and of scholars attending them, with the numbers on the last day of the previous year:—

Public and private schools with scholars.

Year.	Public schools.										Private institutions.		Total			
	Under public management.						Under private management.				Total.		No. of schools.	No. of scholars.		
	Government schools.		District Board schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.		No. of schools.	No. of scholars.				
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.						
1896-97	23	3,874	654	34,920	32	3,490	664	10,638	78	1,264	1,356	54,186	6	157	1,361	54,343
1897-98	23	3,757	654	32,969	42	4,626	438	9,018	123	1,727	1,284	61,907	5	168	1,289	52,165
Difference		-117		-1,951	+ 10	+1,036	-126	-1,620	+ 45	+ 463	- 72	-2,189	- 1	+ 11	- 72	-2,178

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Compared with the last year, the number of Government schools has remained unchanged, but the number of scholars attending them has decreased by 117.

The number of district board schools appears to have remained stationary, but has in reality increased by 11, as the same number of district board schools—5 at Akot, 2 at Shegaon, 2 at Buldana, and 2 at Yeotmal—were transferred to the management of local municipalities at the beginning of the year under report. The decrease of 1,951 in the number of scholars in district board schools is due partly to the transfer of 11 schools to municipal management and partly to the adverse circumstances of the year.

The increase in municipal schools and in scholars attending them is nominal, as 11 district board schools for boys and girls have, as mentioned above, been transferred to municipal management with effect from 1st April 1897, while the Marwari girl's school at Khamgaon has been closed.

The number of aided indigenous schools has decreased by 126 and of scholars attending them by 1,620. But the number of unaided schools has, on the contrary, increased by 44 and of scholars attending them by 463. Thus the indigenous schools or schools under private management show a net decrease of 82 schools and of 1,157 scholars. When the harvest season was over, many new schools were started during the last two or three months of the year; but as they were of short standing at the time of annual examinations, they could not earn any grants under the rules in force.

The number of private schools has remained the same, but the number of scholars in them has increased by 11.

5. The next statement shows the number of different classes of schools on the 31st March last and on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Schools of different classes.

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
<i>School Education—General.</i>							
Public institutions.	Secondary	Government—High ... Boys ...	2	2	419	396	
		Do. Middle ... { Boys ...	24	24	3,375	3,292	
		Do. Middle ... { Girls ...	...	...	1	...
		Unaided—High ... Boys ...	1	1	137	150	
		Do. Middle ... Boys ...	1	2	60	72	
	Primary...	District Board ... { Boys ...	619	622	32,023	30,360	
		Do. ... { Girls ...	35	32	2,897	2,609	
		Municipal ... { Boys ...	21	29	2,821	3,732	
		Do. ... { Girls ...	11	13	669	794	
		Aided ... { Boys ...	561	435	10,503	8,853	
Private institutions.	Unaided ... { Boys ...	74	117	1,032	1,445		
		Do. ... { Girls ...	...	...	5	20
	Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit). { Boys ...	2	2	85	19		
		Do. ... { Girls ...	...	...	3	...
	Elementary ... { Boys ...	2	2	59	74		
		Do. ... { Girls ...	1	1	10	75	
	<i>School Education—Special.</i>						
Training schools for masters ...		1	1	62	*51		
Industrial school ...		1	1	17	18		
Do. unaided ...		2	2	30	40		
Total ...				1,961	1,289	54,843	52,165

* This includes two girls who are trained in the Municipal Marathi girls' schools at Khamgaon and Akola as pupil-teachers.

The number of Government, high, and middle schools has remained the same as in the previous year, but the numbers on rolls in both have decreased by 23 and 84 respectively.

The number of district board and municipal schools for boys and girls taken together has increased by 10, but the number of pupils attending them has decreased by 915. The decrease in the number of girls is 163.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	Number of schools for boys.								Number of boys in								Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
			Public institutions.				Private institutions.				Public institutions.				Private institutions.					
			Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.				
Akola	2,659	297,011	7	144	12	96	...	1	260	701	7,207	1,578	1,789	...	59	11,334	10.2	25.4		
Buldana	2,909	244,799	4	110	1	91	...	1	207	833	4,546	171	1,550	...	15	7,115	18.5	19.4		
Basim	2,956	204,788	1	64	...	64	...	...	129	135	3,369	...	1,032	...	...	4,536	12.9	14.8
Amraoti	2,759	340,235	6	139	8	173	...	...	327	805	7,634	1,094	3,509	19	...	13,061	8.4	25.5
Wun	2,911	241,688	2	78	2	68	...	...	150	151	5,305	254	1,053	...	...	4,763	26.07	13.1
Ellichpur	2,623	162,969	4	87	6	61	...	...	158	697	4,299	635	1,343	...	...	6,944	16.6	28.4
Do. excluding Melghat.	(975)	(138,609)	(4)	(85)	(6)	(61)	(...)	(...)	(156)	(667)	(4,264)	(636)	(1,346)	(...)	(...)	(6,912)	(6.24)	(33.25)		
Total	17,717	1,491,500	24	623	29	552	3	3	1,231	3,292	30,360	3,732	10,276	19	74	47,753	14.4	21.3		

* This excludes 1,627 girls attending boys' schools.

Schools for boys have more or less decreased in all districts except Basim, and consequently the average number of square miles to every school has increased, and the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age decreased in all of them in proportion, Basim alone showing improvement in both. Amraoti is the most prosperous district in the whole province, and stands first in the list as regards the number of schools, the number of scholars, and the average number of square miles to every school. Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur come next. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, however, continues to be the highest in Ellichpur; and if Melghat, which has only two schools, be excluded from it, that district will have the smallest average number of square miles to each school. The districts of Basim and Wun still continue to be most backward in every respect. As regards the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, Basim has slightly improved during the year under report, but as regards the number of schools and the number of scholars, it still stands at the bottom of the list.

7. The following is a comparative statement showing the income of the department from all sources in the past two years:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Revenues from local sources.	Provincial revenues	{ 1896-97 ...	...	...	2,36,964	7	3
		{ 1897-98 ...	...	...	2,28,640	13	10
	District funds	{ 1896-97 ...	1,39,704	0	5			
		{ 1897-98 ...	1,33,940	13	6			
	Fees realized in high and middle schools	{ 1896-97 ...	19,538	6	0			
		{ 1897-98 ...	19,538	9	6			
	Municipal contributions.	{ 1896-97 ...	18,536	11	9			
		{ 1897-98 ...	17,722	8	5			
	Popular contributions	{ 1896-97 ...	9,834	5	3			
		{ 1897-98 ...	9,723	8	5			
		{ 1896-97	1,87,613	7	5
		{ 1897-98	1,80,925	7	10
Total	{ 1896-97	4,24,577	14	8	
	{ 1897-98	4,09,566	5	8	

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With the exception of the fees realized in high and middle schools, the income from all other sources has more or less decreased, the total decrease being Rs. 15,011-9-0. The falling off in the number of aided indigenous schools has led to the large decrease in the income from provincial funds, while the transfer of primary schools within municipal limits to the management of municipal committees, except those at Basim and Ellichpur Cantonment, on the system of grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Resident and brought into force from the beginning of the year under report has set free the local fund grants hitherto spent on them by district boards, and led to the decrease in the income from local funds.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess for the last two years :—

		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand ...	1896-97 ...	30,320 8 11	17,178 10 7	10,103 8 3	27,677 15 3	7,624 10 9	14,854 13 3	1,07,660 0 0
	1897-98 ...	32,288 14 2	18,246 11 1	9,808 12 0	26,779 4 0	9,396 7 6	14,795 3 9	1,10,315 4 6
Assignments from Land Revenue.	1896-97 ...	30,320 8 11	17,178 11 10	10,103 8 3	25,068 0 3	7,624 10 9	14,616 4 3	1,04,911 9 3
	1897-98 ...	32,288 14 2	18,246 11 1	9,436 13 0	25,102 13 9	9,722 1 5	14,588 3 9	1,09,355 9 2

The demand and assignments have increased in Akola, Buldana, and Wun, and decreased in Basim and Ellichpur; but in Amraoti the demand has decreased, and assignments have slightly increased, the net totals for the province showing increase of Rs. 2,655-4-6 and Rs. 4,443-15-11 respectively. The demand for 1896-97 does not appear to have been realized in full.

9. The following statement shows the amounts of fees realized in all classes of Government schools and in local board primary schools during the last five years :—

Schools.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools ...	6,712 8 0	7,418 8 0	7,677 8 0	6,100 8 0	6,451 10 0
Middle do	14,921 8 6	14,248 7 0	13,740 0 0	13,437 14 0	13,086 15 6
Primary do	36,558 14 6	36,474 3 0	37,200 13 9	38,411 13 9	35,904 7 6
Total ...	58,192 15 0	58,141 2 0	58,618 5 9	57,950 3 9	55,443 1 0

The total of the fees levied has decreased by Rs. 2,507-2-9. The fees levied in high schools show an increase, while those levied in Anglo-Vernacular and vernacular schools have decreased owing partly to the decrease in attendance, and partly to the collection of fees in primary schools at old rates in some of the districts, as the people were unable to pay at new rates on account of the scarcity and famine.

10. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities in the province and the amounts spent by them on schools during the last year :—

Municipal contributions.

B-231—2—[G.C.F.]

Municipality.	Total income of the municipality.	Provincial grant.	Local Fund subsidy.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to the Municipal Board schools.	Total income.	Expenditure.																																										
							School establishments, grants-in-aid.										Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.																												
							Boys' schools.					Girls' schools.																																					
							Primary.					Primary.																																					
Government Anglo-Vernacular schools.		Municipal.		Aided.		Total.		Government.		Municipal.		Aided.		Total.																																			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.																					
Akola	42,630	14	7	1,592	...	857	3	3	24	0	0	46,084	1	10	2,028	8	5	8	0	0	2,036	8	5	...	788	12	3	...	788	12	3	54	0	101	8	9	24	0	798	11	6	4,463	8	11	4	0	
Aket	11,064	3	4	1,060	531	5	7	15	0	6	12	0	13,237	16	1	2,276	15	1	2,276	15	1	...	575	12	0	...	575	12	0	...	205	6	8	40	12	334	7	9	8,523	8	1	12	1		
Khamgaon	52,311	12	10	1,259	...	485	7	3	37	8	0	54,093	12	1	1,870	8	1	105	3	6	1,975	11	7	...	634	6	4	...	634	6	4	18	14	23	11	9	48	13	578	1	0	8,579	10	2	8	4	
Shogaon	8,885	7	5	262	110	145	5	3	13	0	0	9,405	12	8	99	508	11	6	508	11	6	21	0	0	11	8	112	2	7	842	6	1	3	0					
Baldana	13,692	15	8	469	...	149	8	7	461	7	11	15,002	0	3	1,073	4	1	1,073	4	1	...	220	8	10	...	220	8	10	...	56	11	1	...	100	10	1	1,451	2	1	2	4				
Resin	14,867	15	10	14,867	15	10	160	160	0	0	150	0	0	1	...						
Amraoti	55,813	11	6	1,955	...	742	15	8	1	0	0	58,512	10	9	3,177	12	7	337	11	0	3,515	7	7	...	1,288	12	9	...	1,288	12	9	56	0	77	12	7	...	1,024	10	8	5,804	11	7	5	8		
Karanja	9,505	7	7	682	...	574	10	0	11,052	1	7	1,585	12	4	38	3	6	1,623	15	10	...	593	7	2	...	593	7	2	16	0	116	7	5	...	404	2	8	2,753	1	1	13	5		
Trofmal	7,445	3	3	504	284	232	2	9	8,490	6	0	1,173	1	5	1,173	1	5	...	144	8	11	...	144	8	11	3	0	79	1	6	...	119	11	0	1,510	6	10	8	7			
Ellichpur City	18,657	13	2	1,229	...	854	11	3	20,741	8	5	300	2,601	8	8	2,601	8	8	54	0	23	7	0	...	718	4	11	8,007	4	7	8	6					
Total	2,15,096	9	2	9,210	925	4,639	15	4	672	11	14	2,50,434	4	5	369	16,986	2	2	489	2	0	17,475	4	2	150	4,546	4	3	...	4,606	4	3	183	14	881	2	4	125	1	4,180	14	8	27,944	8	5	5	3

Percentage of municipal contributions to the total capital income.

(7)

The income of all the municipalities, except those at Khamgaon, Basim, and Ellichpur City, has decreased, while the total expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 10,007-12-7 owing to the transfer of 11 district board primary schools within municipal limits to the management of local municipalities on the system of grant-in-aid from 1st April 1897. The percentage of municipal contribution to the municipal income is the highest at Karanja, *viz.*, 13.5, and the lowest at Buldana, *viz.*, 2.4; Akot, Ellichpur, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Akola, Shegaon, and Khamgaon coming after Karanja in order. Basim is left out of consideration, as it did not conform to the grant-in-aid system during the year under report. The percentage of total expenditure to total municipal income has risen from 8.1 to 11.1.

11. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table :—

Districts.	School houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates, &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	...	...	1,117 0 0	21 8 0	...	68 3 0	...	333 4 0	60 0 0	1,599 15 0
Buldana ...	...	73 10 4	1,872 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0	46 2 6	0 10 0	201 7 9	...	2,202 6 7
Basim ...	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	10 14 0	...	21 12 0	...	81 15 9	...	494 9 9
Amraoti ...	234 4 0	34 15 0	1,481 6 1	63 5 0	2 0 0	63 1 3	...	425 2 3	146 8 0	2,435 9 7
Wun ...	...	25 12 0	700 0 0	29 5 0	...	24 2 0	...	69 1 0	9 0 0	857 4 0
Ellichpur ...	...	2 2 0	1,800 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	41 5 6	...	271 4 0	4 0 0	2,133 11 6
Total ...	324 4 0	136 7 4	7,270 6 1	138 0 0	7 8 0	264 10 3	0 10 0	1,362 2 9	219 8 0	9,723 8 5
Total for 1896-97.	1,053 0 0	763 8 3	5,726 12 0	277 0 0	36 0 0	342 4 6	8 7 0	1,495 15 3	222 6 3	9,834 5 3

The contributions of the people show a net decrease of Rs. 110-12-10. Akola, Basim, and Amraoti show a large decrease, while Buldana, Wun, and Ellichpur show a considerable increase over the preceding year.

12. The total expenditure on education in the province during the last two years is shown in the following statement :—

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Fees.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction ...	19,286 6 2	...	...	...	...	19,286 6 2
Inspection ...	33,087 14 8	1,257 8 11	...	...	...	34,345 7 7
Government schools—	15,750 11 2	...	6,034 0 9	...	...	21,784 11 11
Secondary { High { For boys	36,412 6 7	...	12,062 7 0	399 0 0	3,901 6 0	52,775 3 7
General. { Middle { For boys	83,897 0 0	1,04,294 7 9	...	...	3,127 6 1	1,91,318 13 10
District Board schools { For girls	...	7,139 10 11	...	150 0 0	49 13 9	7,339 10 8
Municipal Board schools { For boys	9,210 0 0	1,193 0 0	...	(a) 8,831 13 0	470 11 6	(b) 19,904 8 6
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management { For girls	...	37 0 0	...	5,566 2 0	1 0 0	5,544 2 0
Training schools ...	9,650 2 3	...	...	1,089 2 0	...	10,739 4 3
Industrial schools ...	8,556 0 5	...	...	...	...	8,561 0 5
Scholarships ...	1,710 14 7	...	...	...	...	1,710 14 7
Government Book Depot ...	9,433 1 6	4 0 0	...	82 2 2	...	9,579 3 8
Buildings ...	741 5 4	...	...	...	...	741 5 4
Furniture ...	128 4 2	4,880 4 10	...	...	395 14 4	5,404 7 4
Miscellaneous ...	4,716 9 8	1,198 11 8	253 6 3	183 14 0	145 8 0	9,211 2 2
Total ...	676 11 0	10,419 3 5	...	1,320 7 3	1,581 10 9	14,311 6 8
Total ...	2,28,640 13 10	1,33,940 13 6	19,538 9 6	(c) 17,721 8 5	9,723 8 5	(d) 4,09,568 5 8
Total for 1896-97	2,36,964 7 3	1,39,704 0 5	19,538 6 0	18,536 11 9	9,834 5 3	4,21,577 14 8
Difference	-8,323 2 5	-5,763 2 11	+0 3 6	(e)-814 8 4	-110 12 10	(f) 15,014 9 0

N.B.—In general table IV the total expenditure is shown to be Rs. 4,33,688 against Rs. 4,09,568 shown in this statement, the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 24,122, representing the amount of fees and subscriptions returned as collected by indigenous schoolmasters.

There has been a decrease in the total expenditure of Rs. 15,011-9-0 against the increase of Rs. 12,694-8-7 in the previous year. Expenditure from general revenues on municipal schools appears for the first time in this statement owing to the introduction of the grant-in-aid system during the year. This system has relieved the district boards of the expenditure they hitherto used to make on municipal schools.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

13. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head:—

Provincial Revenues.

Heads of expenditure.	Budget grant.		Actual expenditure.		Excess.		Savings.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Direction	19,411	0 0	19,286	6 2	...	...	124	9 10
Inspection	36,110	0 0	33,087	14 8	...	...	3,022	1 4
Government schools—	23,477	0 0	20,954	7 2	...	...	1,522	8 10
{ High	51,743	0 0	47,328	7 1	...	...	4,414	8 11
{ Middle... ..	84,380	0 0	83,897	0 0	...	...	483	0 0
{ Primary	15,559	0 0	9,754	0 11	...	...	5,804	15 1
Government schools—Special	11,880	0 0	9,493	1 6	...	...	2,386	14 6
Scholarships ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—Government Book Depôt	17,111	0 0	16,975	15 3	...	...	135	0 9
Grants-in-aid	18,088	0 0	9,650	2 3	...	...	8,437	13 9
Stationery and Printing	800	0 0	676	11 0	...	...	123	5 0
Contribution towards education within municipal limits ... ..	...	...	9,210	0 0	9,210	0 0	...	...
Total	2,77,559	0 0	2,60,314	2 0	9,210	0 0	26,454	14 0
Deduct departmental receipts	34,600	0 0	35,773	3 5	1,173	3 5	...	...
	2,42,959	0 0	2,24,540	14 7	8,036	12 7	26,454	14 0
Deduct ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,036	12 7
Total savings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,418	1 5
Add expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts ... ..	...	...	4,099	15 3	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	2,28,640	13 10	...	...	...	...

District Funds.

Clerks in the Deputy Educational Inspector's offices	1,200	0 0	1,217	11 11	17	11 11	...	...
Masters and teachers	1,94,520	0 0	1,69,174	9 5	...	...	25,345	6 7
Rewards to successful masters	2,250	0 0	2,064	0 0	...	...	186	0 0
Travelling allowance	630	0 0	434	13 0	...	...	195	3 0
House rent do.	2,096	0 0	1,316	4 4	...	...	779	11 8
Purchase and repair of apparatus	5,650	0 0	4,716	9 8	...	...	933	6 4
Library books and maps	1,600	0 0	1,474	0 0	...	...	126	0 0
Prizes in schools	2,435	0 0	1,687	4 3	...	...	747	11 9
Fixed contingencies	8,350	0 0	7,734	2 9	...	...	615	13 3
Office expenses and miscellaneous	455	0 0	300	10 5	...	...	154	5 7
Scholarships	360	0 0	8	0 0	...	...	352	0 0
Original works	19,878	0 0	4,880	4 10	...	...	14,997	11 2
Repairs	12,697	0 0	14,867	14 4	2,170	14 4	...	...
Superannuation allowance	1,934	0 0	10,051	14 8	8,117	14 8	...	...
Local Fund subsidies ... ..	...	...	951	0 0	951	0 0	...	...
Total	2,54,055	0 0	2,20,879	3 7	11,257	8 11	44,433	5 4
Deduct increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,257	8 11
Net savings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,175	12 5

The savings under *Inspection* are due to one of the senior Deputy Educational Inspectorships having remained vacant for more than three months during the year, and also to smaller sums than were proposed having been spent on account of travelling allowances and tour charges.

The savings under *High* and *Middle* schools are due to some appointments having remained vacant for some time, and to some of the masters having drawn less than the sanctioned salaries; also to smaller sums than those allotted having been spent on account of contingencies.

The savings under *Primary* schools are owing to the sum of Rs. 483 that was re-appropriated from the contributions to the District Board, Basim, and that was again set free with the Resident's sanction not having been drawn before the close of the year.

(9)

The savings under *Government schools—Special and Scholarships* can be attributed to some of the masters' places and exhibitions having remained vacant for some time during the year, and to the abolition of the pupil-teachers' class attached to the Akola high school.

The heading *Contributions towards education within municipal limits* has been newly introduced to meet the expenditure of municipal schools under grant-in-aid system. This item appears for the first time in the statement.

The savings under *Grant-in-aid* are due to the large falling off in the number of aided indigenous schools and to the payment of grants to some of the schools after the close of the year owing to delay in their examinations.

The large savings from district funds under *Masters and Teachers and Scholarships* are owing to the transfer of some of the district board schools to the local municipalities under a grant-in-aid system from the beginning of the year under report.

The savings under *Original Works* are due to smaller sums than were provided for having been spent on constructing new school houses, and the excess under *Repairs* is due to a larger number of school houses having required repairs during the year.

14. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head during the year :—

Comparative statement of expenditure.

Heads.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction ...	19,316 10 1	4'5	19,286 6 2	4'7	...	30 3 11
Inspection ...	35,979 9 6	8'1	34,345 7 7	8'3	...	1,634 1 11
Government schools—						
General, } Secondary schools, { High—For boys ...	21,543 2 9	5'	21,784 11 11	5'3	241 9 2	...
} Middle—For boys ...	50,881 5 11	11'9	52,775 3 7	12'8	1,893 13 8	...
District Board schools ...	1,90,347 4 7	44'8	1,91,318 13 10	46'7	971 9 3	...
For girls ...	6,990 6 3	1'6	7,389 10 8	1'8	389 4 5	...
Municipal Board schools, { For boys ...	13,788 5 11	3'2	19,804 8 6	4'8	6,016 2 7	...
} For girls ...	4,455 13 9	1'	5,544 2 0	1'3	1,088 4 3	...
Grant-in-aid to public schools under private management, ...	15,971 15 0	3'7	10,739 4 3	2'6	...	5,232 10 9
Government schools—Special—Training schools ...	8,443 9 7	1'9	8,566 0 5	'2	122 6 10	...
Do. do —Industrial schools ...	1,867 9 1	'4	1,740 14 7	'4	...	126 10 6
Scholarships ...	9,423 1 0	2'2	9,579 3 8	2'3	156 2 8	...
Government Book Depot ...	2,692 6 11	'6	741 5 4	'2	...	1,951 1 7
Buildings ...	23,964 1 1	5'6	5,404 7 4	1'3	...	18,559 9 9
Schools furniture ...	6,956 8 4	1'6	6,234 11 2	1'5	...	721 13 2
Miscellaneous ...	11,956 0 11	2'8	14,311 6 8	3'4	2,355 5 9	...
Total ...	4,24,577 14 8	...	409,566 5 8	...	13,244 10 7	23,256 3 7

The decrease under *Inspection* is due to one of the senior Deputy Educational Inspectorships having remained vacant for more than three months and one Deputy Educational Inspector not having been able to do inspection work for nearly four months owing to ill-health, and hence the savings of pay and travelling allowance.

The increase under *High and Middle* schools is chiefly due to larger amounts having been spent on repairs to school buildings and purchase of furniture.

The increase under *District Board* primary schools is due partly to the increase of district board schools, and partly to larger amounts having been spent on compensation for dearness of grain.

The increase under *Municipal schools* is due to the transfer of 11 schools within municipal limits to the municipal bodies and to the increased expenditure from municipal funds under the new grant-in-aid system during the year.

The decrease under *Grant-in-aid* is due to the decrease in the number of indigenous schools which earned grants and to the payment of grants to some of the schools after the close of the year owing to delay in their examinations.

The decrease under *Government Book Depot* is owing to smaller amounts having been spent on purchase and publication of books.

The larger decrease under *Buildings* is due to a smaller number of school buildings having been constructed during the year under report.

The increase under *Miscellaneous* is to be attributed chiefly to the increase in the pensionary contributions paid by the district boards.
Other variations do not call for any explanation.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

15. I was in charge of the office throughout the year. In the course of the year I moved through portions of all the six districts, conducted the examinations of the high schools and the training college, and inspected all the Anglo-Vernacular schools, 344 primary schools, and 11 indigenous schools. I had also to superintend the matriculation examination specially held this year at Amraoti owing to the prevalence of the plague at Bombay and Poona. I travelled 1,810 miles by road and 918 by rail.

16. Mr. Vishnu Moreswar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, continues as usual to perform his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He examined thoroughly 21 Anglo-Marathi and 3 Anglo-Urdu schools and the Catholic Mission school at Amraoti Camp. He also paid second visits to 13 Anglo-Vernacular schools and inspected 212 primary schools. He assisted me in examining the high schools and the training college and in supervising the matriculation examination. He also examined candidates for vernacular scholarships. He travelled 1,275 miles by road and 967 by rail.

17. By the death of Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Inspector, Akola district, and by the retirement of Mr. Balkrishna Laxman Bapat, Deputy Inspector, Amraoti district, two senior Deputy Inspectorships fell vacant during the year under report. Considering this to be a convenient opportunity for revising the existing inspecting establishment and placing it on a less expensive basis, the Resident has been pleased to order that the office of the Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be abolished when the present incumbent retires; that Mr. Mahajani be relieved of his special duty of inspecting the Anglo-Vernacular schools and given charge of Akola and Buldana districts; that Messrs. Rishi and Bhat be promoted to the grade of Rs. 200, and placed in charge of Ellichpur and Amraoti districts; that Messrs. Pitke and Joshi be promoted to the grade of Rs. 150 and placed in charge of Basim and Wun districts; and that the last two Deputy Inspectorships on Rs. 125 be left unfilled until Mr. Mahajani goes ultimately. Thus there will be a Director of Public Instruction, a Hindustani Deputy Inspector, and six Deputy Inspectors, and no Inspector. Mr. Mahajani took charge of the Buldana district on 24th March 1898, and of the Akola district on 26th idem.

Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district, was on three months' privilege leave from 17th June 1897, and Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Kale, B.A., was appointed to act during his absence. Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, was granted three months' privilege leave from 9th December 1897, and Mr. Gangadhur Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola district, was appointed to be in charge of the current duties of his office. But Mr. Paranspe died on 22nd December 1897, and Mr. Sohoni continued to be in charge of the current duties of the office until relieved by Mr. Mahajani on 26th March 1898. Mr. Shaikh Jaffer Mahomed, Deputy Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector of the Sholapur district in the Bombay Presidency, and was relieved of his duties on 31st July 1897. Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., Officiating Head Clerk to the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, was selected to succeed Mr. Jaffer, and took charge of his appointment on 1st September 1897. By the death of Mr. Paranspe and by the retirement of Mr. Bapat, the department has lost the services of two of its most valued and experienced officers.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers.

18. The following table shows the work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors during the year :—

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1896.		No. of schools inspected.		Total number of visits to schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March 1896.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled.			Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
			Once.	Twice and more than twice.	Once.	Twice and more than twice.					By rail.	By road.	Total.	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	2,660	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	7	4	...	4	701	78	328	245	573	48
		District Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	153	34	...	34	7,929	1,507	...					
		Jail schools ...	1	1	...	1	7	5	...					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	18	5	1	10	1,949	309	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	93	7	...	7	1,799	85	...					
		Total ...	277	54	1	56	13,385	1,906						
Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana District.	2,805	Government Middle school—Boys ...	4	2	...	2	833	149	...	741	741	83
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	115	55	2	59	5,009	1,263	...					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—do	2	...	4	8	199	139	...					
		Under private management—Primary—do	91	23	...	23	1,558	314	...					
		Total ...	212	80	6	92	7,599	1,716	149	...	741	741	83	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim Districts.	2,958	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	1	...	1	3	135	152	...	1,404	1,404	88
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	66	40	25	99	3,667	2,193	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	65	56	1	58	1,069	189	...					
		Total ...	132	96	27	160	4,871	2,382	152	...	1,404	1,404	88	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti District.	2,759	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	6	1	...	1	805	69	66	381	447	43
		Under private management—Middle schools—Boys	1	1	...	1	61	...	...			
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	144	31	2	35	8,250	795	...					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	13	7	6	23	1,423	734	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	173	27	...	27	3,529	806	...					
		Total ...	336	67	8	87	14,068	2,335	69	66	381	447	43	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Wau District.	3,907	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	2	1	1	4	161	173	154	1,380	1,534	77
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	80	61	18	100	3,459	2,181	...					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	3	...	3	9	298	179	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	69	67	...	67	1,053	483	...					
		Total ...	154	129	22	180	4,961	2,853	173	154	1,380	1,534	77	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur District.	2,623	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	4	1	1	3	667	187	...	1,365	1,365	79
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	94	84	10	104	4,655	2,694	...					
		Municipal Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	6	4	2	9	659	348	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	61	69	...	56	1,377	810	...					
		Total ...	165	145	13	173	7,358	3,852	187	...	1,365	1,365	79	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,717	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	3	1	1	3	132	178	875	1,421	2,296	14
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	69	67	2	71	3,193	1,484	...					
		Municipal Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	16	12	4	20	1,238	686	...					
		Under private management—Primary schools—Boys and girls	8	7	...	7	194	29	...					
				Total ...	96	87	7	101	4,757						2,199	178	875	1,421	2,296	14
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	106	15	136	...	4,812	...	233	530	1,822	2,352	706
		Municipal Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	15	6	25	...	960	...					
		Under private management—Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	91	3	97	...	1,479	...					
		Total	212	23	268	...	7,241	233	530	1,822	2,352	706	
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Basim Districts.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	104	2	106	...	1,524	...	206	...	1,231	1,231	78
		Municipal Board do	...	...	1	2	...	...	...		
		Under private management—Primary—do	...	48	...	48	...	478	...					
		Total	152	3	158	...	2,002	206	...	1,231	1,231	78	
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti District.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	107	24	159	...	4,481	...	229	99	1,361	1,460	407
		Municipal Board do	...	9	1	11	...	...	...		
		Under private management do	...	152	6	164	...	1,974	...					
		Total	268	31	334	...	6,455	229	99	1,361	1,460	407	
GRAND TOTAL	1,290	141	1,598	...	32,941	1,654	2,052	11,351	13,403	...	
Total for 1896-97	1,521	186	1,956	...	33,109	1,813	2,444	13,023	15,467	...	

There has been a decrease in the number of visits to schools, in the number of boys examined, in the number of days in the districts, and in the number of miles travelled. The number of schools in the province has decreased by 72; the post of the Deputy Inspector, Akola, remained unfilled for more than three months owing to sickness and subsequent death of Mr. Paranspe. Mr. Bapat, Deputy Inspector, Amraoti, who expressed his willingness to retire at the commencement of the travelling season, but could not be relieved till its close, was not able to do sufficient out-door work during the year. All these circumstances, unavoidable as they were, brought about the decrease in the work of the subordinate inspecting staff. The work of the Sub-Deputy Inspectors, Akola and Amraoti, was very satisfactory and deserves mention, but that of the Deputy Inspector, Buldana, and Sub-Deputy Inspector, Buldana and Basim, was insufficient. The work of the remaining officers was on the whole very fair. All the Deputy Inspectors assisted me in examining the high schools, and the Deputy Inspectors of Akola and Amraoti and of the Hindustani schools took part in the certificate examination of the training college.

19. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below :—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1897-98.	1896-97.
Deputy Commissioners ...	36	18	32	4	21	16	127	144
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	32	33	24	50	43	7	189	201
Tahsildars ...	86	17	40	80	46	98	367	373
Total ...	154	68	96	134	110	121	683	718

The number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners has increased in Akola, Buldana, and Basim, and decreased in Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur. The increase in Akola and Basim is very gratifying, but the decrease in Amraoti is most marked. I attach very great importance to visits to schools by district officers, as they have a direct influence over village officials and members of school committees, and are productive of immense good to the cause of education. The number of visits paid to schools by the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners has remained the same in Basim, and slightly fallen off in the remaining districts. The number of visits paid to schools by these officers in the Ellichpur district is remarkably small. I am glad to mention the names of Mr. G. Subrao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Buldana; Mr. Balkrishna Balwant Sule, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti; and Mr. Hyder Ali, Attaché, in charge of Wun and Kelapur talukas, who are reported to have shown considerable interest in the well-being of the schools in their charge. The visits paid to schools by Tahsildars show a satisfactory increase in Akola, Amraoti, and Ellichpur districts, but a considerable falling off in the other three districts. The decrease in Buldana and Basim is very great. Messrs. Laxman Gopal Deshpande, Vinayek Appaji Kane, Narayan Babhut Singh, Pandurang Wasudeo Bhagat, Mahomed Azim-ud-din, Vasudeo Vittal Chandekar, Laxman Narayan Gokhale, and Govind Gungadhar Damle, Tahsildars of Akola, Akot, Amraoti, Morsi, Ellichpur, Daryapur, Kelapur, and Wun respectively, are reported to have rendered cordial assistance to schoolmasters and inspecting officers in looking after the interests of the schools in their talukas.

20. District and taluka boards and municipal committees continue to manage their schools in an able and intelligent manner, and their relations with the educational officers in matters educational continue to be very friendly. I am glad to mention that all district boards and municipal committees have fixed Rs. 8 as the

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minimum pay of assistant masters in their schools. This is a step in the right direction, and will enable the department to secure better men for the posts of assistant masters.

As stated in paragraph 24 of my last report, the municipal committees of Basim and Ellichpur Civil Station have from 1st April 1898 undertaken the management of vernacular schools within their limits. This completes the transfer of vernacular schools within municipal limits to the management of municipal committees on the system of grant-in-aid, Government giving one-third of the total ordinary expenditure and the municipalities making up two-thirds from municipal funds, fee receipts, and local fund contributions.

During the year under report members of District and Taluka Boards of Akola, Buldana, Basim, and Amraoti paid respectively 12, 45, 17 and 65 visits to their schools. Members of the Municipal Committees of Akola, Amraoti, and Ellichpur paid respectively 34, 6 and 2 visits to their schools. No visits from other boards, rural or municipal, have been reported.

21. The number of visits paid to schools by school committees during the last five years is shown below :—

Districts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Akola...	521	622	567	498	424
Buldana ...	148	125	135	152	131
Basim...	230	205	209	248	246
Amraoti ...	140	225	236	420	522
Wun ...	56	59	117	144	140
Ellichpur ...	389	402	398	337	316
Total ...	1,484	1,688	1,712	1,799	1,779

The total number of visits paid to schools by members of school committees have decreased by 20. The decrease has occurred more or less in all districts except Amraoti, which shows an increase of 102 over last year. From this I am not inclined to say that school committees have become more apathetic; kharif crops this year were so plentiful and labour so dear that harvesting operations continued almost till the close of the year, and it is no wonder that members of school committees who had to attend to their fields were not able to devote equal attention to their schools.

I give below the names of school committees or particular members reported to have rendered assistance to schools during the year :—

District.	Names of school committees or individuals.
Akola	... The committees at Kutasa, Sawara, Assegaon, Argaon, Malegaon, Sustti, Telhara, Wadegaon, Nimb, Andura, Oogwa, Pimpalgaon Kalia, Pathurdi, Sonalla, and Matergaon. Individuals—Messrs. Gabusingh Jemadar, Special Magistrate of Akot; Babu Saheb, Jagirdar of Tunki; Amrit-Rao Gopal Rao, Deshpande of Argaon; Vyankat Rao, Deshmukh of Paturda; Marutipunt Pandya of Danapur; Gidulal, Sahukar, and Sham Rao of Malegaon; Khushal Rao, Deshmukh of Andura; Ramrao, Deshmukh of Sustti; Bal Kishendas Purushottandas, President of Akolkhed; Mugut Rao, Deshmukh of Oogwa; Jagu, Patel of Mhatodi; Gungaram, Patel of Kutasa; Anant Vishnu Bhagvat, Pleader of Telhara Court; Manik Rao, Deshmukh of Matergaon; and Janu Mahar of Parus.
Buldana	... The committees at Malkapur, Pimpalgaon Raja, Dattala, Chandur Biswa, Nandura Buzrak, Buldana, Undri, Dhad, Mehkar, Sindkhed, Lonar, and Shelgaon Deshmukh. Individuals—Messrs. Mahadeo Kashinath of Chandur Biswa; Ahmad Khan of Pimpalgaon Raja; Khan Bahadur Salamulla Khan, Special Magistrate of Deulghat; Waman Renko and Annaji Ramchandra, Pleaders of Buldana; and Shamji Hariot Fatehkheda.
Basim	... The committees at Pusad, Basim, Fulseaongi, Turhala, Kondoli, Rajura, Kiuchi, Harrial, Risod, and Kanha. Individuals—Messrs. Shesh Rao Raghawa, Yeshwant Rao Waman, and Ramrao Appaji, Pleaders at Basim; and Narayan Rao Yeshwant Rao, Naik of Rajura.

District.	Names of School Committees or individuals.
Amraoti	... The school committees at Budner, Valgaon, Khar-Talegaon, Dhamori Kasba, Takarkhed, Chandur, Amla, Tiwsa, Kurha, Talegaon Thakur, Hirpur, Mana, Murtizapur, Bhamb, Kamargaon, Barrur, Morsi, Bilora, and Sendurjana.
Wun	... The committees at Babhulgaon, Wathked, Dongar Kharda, Harsul, Nair (Hindustani side), Ramgaon, Papal, and Kayar.
Ellichpur	... The committees at Sirasgaon Kasba, Pathrot, Karajgaon, Kolha, Jowla, Borapur, Dahigaon Furna, Kapustalni, Babbali, and Tuljapur Gudhi. Individuals—Messrs. Atmaram Sadashiv, Patwari of Sawlapur; Ramji, Deshmukh of Pimplod; Krishnaji Daryaji of Sirasgaon Kasba; Kadtaji, Patel of Kanholi; and Bhagwant Rao Deshmukh, Special Magistrate of Daryapur.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

22. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year:—

Name of College.	No. of scholars on 31st March		Number who passed during the year			
	1897.	1898.	Previous examination.	Intermediate.	B.A. examination.	Total.
Deccan College ...	2	1	...	1	...	1
Fergusson do. ...	5	3	...	...	...	...
Wilson do. ...	...	4	1	1	...	2
St. Xavier's do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	8	9	1	3	...	4
Total for 1896-97 ...	...	...	4	1	2	7

(1) Mr. Govind Krishna Parwate, who was a Berar scholar, and passed his final B.A. in December 1895, passed his second LL.B. in December 1897.

(2) Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, who was a Berar scholar, and passed his final B.A. in December 1896, passed his first LL.B. in November 1897.

(3) Mr. Waman Ganesh Ladkhedkar, who was awarded scholarship in 1893, passed his final B.A. in December 1897.

(4) Mr. Laxman Bhaskar Abhyankar, who was awarded scholarship in January 1895, failed in the intermediate examination in December 1897, and was deprived of his scholarship.

Of the nine scholars on 31st March 1898 :—

(a) Three joined the colleges only in January 1898.

(b) Three were awarded scholarships in January 1897. Of these only one passed the P.E. and the rest failed. These students have been allowed to retain their scholarships as they were reported to be hard-working and diligent.

(c) Three who were awarded scholarships in January 1896 passed the intermediate examination in December 1897.

The plague did immense mischief during the year, and the above results may be considered as satisfactory.

Of the ex-students of the Akola high school, two passed the second LL.B. examination during the year. Of these one was a Berar scholar for some time. Of the ex-students of the Amraoti high school, three passed the intermediate, one passed the B.A., two the first LL.B., and one the second LL.B. examinations.

Of the sixteen students of the Berar high schools who passed the various university examinations, four were natives of Berar, eleven domiciled natives, and one non-Berari.

IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

1. —Secondary Schools.

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

23. The following table gives the particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years :—

No. of institutions on 31st March		Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March		Average number on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during		Direct expenditure from								Total cost of educating each pupil.			
									Provincial revenues.		Fees.		Municipal fund and subscriptions.		Total.		Total cost.		Cost to Provincial revenues.	
			1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	Akola high school	202	168	170	178	148	147	7,171 11 9	7,406 5 6	2,609 5 3	2,817 11 6	...	...	9,781 1 0	10,324 1 0	57 8 6	51 13 1	42 2 10	41 9 8
1	1	Amraoti high school	217	228	207	215	182	190	8,687 9 9	8,944 5 8	3,074 8 0	3,216 5 3	...	...	11,762 1 9	11,580 10 11	56 13 1	53 13 3	41 15 6	40 6 6
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools	3,376	3,292	3,270	3,163	2,692	2,694	34,364 10 3	36,412 6 7	12,769 2 11	12,062 7 0	3,427 8 9	4,300 6 0	50,861 5 11	52,775 3 7	15 8 10	16 10 11	10 9 7	11 8 2
		Total	3,795	3,688	3,647	3,556	3,023	2,931	50,523 16 9	52,163 1 9	18,453 0 2	18,096 7 9	3,427 8 9	4,300 6 0	72,404 8 8	74,559 16 6	19 13 7	20 15 5	13 13 7	14 10 8

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Compared with last year, the Akola high school shows a decrease of 34 in the number on rolls on 31st March 1898; but the average number on rolls monthly has increased by 8, and its average daily attendance throughout the year is less only by one. Amraoti, however, shows improvement under all heads, and appears to be gradually regaining the ground it lost two years ago. Mr. Chiplunkar thinks that the decrease in the number on rolls at Akola is due to the effects of scarcity of the past year. The Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools show decrease under all heads. With a view to ascertain where the decrease has occurred, I give below statistics of the Anglo-Vernacular schools in each district at the close of 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

District.	No. on rolls during		Average number on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Akola ...	738	701	769	704	631	571
Buldana ...	892	838	879	821	785	684
Basim ...	118	135	117	122	99	104
Amraoti ...	808	805	758	771	628	612
Wun ...	183	151	125	132	109	114
Ellichpur ...	639	667	592	618	490	509
Total ...	3,376	3,292	3,270	3,163	2,692	2,594

It will be observed that the decrease has occurred mainly in Akola and Buldana, which suffered most from the effects of the famine.

The expenditure from provincial revenues has decreased in the Amraoti high school, but increased in the Akola high school and middle schools, the total expenditure under secondary schools being Rs. 74,559-15-6 against Rs. 72,404-8-8 in the previous year. The increase in the Akola high school is entirely due to larger expenditure on repairs to the school building, while that in the Anglo-Vernacular schools is due partly to larger expenditure on repairs, and partly to the payment of grain compensation to the low-paid masters. The total cost of educating each pupil as well as the cost to provincial revenues has decreased in both the high schools, but increased in the middle schools.

24. The private high school at Amraoti continues to be steadily gaining ground. It had on its rolls on 31st March 1898 150 students against 137 in the previous year distributed as under :—

Standard VII ...	47	Standard V ...	32
Do. VI ...	43	Do. IV ...	38

The school sent up eight students for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, of whom five passed. One more student who appeared for the examination privately also came out successful. These results are satisfactory and creditable to the institution.

The teaching staff consists of two graduates, two under-graduates, and one Sanskrit teacher. The rates of fees continue to be the same as in the Government high schools. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 2,369 against Rs. 2,379-12-0 in the previous year.

The private Anglo-Vernacular school at Amraoti had on its rolls 61 boys on 31st March 1898 against 60 on the same date in the previous year. Another private Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened at Darwha in the Wun district by Mr. Vinayak Hari Kale, a P. E., and is attended by 11 boys. I visited this school in February last, but found that it had just commenced work.

High schools.

25. The following table gives the results of examinations in the last two years of all the classes in the two high schools :—

High schools,	Matriculation Class.				Standard VI.			Standard V.			Standard IV.			Total.									
	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	Total number studying in the matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.					
Akola ...	{ 1896-97. 1897-98.	27 30	15 15	9 11	... ...	1 3	41 36	38 31	14 13	4 3	43 70	38 63	12 31	3 4	60 66	49 51	28 13	5 4	171 202	140 160	62 69	... ...	13 14
Amraoti...	{ 1896-97. 1897-98.	45 37	31 23	20 13	3 3	3 3	35 37	31 33	8 14	5 5	50 68	45 59	16 27	5 5	84 73	68 67	30 16	4 4	214 217	175 181	74 70	3 3	17 17
Total ...	{ 1896-97. 1897-98.	72 67	46 37	28 24	3 3	4 6	76 73	69 64	22 27	9 8	93 138	83 122	28 58	8 9	144 141	117 118	58 29	9 9	385 419	315 341	138 138	3 3	30 31

* In the beginning of the official year.

26. The results of the matriculation examination are on the whole very fair, and compare favourably with those of the previous year. Mr. Chiplunkar's matriculation class had 30 boys in the beginning of the year. Of these 15 were sent up for the examination, and 11 or 73 per cent. passed, 5 obtaining more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks against 1 in the previous year, and one carrying the "Sinclair prize" for proficiency in Persian. These results clearly indicate that the quality of instruction in the high school has considerably improved. The matriculation class in the Amraoti high school had 37 boys at the beginning of the year. Of these 22 were sent up and 13 or 59 per cent. passed. The school appears to have deteriorated both as regards the number of pupils sent up and the number passed, but in other respects it has almost maintained its position. Seven of the passed students got more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks, and all the Berar University scholarships were gained by this high school as in the previous year.

Four of the passed students have joined the Arts colleges in the Bombay Presidency and one in the Central Provinces. Of these, two are natives of Berar.

27. As the plague was raging in Bombay and Poona, the Syndicate of the Bombay University was, on the representation of Berar candidates, pleased to allow the matriculation examination to be held at Amraoti as an experimental measure under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, assisted by the Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The number appeared for the examination at Amraoti was 103.

28. The results of the examination of the lower classes this year compare favourably with those of the previous year. The total number of boys passed in 1897-98 was 114 out of 304 examined against 108 out of 269 examined in 1896-97. The number of passes under standards VI and V has risen from 22 and 28 to 27 and 58 respectively, while that under standard IV has decreased from 58 to 29. The percentage of passed to examined has, however, slightly fallen off in both the high schools, being 39.3 and 35.2 against 40 and 37.5 in the Akola and Amraoti high schools respectively.

29. As stated in paragraph 35 of my last report, the first teachers' examination was held in October last. Ten assistant masters appeared for the examination. Mr. Mahajani set them a paper in the "Art of Teaching," and I made each of them teach a class in my presence. Four of them passed the test successfully, and I hope the rest will follow suit during the current year.

30. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on 27th December 1897 and following days. Fourteen candidates appeared for the examination, seven on the Marathi side and as many on the

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

Hindustani side; and two on the Marathi side from Akola and one on the Urdu side from Amraoti came out successful and obtained scholarships. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the two high schools were filled up on 31st March 1898.

31. The Venkatesh Koner scholarship was bestowed on Narayan Pandurang Bullal of Pahur in the Wun district on 1st July 1897. The boy then belonged to standard IV class in the Amraoti high school. He passed creditably in the last annual examination, and was promoted to standard V, in which his progress is reported to be satisfactory. The amount of dividends received from the two mills was Rs. 89, and Rs. 7 has been fixed as the amount of the stipend for the year. The balance in the Postal Savings Bank at the credit of the Head Master, Amraoti High School, was Rs. 26 on the last day of the year under report.

32. The following statement gives particulars for the past two years of the boarding establishments attached to the two high schools:—

Locality.	Number of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.	
	1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola .. Hindus	31	31	23	32	6 5 3	6 7 3
Amraoti.. { Hindus ...	39	37	35	33	6 5 4	6 11 2
{ Muhamma- dans ...	9	10	11	9	4 4 5	5 6 10

The number of boarders continues to be almost the same as in the previous year, but the average monthly number has considerably increased at Akola and slightly fallen off at Amraoti. Average monthly cost has increased at both the places.

The management of a boarding house is by no means an easy task. It is here that a boy has to learn everything for himself; he has to work for himself, he has to think for himself, and he has to judge for himself. In short, it is here that he has to learn the important lessons of self denial and self help, which are so essential for the moulding of his future character. I therefore think that the responsibility of maintaining boarding houses without carefully selected resident masters to guide and control their inmates is, indeed, very great, and the Resident, it is hoped, will be pleased to accord his final sanction to the schemes prepared by the Public Works Department for providing additional accommodation with quarters for resident masters both at Akola and Amraoti. The expenditure can be met from the accumulated fee balance.

33. During the year under report the teaching of Anglo-Vernacular standard IV was introduced into the Anglo-Marathi schools at Yeotmal, Wun, and Ellichpur Cantonment on the people's paying the requisite contribution of Rs. 300 for each. Thus the number of Anglo-Vernacular schools to which high school classes are attached is now 10 against 7 in the previous year. Standards IV and V are now taught in the Anglo-Marathi schools at Akot, Malkapur, and Mehkar, and standard IV at Jalgaon, Basim, Wun, Yeotmal, Daryapur, Ellichpur Cantonment, and Ellichpur City (Anglo-Urdu). The usual contribution of Rs. 300 for each standard is paid by the people in advance, but that for the Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City is paid by the local municipality as a special case in consideration of the backwardness and poverty of the Muhammadans for whose benefit the class has been maintained.

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34. Pupils from the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Akot, Malkapur, and Mehkar appeared for examination under standard V at Akola, and the results obtained were satisfactory in the case of Malkapur and Mehkar, but very unsatisfactory in the case of Akot; the numbers passed or allowed to be promoted being 4, 9 and 4 out of 10, 11 and 6 sent up respectively. The total number passed or promoted under standard V was 17 against 8 in 1896-97.

35. The classes under standard IV in the 7 Anglo-Vernacular schools were examined with the high school classes in October last, and the following statement gives the results for the past two years :—

Name of school.				1896-97.		1897-98.	
				Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot Anglo-Vernacular school	...	...	19	3	19	1
Jalgaon do do	...	...	13	1	12	1
Malkapur do do	...	...	12	4	12	3
Mehkar do do	...	...	5	1	9	3
Basim do do	...	...	10	5	10	1
Daryapur do do	...	...	...	...	10	...
Ellichpur City Anglo-Urdu school	...	...	9	1	6	...
Total			68	15	78	9	

The results this year are worse than those in the preceding year. Failures in mathematics were found to be unusually large, and as many as 16 more boys who had done well in other subjects were considered eligible for promotion to the higher standard. The total number promoted was therefore 25.

Results of examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

36. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all standards in the middle course during the last two years.—

Year.			Standard III.		Standard II.		Standard I.		Total.*	
			Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1896-97	...	...	343	134	530	274	724	315	1,597	723
1897-98	...	...	352	173	504	231	765	380	1,621	784

* The total number of scholars studying in the Anglo-Vernacular or middle schools on 31st March 1898 was 3,292 against 3,376 at the close of the previous year.

37. During the year under report I visited all the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province, and was glad to find that efforts were being made in almost all the schools to remedy the defects pointed out in paragraph 34 of the report for 1894-95. Translation into English still continues to be taught by rote, and masters' "home work" still continues to be below the mark, but in all other respects I noticed decided improvement. Punctual attendance of boys and punctual commencement of school work by class masters are now strictly enforced in all schools.

38. The total number of middle school exhibitions continues to be 124, and all of them, except 6, were filled up on 31st March 1898.
Middle class school exhibitions.

39. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools was conducted simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti exactly on the same plan as in the previous year by a committee presided over by the Director of Public Instruction, and consisting of the Educational Inspector, the Hindustani Deputy Inspector, the Head Masters of the two high schools, and their 1st and 2nd assistants as members. The classes under standard III in those schools to which high school classes are attached were allowed to be examined by the Educational Inspector or by the Hindustani Deputy Inspector at the time of the annual examination of the schools concerned, and the remaining 17 schools were asked to send up boys for this examination either at Akola or Amraoti as convenient. The examination commenced on Monday, the 18th October 1897. Ninety-two candidates appeared at Akola and 163 at Amraoti, of whom 50 and 102 respectively were found eligible for admission into the high schools. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Amraoti and Akola sent up the largest numbers for examination as usual, *viz.*, 54 and 42 respectively, of whom 31 and 21 were found qualified. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Wun comes next with 11 passed or promoted out of 14 examined. Ten boys were found eligible for admission from each of the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Yeotmal, Karanja, and Khamgaon out of 12, 15 and 10 examined. Of the 11 boys examined from Ellichpur City Anglo-Marathi school, 8 were found qualified. Seven boys were selected from each of the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Ellichpur Cantonment, Morsi, and Talegaon Dashasahasra out of 14, 11 and 8 examined. Of the 7 remaining schools, Murtizapur, Balapur, and Shegaon did fairly and the rest indifferently, no boy being found fit for admission from the Anglo-Urdu school at Akola.

The English class at Sirasgaon Bund teaches up to Anglo-Vernacular standard III. It sent up 3 boys for the entrance examination of the high school, of whom two passed. The third standard class at Dhamori Kasba has been discontinued.

B.—Primary Schools.

40. During the year under report 16 new primary schools for boys under public management were opened and 5 closed, leaving an increase of 11. The Wun, Amraoti, and Basim District Boards respectively opened 8, 7 and 1 new schools, while the Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur District Boards respectively closed 2, 2 and 1. Eight district board primary schools for boys, *viz.*, 3 at Akot, 2 at Shegaon, 1 at Buldana, and 2 at Yeotmal, were transferred to the management of the local municipalities, and thus there was an increase of 3 primary schools for boys in district board schools and of 8 in municipal schools. Seven new schools have already been sanctioned for the Basim district, and they will be opened during the current year.

41. The following statement gives the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on 31st March 1893 and at the close of the previous year:—
Schools for boys under public management.

(21)

District.	Number of schools on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Akola ...	{ District Board ...	151	144	8,479	7,594	7,829	7,302	5,457	5,049
	{ Municipal ...	7	12	1,109	1,596	999	1,557	783	1,181
Buldana ...	{ District Board ...	113	110	5,142	4,821	4,959	4,585	3,513	3,231
	{ Municipal ...	...	1	...	171	...	152	...	120
Basim ...	{ District Board ...	63	64	3,410	3,563	3,181	3,300	2,161	2,340
Amraoti ...	{ District Board ...	132	139	8,404	8,081	7,879	8,039	5,676	5,647
	{ Municipal ...	8	8	1,075	1,094	901	1,038	701	777
Wun ...	{ District Board ...	72	78	3,692	3,396	3,402	3,328	2,473	2,443
	{ Municipal ...	...	3	...	254	...	248	...	197
Ellichpur ...	{ District Board ...	88	87	4,529	4,412	4,488	4,275	3,157	3,019
	{ Municipal ...	6	6	661	659	621	631	462	467
Total ...	{ District Board ...	619	622	33,656	31,867	31,738	30,839	22,437	21,729
	{ Municipal ...	21	29	2,345	3,774	2,521	3,616	1,946	2,742
GRAND TOTAL ...		640	651	36,501	35,641	34,259	34,445	24,383	24,471

As mentioned above, the number of schools under public management has increased by 11. The number of pupils on rolls in district boards schools has decreased in all districts except Basim, the net decrease for the year being 1,789. The number of pupils on rolls in municipal schools has increased in all districts except Ellichpur, the net increase for the year being 929. The average number on rolls monthly in district board schools has decreased in all districts except Basim and Amraoti, but increased in all municipal schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year in district board schools has also decreased in all districts except Basim, but increased in all municipal schools. Most of the increase in the number on rolls, in the average number on rolls monthly, and in the average daily attendance throughout the year in municipal schools is owing to the transfer of 8 district board schools to the management of municipal committees, as stated in the preceding paragraph, and is therefore nominal. The district board and municipal schools taken together give for the year a net decrease of 860 in the number of pupils on rolls, but an increase of 186 in the average number on rolls monthly, and 88 in the average daily attendance throughout the year.

42. The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools and the distance from the nearest schools of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own are shown

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

in the following statement :—

District.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola ...	306	219	167	139	3.7
Buldana ...	317	183	160	157	6.
Basim ...	247	120	100	147	4.2
Amraoti ...	343	271	234	109	5.1
Wun ...	278	139	94	184	6.2
Ellichpur ...	130	125	101	29	4.
Total ...	1,621	1,057	856	765	4.8
Total for 1896-97 ...	1,621	1,097	919	702	4.5

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has decreased in all districts except Basim, which shows an increase of 11, the total for the whole province being 1,057 against 1,097 last year.

The number of towns and villages having a population of 500 souls and more which have schools, public or private, has also decreased in all districts except Basim and Ellichpur, which show an increase of 5 each, the net decrease of the whole province being 63.

The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 souls and more having no schools of any kind has increased in all districts except Basim and Ellichpur, which show a decrease of 5 each, the net increase for the province being 63. The average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no school of their own has decreased in Basim and Amraoti, but increased in the remaining districts.

43. From the statement given above it will be observed that there are 765 villages with a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind. Of these as many as 67 contain a population varying from 1,002 to 2,942, and new schools can be opened in them if means are found. But since the receipt of the Resident's remarks contained in paragraph 3 of his review of the Report on the Administration of the Local Boards in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1896-97, some of the district boards—notably those at Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur—have shown great unwillingness to do anything towards the extension of primary education in their districts although considerable savings have been effected by the transfer of primary schools within municipal limits to the management of local municipalities. Mr. Dattatrya Vishnu Bhagwat, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chairman, District Board, Akola, says:—

“ I am afraid that the larger funds which the board will have thus at its disposal have been already anticipated, and that they will be absorbed in making good the deficits caused by the payment of the capitalized values of pensions mentioned above and by the withholding in 1895-96 of the grant of some Rs. 20,000 which is usually made by the Government to the primary education in this district. I am afraid therefore that during the next thirty years (the currency of the present revised settlement of the land) there is little hope of being able to do anything in the direction of extending primary education.”

It may be at least laid down as a rule that educational receipts be not spent on other than educational objects. I give below a list of the 67 villages, and hope that something will be done to satisfy their wants.

District.	Taluk.	No.	Name of village.	Population.	District.	Taluk.	No.	Name of village.	Population.
Akola.	Akola ...	1	Chikhalgaoon ...	1,179	Basim - contd.	Basim ...	4	Mangrul Zanuk ...	1,404
		2	Babbulgaon ...	1,172			5	Yewati ...	1,688
		3	Mahispar ...	1,101			6	Yeota ...	1,130
		4	Kansiwani ...	1,490			7	Ukali ...	1,254
	Akot ...	5	Palsod ...	1,044		8	Rithad ...	1,341	
		6	Sawandal ...	1,174		9	Mahagsoon ...	1,042	
		7	Pimpulkhute ...	1,077		10	Karanji ...	1,187	
	Balapur ...	8	Lohara ...	1,156		11	Dighadi ...	1,037	
		9	Shiralla ...	1,242		12	Pedgaon ...	1,200	
		10	Hatrun ...	1,541		13	Bellora ...	1,294	
	Jalgaon ...	11	Kowthal ...	1,329		14	Brahmangaon ...	1,313	
		12	Dhanora ...	1,666		15	Moodna ...	1,394	
		13	Pulsi ...	1,689		16	Bellura ...	1,016	
		14	Antruz ...	1,689		17	Sakra ...	1,033	
	Khamgaon	15	Kinhi ...	1,071		18	Wakodi ...	1,046	
		16	Tembhurna ...	1,421		1	Pimpulkhute ...	1,307	
		17	Rohona ...	1,025		2	Haturna ...	1,209	
		18	Lokhanda ...	1,079		3	Jowls ...	1,205	
		19	Shahapur ...	1,074		4	Dhanodi ...	1,017	
Malkapur.	1	Antri ...	1,307	5	Lohagaon ...	1,002			
	2	Kumbhephal ...	1,159	6	Dhamangaon ...	1,081			
	3	Lanzud ...	1,431	7	Porgawhan ...	1,051			
Buldana.	Chikhli ...	4	Kolvad ...	1,014	8	Yekdara ...	1,257		
		5	Warwand ...	1,133	9	Poha ...	1,513		
		6	Shirpur ...	1,042	10	Sirso ...	2,942		
		7	Shengaoon ...	1,016	1	Gharphal ...	1,038		
	Mehkar ...	8	Ukali ...	1,015	2	Weni ...	1,446		
		9	Khalegaon ...	1,007	3	Talegaon ...	1,377		
		10	Golnagaon ...	1,202	4	Dahiphal ...	1,050		
Basim.	Basim ...	11	Madni ...	1,300	5	Satephal ...	1,177		
		12	Veni ...	1,351	6	Nawargaon ...	1,043		
		1	Adoli ...	1,049	7	Mandar ...	1,113		
		2	Tondgaon Jahagir ...	1,289	8	Sirpur ...	1,006		
		3	Nowli ...	1,253					

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44. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in primary schools under public management in all districts for the year 1897-98 :—

District.	Fee receipt.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Percentage of expenditure from Provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Provincial revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Other local funds.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Provincial revenues.	
	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Akola { District Board...	8,842 4 3	19,090	32,108 15 9	...	282 3 0	61,461 2 9	7 6 9	2 9 9	37.66
Akola { Municipal ...	2,030 15 9	4,172	751 0 0	3,529 2 9	...	8,452 2 9	5 6 10	2 10 0	49.3
Buldana { District Board...	4,920 6 6	13,150	15,731 19 3	...	279 1 0	29,160 11 3	6 5 9	2 13 10	45.09
Buldana { Municipal ...	137 10 0	468	...	263 15 2	...	1,184 10 8	7 9 6	3 1 3	40.5
Basim { District Board...	3,297 9 0	13,200	6,686 11 1	...	18 8 0	19,904 3 1	6 0 6	4 0 0	66.3
Basim { Municipal ...	9,663 4 9	16,860	28,042 14 9	...	1,662 12 1	44,955 10 10	5 9 8	1 14 6	34.1
Amraoti { District Board...	1,437 15 6	2,837	...	2,922 9 6	...	5,759 9 6	6 9 7	2 12 1	49.2
Amraoti { Municipal ...	3,082 2 3	10,757	9,396 14 10	...	149 14 0	20,293 12 10	6 1 6	3 3 8	53.1
Wun { District Board...	223 0 0	504	310 0 0	493 2 11	...	1,307 2 11	5 6 4	2 0 6	33.5
Wun { Municipal ...	5,915 12 6	12,360	12,338 5 1	...	835 0 0	25,623 5 1	5 15 6	2 14 2	48.3
Ellichpur { District Board...	779 12 3	1,239	131 0 0	1,722 14 8	...	3,189 14 8	4 5 7	1 15 1	39.1
Total ...	40,329 13 9	93,107	1,05,486 7 9	8,931 13 0	3,598 1 7	2,11,123 6 4	6 2 1	2 11 2	44.1
Total for 1896-97 ...	41,744 11 0	88,942	1,00,672 7 1	9,475 13 2	5,015 6 3	2,04,135 10 6	5 15 3	2 9 6	43.1

The fee receipts show a decrease of Rs. 1,414-14-3, which is due partly to the falling off in the numbers on rolls of several schools during the year under report, and partly to the collection of fees in some districts at old rates during the famine. The expenditure from provincial revenues shows a considerable increase over that incurred during the preceding year, and the increase is due to the payment for the first time of grants-in-aid to municipalities for the management of primary schools within municipal limits equal to one-third of the total ordinary expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources also shows a considerable increase over last year. This is due partly to the transfer of primary schools within municipal limits to the management of municipal committees, and partly to the payment of compensation for dearness of grain. The total cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 5-15-3 to Rs. 6-2-1.

The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure has increased from 43 to 44.1, and the increase is to be attributed to the increase of expenditure on municipal schools from provincial funds. On comparing the figures entered against different districts with those of the preceding year, it will be observed that the total cost of educating each pupil in district board schools has increased in all districts except Wun, in which it has fallen from Rs. 6-5-8 to Rs. 6-1-6. In municipal schools the cost has increased in all districts except Amraoti.

45. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	Number passed under standards							Percentage of passes.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	
Akola ...	6,146	1,121	717	577	441	182	75	3,113	50.6
Buldana ...	3,456	721	535	393	245	75	36	2,005	58.1
Basim ...	2,265	534	834	226	159	48	17	1,818	58.1
Amraoti ...	6,568	1,403	839	652	442	198	105	3,639	55.4
Wun ...	2,470	692	432	295	187	63	29	1,648	66.7
Ellichpur ...	3,404	674	477	351	208	67	24	1,801	52.9
Total ...	24,309	5,145	3,634	2,494	1,632	633	286	13,524	55.6
Total for { 1896-97 ...	24,192	5,143	3,314	2,512	1,808	612	265	13,654	56.4
Total for { 1895-96 ...	21,927	4,575	2,971	2,455	1,578	496	226	12,301	56.09

On comparing the figures in the above table, it will be observed that though the aggregate number of pupils examined has increased by 117, the total number of passes has decreased by 130, and the percentage of passed to examined fallen from 56.4 to 55.6. The percentage has increased in Buldana, Basim, Amraoti, and Wun, but decreased in Akola and Ellichpur. This year the highest percentage is in Wun and the lowest in Akola; Basim, Buldana, Amraoti, and Ellichpur following Wun in order. The lowest percentage last year was 52.6 and the highest 59.7, while the lowest this year is 50.6 and the highest 66.7. The rise in the percentage from 59.7 to 66.7 in Wun and the falling off from 59 to 50.6 in Akola naturally lead one to infer that the schools have considerably improved in Wun and fallen off in efficiency in Akola during the year. But Mr. Rishi's remarks on the decrease in the percentage of passes in Ellichpur from 59.2 to 52.9 are pertinent and deserve attention. He says:—

“The results of examinations in the district board schools in all the talukas have been unsatisfactory more or less, but the schools in the Daryapur taluka appear to have cut a very bad figure. The percentages of passes under the first two standards have been fairly within the mark, though a little lower than last year, but those under the 3rd and 4th standards are the most unsatisfactory. Instruction in these standards was not given as required by the new standards, and it grieves me to find some of the subjects altogether neglected. Proper attention was not given to Modi manuscript paper reading, explanation of poetry, History, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, and Grammar, and the subject matter of the Sanitary primer was, with the exception of a very few schools, not taught at all in any of those that I inspected. Modi hand-writing in almost all the schools was horribly bad, though stringent orders from the head of the department in regard to this particular subject stand on the file of each school, and the sword of Democles hangs over the head of every master in the province. That Modi hand-writing is bad all over the district is proved by the fact that this district was singled out and thrown over board at the last Educational Conference in regard to the distribution of prizes for good Modi hand-writing. It is not that the standard of my examination was more difficult than that of my predecessor, or that I allowed no grace. On the contrary, many of the masters expressed their own opinion as to its comparatively easier nature, but I exacted a fair amount of proficiency in each subject, and left no subject unseen. It is this strict inclusion of the subjects prescribed under each standard in my examination and the exclusion of none from it that has gone hard with the masters of most of the schools in the district I inspected, and has brought about a percentage of passes much lower than in any of the previous years.”

Mr. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur district, considers the education at present given in primary schools in his district to be of a very defective nature. He says:—

“From the Deputy Educational Inspector's remarks it would appear, however, that some of the ill-success of the schools is due to the inefficiency and perfunctory working of school-masters. I regret especially to learn that *Modi* reading and writing has been so much neglected in this district, as, unless the education imparted in primary schools goes so far as to enable a Kunbi to read and write with facility, they are doing very little good indeed, and merely amount to a waste of money.”

The above remarks lead me to the conclusion that the increase in the percentage of passes from 55.9 to 59.2 during 1896-97 in Ellichpur was due rather to imperfect examinations than to actual improvement. I hope the inspecting officers will bear this in mind and do their best to make their standards of examinations in the different grades of schools as uniform as possible.

The number of passes under standard VI has decreased in Akola and Basim, but increased in all other districts, the total for the year being an increase of 21. The number of passes under standard V has increased in Buldana, Basim, Wun, and Ellichpur, but decreased in the other districts, the total for the year showing an increase of 21. The number of passes under standard IV has increased in Basim and Wun, but fallen off considerably in the remaining districts, the total for the year being a decrease of 176. The number of passes under standard III shows a slight decrease of 18, and those under standards II and I a small increase of 23. Akola shows the largest decrease in the number of passes under all standards, and Mr. Mahajani in his report on the Akola district writes as under:—

“The poor results are not due to want of supervision by inspecting officers, for it is ample. Regular work has been insisted upon, and I do not think masters are irregular by choice. The habits of the people are not soon changed, and irregular attendance is in my humble opinion the bane of our primary schools. Masters are taken to task when boys are found to have made little progress in proportion to their standing in school. But this standing is

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often nominal. Boys attend the school at pleasure, are detained at home on the slightest pretext, and sent to every bazar or fair in a neighbouring village. Marriages and feasts and the harvest season have attractions which the Beraris cannot forego, and no amount of pressure brought upon masters will easily cure these radical defects of the people. So we have to work in hope and in faith."

These remarks are really disappointing and show the necessity of having more honest and competent masters for our schools. Under the Revised Code the Training College at Akola is expected to turn out better masters in future, but the number likely to be turned out every year is quite inadequate and requires to be at least doubled.

Taking things as they are, we have reason to be satisfied with the condition of our schools during the year. Mr. Godwin-Austen, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, says:—

"I do not think that taking all these adverse conditions into consideration we have done so badly after all, and we may congratulate ourselves that matters are not worse than they are said to be."

46. During the year under report English classes in primary schools at Patur (Akola district), Nandgaon Peth, Hindustani (Amraoti district), and Bori Khurd (Wund district) were closed, the people thereof not having paid the required contribution in advance, and new classes were opened at Takarkhed (Amraoti district) and Anjangaon (Ellichpur district). Thus the number of primary schools with English classes attached to them decreased from 13 to 12 during the year.

The school at Sirasgaon Bund continues to teach up to standard III. It sent up three boys for the high school entrance examination, of whom two were found qualified to join the high schools. The school at Dhamori Kasba also sent up six boys for the high school entrance examination, but none were found fit for admission into the high schools. The result of the class last year also was quite below the mark, and the people have withdrawn their contribution for the teaching of standard III.

47. The following table gives the number of boys examined and passed under standards I and II in each of the English teaching primary classes:—

Name of school.	Standard I.		Standard II.		Total.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot Hindustani school ...	7	4	7	4	14	8
Telhara Marathi school ...	13	5	14	7	27	12
Patur do ...	8	5	10	6	18	11
Buldana do ...	13	7	12	7	25	14
Kholapur do ...	11	7	11	7	22	14
Budnera do ...	10	5	8	5	18	10
Dhamori Kasba Marathi school ...	7	5	5	4	12	9
Khar Talegaon do ...	7	3	10	3	17	6
Tembharkhed do ...	4	2	7	3	11	5
Sirasgaon Bund do ..	19	11	10	3	29	14
Pathrot do ...	6	4	12	9	18	13
Bori Khurd do ...	7	6	7	5	14	11
Anjangaon do ...	3	2	12	6	15	8
Total ...	115	68	125	69	240	135
Total for 1896-97 ...	129	68	95	53	224	121

The total number of boys examined under the standards as well as the number passed slightly increased during the year, the percentage of passed to examined being 56.2 against 54 in the previous year. All the classes may be said to have done fairly on the whole. The classes / i Patur and Bori Khurd

were closed after the annual examination of the schools, and therefore appear in the statement.

Bonuses to teachers.

48. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in							
	Primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.		District Board primary schools for boys and girls.		Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.		Total.	
	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Akola ...	2	16	40	585 8	10	189 0	52	740 8
Buldana ...	5	60	25	311 8	...	...	30	371 8
Basim ...	...	...	15	219 8	...	...	15	219 8
Amraoti ...	1	15	37	519 0	13	182 0	51	716 0
Wun ...	...	...	19	259 8	4	72 8	23	332 0
Ellichpur ...	...	...	19	266 12	5	60 0	24	326 12
Total ...	8	91	155	2,161 12	32	453 8	195	2,706 4
Total for 1896-97	10	100	200	2,850 12	27	413 8	237	3,567 4

The number of deserving teachers who gained bonuses for good work has decreased from 237 to 195, and the total sum awarded from Rs. 3,567-4-0 to Rs. 2,706-4-0. The number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained by them have increased in municipal schools and in district board schools in Buldana, Amraoti, and Wun, but decreased under primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools and in district board schools in Akola, Basim, and Ellichpur under both the heads. Akola alone is responsible for nearly two-thirds of the aggregate decrease.

49. In compliance with the instructions contained in your office memorandum, a copy of which was forwarded with your office endorsement No. 1231, dated the 2nd April 1878, and your letter No. 11179, dated 29th November 1893, I beg to give the following statement containing information regarding masters dismissed and fined during the year under report :—

—		Total number of masters.	Masters dismissed.	Masters reduced.	Masters fined.	Amount.
						Rs.
Masters drawing over Rs. 50.	{ Marathi ...	29	...	...	...	...
	{ Hindustani ...	8	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing over Rs. 20.	{ Marathi ...	132	(a) 1	(c) 8	...	...
	{ Hindustani ...	12	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing Rs. 20 and less.	{ Marathi ...	396	(b) 2	(d) 38	(f) 3	5
	{ Hindustani ...	58	...	(e) 1	...	...
	Total ...	630	3	47	3	5

(a) One for insubordination and disobedience.

(b) One forfeited his appointment having failed to rejoin his duties after the expiration of leave, and the other absented himself without leave.

(c) For unsatisfactory work.

(d) Thirty-seven for unsatisfactory work, and one at his own request.

(e) For unsatisfactory work.

(f) Two for unsatisfactory work and for absenting himself without permission.

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50. The number of juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail was 7 against 3 in the previous year. The first visit was paid by the late Deputy Educational Inspector in the month of September last. The number then examined was 5. The second visit was paid in the month of May by the Sub-Deputy. At the second visit there were only four prisoners who had been in the jail for only about four months. They appeared to have made fair progress.

Jail schools.

51. The Akola Municipal Committee discontinued its grant to the Akal-kot (Akola) poor boys' school from 1st April 1897, and consequently the manager closed the school from 1st November last. Thus on 31st March 1898 there were two schools aided by fixed grants against 3 on the same date of the preceding year. The following table gives particulars about them :—

No.	Name of school.	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	Number of pupils passed in the primary standards.
1	Amraoti Mission boys' school ...	141	126	88	50	49
2	Do. female school ...	40	40	26	16	9
	Total ...	181	166	114	66	58
	Total for 1896-97	225	219	154	82	87

The number on rolls in the mission school for boys at Amraoti has increased from 129 to 141, but the average number on rolls monthly as well as the average daily attendance throughout the year decreased from 132 and 97 to 126 and 88 respectively. The number of pupils examined and passed have likewise decreased from 105 and 61 to 91 and 49 respectively.

The mission school for girls has now 40 girls against 44 of last year, but the average daily attendance throughout the year has increased from 25 to 26. It presented 24 girls for examination, of whom 9 passed against 14 out of 22 examined in the previous year.

The schools do not appear to be well managed, and I doubt whether they deserve to continue in the full enjoyment of the grants sanctioned.

52. The following table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report :—

Indigenous schools.

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1898.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1897-98.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1897-98.			Amounts of grants earned.		
				No. of schools which earned grants.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	96	100	1,564	81	13	94	2,008 11 0	81 3 0	2,089 14 0
Buldana ...	91	72	803	56	2	58	1,229 3 6	21 8 9	1,250 12 3
Basim ...	65	65	1,069	52	...	52	1,027 1 0	41 0 0	1,068 1 0
Amraoti ...	171	171	3,388	124	11	135	2,169 15 0	146 6 0	2,316 5 0
Wun ...	69	68	492	50	10	60	795 7 0	23 7 9	818 14 9
Ellichpur ...	61	58	1,294	46	9	55	1,094 10 0	44 3 0	1,138 11 0
Total ...	553	534	8,610	409	45	454	8,324 15 6	357 12 6	8,682 12 0
Total for 1896-97.	635	623	6,452	528	56	584	12,476 9 0	580 6 9	13,056 15 9

As mentioned before, the number of indigenous schools on 31st March 1898 was much smaller than that at the close of the previous year. As many as 126 aided indigenous schools have disappeared from the list of grant-in-aid schools, while the number of unaided schools has increased by 44. Thus the net decrease for the year comes to 82. The number of schools has increased in Basim, remained the same in Ellichpur, and decreased in Akola, Buldana, Amraoti, and Wun. The disappearance of so large a number of indigenous schools must be attributed to distress and sickness and other causes mentioned before, which greatly disturbed the social and economical condition of the people, and ultimately reduced them to the greatest straits during the first half of the year.

It will be observed that though the number of schools examined, the number of schools which earned grants and prizes, and the amounts of grants earned have decreased, the total number of pupils examined has increased by 2,158. The increase has occurred in Akola, Basim, Amraoti, and Ellichpur, while Buldana and Wun show a small decrease.

It has been frequently remarked that indigenous schools are unsteady and fluctuating in their character; that the instruction imparted in them is of an inferior kind; that their statistics are not wholly reliable; and that they are opened and closed at pleasure. With a view to put a stop to this state of things and to improve the position and prospects of indigenous masters, the Resident has been pleased to sanction the substitution of the Bombay grant-in-aid rules for indigenous schools *en bloc* for the corresponding rules in force in Berar (*vide* Secretary for Berar to the Resident's letter No. 2675, dated the 10th August 1897). The new rules will be found in Appendix A to this report. Under these rules the course of studies prescribed for district board primary schools has been made applicable to indigenous schools, and a liberal scale of grants sanctioned for them. The revised rules, it is hoped, will induce better qualified young men to start indigenous schools, and will in course of time make these institutions more permanent. The new rules came into force from 1st November 1897, and masters have not had sufficient time to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by them.

53. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

District.	Circle of gymnast.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March		Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
		1897.	1898.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon, and Balapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola.	77	77	77	4
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon taluks.	74	72	72	4.1
Baldana...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks	36	38	34	7.1
	2. Schools in the Malkapur taluk ...	32	32	18	8
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluk and 10 schools in the Mangrul circle.	38	38	33	3.2
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluk and 7 schools in the Mangrul circle.	32	33	32	3.7
Amraoti..	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	59	62	38	4.4
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluks	79	83	57	4.1
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks, excluding 8 schools from Yeotmal taluk.	20	20	20	4
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluks and 8 schools in the Yeotmal taluk.	22	22	10	5.7
Ellichpur	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluk	35	48	48	2
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluk	34	32	32	2.1
	Total ...	583	552	471	...

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The total number of gymnasia has risen from 533 to 552, and the number of gymnasia visited from 438 to 471. The average number of halts is satisfactory in Akola, Basim, and Amraoti, but not so in the remaining districts. Most of the district board primary schools possess gymnastic apparatus of a simple nature, and school-masters are required to see that it is regularly used.

Mr. Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district, reports that physical training is greatly neglected in the district; that masters generally do not care to pay any attention to this branch of education; that very few schools are supplied with articles of gymnastic apparatus; that most of the articles supplied are out of order and not repaired or replaced since long; and that the gymnast for the Ellichpur circle does not appear to be fit for his post. The Deputy Inspector, Wun district, also reports that the gymnast for the Kelapur and Wun talukas is incompetent. The work of the remaining gymnasts is reported to be very fair on the whole. Mr. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, says:—

“Physical instruction, too, appears to have been neglected in this district. One of the teachers is unfit, and should be got rid of; but I should say some alteration of system is needed here also. * * * It seems to me that it is of little use for the gymnastic master to stay only one day at each school. He should stop till he has satisfied himself that the master knows how to drill the boys. If this cannot be done, it is a question whether it would not be better for the boys to be made to take exercise at native games.”

I fully concur with Mr. Hare. The work of the gymnasts requires to be carefully supervised and properly regulated. I have issued orders that every gymnast should visit all the gymnasia in his circle twice during the year, making at each time four halts at big villages and two at smaller ones.

Gymnastics and drill form part of school curriculum in high and Anglo-Vernacular schools as well as in the training college, and every pupil is now made to work in the gymnasium or play-ground under the superintendence of class master. The work of the gymnasts at Akola and Amraoti is heavy, and is regularly gone through. Mr. Prideaux, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, does not consider the present system of having circle gymnasts as suitable and likely to do much good. He says:—

“The present gymnastic instruction given to the boys in schools away from head-quarters is little more than a farce. The instructor can only visit these schools rarely, and, until assistant masters take more interest in this part of their duties, improvement cannot be looked for. To be beneficial, the instruction must be systematic and the exercises done daily. I would suggest that the assistant master of each large school be deputed to Akola to be taught Sandow's system of exercise; he would then return to teach his boys. Systematic exercise is what boys want, and their health must suffer in the absence of it. At present many of the Indian clubs supplied to schools are far too heavy and likely to cause more harm than good to the pupils using them.”

Where masters are trained and able to drill their pupils systematically, there is no necessity to adopt the above suggestion. But it is extremely valuable in the case of schools presided over by untrained masters.

Want of suitable gymnasia at Akola and Amraoti is keenly felt, and I shall be glad to see it supplied from the accumulated fee balance.

54. Five candidates were examined during 1897-98 in the subjects of vernacular standard VI in accordance with rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. II, Volume II, Chapter I, of the Code of Non-Judicial Book Circulars, but none passed the test. None of the ex-students have applied for certificates during the year 1897-98. Eighty-eight students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 a month. Of these 63 got appointments in the Educational Department, 11 in the Revenue and Civil Departments, 3 in the Police, 6 in the Postal Department, and 1 in each of the Registration, Vaccination, Telegraph, Medical, and Excise Departments. Besides these, 16 ex-students were employed by private firms and individuals.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

55. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, district board, and municipal schools classified according to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.						Muham- madans.		Parseis.		Others.		Total.				
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low-castes.		Other Hindus.		Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.		Pupils.	Percentage.		
			Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.									
Govt. management High schools—Boys ...	1	3	263	66.4	24	6	1	3	62	15.6	350	88.4	40	10.1	5	1.3	...	...	396
Middle schools—Boys...	6	2	1,340	40.7	312	10.4	106	3.2	1,137	35.1	2,845	89.4	330	10.03	10	3	1	.03	3,292
District Board primary schools. Boys ...	8	.08	3,192	10.5	8,543	28.1	1,392	4.6	12,819	42.2	25,946	85.6	4,330	14.3	2	.007	74	.2	30,360
Girls ...	1	.04	484	18.5	433	16.9	34	1.3	1,015	38.9	1,968	75.4	641	24.6	...	...	1	.04	2,609
Municipal primary schools. Boys ...	7	3	664	17.8	231	6.2	181	5.03	1,591	42.5	2,674	71.6	1,039	27.8	9	3	3	.08	3,793
Girls ...	6	7	178	22.4	38	4.8	7	.9	282	35.5	505	63.6	283	35.7	...	...	...	...	794
Total ...	29	.07	6,121	14.9	9,611	23.3	1,728	4.3	16,926	41.09	34,399	83.5	6,663	16.2	26	.06	79	.2	41,183
Total for 1896-97 ...	27	.08	6,208	14.7	9,681	22.9	1,870	4.6	17,461	41.3	35,330	83.6	6,740	15.9	24	.05	94	.2	42,305
Do. 1895-96 ...	23	.05	5,966	14.9	9,031	23.6	1,781	4.4	16,345	41.04	34,126	83.1	6,692	16.5	16	.04	67	.01	39,834
Do. 1894-95 ...	25	.06	5,745	14.8	8,974	23.1	1,667	4.3	16,024	41.3	32,410	83.6	6,275	16.1	21	.05	45	.01	38,778
Do. 1893-94 ...	30	.07	5,517	14.4	8,978	23.4	1,798	4.7	16,815	41.2	34,138	83.7	6,198	16	21	.05	51	.01	38,438

Brahmin pupils of both sexes taken together have decreased by 87, boys having decreased by 12 and girls by 75. Boys and girls have both increased in municipal schools and decreased in district board schools. Boys have also decreased in high and middle schools.

The number of Kunbi pupils has decreased by 70, boys having increased by 1 and girls decreased by 71. Boys have decreased in high and district board schools and increased in middle and municipal schools; while girls have decreased in middle and district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

The number of low-caste pupils has decreased by 242, boys having decreased by 238 and girls by 4. Boys have remained stationary in high schools, decreased in middle and district board schools, and increased in municipal schools; while girls have decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

The total number of Muhammadans has decreased by 77, boys having decreased by 175 and girls having increased by 98. Boys have increased in high, middle, and municipal schools, and decreased in district board schools; while girls have increased both in district board and municipal schools.

56. I give below the usual statement which compares the number of the children of cess payers attending schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents do not pay the cess :—

Schools.	Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.	Total.
		Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.		
High schools— Boys	205	81	14	3	93	191	396	
Middle schools—Boys	1,434	431	353	211	858	1,853	3,292	
Primary schools.	Boys... {	District Board ...	17,449	1,233	2,897	4,187	6,101	31,867
		Municipal ...	921	377	590	214	1,672	2,853
	Girls... {	District Board ...	417	100	133	151	301	1,102
		Municipal ...	108	131	100	50	363	752
Total ...	20,534	2,353	4,092	4,216	9,388	20,649	41,183	
Total for 1896-97 ...	20,417	2,434	4,351	5,010	9,943	21,788	42,205	

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The total number of the children of cesspayers has increased by 117 during the year, boys having increased by 145 and girls having decreased by 28. Boys have decreased in high, middle, and district board schools, and increased in municipal schools; while girls have decreased by 62 in district board and increased by 34 in municipal schools. The decrease of girls in district board schools is due to the transfer of district board schools at Akot and Buldana to the local municipalities, and is nominal. In non-cess payers there is an aggregate decrease of 1,139, which is contributed by all the classes except others in which there is a large decrease.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

57. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle, and poor classes as represented in Government, district board, and municipal schools:—

Class of schools.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000. a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.		
High schools—Boys—Government.	15	3·8	262	66·2	119	30·	396		
Middle schools—Boys—Government.	131	3·9	1,397	42·4	1,764	53·6	3,292		
Primary schools.	Boys	District Board...	465	1·5	9,476	29·7	21,926	68·8	31,847
		Municipal ...	65	1·7	1,044	27·7	2,665	70·6	3,774
	Girls	District Board...	13	1·2	179	16·2	910	82·6	1,102
		Municipal ...	26	3·5	154	20·5	572	76	752
Total ...	715	1·2	12,512	30·3	27,956	67·9	41,183		
Total for 1896-97 ...	744	1·05	12,599	29·8	28,862	68·4	42,205		

The number of boys belonging to "richer classes" has decreased in all the classes of schools except municipal, but the number of girls has decreased in board schools and increased in municipal schools. On the whole there is a decrease of 29.

The total number of "middle classes" also shows a decrease of 87. The number of boys has decreased in high and district board schools and increased in middle and municipal schools; while girls have decreased both in district board and municipal schools.

There is a decrease of 906 pupils under "poor classes." Boys have decreased in high, middle, and district board schools, and increased in municipal schools; while girls have decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

58. No new school houses were constructed during the year under report.

School-houses. The construction of buildings for the Anglo-Marathi schools at Akola and Malkapur has been postponed for want of funds. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Daryapur, Shegaon, Chikhli, and Karanja want additional accommodation, as the present buildings are found insufficient to accommodate the present number of boys.

The following table shows the number of school houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report and the total expenditure incurred in each district :—

District.	No. of schools		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).
	Completed.	Under construction.	
			Rs. a. p.
Akola	1	1	2,751 14 10
Buldana ... ..	...	...	105 4 3
Basim	1	...	208 7 1
Amraoti ... ..	...	...	806 12 11
Wun ... ..	...	1	1,883 6 8
Ellichpur ... ..	...	...	198 9 7
Total	2	2	5,404 7 4

The sum of Rs. 5,404-7-4 shown in the above statement includes Rs. 128-4-2 from general revenues, Rs. 4,880-4-10 from district funds, and Rs. 395-14-4 from subscriptions.

It appears from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 80 primary schools, 21 schools require additional accommodation, and 47 are held in rented buildings. The question of providing village schools with cheap plans is still under consideration.

59. Repairs to school houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 19,788-8-9 against Rs. 18,754-10-5 in the preceding year; Rs. 3,971-11-1 having been spent from general revenues, Rs. 14,867-14-4 from district funds, Rs. 884-2-4 from municipal funds, and Rs. 64-13-0 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

60. Books and maps supplied to schools under public management during the year under report were as follows :—

Schools.	Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...
Total	1,823	13	6

Shilpa Kola Vidnyan, an industrial magazine, continues to be supplied to some of the important schools. *Arya Bhagini* is supplied to most of the girls schools, and *Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India* to only the high schools and the training college. Copies of parts LVII to LX of the *Indian Art Journal* were during the year supplied to the more important secondary schools and the training college. *Indian Journal of Education* is supplied to the two high schools, the training college, and some of the important Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Furniture of the value of Rs. 6,234-11-2 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

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V.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

Institutions for training teachers.

61. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the training college with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on roll during the year.															Number of students who obtained employment.				
	Marathi side.		Hindustani side.			First year's course.					Second year's course.					Third year's course (Certificate examination).		Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.					
	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.				Total.	Examined.	Passed.		
	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.		
1896-97	49	2	9	...	60	48	12	60	27	9	36	25	7	33	19	5	24	12	3	15	...	...	27	4	31
1897-98	41	...	8	...	49	45	8	53	22	...	22	11	...	11	15	9	24	9	7	16	8	2	24	9	33

The scheme for the re-organization of the Training College at Akola was given effect to from 1st December 1896, and was therefore in full operation throughout the year under report. The number of pupils in the college on 31st March 1898 was 49—41 on the Marathi side and 8 on the Hindustani side—against 60 in the previous year. The decrease is due partly to the failure of the first and second year's courses to pass the requisite number of pupils to fill up the vacancies in the second and third years courses, and partly to the shortness of supply on the Hindustani side and to the absence of any paying students on the Marathi side.

The first certificate examination under the new scheme was held in the beginning of October, and the results obtained have not been quite satisfactory. The number of passes in the first year course has decreased from 32 to 11 owing partly to there being no pupils for examination on the Hindustani side, and partly to the inability of the class master to bring up students according to the requirements of the new standard. In the second year's course the number of passes has increased from 15 to 16, and the percentage of passed to examined risen from 62.5 to 66.6. This was the first examination in the third year's course, and the number of passes was 2 out of 8 examined. I think the college will require one or two years more to produce satisfactory results under the new scheme.

On the Marathi side 2 out of 8 passed in the third year's course, 9 out of 15 in the second year's course, and 11 out of 22 in the first year's course. The 9 students who passed the second year's course and the 11 who passed the first year's course were respectively promoted to the third and second year's courses.

On the Hindustani side 7 out of 9 examined passed in the second year's course and were sent out as masters, there being no third year course on this side.

The results on the Hindustani side were more satisfactory than those on the Marathi side.

62. During the year under report 33 students were sent out as masters and assistant masters against 31 in the previous year on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

63. As in the last year, I myself, assisted by the college staff, held an examination of candidates for admission to the training college on 8th November 1897 and the following day. Fifty-two candidates on the Marathi

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

side and ten on the Hindustani side who had passed either the Vernacular standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular standard III appeared for the examination, and out of them 25 and 8 were respectively selected for admission to the first year's course. There was a large scope for selection on the Marathi side, but the number of candidates on the Hindustani side was small, and I had to select the best of them. The new batch of students is decidedly better, and I have reason to believe that the change in the mode of selecting candidates has on the whole proved successful.

64. The numbers of boarders in the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding houses were 39 and 13 respectively on 31st March 1898. The total receipts, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 3,453-13-5 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,365-6-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 88-7-5 at the close of the year. I need hardly point out that the high prices of food-grains during the first half of the year caused great inconvenience to the boarders, who are generally very poor and have to entirely depend upon their stipends, and that in order to be able to bear the increased monthly charge they had to live on inferior food.

Two of the boarders fell victims to cholera which raged here fiercely during July and August last, and great difficulty, says the Principal, was experienced in inspiring courage into the boarders.

Physical education.

65. Gymnastics and drill continue to receive due attention in the college.

The Principal of the College writes :—

"This branch of education continues to receive as much attention as it requires, as the subject forms part of the curriculum of studies in which students are required to pass. Athletics, therefore, are performed by students as regularly as class lessons are cared for, and most students take to them with cheerfulness. Students also go through a course of drill, which, besides the exercise it gives, teaches them also a moral lesson, *viz.*, implicit and immediate obedience of orders."

66. The practising school attached to the training college had on its roll 84 boys on 31st March 1898 against 71 on the same day of the preceding year, with an average daily attendance of 57 against 50. The school presented 45 boys for examination, and passed 25 or 55 per cent. The school is doing fairly, but the Principal must see that the college students sent to the school for practice strictly follow the principles taught to them in their classes and teach every subject with more care and intelligence.

Moral training.

67. Due attention continues to be paid to this important branch of education. All the Inspecting Officers, Head Masters of High Schools, and the Principal, Training College, report that schoolmasters have been doing all they can to inculcate the principles of morality on the minds of their pupils. The following extracts will show what is being done by the department in this direction :—

The Principal, Training College, says :—

"The morals of students in this institution are, in my opinion, carefully attended to. There is not moral instruction only, but moral practice. The students rise at stated times, take their bath and meals, and go to bed at stated times; learn the value of cleanliness and open air; learn how to take care of their things, how to behave peacefully towards their neighbours, how to behave amicably when they have to live in rooms in company with a number of strange persons, cannot leave the college premises except under orders, and have, in fact, the whole of their life strictly regulated. Students who pass through such discipline for a period of three years are likely to acquire and absorb these new habits unless they are too stubborn, and to go out as better men. It often strikes me how fortunate training college students are to pass through such a course of thorough discipline, and, except for the fact that their stipends are very moderate, I should consider them royal students indeed. I often think that every school that aspired to give its students good moral education and to make very good men out of little students had such a course of instruction and discipline from first to last. Day schools, which are solely engaged in the imparting of secular education, and which cannot look after the morals of students beyond occasional oral instruction in morals, have no opportunities of looking after the actual conduct of the students, which is a great disadvantage."

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Deputy Inspector, Basim, says :—

“Teachers who have been entrusted with the intellectual training of pupils under their care are understood to be responsible for their moral discipline. The present course of study and the variety of subjects it comprises are well suited to strengthen the moral fibre, discipline the will, and regulate the conduct of young pupils in our schools. The newly revised series admirably serves the purpose of a suitable moral text-book, and affords teachers sufficient facilities for instilling into the minds of young pupils principles of good moral behaviour, for bringing home to their minds a correct conception of their duty towards God, towards parents, and towards their fellow brethren, and developing in them a sense of right and wrong.”

68. A separate moral text-book is not considered necessary, as the books used in our schools are replete with lessons bearing on conduct and principles of morality.

Moral text-books.

Drawing.

69. The following table shows the results of the 1st grade examination of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No. of pupils passed.				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads.		
Akola High School ...	29	14	11	23	11	11	1
Amraoti do ...	25	7	3	12	6	6	...
Akola Training College ...	23	10	9	12	9	9	...
Total ...	77	31	33	47	26	26	1
Total for 1896-97 ...	72	36	41	27	25	25	2

Besides the above, two boys—one from the Amraoti and the other from the Akola High School—passed the 2nd grade Art examination and obtained certificates.

The results of the Akola High School and the Training College are as fair as in the preceding year, and do credit to the drawing master, Mr. S. A. Pendharkar. The Amraoti High School has obtained the same number of certificates as last year, and has done fairly in model drawing, but its performance in free-hand drawing and geometry is quite below the mark.

Industrial training : Amraoti Industrial School.

70. On the 31st March 1898 the number on rolls was 18 against 17 on the same date of the previous year distributed as under :—

	On 31st March 1897.	On 31st March 1898.
Carpentry class ...	7	6
Smithing „ ...	3	5
Tailoring „ ...	7	7

The mochi class still remains unopened for want of qualified candidates: The average number on rolls monthly was 13·4, and the average daily attendance throughout the year was also the same. Of the 18 students, 7 are Brahmins, 1 Prabhu, 1 Sutar, 2 Guravas, 1 Burui, 5 Bedars, and 1 Muhammadan. Ten of these students hold scholarships, and the rest are free students.

Mr. Talvalkar, Head Master, Amraoti High school, continues to work as Superintendent of the School. Mr. R. R. Chinchore, L.M.E. and D. Ag., Deputy Superintendent and Head Master, is still on leave without pay. Ramchandra Vinayak Bhabrao, teacher of carpentry, continued to act for Mr. Chinchore during the first six months of the year. His services were dispensed with on 11th October 1897, and the place remained vacant till 16th December 1897, when Mr. S. Anjanailu, Municipal Overseer, was appointed to it. He has been doing the work of the Deputy Manager fairly enough.

Staff.

The total cost of maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 1,589-3-9, while net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 587-11-0. This is satisfactory. The school, however, is not expected to show real progress until it is placed under a properly qualified head master.

Akola Industrial School.

71. As usual the Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of pupils on 31st March 1898 was 16 against 12 of last year. The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance during the year were 13.3 and 13 respectively. Of the 16 pupils 10 are Christians, 3 Muhammadans, 2 Bedars, and 1 Brahmin.

Mr. Rogers says :—

“ As to the general interest in the work, there are encouraging features; some of those who have been with us from the beginning are making excellent workmen and showing a real interest in the prosperity of the institution. The younger apprentices are doing well. They have received much encouragement from the appreciation shown by outside friends. The past year of famine has led many to see more clearly that there is need of providing some way of support other than those already in existence for the working classes, and enlarging the manufacturing facilities of the people will be one way of meeting the difficulty. We are pleased to see a growing interest in such works.”

72. This class is attended by 24 pupils against 18 in the previous year. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance were 18 and 17 respectively. Of the 24 pupils 17 are Brahmins, 2 Kunbis, 3 other Hindus, and 2 Muhammadans.

Rao Sahab Deorao Vinayak's Practical Engineering Class at Akola.

Instruction is imparted in the following branches of industry :—

(1) Engineering, (2) fitting, (3) carpentry, and (4) smithing.

The class is doing very useful work as will be seen from the following remarks of the Superintendent :—

“ I am glad to inform you that during the year under report the class has gained a good ground. The number of students shows an increase. This fact goes to prove that the people are being gradually inclined to favour the technical education which is chiefly wanting in this part of this country. The success of technical education will no doubt be a stimulus to those promising youths who after leaving the schools vainly try for service, which they have the least chance of getting more suitably. During the season under report, out of 9 boys who were given independent charge of gins for the purpose of examination, 6 turned out the work successfully and as fairly as could be expected from other ordinary fitters. Of the 6 boys 4 are engaged in factories, each drawing a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.”

73. On the 31st March 1898 there were four patwari classes in the district board schools at Assegaon, Keliveli, Telhara, and Bargaon Manju in the Akola district. They were attended by 39 pupils in all against 55 in the previous year. Mr. Mahajani says :—

Instruction of candidates for patwariship in land measuring.

“ The pupils in them (in the patwari classes) were examined at the time of the annual examination. They had learnt only Symond's tables. No instruction in land measuring had been given them. These classes fail to attract many candidates as there are few prospects of getting a patwariship unless the candidates are sons of patwaris themselves.”

VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

Schools for girls under public management.

74. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding Government, district board, and municipal female schools in the province :—

(37)

District.	No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average number on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected.		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola... { District Board...	14	11	532	335	494	358	292	206	88 9 0	62 13 6	2,296 12 2	6 7 2
Akola... { Municipal ...	5	6	296	351	288	371	203	264	37 8 6	54 7 9	2,994 5 11	8 1 2
Buldana { District Board...	6	5	219	188	209	187	139	129	37 13 6	31 15 6	1,295 11 4	6 14 10
Buldana { Municipal ...	...	1	...	28	...	29	...	17	...	6 6 6	227 0 10	7 13 3
Basim... { District Board...	2	2	90	104	89	89	59	62	13 6 0	13 1 9	656 13 5	7 6 1
Basim... { Municipal ...	4	5	153	169	176	175	113	102	25 5 3	29 7 0	1,016 13 9	5 12 11
Amraoti { District Board...	4	5	301	329	243	298	159	202	49 8 6	54 10 6	2,161 7 4	7 4 0
Amraoti { Municipal ...	2	2	49	63	44	49	29	30	8 7 6	7 12 0	341 3 1	6 1 5
Wun... { District Board...	1	1	43	44	32	43	23	28	8 2 0	9 4 9	181 3 11	3 11 11
Wun... { Municipal ...	1	1	43	44	32	43	23	28	8 2 0	9 4 9	181 3 11	3 11 11
Ellichpur District Board...	7	7	222	243	196	218	127	160	32 9 0	38 14 6	1,792 4 11	8 3 7
Total ...	40	45	1,909	1,854	1,771	1,817	1,143	1,180	301 7 3	308 13 9	12,833 12 8	7 1 10
Total for 1896-97 ...											11,446 4 0	6 7 7

The above table shows a decrease of two schools in Akola and an increase of one school in Amraoti, and thus the total number of schools has decreased by one. The Marathi school at Argaon in Akola was closed and a new Hindustani school at Nandgaon Peth in Amraoti was opened. The Marwari school at Khamgaon was closed and the Marathi and Hindustani schools at Akot and the Marathi school at Buldana were transferred to the local municipalities. Thus there was a decrease of three in district board schools and an increase of two in municipal schools. The number of pupils has increased in municipal schools in Akola, Buldana, and Amraoti, and in district board schools in Basim, Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur, but decreased in municipal schools in Wun and in district board schools in Akola and Buldana. The decrease in Buldana is owing to the transfer of the school at Buldana to the local municipality, and is nominal. The decrease in Akola is due partly to the closing of the district board school at Argaon and the municipal Marwari school at Khamgaon, and partly to the falling off in attendance in other schools. It will be observed that though the aggregate number on rolls has decreased by 55, the average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year have increased by 46 and 37 respectively. The total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil have considerably increased during the year. The fee receipts show a slight increase.

In the Akola district the district board as well as municipal schools taken together show a considerable falling off both in attendance and progress. The mistress in charge of the Marathi school at Akola has returned to duty, and will, it is hoped, improve the school ere long. The Marathi school at Khamgaon has been placed under a competent master, who is doing his best to improve it. The Hindustani school at Akola is improving. All the other schools are doing poorly.

In the Buldana district the school at Deulgaon Raja still stands first in point of number, but does not show improvement in efficiency. The school at Buldana has declined both in number and efficiency. The Marathi and Hindustani schools at Malkapur show some improvement in number, but have not done well in the examinations. The schools at Sindkhed and Fatehkheda have no improvement to show either in quality or quantity.

In the Basim district the Marathi school at Basim has not still advanced beyond standard II, though it has shown a fair degree of improvement both in number and efficiency. The Hindustani school at Mangrul Pir has made a fair advance under the present master; it passed 19 girls out of 21 examined under standards I to III against 3 out of 17 in the previous year. The aided Mission school at Basim is now attended by 33 girls, but shows no improvement in point of efficiency.

In the Amraoti district the municipal Marathi schools Nos. I and II at Amraoti have much improved both in number and efficiency under the new trained mistresses from the Poona Female Training College. The Marathi school at Karanja is well attended, but does not show improvement in efficiency. The Marathi schools at Murtizapur and Kholapur are doing poorly both in attendance and progress. The Hindustani schools at Amraoti, Karanja, and

Kholapur are well attended, and have done well in the examinations. The new Hindustani school at Nandgaon Peth has made a good beginning, but the Hindustani school at Talegaon Dashasahasra still continues to be in an indifferent state.

In the Wun district the municipal Marathi school at Yeotmal is reported to be doing fairly, but suffers from want of suitable accommodation. The school at Wun has shown fair improvement both in number and efficiency. The Hindustani school at Ner Parsopant has not much improvement to show either in attendance or efficiency.

In the Ellichpur district the Marathi school at Ellichpur Cantonment has improved in number, but has greatly impaired in efficiency during the absence of the mistress on sick leave for five months. The Marathi school at Daryapur continues to do good work under the present untrained mistress. The Marathi school at Anjangaon has considerably gone down in efficiency, and is not likely to improve under the present master. The Marathi school at Sirasgaon Kasba has not advanced beyond standard I, and is not reported to be doing well. The Hindustani schools at Ellichpur Cantonment, Anjangaon, and Karajgaon are not doing well, and are still in an indifferent state.

The above is not altogether a satisfactory record of the progress our girls' schools have made during the year under report. The Nos. I and II schools at Amraoti have considerably improved under the new trained mistresses, while those at Akola and Ellichpur cantonment have gone down owing to the absence of the schoolmistresses on leave. This clearly indicates that the position of our girls' schools is very fluctuating, and leads me to the conclusion that the people in general do not yet fully appreciate the benefits of female education, and are not yet prepared to make any sacrifice for it; that though it is true that they do not now much object to send their girls to schools, yet beyond this we have not succeeded in doing anything more tangible after working for 25 years, and that our success mainly depends upon our efforts to improve our supply of trained mistresses.

The present state of female education. 75. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province :—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			Average number on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			No. of passes in standards						
		Female schools.		Total.	Male schools.		Total.	Female schools.		Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
		Boys' schools.	Boys' schools.		Boys' schools.	Boys' schools.											
District Board schools ...	32	1,192	1,507	2,699	1,076	1,232	2,308	679	646	1,325	234	104	52	12	8	...	410
Municipal schools ...	13	782	42	794	741	33	774	601	21	522	128	59	37	27	4	...	254
Aided schools ...	3	108	87	195	97	47	144	76	31	107	14	3	2	3	...	1	23
Unaided schools ...	...	...	20	20	...	...	16	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48	1,962	1,626	3,588	1,914	1,388	3,302	1,256	709	1,965	374	166	91	42	12	1	680
Total for 1896-97 ...	49	1,968	1,709	3,707	1,870	1,220	3,090	1,224	729	1,953	302	161	80	51	10	5	609

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

Though the total number of schools has decreased by 1 and the number of pupils on rolls by 119, the average monthly number on rolls has increased by 212 and the average daily attendance by 12. The number of passes has increased under standards I, II, III, and V, but decreased under standards IV and VI, the total for the year showing an increase of 77. That female education should have made this advance in spite of the adverse circumstances of the year is a clear proof that it is gradually, though slowly, forcing itself upon the attention of the people. This is the only relieving feature of this year's progress of our girls' schools. The inspecting officers, however, speak hopefully of the attendance of girls in boys' schools.

Mr. Rishi, Deputy Inspector, Elliehpur district, says :—

“Every possible opportunity is availed of by masters of boys’ schools in inducing parents to make use of the institutions for boys for the mental culture of their daughters where separate female schools do not exist, and the success achieved since the policy for the free admission of girls in boys’ schools was initiated has not been small.”

Mr. Pitke, Deputy Inspector, Basim district, says :—

“At the end of the previous year there were 182 girls attending boys’ schools, while the number has gone up to 194 during the year under report. Thirty-seven girls were examined along with the boys at the annual examination, of whom 25 came out successful. Fresh instructions have been issued to schoolmasters to have female classes under their personal supervision and carefully watch their progress. So taking in all the total number of girls under instruction in the district was 335 on the last day of the year under report against 280 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 55.”

VII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

76. Hitherto the Catholic school at Amraoti was the only school in the province for Europeans and Eurasians. A new

(a) Europeans and Eurasians.

school has been opened at Amraoti by the Protestant community, and thus the number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the province is now two instead of one in the previous year.

The European and Eurasian School at Amraoti.—Hitherto the school was styled the “Catholic School at Amraoti,” but the name has been recently changed by the school authorities. The school had on its roll 22 boys and 35 girls on 31st March 1898 against 20 boys and 38 girls on the same date in the previous year. Of the 22 boys, 16 are Europeans and Eurasians, 5 Parsis, and 1 Brahmin; and of the 35 girls, 22 are Europeans and Eurasians, 9 Parsis, and 4 Brahmins. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year were 21 boys and 35 girls and 19 boys and 33 girls respectively. The school was examined in September last. The highest standard taught to the girls was the 7th and to the boys the 5th. Thirteen boys and 19 girls were presented for examination, of whom 8 and 14 respectively passed. The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, appears to be on the whole satisfied with the progress of the school. He says :—

“Most of the boys and girls that have failed have failed in dictation. Explanation was in some cases weak. In arithmetic the children could do the operations, but were not accustomed to work easy problems. In some cases handwriting was not sufficiently neat, particularly in the case of Parsi boys and girls and Native Christians. Map drawing continues to be excellent. In all other subjects the children did fairly.”

“Kindergarten toys and paper work, drawing, needlework, and music continue to receive due attention.

“Discipline is on the whole fair, though some children look into each other’s slates when working sums in arithmetic.”

The number of non-European children in the school is exactly one-third of the total number on rolls, and the school is not entitled to receive any grant under article 7 (d) of the Code of Regulations for European schools in Bengal, 1895. I have already invited the attention of the managers to the requirements of the Code.

The European Protestant School at Amraoti.—The school had on its rolls 25 boys and 16 girls on 31st March 1898. Of the 25 boys, 23 are Europeans, 1 Native Christian, and 1 Parsi. The girls are all Europeans and Eurasians. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year were 22 boys and 12 girls and 19 boys and 10 girls respectively. The highest standard taught to the girls was VII and to the boys VI. The Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, visited the school on 17th January 1898, and made the following remarks :—

“The classes appear to have been hurried on a little too fast. Mr. Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district, visited the school on 13th December 1897, when the highest standard reached was the 5th. But since then the classes have been re-arranged, and the pupils then under standard III, IV, and V have now been raised to standard V, VI, and VII respectively. This is by no means a good arrangement, and is not calculated to promote the interest of the school. The classes have just begun work and are not ready for examination. I was pleased with the singing of children in the lower standards. The building is good, but the accommodation is insufficient.”

Mr. King, Honorary Secretary of the school, is anxious to have the school registered for a grant-in-aid. Mr. Lucas, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, is in favour of giving a monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the school. But Captain Horsbrugh, now officiating as Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, does not think it desirable to have two schools for European and Eurasian children receiving grants from Government. The European and Eurasian (Catholic) school did not teach boys beyond standard IV, and the Protestant community thought it necessary to have another school teaching up to the full middle course. The school has been in existence for more than 15 months, and is in need of support.

(b) Mussulmans—Statistics of Hindustani schools.

77. The following table gives the statistics of Government, district board, and municipal schools :—

Statement.

The number of Hindustani schools for boys shows a decrease of one and that for girls an increase of one, and thus the total number of Hindustani schools for boys and girls together remains unchanged during the year under report. Two new Hindustani schools, one for boys and one for girls, were opened respectively at Shiralla and Nandgaon Peth in the Amraoti district, and one new school for boys was opened at Boripatan in the Wun district, while the Hindustani schools for boys at Panaz in Akola and at Rohankhed and Chandol in Buldana were closed. The Hindustani boys' and girls' schools at Akot, the boys' school at Shegaon, and the boys' school at Yeotmal were transferred to the local municipalities. The district board Hindustani schools therefore show a decrease of four and the municipal schools an increase of four. The number of boys under instruction has decreased by 165, while that of girls increased by 83. In this table Muhammadan boys attending other than Hindustani or Anglo-Hindustani schools have not been included. If we add 40 Muhammadan boys attending the high schools, 10 attending the training college, 1 attending the industrial school at Amraoti, and 2,256 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 196 non-Muhammadans in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,674 against 6,753 of the last year.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management on 31st March was 469 against 708 in the preceding year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year decreased from 7,461 to 7,143.

The aggregate number examined and passed have both increased during the year. The numbers examined have increased under all standards except Vernacular standard III and Anglo-Vernacular standards I to IV, while the numbers passed have increased in all standards except Anglo-Vernacular standards I to IV. The class under standard IV in the Anglo-Urdu school, Ellichpur City, is now attended by 6 pupils against 9 in the previous year.

78. The Deputy Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, writes as under:—

“Hindustani school No. I at Amraoti is still held in Nawab Fateh Ali's imambara.

“The boys' schools at Ner Pinglai, Surji, Shiralla, Boripatan, and Digras, and the girls' schools at Kholapur and Karajgaon are held in houses belonging to the Muhammadans, who charge no rent. Nawab of Ellichpur continues to accommodate the City Anglo-Urdu school in a portion of his palace. Mr. Syed Nuruddin Kazi deserves mention for the help he gives to the Akot schools. Mr. Gulam Husain, Special Magistrate, Akot, continues to accommodate the local Hindustani girls' school in his own house. The Local Municipal Committee of Ellichpur continues to pay Rs. 300 per annum for the services of an extra assistant master in the Anglo-Urdu school, Ellichpur. Mr. Namdar Khan, Police Inspector of Wun, clothed the boys of Hindustani school there with khaki suits and caps worth about Rs. 50. In addition to this, there were as usual subscriptions and donations for the fees and books of poor boys.”

79. There are two schools for the aboriginal races—one at Chikalda and the other at Dharni. On 31st March 1898 the total number of aboriginal pupils was 206 against 213 at the close of the previous year. During the year under report 60 pupils were examined, of whom 19 passed in the first standard, 9 in the second, 3 in the third, 4 in the fourth, 2 in the fifth, and 1 in the sixth, the percentage of the number passed to the number examined being 63·3.

80. The following statement shows the number of low-caste pupils during the last five years:—

District.	Number of low-caste pupils on 31st March				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Akola	800	702	679	708	559
Buldana	257	209	264	239	228
Basim	88	83	108	155	146
Amraoti	325	361	322	376	348
Wun	100	107	128	149	143
Ellichpur	228	205	280	343	306
Total	1,798	1,667	1,781	1,970	1,728

The number of low-caste pupils has decreased in all districts, the total decrease for the year being 242. The statement shows only pupils in schools under public management; and if to the total number in the statement, *viz.*, 1,728, be added 177 low-caste pupils under private management, the aggregate number of low-caste pupils under instruction in public and private schools on 31st March 1898 comes to 1,905 against 2,222 at the close of the previous year, the total decrease for the year being 317.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

81. The progress of low-caste pupils is shown in the following table:—

Schools.	Primary standards												Secondary standards.												Grand Total.								
	Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Standard V.		Standard VI.		Total.		Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Total.		No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.							
No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. passed.			No. studying on 31st March.						
Government Middle schools—Boys.	17	15	45	4	4	8	11	8	5	7	5	9	1	1	3	2	1	7	42	34	77	6	17	7	2	1	4	..	..	57	35	106
District Board { Primary schools, Girls.	127	948	133	63	196	83	42	133	11	5	25	106	11	5	25	3	2	2	518	264	1,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	264	1,409
	1	13	4	1	4	17	2	17
Municipal { Primary schools, Girls.	46	23	111	39	17	37	23	10	32	12	1	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	123	58	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	58	192
	3	3	..	3
Total ...	285	166	1,120	190	85	245	117	60	169	83	40	126	13	6	29	5	1	9	688	358	1,098	6	17	7	2	1	4	..	..	703	359	1,727
Total for 1896-97 ...	308	317	1,185	203	110	312	170	84	233	94	39	170	20	7	36	5	1	6	799	458	1,941	12	5	5	3	11	2	..	818	466	1,669		

* Besides this there was one low-caste pupil studying under standard VI in the Akola high school.

It will be observed that the number of pupils under instruction has decreased in all standards except Vernacular standard VI and Anglo-Vernacular standards I, III and IV, and also the numbers examined and passed in all standards except Vernacular standard III and Anglo-Vernacular standards III and IV. One low-caste pupil is studying under standard VI in the Akola high school. One low-caste boy, son of Janu Mahar of Parus, passed the final examination of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, and is now employed as an apprentice in Melghat.

The number of special schools for low-castes continues to be the same.

I am glad to mention that Janu Mahar continues to interest himself in the education of poor boys of his caste. His boarding house contains 14 pupils, of whom 11 receive food and clothing gratis.

VIII.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

82. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools, and are not examined by Government officers. On 31st March 1898 there were, as reported by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, 5 schools attended by 168 scholars against 5 schools with 157 scholars at the close of the previous year.

IX.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

83. At the beginning of the year, the Text Book Committee had 10 books on hand for review, and none was sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 1 book, and the remaining 9 books are under consideration of the members of the committees.

84. The number of book depôts remained unchanged during the year under report. We have 1 central book depôt at Akola and 29 branch book depôts attached to Government or local board schools in towns and villages in all districts.

85. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1897-98 is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1897...	198,556	21,600	5	4
Books and maps purchased during the year.	130,764	17,323	12	0
Total ...	329,320	38,924	1	4

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year ...	130,607	16,801	12	7
Balance on 31st March 1898...	198,713	22,122	4	9
Total ...	329,320	38,924	1	4

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below:—

Language.	Balance on 31st March 1897.		Books and maps purchased during the year.		Total.		Books and maps sold during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1898.	
	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
English ...	25,782	5,627 4 4	18,198	2,930 1 0	43,978	8,557 5 4	14,191	2,860 2 7	29,797	5,697 2 9
Marathi ...	161,332	13,618 8 5	104,869	13,438 13 0	266,201	27,057 5 5	106,011	12,910 10 8	167,199	14,178 10 9
Sanskrit ...	796	490 10 6	165	102 2 0	961	593 12 6	447	260 9 0	514	333 3 6
Persian ...	390	58 7 9	30	7 15 6	390	65 7 3	62	14 12 9	328	51 10 6
Urdu ...	10,248	1,785 6 4	7,504	813 12 6	17,790	2,629 3 10	6,906	755 9 7	10,884	1,973 9 3
Total ...	198,556	21,600 5 4	130,764	17,323 12 0	329,320	38,924 1 4	130,607	16,801 12 7	198,713	22,122 4 9

(45)

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being less than that of books purchased and printed by Rs. 521-15-5, the balance of stock has increased by the same amount. The Departmental Marathi Grammar was printed during the year, and the printing charges on its account enhanced the value of books purchased.

86. Books of the selling price of Rs. 17,323-12-0 were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,976-10-9. The difference of Rs. 2,347-1-3 would have been considered as gross profit if all the books purchased during the year had been sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 16,801-12-7, and therefore the profit, *viz.*, Rs. 2,277, is proportionately less. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of establishment	1,652	0	0
Contingencies	342	4	6
Commission to branch book depôt keepers	563	15	10
Total ...	2,558	4	4
Profit ...	2,277	0	0
Loss to Government ...	281	4	4

If the last year's gain to Government be taken into account, there will be a net gain to Government of Rs. 1,369.

Cash account of the depôt.

87. The cash account of the depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1897	4	2	6
Sale proceeds of books	16,801	12	7
Do. broken boxes... ..	7	0	0
Do. <i>Berar School Paper</i>	1	5	0
Total ...	16,814	4	1

Disbursements.

Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	16,226	4	11
Amount paid into treasury on account of broken boxes	7	0	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of <i>Berar School Paper</i>	1	5	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	563	15	10
Cash in hand	15	10	4
Total ...	16,814	4	1

88. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 15 against 11 in the preceding year. Eleven of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper* and *Berar Educational Directory* for 1897, which were printed at the *Shuddha Varhadi Press* at Akola, and the remaining three, *viz.*, *Translated extracts of Berar Police Orders*, *Rastriya Sabha or National Congress*, and *Rastriya Samajik Parishada* (or Social Conference) were printed at *Pramod Sindhu Press*, Amraoti. None of these books was registered for copyright.

89. The number of libraries or reading rooms opened during the year was 2, and the number closed was 5. Consequently the number of public libraries on 31st March 1898 was 34 against 37 of the preceding year. Two new libraries were opened in the Akola district, while 3 were closed in the Akola district and 1 in the Wun and Ellichpur districts each. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading rooms in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rate of subscription.	Average monthly income.		Number of books in the library.	Number of books issued to subscribers during the year.	No. of newspapers and periodicals.		Remarks.
				Subscriptions.	Grants from Town or Municipal Funds.			Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	English.	
Akola.	Akola ...	150	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	Rs. 47 0 0	Rs. 10 0 0	1,223	3,005	30	9	
	Akot ...	33	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	16 0 0	8 5 4	309	410	13	2	
	Telhara ...	33	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	18 4 0	...	196	300	11	4	
	Keliveli ...	15	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	2 0 0	...	123	724	15	...	
	Kutasa ...	10	Pies 3 ...	0 13 0	...	10	5	4	...	
	Malegaon ...	4	As. 2 ...	0 8 0	...	2	2	2	...	
	Khangaon ...	39	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	33 0 0	15 0 0	905	363	13	11	
	Do. students.	67	As. 4 & pies 5	1 15 0	...	231	53	3	...	
	Mattergaon ...	12	As. 8 & As. 4	4 0 0	...	8	8	10	...	
	Shegaon Reading Room.	8	As. 8, As. 6, As. 4 & As. 2.	2 0 0	...	...	...	2	2	
	Balapur ...	40	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	20 0 0	...	...	...	10	2	
	Do. Juvenile.	35	Pies 3 ...	0 8 0	...	179	150	...	...
	Do. Mitra Samaj.	20	As. 1½, An. 1 & pies 6.	2 4 0	...	170	182	2	...	
	Patur ...	29	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	10 7 8	...	418	250	22	3	
Buldana.	Allegaon ...	25	As. 2½ ...	4 0 0	...	200	80	6	4	
	Jalgaon ...	50	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	17 0 0	...	280	250	9	2	
	Buldana ...	32	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	28 0 0	...	161	75	9	7	
	Malkapur ...	29	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	22 8 0	4 8 0	435	105	13	3	
	Chikhli ...	9	Re. 1 & As. 8	5 0 0	50 0 0	123	...	10	3	
	Mehkar ...	20	Re. 1, As. 6, As. 8 & As. 4.	12 0 0	...	58	55	11	3	* This was realized by renting a portion of the library building to the office of the Taluk Board, Chikhli.
	Deulgaon Raja.	6	As. 4 & As. 2	0 14 0	...	40	2	4	...	
	Basin ...	41	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	22 10 0	10 0 0	675	1,626	24	5	
	Pusad ...	42	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	16 12 0	...	95	70	7	4	
	Amraoti City...	93	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	47 14 6	25 0 0	1,365	1,737	17	12	
Amraoti.	Morsi ...	60	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	15 0 0	2 0 0	264	200	14	4	
	Murtizapur ...	28	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	8 0 0	...	90	60	13	3	
	Karanja ...	30	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	15 0 0	...	536	414	18	2	
Wun.	Yeotmal ...	40	Re. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	20 0 0	5 0 0	615	365	6	8	
	Wun ...	39	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	14 14 0	5 0 0	210	150	7	3	
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment.	51	Re. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	26 4 0	...	877	432	10	3	
	Ellichpur City.	33	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	16 0 0	84 0 0	325	444	7	3	
	Daryapur ...	45	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	21 5 0	...	668	725	8	4	
	Anjangaon ...	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, As. 2 & An. 1.	4 12 0	...	125	200	5	...	
Karajgaon ...	8	As. 4, As. 3 & As. 2...	2 0 0	...	115	350	5	...		

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Printing presses.

90. The following table gives the usual information about the printing presses in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola.	Akola ...	Varhad Samachar.	Narayan Khanderao, B.A., L.L.B.	Varhad Samachar.	None	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Do ...	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra.	Shuddha Varhadi.	"Berar School Paper."	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2.
	Telhara ...	Gun Sindhu	Bijanath Abhyankaran	Sutjan Sudhanpan.	None.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2-13-0
	Khamgaon...	Chandra Kant.	Mahomed Ali Tyab Ali.	None.	Do	The press does only job work.
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	Pramod Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind.	Pramod Sindhu	Do	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 3.
	Do ...	Albion	Saraswati Bai, widow of Bapurao Vithal.	None	Do	The press does only job work.
	Do ...	Someshwar Prasadik.	Krishnaji Ramchandra.	Do	Do	Do. do.
	Do ...	Imperial Press.	D. Ramprasad.	Do	Do	Do. do.
Ellichpur.	Do ...	Vaidarbha	Vyankatesh Ramchandra.	Vaidarbha	"Berar Law Journal."	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 4.
	Ellichpur Cantonment	Suryakant	Waman Narayan.	None	None	The press does only job work.
	Ellichpur City	Varhad Bhagyodaya.	Govind Sitaram.	Probbhat	Do	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 13.

The *Vaidarbha Press* was removed from Akola to Amraoti during the year under report.

91. The Educational Conference was held during the year at Amraoti on the 17th November 1897 and following days. In my letter No. 3739, dated the 20th January 1898, I have given a full account of the proceedings, and it is not therefore necessary to give any lengthy account in this report. In my concluding speech I explained to those assembled how habits of neatness and cleanliness should be implanted in children from the very beginning, how reading, writing, and arithmetic should be taught in the primary course, and how teachers should treat their pupils and conduct their school work without having recourse to caning.

The proceedings of the teachers' body were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read, and classes taught before the assembly.

92. Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and these gatherings are reported to be very useful in improving the village schoolmasters. The following extracts will show what is done at these gatherings.

The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, says:—

"The work done at these meetings consists of teaching classes, writing essays on moral and other useful subjects, reading books on school discipline and management. The departmental circulars are also read and explained to junior masters."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says:—

"These gatherings serve a very useful end inasmuch as they afford ample opportunities to masters of our village schools, isolated as they are from communications with men of superior attainments, to benefit themselves and their pupils by a comparison of their own methods of instruction with those of masters of wider experience and better qualifications, to establish cordial relations with each other, to introduce reforms in the management of their schools, and last, if not the least, to accustom them to speak in public and deliver their own views in an approved way."

X.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

93. During the year under report (1) primary schools within municipal limits were transferred to the management of municipal committees on the

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system of grant-in-aid, and (2) rules for giving grants to indigenous schools have been revised, and an attempt made to place them on a footing of equality with district board schools.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. V. PATWARDHAN,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1897-98.*

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private insti- tutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institu- tions.	Ad- vanced.	Elemen- tary.				
				Arts col- leges.	Profes- sional, Colleges.	Second- ary schools.	Primary schools.	Train- ing schools.	All other special schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17,717			Institu- tions.	{ For males... ..	...	...	29	1,203	1.	3	1,236	2	2	1,240	{ Institutions to number of towns and villages. } 21.5
				{ For females...	48	48	...	1	49		8
				Total ... ..	...	...	29	1,251	1	3	1,284	2	3	1,289	22.1
				Scholars.	{ Males	3,910	44,590	49	58	48,407	19	74	48,500	{ Male scholars to male popula- tion of school- going age. } 21.6
					{ Females	3,588	2	...	3,590	...	75	3,665		1.7
Total	3,910	47,978	51	58	51,997	19	149	52,165	12.					
Towns... 39		Males... 1,491,500		Females... 1,405,540		Total ... 5,824		Total ... 2,897,040								
Villages. 5,785																

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EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE II.—Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Univer- sity.	Direc- tion.	Inspec- tion.	Scholar- ships.	Build- ings.	Special grants for furni- ture and apparatus.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.		
	Arts col- leges.	Profes- sional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18
1. Institutions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ For males	76,928	2,41,126	8,666	1,741	3,25,961	...	19,298	34,346	9,679	5,404	6,236	15,052	89,903	4,33,688	
{ For females	15,424	...	...	15,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76,928	2,56,550	8,666	1,741	3,43,785	...	19,298	34,346	9,679	5,404	6,236	15,052	89,903	4,33,688	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction	22.9	44.9	3.7	.7	72.2	...	8.4	14.4	4.1	.05	...	.6	27.7	...	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction	84.1	...	...	84.1	...	...	.9	.002	3.6	3.3	7.7	15.8	...	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction	2.3	88.4	...	...	90.7	...	...	...	.4	...	1.	7.7	9.2	...	
(d) Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction	17.7	58.1	1.9	.4	79.2	...	4.4	7.9	2.2	1.2	1.4	3.4	20.7	...	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
Government institutions	14 10 8	...	161 9 11	133 14 9	17 3 11	...									
{ Cost to Provincial revenues	0 1 9	...	...	...	0 1 9	...									
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	20 15 5	...	161 9 11	133 14 9	23 6 10	...									
Total Cost	2 10 0	...	...	2 10 0	...									
Local Fund schools	3 7 10	...	...	3 7 10	...									
{ Cost to Provincial revenues	6 3 7	...	...	6 3 7	...									
{ Cost to Local Funds	2 1 9	...	...	2 1 9	...									
Total Cost	3 5 0	...	...	3 5 0	...									
Municipal schools	5 13 1	...	...	5 13 1	...									
{ Cost to Provincial revenues									
{ Cost to Municipal Funds									
Total Cost									
Institution in Native States									
{ Cost to Native State revenues									
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds									
Total Cost									
Aided institutions	1 1 11	...	...	1 1 11	...									
{ Cost to Provincial revenues	0 2 0	...	...	0 2 0	...									
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 6 5	...	...	3 6 5	...									
Total Cost	2 5 6	...	...	2 5 6	...									
Unaided institutions	17 10 10	...	...	...	17 10 10	...									
{ Cost to Provincial revenues									
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds									
Total Cost									
All institutions	13 14 2	2 3 6	161 9 11	133 14 9	3 4 3	...									
{ Cost to Provincial revenues	0 1 9	2 12 4	...	...	2 9 0	...									
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	19 13 7	5 8 9	161 9 11	133 14 9	7 12 5	...									
Total Cost									

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EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.

Class of Institutions.	Public institutions																							Number of Scholars on the 31st of 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.	Remarks.																		
	Under public management.									Under private management.																																										
	Managed by Government.			Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.						Maintained by Native States.			Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.							Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	33	34														
	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 No. 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.	22	23	24	25	26	27													28	29	30	31										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34																			
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																																																				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																																																				
For boys ...	2	396	393	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	134	110	3	546	546	827	219	...	1	492	48	5	...	...																		
{ High schools ...	2	396	393	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	134	110	3	546	546	827	219	...	1	492	48	5	...	...																		
{ Middle schools, English ...	24	3,292	3,153	2,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	72	46	26	3,304	2,101	120	3,364	...	6	8,016	331	11	...	...																		
Total ...	26	3,688	3,546	2,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	232	200	166	29	3,910	2,647	417	3,583	...	7	8,508	379	16	...	...																		
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																																																				
For boys ...	...	...	...	661	36,641	34,445	24,471	...	...	...	...	438	8,988	8,468	7,005	117	1,465	1,390	1,064	1,203	45,994	303	...	46,953	39	50	39,687	6,124	94	1,626	...														
" girls ...	...	...	...	46	1,854	1,917	1,190	...	...	...	...	5	130	119	98	...	...	...	...	48	1,984	57	...	1,927	38	46	1,283	603	15	...	22										
Total ...	...	...	...	696	37,495	36,262	25,661	...	...	...	...	438	9,018	8,587	7,103	117	1,465	1,390	1,064	1,251	47,978	420	...	47,850	77	95	40,970	6,727	109	1,626	22														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																																																				
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																																																				
Training schools for masters ...	1	51	55	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	...	40	51	...	...	41	10	...	2	...				
Industrial schools ...	1	18	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	...	...	...	...	10	42	6	...	...																			
Total ...	2	69	68	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	109	...	49	51	...	10	83	16	...	2	...				
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	29	3,757	3,624	2,995	696	37,495	36,262	25,651	...	...	...	438	9,018	8,587	7,103	122	1,727	1,627	1,250	1,284	51,997	3,067	496	51,514	77	112	41,561	7,122	125	1,626	23																		
Private institutions																																																				
1. Advanced teaching—																																																				
(a) Arabic or Persian ...																																																				
(b) Sanskrit ...																																																				
2. Elementary—teaching the Koran																																																				
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards																																																				
																					For boys...	1	15	1	6	...	6
																					" girls...	1	13	19	6
																					" boys...	1	67	1	15
																					" girls...	1	74	1	60	...	60
																					Total ...	5	168	5	168	...	81	134	...	95	61	21	1	1	...
																					GRAND TOTAL ...	1,259	52,165	3,067	530	51,648	77	207	44,612	7,143	126	1,629	23																			

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GENERAL TABLE IV.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained State		
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenue.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education—General { For boys } { High schools ... { Middle schools, (lish. {	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	15,751	...	...	6,034	...	...	21,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36,412	...	399	12,062	3,901	...	52,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52,163	...	399	18,096	3,901	...	74,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,107	1,05,488	6,932	...	3,598	...	2,11,123	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,177	5,636	...	101	...	12,834	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,107	1,12,665	14,568	...	3,699	...	2,24,057	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
School Education—Special { Training schools for masters { Industrial schools	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	8,566	...	...	...	...	...	8,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,741	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,307	...	...	...	...	...	10,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	128	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	4,860	...	...	396	...	6,276	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	1,189	...	4,717	184	...	146	...	5,047	...	...	...
Total ...	128	...	...	1,189	...	...	1,317	...	9,577	184	...	542	...	10,323	...	...	...
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in { Arts Colleges { Professional Colleges { Secondary Schools { Primary Schools { Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ...	62,598	...	399	19,235	3,901	...	86,183	93,107	1,22,260	14,772	...	4,211	...	2,34,390	...	...	...

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.

Institutions													Total expenditure from-							
Under private management.																				
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.													Unaided.							
by Native																				
Fees.																				
Subscriptions.																				
Endowments and other sources.																				
Total.																				
Provincial revenues.																				
Local funds.																				
Municipal funds.																				
Fees.																				
Subscriptions.																				
Endowments and other sources.																				
Total.																				
Fees.																				
Subscriptions.																				
Endowments and other sources.																				
Total.																				
Provincial revenues.																				
Local funds.																				
Municipal funds.																				
Fees.																				
All other sources.																				
Grand Total.																				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
										2,369			2,369	15,751			8,403			24,154
														36,412		399	12,062	3,901		52,774
										2,369			2,369	52,163		399	20,465	3,901		76,923
				8,098	489	17,565	557	26,739	3,165	99		3,264	3,264	1,01,205	1,05,496	9,421	20,730	4,284		2,41,126
				1,562	600	168	180	2,490						1,552	7,177	6,256	158	281		15,424
				9,650	1,089	17,723	767	29,229	3,165	99		3,264	3,264	1,02,757	1,12,663	15,677	20,888	4,565		2,56,550
														8,566						8,566
														1,741						1,741
														10,307						10,307
														128	4,880			396		5,404
															4,717	184	1,189	146		6,236
														128	9,597	184	1,189	612		11,640
															19,286					19,286
															33,088	1,263				34,349
															1,810					1,810
															7,683					7,683
																4	82			86
															* 1,418	10,419	1,390	253	1,582	15,052
															63,298	11,681	1,462	253	1,582	76,283
				9,650	1,089	17,723	767	29,229	5,534	99		5,633	5,633	2,28,610	1,33,941	17,723	42,795	10,580		4,33,688

* Includes—
 Printing, &c. ... Rs. 577
 Book depot ... 741
 Cost of criminal prosecution ... 100
 Total ... 1,418

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1897-98.

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) 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 not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Reading printed books.						Not reading printed books.
			1			2			3			4			5						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																					
For boys—Government—English.	26	3,688	542	...	542	1,883	...	1,883	540	...	540	270	...	270	453	..	453	3,688	..	3,688	
For boys—Unaided—English.	3	222	150	...	150	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	222
Total ...	29	3,910	692	...	692	1,955	...	1,955	540	...	540	270	...	270	453	...	453	3,910	...	3,910	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																					
For boys. { Local Fund ...	622	31,867	...	...	...	2,251	2	2,253	8,776	46	8,822	6,319	161	6,480	13,014	1,298	14,312	30,360	1,507	31,867
For boys. { Municipal ...	29	3,774	...	...	...	76	...	76	1,234	4	1,238	846	6	852	1,576	32	1,608	3,732	42	3,774
For boys. { Aided ...	435	8,858	...	...	...	122	...	122	1,789	3	1,792	1,694	4	1,698	5,226	50	5,276	8,831	57	8,888
For boys. { Unaided ...	117	1,465	...	...	...	10	1	11	174	3	177	216	1	217	1,045	15	1,060	1,445	20	1,465
Total ...	1,203	45,994	...	...	...	2,459	3	2,462	11,973	56	12,029	9,075	172	9,247	20,861	1,395	22,256	44,368	1,626	45,994
For girls. { Local Fund ...	32	1,103	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	119	119	...	172	172	...	808	808	...	1,102	1,102
For girls. { Municipal ...	13	752	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	127	127	...	153	153	...	469	469	...	752	752
For girls. { Aided ...	3	130	...	1	1	1	1	2	7	21	28	5	22	27	9	63	72	22	108	130	
Total ...	48	1,984	...	1	1	1	7	8	7	247	274	5	347	352	9	1,340	1,349	22	1,902	1,984	
Total Primary Schools ...	1,251	47,978	...	1	1	2,460	10	2,470	11,980	323	12,303	9,080	519	9,599	20,870	2,735	23,605	44,390	3,588	47,978	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,280	51,888	692	1	693	4,415	10	4,425	12,520	323	12,843	9,350	519	9,869	21,321	2,735	24,058	48,300	3,588	51,888	

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GENERAL TABLE VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1897-98.

Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahamadan.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Schools for General Education.</i>																				
Matriculation—Boys ...	2	...	1	3	37	...	8	1	46	24	...	5	1	30	...	...	28	2	...	
Middle School Examination—Boys ...	26	...	...	26	361	...	...	...	361	175	...	...	...	175	...	1	164	10	...	
Upper Primary Examination.	572	1	...	573	3,687	13	...	...	3,700	1,631	5	...	...	1,636	...	...	1,438	196	4	
	22	1	...	23	68	3	...	...	71	39	3	...	...	42	3	...	25	14	...	
Lower Primary Examination.	648	2	...	650	5,861	24	...	...	5,885	3,295	15	...	...	3,310	2	1	2,928	356	23	
	42	1	...	43	283	3	...	...	286	163	3	...	...	166	3	...	193	59	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination	5	...	...	5	149	...	...	...	149	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	62	5	1	
	87	1	...	88	609	9	...	...	618	286	6	...	...	292	...	1	277	8	6	
	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																				
Training School Examination for Masters.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	18	9	...	
School of Arts Examination	*3	3	87	87	28	28	26	2	...	

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

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GENERAL TABLE VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.														Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.														Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.			
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.													In institutions managed by		In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.													In institutions managed by						
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
For boys—Middle schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																																			
For boys	622	91,867	30,829	21,729	83,897	1,04,294	...	3,127	...	1,91,318	...	1,192	...	1,05,468	29,377	3,616	2,742	9,210	8,932	1,192	...	471	...	19,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	82	1,102	1,076	679	83,897	7,140	150	100	...	7,890	...	87	...	7,177	13,752	741	501	...	5,506	37	...	1	...	5,544	...	150	489	600	6,256	1,14,907	13,433	...			
Total	654	32,969	31,905	22,408	83,897	1,11,434	150	3,227	...	1,99,208	...	1,229	...	1,12,663	42,452	4,357	3,243	9,210	14,438	1,229	...	472	...	25,349	...	150	1,089	600	15,677	1,28,340	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	4,890	...	398	...	5,276	...	...	...	4,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	4,717	...	146	...	4,863	...	...	...	4,717	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,697	...	542	...	10,139	...	...	...	9,597	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258
Scholarships held in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total
GRAND TOTAL	654	32,969	31,905	22,408	83,897	1,21,031	150	3,769	...	2,08,817	...	1,229	...	1,33,941	42,452	4,357	3,243	9,210	14,622	1,229	...	472	...	25,533	...	399	1,509	600	17,722	1,51,663			

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GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses for the official year 1897-98.

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Managed by Government.	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rs. ---	Rs. ---	Rs. ---	Rs. ---	Rs. ---	---
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	8	154	---	87	19	46	96	62	* 7,865	96	8,119	---
4. Unaided	1	12	---	10	2	---	---	---	417	---	417	---

* This represents the money paid by the boarders themselves.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Returns of the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.													Remarks.
Aided by Government.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	No. of girls in boys' schools.	No. of boys in girls' schools.		
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.					9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	57	56	52	1	41	33	28	2	98	16	22	---	

GENERAL TABLE X.—Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Year.	Under private management.						Remarks.			
	Aided by Government.									
	General revenues.		Municipal Fund.		Total.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1897-98	...	1,356	0	0	600	0	0	1,956	0	0

GENERAL TABLE XI.—Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

(As per Education General Table No V.)

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1898.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.			Remarks.			
			Reading printed books.		Not reading printed books.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.				
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
For girls—Aided	...	1	57	...	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	16	5	8	13	9	16	25	23	36	57
For boys—Unaided	...	1	41	...	...	...	5	1	6	7	3	10	4	1	5	9	11	20	25	16	41
Total	...	2	98	...	1	1	6	2	8	14	12	26	9	9	18	18	27	45	47	51	98

APPENDIX A.

CORRIGENDUM TO THE BERAR EDUCATIONAL MANUAL ISSUED WITH THE SANCTION OF THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Pages 50 and 51.—For rules 1 to XIV under “B. For indigenous schools” substitute the following:—

1. Indigenous schools and other schools newly opened, or those which are established in backward localities or for special classes, may be registered for grants-in-aid from year to year, provided:—

- (1) They serve any purpose of useful secular education;
- (2) They maintain an average monthly attendance of at least 15 pupils throughout the year;
- (3) They keep an attendance register in the prescribed form, and submit such simple returns as the department may call for;
- (4) They agree to inspection by the department.

NOTE.—A relaxation of condition (2) may be allowed in the case of schools in backward localities or for the depressed classes.

2. A school registered under the above rule, if favourably reported on, shall receive a yearly grant, varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60, calculated roughly at the rate of one rupee a year per scholar in average daily attendance in ordinary schools, and at the rate of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per scholar in schools for the backward classes. The Inspector may also give a special grant up to one rupee per mensem if the attendance is properly recorded.

3. Grants for girls in indigenous schools will be double the grants for boys.

4. Any school adopting the departmental standards of instruction may, on the application of the master, be transferred to the list of schools to be aided on the system of payment by results under the rules given under “C” below.

5. An advanced indigenous school which satisfies the conditions stated above will be aided under special conditions applicable to each case.

C.—Indigenous schools to be aided on the system of payment by results.

1. Indigenous schools in which pupils are taught through the vernacular in any of the revised standards of study fixed for the primary course will be aided as follows:—

2. The full grants by results are as follows:—

—				1st head.	2nd head.	3rd head.	4th head.	Total.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Standard	I	...	...	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	3
Do.	II	...	...	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	3
Do.	III	...	...	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	5
Do.	IV	...	..	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	6
Do.	V	...	..	2 0	2 0	1 8	1 8	7
Do.	VI	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	8

With capitation allowance of 8 annas on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

3. A capitation allowance of 8 annas may also be given for children between the ages of four and seven if suitably taught in an infant class, provided they are not presented under standards or counted in the average daily attendance under standards.

4. For girls double the above grants by results shall be awarded, but the capitation grant will be 8 annas only on the average attendance. For any girl who passes under two heads of any standard, a further grant of Rs. 2 may be made for creditable needle work.

5. To gain a proficiency grant a boy must pass in at least two heads of the standards in which he is examined.

6. No payment will be made for a boy who has not attended the school for a period of three months prior to the examination, nor for passing a second time in the same standard or heads of the standards in the same or other school.

Pages 53 and 54.—The schedules on pages 53 and 54 are hereby cancelled.
#231—[G.C.F.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3720, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 10th November 1898.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.

There were 1,259 educational institutions open in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year, and 52,165 scholars (48,500 boys and 3,665 girls) were under instruction. The decrease of 72 schools and 2,178 scholars was confined to indigenous schools, the number of which must necessarily be of a fluctuating nature, depending as it does on a variety of causes, such as the state of public health, price of food-grains, floods, droughts, &c. During the previous year (1896-97) there had been an increase of 181 schools and 5,100 scholars, and the decrease therefore is not, in the Resident's opinion, other than was to be expected having regard to the circumstances of the year under review. What seems a more important matter is the fact that out of the 52,165 scholars nominally on the rolls of the schools, the average daily attendance amounted to 36,999 only as shown in general table III, page 53, of the Director's report. This figure represents only 71 per cent. of the total number of scholars, and goes far to bear out the comments of the Commissioner in paragraph 4 of his review. If it is a fact, as pointed out by him, that masters and school-committees try to persuade parents to allow the names of their boys to remain on the rolls in order to swell the numbers, reform is very necessary. The Resident trusts that the matter will receive the Director's early attention.

2. *Income and expenditure.*—The income of the department from all sources is shown in paragraph 7 of the report to have amounted to Rs. 4,09,566 as compared with Rs. 4,24,578 in 1896-97, but by this the Director of Public Instruction apparently means expenditure, which is shown in paragraph 12 to be identical. Moreover the details of income shown in paragraph 10 do not correspond with the figures given in paragraph 7. Opposite municipal contributions in paragraph 7 of the report the amount (Rs. 17,722) corresponds with that shown as *expenditure* in column 31 of table VII and in column 36 of table IV, but disagrees with the amount shown as municipal expenditure in the statement in paragraph 10 of the report. There is equal difficulty in tracing the amount really credited to fees. Since then the figures given in paragraph 7 are not only, in view of the statement in paragraph 12 of the report, superfluous, but also misleading, the following explanatory paragraphs become confusing, and there is considerable difficulty in finding out what the real expenditure debited to the several sources was. As an example of this may be adduced the figures of total expenditure occurring in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Report and in table IV attached to it. A cursory examination of paragraph 12 leaves the impression that the total expenditure on education in the province was Rs. 4,09,566-5-8, while the totals of the column of "Actual expenditure" in paragraph 13 come to Rs. 4,49,520. Lastly, in table IV the total is shown as Rs. 4,33,688. The Resident considers that it will be an advantage if the Director of Public Instruction will abstain from devising new tables, and work towards elucidating and commenting on the prescribed general tables appended to the report. Explanatory tables in the body of the report are sometimes useful, but they should be resorted to with caution, and only when they obviously serve to bring into relief some instructive facts.

3. An interesting circumstance which appears from the present report is that with the introduction of the revised settlement rates, the assignments from land revenue to District Boards on account of the educational cess increased by nearly Rs. 5,000. The percentages of municipal contributions to education to

total municipal income shown in paragraph 10 of the report display considerable variations. The Director of Public Instruction should in future reports draw attention to those municipalities where expenditure on education appears to be either excessive or inadequate. The failure of the Basim Municipality to take over the primary schools within their jurisdiction has been referred to in a separate communication from the Director. The excuse put forward by the municipality affords no sufficient grounds for their neglect to carry out orders.

4. From general table VII it appears that Rs. 1,229 were contributed by local funds to a few poor municipalities for the support of primary schools. It is presumed that these contributions have been paid in pursuance of the policy advocated by the Director of Public Instruction in the correspondence of 1896. The reason that Local Boards were asked to contribute to municipal funds was that a number of children of cess payers attended the municipal schools. This being the case, the Resident sees no reason why the system by which Local Boards contribute towards the cost of primary education in a few municipalities should not be extended to all. Lands within municipalities are, the Resident presumes, liable to pay the educational cess equally with lands outside municipal areas.

5. *Inspection.*—During the year two Deputy Inspectorships fell vacant. This being considered a convenient opportunity for reducing the heavy expenditure on controlling establishments, it was decided that the post of Educational Inspector should be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbent, who has, meanwhile, been entrusted with the inspection of the schools in two districts. Eventually, it is intended that there should be one Deputy Inspector for each district, who will inspect every school in his district except high schools, which will be looked after by the Director.

In paragraph 58 of the Educational Manual 180 days is laid down as the minimum number of days which a Deputy Educational Inspector should spend away from his head-quarters. No minimum appears to have been laid down for the tours of Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The following figures show the average number of days spent on tour by the subordinate inspecting establishments during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
(a) Deputy Educational Inspectors ...	170	141
(b) Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	208	223
(c) All Inspectors ...	181	165

Only one Deputy Inspector (Mr. Rishi) spent the prescribed number of days on tour, and the figures above compare very unfavourably with those for the Central Provinces. Although the reasons given by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 18 of his report may account for individual shortcomings, the Resident is dissatisfied with the poor average outturn of inspection.

The officiating Commissioner (Mr. Hare) has rightly remarked in paragraph 4 of his review on the importance of visits to schools by superior officers. The Resident notices with regret the decrease in such visits paid to schools by the Deputy Commissioners of Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur, of whom the first named only inspected four schools during the year. The decrease in the number of visits paid by Tahsildars to schools in Buldana and Basim calls for explanation.

6. In connection with the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction on the above subject and on that of the results of examinations two points strike the Resident as being worthy of comment. In the first place undue prominence seems to be given by Mr. Patwardhan in paragraphs 15 and 16 of his report to the distances traversed by himself and the Educational Inspector. The important point is that as many schools as possible should be thoroughly inspected, and unless this is one of the results of travelling long distances, the only inference is that the tour of the officer failing to accomplish such a result has been badly arranged. The second point is in connection with the remarks quoted by the Director of Public Instruction on the

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results of examinations in primary schools (paragraph 45 of the report). The conclusion to which the Resident is compelled is that the inspection work is not generally well done, otherwise it should be impossible for masters to be able to show satisfactory results when in reality, as shown by Mr. Rishi for Ellichpur, some subjects are lamentably neglected by them. That Modi reading and writing should be the most glaring instance of such neglect is all the more deplorable, inasmuch as facility in this subject should be the very basis of a Kunbi's education. It is unquestionably the duty of Inspecting Officers to ascertain beyond possibility of error that schoolmasters are not evading part of the curriculum, and to report any instance in which they do so. The general impression produced on the Resident's mind by a perusal of the remarks in paragraph 45 is that a very thorough investigation into the methods and honesty of all schoolmasters and drastic treatment of those who are found to be evading their responsibilities are urgently called for, and it is hoped that Mr. Patwardhan will bear this matter in mind and specially notice the results of his personal investigation into the subject in his next year's report. The view taken by Mr. Godwin-Austen that it is a matter for congratulation "that matters are not worse than they are said to be" is hardly one that can commend itself to the Resident, and he feels sure that if Deputy Commissioners took the personal interest in the subject which it requires, they would be able to assist materially in remedying the serious defect brought to notice.

7. The number of public secondary schools in the province remained the same as in the previous year, but the average number of scholars on the rolls declined from 3,647 to 3,556, the cost to the State of educating each pupil rising from Rs. 19-13-7 to Rs. 20-15-5. The two high schools, with fewer pupils appearing for the different examinations, showed on the whole slightly improved results. The Resident fully concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in the importance that officer attaches to the careful selection of competent masters for the charge of boarding houses, and to the provision of adequate quarters. The provision of quarters is separately under consideration; but as regards the concluding sentence of paragraph 32 of the report it has already been explained to the Director of Public Instruction that he is in error in supposing that any Fee fund exists as a separate item to which expenditure can be debited independently of the budget allotment. Comment has already been made on the unsatisfactory results of examinations generally; but these results are perhaps most disappointing in the case of the examination of the classes under standard IV in the seven Anglo-Vernacular schools, where out of 78 who went up only 9 passed as compared with 63 and 15 respectively last year. It is hoped that where, as must often be the case, these results are ascribable to inefficient teaching, the Director of Public Instruction will take steps to effect a change in the masters.

8. *Primary Education.*—The average monthly number of children on the rolls of primary schools during the year was 34,445, and the average daily attendance was 24,471. The corresponding figures for 1896-97 were 34,259 and 24,383. Their education cost the province Rs. 2,11,123.

Of the total number of pupils in the province 65·3 per cent. are shown in table V to be in the lower primary stage. Out of these 19 per cent. are reading printed books and 46·3 per cent. are not reading printed books. The corresponding figures given at page 11 of Nash's quinquennial review are:—

			Reading a printed book.	Not reading a printed book.
For 1886-87	...	...	20·2	47·2
„ 1891-92	...	...	20·3	46·7

The figures for 1891-92 were the worst for the whole of India, and it now appears that since that time, in spite of the large outlay, but little progress has been made. As pointed out in paragraph 6 of this review, the responsibility for the inadequate results lies at the door of the masters in the first instance, and the Resident would like to have some account from the Director of Public Instruction of the steps he proposes taking towards securing that the masters do their duty more efficiently.

9. The attention of the Commissioner has no doubt already been drawn to paragraph 43 of the report of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Resident will be glad if he will cause enquiries to be made by Deputy Commissioners into the complaint that the assignments of land revenue for education are not fully devoted to that object.

10. *Special Education.*—The total number of passes in the Training College decreased from 47 to 29; this decrease is ascribed “partly to the inability of the class master to bring up students according to the requirements of the new standard.” This is a matter which should have been recognized by the Principal earlier in the year, and the Resident would have learnt with interest what remedial steps have been taken. The Director of Public Instruction should report specially on this subject.

Little progress has been made in the Industrial Schools either at Amraoti or Akola. The success of technical education must largely depend on the chances of employment which the pupils obtain in after-life. It would be interesting therefore if the Director of Public Instruction could in future reports furnish some information as to the trades and professions subsequently followed by those who have been trained in the various institutions.

11. The number of girls' schools decreased from 46 to 45, but the average number on the rolls rose from 1,771 to 1,817. The average daily attendance, however, amounted to only 65 per cent. of the average number on the rolls, and it is evident from the remarks made in paragraph 74 of the report that there is a general lack of efficiency. The customs of the country no doubt preclude a hope for any sudden extension of this branch of education, and the least that can be done therefore is to give those who enter the schools an efficient training. The increased number of passes is in this respect somewhat encouraging. The Resident shares Mr. Hare's doubts whether there is any real desire among the people that their girls should be taught to read and write.

12. The year to which Mr. Patwardhan's full report relates was undoubtedly an unfavourable one for an advance in education, and the results are perhaps not much worse comparatively with preceding years than might have been expected. The endeavours to examine into the reasons for the decline have, however, resulted in a closer inspection of the causes tending to unsatisfactory results, and have disclosed a condition of things which will require the strictest examination by the Director and his Inspectors. In the first place there is the tendency noticed by Mr. Hare to induce boys to place their names on the rolls in order to swell the numbers; and in the next there appears to be a very large proportion of schoolmasters who deliberately shirk the duty of giving a proper training to their pupils. This is a matter into which, as already noted, the Resident expects the Director of Public Instruction to personally enquire, and to report what action he has taken to impress on the whole body of schoolmasters that such dereliction of duty will not be tolerated.

13. The Resident's thanks are due to Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan for his laborious report; but he should endeavour in future to condense it. One direction in which this can be effected is indicated in paragraph 2 of this review, and the report can be still further curtailed without loss of interest if the Director abstains from quoting opinions of other officers except where the opinions are of real importance. The report, which now occupies 48 printed pages, might be reduced by about one-half.

(By order)

C. H. A. HILL,

Secretary for Berar.