

From

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To

THE HON. R. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on education in this Presidency for the official year 1880-81.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. The total number of institutions connected with the department on the 31st March 1881, classifying departments, *Number of Schools and of Colleges and of High, Middle and Normal Scholars.* schools as separate schools, was 12,878 against 10,533 on the same date in 1880. The attendance has also risen during the year under report from 268,379 to 327,808, or by nearly 60,000 pupils. The total is the highest yet recorded in the annals of the department, being 39,860 above the figures reached in 1876-77. This great increase—an increase of over 22 per cent. both in the number and in the strength of the schools—is a satisfactory feature of the year's history, and is to be attributed mainly to the rapid recovery of the country from the effects of the late famine, to the relaxations in the Results Grants rules sanctioned by Government towards the close of 1879-80 and incorporated in the new Grant-in-Aid Code, and to the growing interest among the officers of Government in the development of the elementary instruction of the people and to an increasing demand on the part of the people for such instruction.

The annexed table compares the number and strength of the different classes of institutions borne on the educational returns:—

Classification by Standards of Instruction.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.
Arts Colleges	24	1,166	25	1,559
Professional Colleges	3	142	3	162
High Schools for Boys (English)	77	4,499	76	4,311
Middle do. do. (do.)	262	13,183	370	16,466
Do. do. do. (Vernacular) .. .. .	..	..	34	179
High Schools for Girls (English)	9	47	8	38
Middle do. do. (do.)	22	286	25	316
Do. do. do. (Vernacular) .. .. .	..	..	7	58
Primary Schools for Boys (English)	1,136	50,085	1,230	55,320
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	8,520	178,463	10,563	227,896
Do. do. for Girls (English)	93	5,872	101	5,863
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	357	13,351	399	15,330
Normal Schools for Masters	19	533	26	694
Do. do. for Mistresses	3	129	3	119
Professional and Technical Schools	8	623	8	497
Total	10,533	268,379	12,878	327,808

It will be observed that the English High schools for Boys and Girls, English Primary schools for Girls, Normal schools for Mistresses and Professional and Technical schools excepted, all other classes of institutions show considerable advance in numbers. The bulk of the increase, however, appertains to Primary schools for Boys, English and Vernacular, chiefly to the latter. The trifling decrease in High schools is the result of the Middle School Examination which checked promotion. The increase in Middle schools for Boys is marked, also in Vernacular schools for Girls, but still more so in Normal schools for Masters.

Statistics of Schools and Scholars for the last ten years.

3. The statistics of schools and scholars for the last ten years are summarized below :—

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.					
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.	Total.
1871-72	5,124	5,175	13,246	111,224	5,531	16	135,192
1872-73	7,415	4,856	15,086	162,149	9,843	120	192,054
1873-74	8,855	5,264	17,255	191,272	15,503	1,526	230,820
1874-75	9,820	5,096	19,369	209,705	19,158	2,409	255,737
1875-76	10,674	5,326	21,777	232,366	21,806	3,005	284,480
1876-77	10,480	4,724	21,469	237,408	20,653	3,694	287,948
1877-78	9,523	4,880	22,387	207,417	18,008	3,117	255,809
1878-79	9,274	4,916	23,321	191,115	16,576	1,910	237,838
1879-80	10,533	5,317	27,274	214,811	18,777	2,200	268,379
1880-81	12,878	5,730	29,080	268,139	22,075	2,784	327,808

In the annual returns of 1871-72 to 1874-75 the departments of institutions were not treated as separate schools; but in the above table they have been treated as such for the purpose of comparison. It is worthy of notice that the number of schools has risen by over 150 per cent. during the space of ten years. The increase would have been greater had not the steady advance of education been retarded by the famine of 1877-78 and 1878-79 and the changes in the Results rules.

The attendance increased during the decade by 142 per cent. The classes of the community from which the scholars came show that the Hindu and the Native Christian elements have more than doubled during the period, while the Muhammadan element has nearly quadrupled, which is very satisfactory. The increase under 'Others' is nominal, the Pariahs having been treated apparently as Hindus in the returns of the earlier years. The small number of children of the lowest castes reading in schools is deplorable, and shows how true the statement is that the present educational system has hitherto failed to reach the lowest classes of the population, the very classes for which in Europe popular elementary education is more especially designed. The classes who are taking advantage of schools, public and private, throughout the country are the well-to-do classes hitherto in the main grossly ignorant, and not the masses of the laboring population, except to a very small extent in Tinnevely, Malabar, and Madras.

The European and the Eurasian communities have also but slightly contributed to the increase in the number of pupils, though the number has been subject to many fluctuations. The past year's figure under this head is however the highest recorded.

Distribution of schools by divisions and districts. 4. The following table shows the distribution of schools by divisions and districts:—

Districts and Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census Return of 1881.	Number of Towns and Villages as per Census Return of 1871.	Number of Towns and Villages with Schools.	1879-80.		1880-81.					
					Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
									Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
<i>First Division.</i>												
Ganjam	8,313	1,548,696	4,562	610	561	11,773	655	13,067	94	1,294	..	..
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,490,185	8,581	627	496	10,167	684	14,973	188	4,806	..	..
Godavari	7,097	1,792,866	2,202	632	702	17,476	777	21,787	76	4,311	..	..
<i>Second Division.</i>												
Kistna	8,036	1,548,507	2,140	532	731	12,859	819	16,536	88	3,677	..	..
Bellary	11,007	1,340,337	2,568	534	488	7,973	739	12,036	251	4,063	..	..
Cuddapah	8,367	1,120,118	1,337	323	308	4,715	439	6,701	131	1,986	..	..
Kuraool	7,358	711,555	787	266	228	3,687	324	5,437	96	1,750	..	..
<i>Third Division.</i>												
Nellore	8,462	1,220,336	2,174	423	554	9,685	713	10,196	159	511	..	..
Madras	27	406,117	23	..	408	22,966	441	23,650	33	690	..	..
Chingleput	2,753	985,554	2,362	517	511	11,793	614	14,329	103	2,636	..	..
<i>Fourth Division.</i>												
South Arcot	4,873	1,815,151	3,198	531	592	13,369	666	15,302	74	1,933	..	..
North Arcot	7,189	1,817,561	5,292	473	536	12,131	656	16,642	120	4,511	..	..
Salem	7,483	1,599,427	4,021	293	306	7,447	400	9,316	94	1,889	..	..
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,216,503	1,644	289	318	9,306	435	10,786	117	1,480	..	..
<i>Fifth Division.</i>												
Tanjore	3,654	2,140,585	3,935	659	705	23,371	959	29,125	254	6,754	..	..
Madura	9,502	2,167,381	5,459	639	776	18,109	894	20,971	118	2,862	..	..
Tinnevely	5,176	1,700,910	1,824	948	936	28,772	1,124	34,863	168	6,091	..	..
<i>Sixth Division.</i>												
Coimbatore	7,432	1,658,567	1,575	524	412	9,386	557	12,485	145	3,099	..	..
Nilgiri	749	90,633	17	..	20	1,169	31	1,534	11	365	..	..
Malabar	6,002	2,326,237	432	302	794	26,784	787	31,894	..	5,110	..	..
South Canara	3,902	955,333	1,288	123	151	5,447	164	6,178	13	731	..	..
Total ..	139,191	30,652,558	55,421	..	10,533	268,879	12,878	327,808	2,352	59,429	7	..

With the exception of Malabar, in which there has been a decrease of seven schools owing to the abolition of certain Local Fund Middle schools, every district has made progress both in the number of schools and in attendance. The increases belonging to each division are noted in the margin. The greatest increase in

	Schools.	Scholars.
First Division ..	357	10,411
Second do. ..	566	11,476
Third do. ..	295	3,737
Fourth do. ..	405	9,793
Fifth do. ..	560	14,707
Sixth do. ..	162	9,305

the number of schools is credited to the Second Division which suffered most from the famine, while nearly a fourth of the increase in attendance is credited to the Fifth Division. The Third Division shows the lowest increase in the number and strength of schools. Looking at the districts, Tinnevely shows the greatest increase, Tanjore comes next, and after Tanjore Malabar, whilst Nellore, South Canara and Madras fall to the bottom of the list, Nellore being the lowest, Nilgiri excepted.

5. A reference to the figures in the subjoined table shows that there has been an increase in every class of institution, the schools under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions excepted. The decrease in these institutions is nominal, as some of the schools which are aided on the combined system, but which are not strictly Local Fund schools, have been transferred to the head of Privateschools. The increase in the number and attendance of private institutions under inspection receiving no aid at present is relatively greater than the number of aided private institutions. These schools are mostly small village schools preparing for examination under the Results system. Their passing to the category of aided institutions is mainly a matter of time, depending on the activity of the Inspecting officers and means adopted for improving the teachers. That considerable activity was displayed in the year under review is illustrated by the fact that, roughly speaking, 1,225 institutions passed from the unaided to the aided list, whilst the deficiency under unaided was more than supplied by an addition of 2,435 schools, or an average of 115 schools to each district :—

Distribution of Schools in four great Classes.	1879-80.		1880-81.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department ..	250	11,304	251	11,668	1	364	..	..
Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and of Committees under the control of Government	1,268	39,765	1,177	39,553	..	..	91	212
Private institutions receiving aid	4,853	144,167	6,078	178,609	1,225	34,442	..	..
Private institutions under inspection, but not receiving aid	4,162	73,143	5,372	97,978	1,210	24,835	..	..
Total ..	10,533	268,379	12,878	327,808	2,436	59,641	91	212

Distribution of schools by districts and standards.

6. The distribution of schools in greater detail will be found in the following statement:—

Districts.	Institutions for Boys.										Institutions for Girls.					
	Arts Colleges.		Colleges for Professional Training.		English High Schools.		Middle Schools.				Primary Schools.				English High Schools.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	English.	Vernacular.	Institutions.	Pupils.	English.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Ganjam	1	9			10	408			13	384	524			12,028		
Vizaspattam	2	46			24	744	20	113	99	3,172	520			10,228		
Godavari	1	65			21	950	4	20	63	2,322	671			17,143		
Kistna	1	23			17	553			55	1,753	712			13,075		
Bellary	1	19			9	288			22	1,009	692			10,312		
Cuddapah					6	150	1	8	20	663	466			5,843		
Kurnool					3	95			8	518	308			4,738		
Nellore					11	314			41	1,968	642			7,277		
Madras	4	570	3	162	44	3,178	3	18	161	8,978	109			3,371	8	38
Chungteput					9	552			62	2,130	613			10,363		
South Arcot	1	23			12	643			54	2,475	588			11,811		
North Arcot					13	633			48	2,747	570			12,441		
Salem	1	17			15	507			32	1,730	329			6,297		
Trichinopoly	1	77			9	661			68	2,667	339			6,558		
Tanjore	4	407			58	2,125	3	12	209	8,973	643			15,622		
Madura					18	673			79	3,352	756			16,610		
Tinnevely	3	62			27	921			63	2,616	884			26,500		
Coimbatore	1	38			20	548	3	8	41	2,000	479			9,296		
Nilgiri					6	139			8	758	6			190		
Malabar	2	133			26	1,090			57	3,015	675			26,439		
South Canara	1	36			12	394			47	2,400	96			2,854		
Total	25	1,559	3	162	370	15,466	34	179	1,230	65,320	10,563	8		227,896		38

Districts.	Institutions for Girls—(Continued).								Normal Schools				Special Schools.		Total.	
	Middle Schools.				Primary Schools.				For Masters.		For Mistresses.				Institutions.	Pupils.
	English.		Vernacular.		English.		Vernacular.		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.				
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.								
Ganjam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	114	1	17	..	..	..	..	655	13,067
Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	106	13	394	2	20	..	..	..	..	684	14,973
Godavari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	60	23	992	1	30	..	..	..	..	777	21,787
Kistna .. .. .	..	..	..	16	4	257	16	631	2	62	..	..	..	..	819	16,536
Bellary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	67	10	253	1	20	..	..	..	..	739	12,036
Cuddapah .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	76	2	24	1	12	..	..	..	..	439	6,701
Kurnool .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	23	1	19	1	20	..	..	..	..	324	5,437
Nellore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	22	15	481	1	27	..	..	..	..	713	10,196
Madras	17	211	1	24	35	2,373	41	3,010	2	27	2	46	6	441	441	23,650
Chingleput .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	80	22	1,029	..	..	..	..	1	31	614	14,329
South Arcot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	28	6	241	1	43	..	..	..	..	666	15,302
North Arcot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	233	14	435	3	70	..	..	..	..	656	16,642
Salem	2	16	..	..	5	137	13	493	2	49	..	..	..	..	400	9,316
Trichinopoly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	205	13	503	1	21	..	..	..	..	435	10,786
Tanjore .. .. .	..	..	..	1	6	284	22	1,048	..	..	..	..	1	25	959	29,125
Madura	1	21	2	17	4	220	30	968	1	53	..	..	..	..	894	20,971
Tinnevely .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	545	132	3,925	1	67	1	73	..	..	1,124	34,663
Coimbatore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	46	9	363	1	38	..	..	..	..	557	12,485
Nilgiri .. .. .	..	33	..	..	6	335	3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1,534
Malabar .. .. .	..	18	..	..	7	555	8	181	4	95	..	..	..	..	787	31,694
South Canara	1	17	..	..	3	207	2	147	1	23	..	..	..	..	164	6,178
Total	26	316	7	58	101	5,863	399	15,330	26	694	3	119	8	497	12,878	327,808

7. In my last report I remarked that the proportion of population to one pupil was lamentably high. There has been an improvement during the year.

Education in relation to population.

The least advanced district (Cuddapah) had 287 inhabitants to one pupil, and the least advanced division (the Second Division) had 186 inhabitants to one pupil last year. The proportion has fallen to 172 and 124, respectively. Salem has taken the place of Cuddapah, and the Fourth Division that of the Second Division. The figures furnished by the Deputy Superintendent of Census have been adopted in the table. The difference is no doubt due to the great progress which some of the districts have made, but the change in the population also partially contributed to the change of position of some of the districts. Bellary gained six places, North Arcot four places, and Kurnool three places, and Tinnevely and Cuddapah one place, respectively, while South Canara and Ganjam lost three places, South Arcot and Nellore two places, and Nilgiri, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Salem one place each. The Second Division has gained two places, while the First and Fourth Divisions have each lost one place.

Districts.	Popula- tion.	Scholars connected with the Department.		Proportion of Popula- tion to one Pupil.	
		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Madras	406,117	22,960	23,650	17	17
Tinnevely	1,700,910	28,772	34,863	59	49
Nilgiri	90,633	1,169	1,534	42	59
Chingleput	985,554	11,793	14,329	80	69
Tanjore	2,140,585	23,371	29,125	84	73
Malabar	2,326,237	26,784	31,894	84	73
Godavari	1,792,866	17,476	21,787	93	82
Kistna	1,548,507	12,859	16,536	113	94
Madura	2,167,381	18,102	20,971	125	103
North Arcot	1,817,561	12,131	16,642	166	109
Bellary	1,340,337	7,973	12,036	209	111
Trichinopoly	1,216,503	9,306	10,786	129	113
Ganjam	1,548,696	11,773	13,067	129	119
South Arcot	1,815,151	13,369	15,302	131	119
Nellore	1,220,335	9,685	10,196	142	120
Kurnool	711,555	3,687	5,437	260	131
Coimbatore	1,658,567	9,386	12,485	188	133
South Canara	955,333	5,447	6,178	169	155
Vizagapatam	2,490,185	10,167	14,973	212	166
Cuddapah	1,120,118	4,715	6,701	287	167
Salem	1,599,427	7,447	9,316	264	172
<i>Divisions.</i>					
Third Division	2,612,006	44,438	48,175	61	54
Fifth do.	6,008,876	70,252	84,959	84	71
Sixth do.	5,030,770	42,786	52,091	117	97
Second do.	4,720,517	29,234	40,710	186	116
First do.	5,831,747	39,416	49,827	134	117
Fourth do.	6,448,642	42,253	52,046	164	124

8. The above table, however, gives no information as to the educational condition of the great classes of the population in each district, nor of the standard of the educational attainments of each. I have therefore

Educational condition and attainments of the great classes of the population in each district.

this year prepared the following statements, but the proportions are based on the census of 1871,

as the figures of 1881 are not available:—

(a)—Statement showing the Proportion of Pupils under Instruction to the School-going Age Population.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.						Native Christians.						Hindus.			
	Number of Children of the School-going Age.		Number of Pupils under Instruction.		Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.		Number of Children of the School-going Age.		Number of Pupils under Instruction.		Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.		Number of Children of the School-going Age.		Number of Pupils under Instruction.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam ..	31	23	7	..	22·6	..	52	50	39	14	75·	28·	103,906	98,431	12,495	341
Vizagapatam ..	91	90	16	8	17·9	8·9	68	65	69	45	101·5	69·2	150,467	142,159	13,749	743
Godavari ..	68	57	45	35	66·2	61·4	44	44	41	57	93·2	129·5	91,415	90,281	18,487	2,080
Kistna ..	26	20	3	..	11·5	..	562	545	799	347	142·2	63·7	82,085	79,825	12,871	1,289
Bellary ..	229	100	31	21	13·5	21·	259	244	137	146	52·9	59·8	102,641	96,464	10,598	141
Cuddapah ..	18	16	1	..	5·6	..	354	337	456	131	128·8	38·9	81,440	77,734	5,152	84
Kurnool ..	19	11	18	4	94·7	36·4	280	266	409	174	146·1	65·4	53,470	51,347	3,977	111
Nellore ..	27	24	2	15	7·4	62·5	204	194	468	302	229·4	155·7	78,698	75,053	8,298	530
Madras ..	1,212	1,132	1,881	1,688	155·2	149·1	1,577	1,640	1,313	808	83·8	49·3	17,656	18,264	11,503	2,906
Chinglaput ..	321	228	13	5	4·	2·2	874	848	106	31·6	12·5	50,103	49,047	12,247	1,430	
South Arcot ..	39	35	17	30	43·6	85·7	2,289	2,244	256	73	11·2	3·3	93,530	91,777	13,876	387
North Arcot ..	84	70	21	40	25·	57·1	481	467	189	41	39·3	8·8	115,930	117,088	14,774	695
Salem ..	54	41	64	42	118·5	102·4	942	961	178	197	18·9	20·5	121,092	123,092	7,484	474
Trichinopoly ..	112	76	70	101	62·5	132·9	3,737	3,886	816	401	21·8	10·3	70,363	73,466	8,555	371
Tanjore ..	71	65	78	39	109·9	60·	4,752	5,037	1,470	610	30·9	10·1	108,760	115,859	24,274	1,280
Madura ..	28	23	21	17	75·	73·9	6,205	5,361	2,219	745	42·6	13·9	136,211	140,610	15,407	865
Tinnevely ..	27	22	9	..	33·3	..	7,593	7,745	7,423	4,385	97·7	56·6	99,848	100,994	19,909	2,159
Coimbatore ..	50	39	101	111	202·	284·6	854	862	426	260	49·9	30·2	109,908	111,932	10,294	462
Nilgiri ..	201	119	387	131	192·5	118·5	239	201	211	181	88·3	90·	2,605	2,228	443	99
Malabar ..	720	479	310	287	43·1	59·9	2,421	2,421	922	463	38·1	19·1	99,044	99,409	21,257	1,843
South Canara ..	27	21	26	36	92·6	171·4	3,670	3,670	1,156	421	31·5	11·5	48,938	48,248	4,047	252
Total ..	3,455	2,691	3,120	2,610	90·3	97·	36,457	37,088	19,273	9,807	52·8	26·4	1,818,110	1,803,308	249,697	18,442

(a)—Statement showing the Proportion of Pupils under Instruction to the School-going Age Population—(Continued).

Districts.	Hindus—(Cont.)		Muhammadans.						Others.					
	Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.		Number of Children of the School-going Age.		Number of Pupils under Instruction.		Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.		Number of Children of the School-going Age.		Number of Pupils under Instruction.		Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	12.3	3	352	372	134	37	38.1	9.9	12,525	12,272	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	9.1	5	1,573	1,581	179	..	11.4	..	14,305	13,480	152	12	1.1	1
Godavari	20.2	2.2	2,649	2,627	861	155	32.5	5.9	28,462	27,447	23	3	1	0.1
Kistna	15.7	1.6	5,993	5,848	773	121	12.9	2.1	21,958	20,994	248	85	1.1	4
Bollary	10.3	1	9,995	9,173	903	11	9	1	15,903	15,195	44	4	3	0.3
Cuddapah	6.3	1	8,166	7,386	766	22	9.4	3	14,032	13,197	72	17	5	1
Kurnool	7.4	2	8,317	7,872	715	..	8.6	..	11,547	10,817	21	8	2	1
Nellore	10.5	7	5,122	4,728	576	5	11.2	1	22,059	20,414	..	..	..	..
Madras	65.2	15.9	3,686	3,959	2,228	179	60.4	4.5	5,072	5,437	828	316	16.3	6
Chingleput	24.4	2.9	1,772	1,709	216	2	12.2	1	18,327	17,500	33	1	2	1
South Arcot	14.8	4	3,323	3,363	590	1	17.8	0.3	33,708	33,066	72	..	2	..
North Arcot	12.6	5	6,606	6,405	933	..	14.1	..	30,001	25,160	49	..	2	..
Salem	6.2	4	3,905	3,941	809	3	20.7	1	20,332	20,689	61	4	3	2
Trichinopoly	12.2	5	2,401	2,403	378	3	15.8	1	11,607	12,010	90	1	8	0.1
Tanjore	22.3	1.1	6,908	8,497	1,301	7	18.8	1	22,603	23,507	166	..	7	..
Madura	11.3	6	9,501	10,426	1,500	2	15.8	0.2	15,865	16,762	172	23	1.1	1
Tinnevely	19.4	2.1	5,918	6,795	874	17	14.8	3	12,091	13,060	71	16	6	1
Coimbatore	9.4	4	2,672	2,732	751	..	28.1	..	17,763	17,679	67	13	4	1
Nilgiri	17	4.4	172	118	50	..	29.1	..	861	680	32	..	3.7	..
Malabar	21.5	1.9	44,883	44,501	6,348	393	14.1	9	23,164	22,144	51	20	2	1
South Canara	8.3	5	6,294	6,189	232	..	3.7	..	10,030	10,666	8	1	1	0.1
Total...	13.7	1	140,208	140,625	21,117	958	15.1	7	362,215	352,176	2,260	524	6	2

(b)—Statement showing the Distribution of Pupils in Colleges and High, Middle, and Primary Schools.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.								Native Christians.								Hindus.			
	In Colleges.		In High Schools.		In Middle Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Colleges.		In High Schools.		In Middle Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Colleges.		In High Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam			3		3		4		1		3		7		28	14	8		103	
Vizagapatam	1				6		6	8			3		5		61	45	45		145	
Godavari			2		12		31	35			3		4		34	57	64		210	
Kistna					3						1		31	6	747	341	23		142	
Bellary			6		9		17	21			3		4		130	146	18		60	
Cuddapah			1										16		438	131			24	
Kurpool					3		15	4					16		393	174			15	
Nellore							2	15					4		464	302			116	
Madras	69		129	35	402	185	1,094	1,452	56		72	3	184	19	948	752	586		959	
Chingleput			1		1		10	5			1		5		270	106			138	
South Arcot			1		5		11	30	1		7		31		217	73	22		127	
North Arcot			2		4		15	40			1		5		183	41			77	
Salem					11	9	53	33			4		15		158	197	17		64	
Trichinopoly			2		18	4	50	97	2		6		14		793	401	75		182	
Tanjore	1		9		13		55	39	31		93		234	1	1,087	509	373		621	
Madura			3		4		14	17	1		4		65	33	2,107	712	30		116	
Tinnevely			1		1		7		20		85		314		6,937	4,312	41		166	
Coimbatore	1				11	6	89	105			2	1	27		392	254	37		145	
Nilgiri					96	33	291	98					18		193	181				
Malabar			11		100	18	199	269	3		19		66		830	463	130		333	
South Canara	1		1		3	1	20	35	5		3		85	16	1,057	405	31		83	
Total	73		171	35	705	266	1,983	2,303	120		310	4	1,140	75	17,467	9,616	1,499		3,726	

(b)—Statement showing the Distribution of Pupils in Colleges and High, Middle, and Primary Schools—(Continued).

Districts.	Hindus—(Continued).				Muhammadans.								Others.							
	In Middle Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Colleges.		In High Schools.		In Middle Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Colleges.		In High Schools.		In Middle Schools.		In Primary Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	390	..	11,977	341	..	..	1	..	8	..	125	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	821	3	12,718	740	..	..	..	..	22	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	12
Godavari	880	..	17,303	2,080	1	..	10	..	54	..	796	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3
Kistna	505	10	12,160	1,279	..	..	3	..	34	..	735	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	85
Bellary	265	..	10,235	141	1	..	..	..	10	..	892	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	4
Cuddapah	134	..	4,985	84	..	..	..	..	8	..	757	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	17
Kurnool	58	..	3,885	111	..	..	4	..	18	..	692	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8
Nellore	293	..	7,863	530	..	..	1	..	17	..	557	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	2,335	28	7,430	2,872	20	..	42	..	243	..	1,901	179	2	..	1	..	36	1	789	315
Chingleput .. .	529	..	11,553	1,430	..	..	3	..	16	..	197	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	28	1
South Arcot .. .	483	..	13,202	387	..	..	3	..	22	..	564	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	70	..
North Arcot .. .	580	..	14,047	695	..	..	3	..	43	..	887	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48	..
Salem	458	..	6,898	474	..	..	2	..	30	..	776	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	4
Trichinopoly ..	599	..	7,579	371	..	..	4	..	26	..	348	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	1
Tanjore	1,855	..	21,525	1,280	2	..	5	..	34	..	1,260	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	165	..
Madura	596	..	14,664	865	1	..	2	..	17	..	1,480	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	171	18
Tinnevely	585	..	19,117	2,159	1	..	2	..	21	..	850	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	16
Coimbatore .. .	498	..	9,588	462	..	..	1	..	14	..	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	13
Nilgiri	24	..	419	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Malabar	899	..	19,821	1,843	..	..	3	..	24	..	6,304	393	..	..	2	..	1	..	48	20
South Canara ..	296	..	3,620	252	..	..	9	..	7	..	216	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	1-
Total ..	13,083	39	230,689	18,395	26	..	98	..	668	..	20,279	958	3	..	6	..	47	6	2,201	518

In the former (a) of the above two statements 15 per cent. of the male and female population, as per census returns of 1871, has been taken to represent the number of children of school-going age. Hence in a few cases the number of pupils under instruction appears to be greater than the number of children of school-going age. It will be observed that 14 per cent. of Hindu boys were under tuition against 52·8 per cent. of Native Christian boys, while the number of Hindu girls was 1 per cent. only, thus showing how much has still to be done for the development of elementary education, and of female education especially. Pariahs are included in 'Others,' and the low percentage of pupils under 'Others' goes to establish the fact above mentioned that education has as yet made very little progress among the lower classes. The most remarkable and unexpected result however of the above calculations is that the general opinion that Muhammadans in this Presidency are behind the Hindus in the wish to educate their children is disproved, the proportionate percentage of Muhammadan boys being one-and-a-half higher than that of Hindu boys, whilst as regards girls it is not one-third lower. Muhammadans however owing, perhaps, to their poverty confine the instruction of their children to the primary standards, it would appear, far more generally than the Hindus do. Thus whilst 18,308 Hindu boys were in superior schools against 236,689 in primary, the numbers under Muhammadans were 792 and 20,279, respectively.

The (b) statement exhibits the number of pupils of the different classes of the community under instruction on the 31st March 1881 in Colleges and High, Middle, and Primary Schools, Government and private.

Race and Sex of Pupils.

9. The annexed table shows the race and sex of the pupils :—

Race.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Popula- tion.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1879-80.	1880-
Hindus	198,325	16,486	214,811	249,697	18,442	268,139	24,130,170	112	
Native Chris- tians	17,943	9,331	27,274	19,273	9,807	29,080	490,299	18	
Muhammadans..	18,077	700	18,777	21,117	958	22,075	1,857,857	99	
Europeans and Eurasians ..	2,919	2,398	5,317	3,120	2,610	5,730	40,879	8	
Others, including Pariahs	1,696	504	2,200	2,260	524	2,784	4,789,667	2,177	1,7
Total	238,960	29,419	268,379	295,467	32,341	327,808	31,308,872	116	

The population is taken at the figures adopted in the last report, the figures of the recent census not being available. Of the total increase of 59,429 pupils, 53,328 are Hindus, 3,298 Muhammadans, 1,806 Native Christians, 413 Europeans and Eurasians, and 584 others. *Others* shows the largest proportionate increase. These are followed by Hindus. Muhammadans, Native Christians, and Europeans and Eurasians show an increase of 6 per cent. It is gratifying to note that the number of girls is increasing steadily.

10. The number of pupils studying the different languages is given

Languages studied by Pupils.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
English ..	48,440	55,108	3,951	3,987
Vernacular ..	234,942	290,779	26,951	29,577
Sanskrit ..	2,672	2,774	20	..
Arabic ..	139	1,820	..	264
Persian ..	734	662	30	..
Latin ..	794	847	8	15
Greek ..	188	163	..	..

in the statement in the margin. A large increase has taken place in the number studying Arabic. On the other hand the number of pupils studying Persian, Latin and Greek has fallen. It is to be regretted that there has been only a slight increase in the number of Sanskrit students.

Schools and Scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.

11. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles :—

Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
In Municipalities	1,450	73,304	1,756	84,642
In Local Fund Circles	9,083	195,075	11,121	243,166

As the population of the towns was 1,732,785 and of the circles 29,233,878, deducting Municipal population, it follows that the educational condition of towns is 4 per cent. better than that of rural communities, or in other words five pupils are under instruction in towns to one pupil in rural communities.

A list of Municipalities having upwards of 1,000 pupils is appended. The list, it will be observed, contains 26 Municipalities against 21 in 1878-79 and 23 in 1879-80, Vellore having re-appeared and Dindigul and Cannanore having been added to the list.

Municipalities.	1879-80.		1880-81.		Population as per Census of 1881.		Population of School-going Age.		Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Palamcottah ..	24	1,359	25	1,401	8,784	9,187	1,317	1,378	52
Masulipatam ..	56	2,060	68	2,432	16,392	17,819	2,459	2,673	47.4
Dindigul ..	..	..	23	1,004	7,019	7,149	1,053	1,072	47.2
Coimbatore ..	39	2,416	49	2,703	18,531	20,359	2,780	3,054	46.3
Guntur ..	32	1,071	41	1,319	9,738	9,899	1,461	1,485	44.8
Tinnevely ..	23	1,284	32	1,436	10,962	12,291	1,644	1,844	41.2
Mangalore ..	27	1,568	30	1,907	16,539	15,547	2,481	2,332	39.6
Madras ..	408	22,960	441	23,650	200,124	205,993	30,019	30,899	38.8

Municipalities.	1879-80.		1880-81.		Population as per Census of 1881.		Population of School-going Age.		Proportion of Pupils to School-going Age Population.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Nellore	36	1,444	43	1,608	13,429	14,184	2,014	2,128	38.8
Tanjore	48	2,901	58	3,162	26,298	28,483	3,945	4,272	38.5
Negapatam	44	2,281	57	2,937	24,275	29,485	3,641	4,423	36.4
Mamargudi	24	1,027	22	1,038	9,455	10,071	1,418	1,511	35.4
Kumbakonam	15	1,814	40	2,529	24,510	25,710	3,676	3,857	33.6
Rajahmundry	18	1,109	29	1,243	12,487	12,297	1,873	1,845	33.4
Tellicherry	22	1,075	25	1,286	13,127	13,450	1,969	2,017	32.3
Cuddalore	45	1,793	50	2,035	20,966	22,397	3,145	3,360	31.3
Pálghat	31	1,344	36	1,679	17,535	18,693	2,632	2,804	30.9
Vellore .. ..	..	..	36	1,726	17,679	19,937	2,652	2,990	30.6
Conjeeveram	42	1,613	42	1,667	18,117	19,187	2,717	2,878	29.8
Cinnanore .. ..	..	..	15	1,106	13,037	13,331	1,955	2,000	28.0
Trichinopoly	67	3,293	77	3,526	41,241	43,224	6,186	6,484	27.8
Calicut	32	1,543	41	2,386	30,142	27,304	4,521	4,096	27.7
Vizagapatam	27	1,146	34	1,352	16,066	16,773	2,400	2,516	27.4
Madura	23	1,456	66	2,964	37,039	36,618	5,556	5,492	26.8
Salem	22	1,400	29	1,557	24,582	26,131	3,687	3,920	20.5
Bellary	34	1,313	38	1,388	27,203	26,418	4,081	3,963	17.3

12. The income derived from school fees during the last ten years in Government, Local Fund and Municipal, and Private schools and the attendance in the institutions are compared in the following table. Government institutions show an increase of Rs. 9,678 over the receipts of 1879-80, and from the figures in the margin, particularizing the increases and decreases over and below the figures of 1879-80, it will be observed that, Primary Schools excepted, all classes of institutions have become more self-supporting, assuming the expenditure to remain the same as in the preceding year, which, however, is not the case. The falling off under Primary Schools was chiefly due to the gradual abolition of Primary Schools attached to Second-grade Colleges and to High Schools, while the creation of new Colleges, the raising of the Middle Schools, and the increasing attendance have contributed to an increased revenue in colleges and secondary schools. The diminished collection from fees in the Civil Engineering College was more than compensated by the enhanced fee receipts in the Medical College and in the Law Department attached to the Presidency College. The fee collection in Municipal and Local Fund schools was almost unchanged. Under private institutions there is an increase of Rs. 1,21,423, or 23 per cent. over the income of the preceding year. Of the increase Rs. 5,607 appertained to Colleges, Rs. 24,024 to High and Middle Schools, Rs. 91,331 to Primary Schools, and Rs. 461 to Normal Schools. The grand total of fee receipts was Rs. 8,23,314, which is more than one lakh of rupees over the income of 1875-76, which gives the highest figure ever reached in preceding years:—

	RS.
Arts Colleges	+ 3,631
High and Middle Schools	+ 5,384
Primary Schools	- 435
Special Schools	+ 1,093
Total	+ 9,678

Years.	Government Institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and of Committees under the control of Government.		Private Institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School Fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School Fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School Fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School Fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1871-72 ..	9,347	92,458	8,067	7,822	117,778	282,742	135,192	3,83,022
1872-73 ..	9,363	1,01,963	10,631	10,552	172,060	426,403	192,054	5,38,918
1873-74 ..	10,003	1,08,397	15,662	14,998	205,155	487,714	230,820	6,11,109
1874-75 ..	10,675	1,13,378	19,292	22,072	225,770	537,150	255,737	6,72,600
1875-76 ..	11,100	1,22,552	26,808	30,001	246,572	653,167	284,480	7,05,720
1876-77 ..	10,317	1,22,422	33,009	36,431	244,622	545,237	287,948	7,04,090
1877-78 ..	10,993	1,22,068	26,903	30,160	217,913	469,747	255,809	6,21,975
1878-79 ..	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,371	480,193	237,838	6,48,303
1879-80 ..	11,304	1,32,810	39,765	40,318	217,310	518,599	268,379	6,91,727
1880-81 ..	11,668	1,42,488	39,548	40,804	276,592	640,022	327,808	8,23,314

Comparing the fees with the attendance, it will be noticed that during the decade the attendance in Government institutions has risen 25 and the fees 54 per cent.; in schools under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government the attendance has risen 390 and the fees 420 per cent., and in private schools the attendance has risen 135 and the fees 126 per cent.

The percentage of increase in the fees of private institutions was comparatively low owing to the inclusion under this head of the numerous results schools charging nominal fees or no fees at all. If schools aided by the Salary system alone are taken, these schools being the institutions affected by the Government restrictions in regard to fees, the increase in fees was 53 per cent.

3. The following table shows the average fee in the first and last years of the decade in the several classes of institutions.

Average fees.

The attendance in the institutions levying no fees the fees collected in closed schools have not been taken into account their inclusion would prejudicially affect a true comparison of the fee revenue in the several classes of institutions. In certain cases, however, where schools were grouped it was not found practicable to distinguish schools wherein no fees were charged. Under the head "Private Schools" Salary-grant schools are distinguished from other schools.

Year.	Average Fee according to the average number on the Rolls.				Average Fee according to average daily attendance.			
	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools, and Schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.	Private Schools.		Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools, and Schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.	Private Schools.	
			On the Salary-grant System.	Other.			On the Salary-grant System.	Other.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1871-72 ..	10 10 11	2 8 9	7 2 1	2 2 4	12 4 1	3 0 11	8 5 6	2 7 4
1880-81 ..	15 1 7	1 8 8	10 3 9	1 10 6	17 4 2	1 13 10	12 1 9	2 0 5

14. The percentage of fees to the total cost and the average cost to Government of educating each pupil in the several departments of Government and aided institutions for boys are exhibited in the annexed statement. Closed and free schools have been omitted, as in the preceding table, with a view to arrive at a correct comparison.

Cost of Government and Aided Schools.

Institutions.	Unaided.					Aided.				
	Departments.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.	Departments.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.
		RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.		RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.
Arts Colleges	Colleges ..	1,43,319	25,387	17.7	236 11 3	Colleges ..	83,657	16,862	20.2	46 11 4
	High Schools.	52,261	24,436	46.8	37 11 5	High Schools.	59,025	31,198	52.9	11 13 .8
	Middle do.	26,597	21,111	79.4	4 14 11	Middle do.	45,031	28,410	63.1	4 15 1
	Primary do.	1,332	904	67.9	3 13 8	Primary do.	16,750	8,698	51.9	1 11 10
	Total ..	2,23,509	71,837	32.1	67 1 2	Total ..	2,04,463	85,166	41.7	10 12 6
High Schools for Boys.	High Schools.	30,563	6,985	22.9	99 6 11	High Schools.	99,291	31,454	31.7	22 3 10
	Middle do.	23,652	17,430	73.7	6 9 1					
	Primary do.	5,625	3,077	54.7	5 4 10					
	Total ..	59,840	27,492	46.	20 3 0					
	High School..	729	328	45.	30 0 0					
Under the management of Municipalities.	Middle do.	1,330	884	66.5	3 13 0	Middle do.	93,374	53,934	57.8	5 10 1
	Primary do.	882	668	75.7	0 10 7	Primary do.	47,606	20,609	43.3	2 10 11
	Total ..	2,941	1,880	63.9	3 2 11	Total ..	2,40,271	1,05,997	44.1	7 1 9

Under the management of the Educational Department.

Under the management of Municipalities.

Institutions.	Government.					Aided.									
	Departments.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.	Departments.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.					
		RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.		RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.					
Middle Schools for Boys.	Under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Middle Schools.	44,670	13,317	29.8	27 2 1	Middle Schools.	49,693	18,294	36.6	8 10 11				
		Primary do.	32,041	11,047	34.5	10 11 9						48,917	20,014	40.9	2 11 5
		Total ..	76,711	24,364	31.9	17 13 3						Total ..	98,610	38,308	38.8
	Under the management of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Middle Schools.	18,775	4,726	25	2 0 8		Total ..	98,610	38,308	38.8	4 6 8			
		Primary do.	23,543	8,116	34.5	0 9 7									
		Total ..	42,318	12,842	30.2	0 14 1									
	Under the management of Committees under the control of Government—Lawrence Asylum.	Middle School.	24,712	142	0.6	95 2 1		Total ..	98,610	38,308	38.8	4 6 8			
		Primary do.	74,435	429	0.6	99 14 11									
		Total ..	99,147	571	0.6	98 11 1									
	Primary Schools for Boys.	Under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Primary Schools.	3,508	749	21.4		4 9 11	Primary Schools.	5,57,902	2,02,455	36.3	0 5 3		
Under the management of Local Fund Boards.		Do.	1,25,116	1,000	0.8	0 0 9									

Compared with 1879-80 the income in Government Arts Colleges has risen from Rs. 21,756 to Rs. 25,387, and the percentage of fees to total cost from 16·6 to 17·7. The cost to Government, however, of educating each pupil has not fallen, as might have been expected, from the increase which has taken place in the fee revenue, but it has risen from Rs. 235-3-7 to Rs. 236-11-3. This is due to the full complement of teachers having been provided for Second-grade Colleges. In Aided Colleges the fees show an increase of Rs. 4,918 or 4·5 per cent., and the cost to Government has fallen from Rs. 63-5-3 to Rs. 46-11-4. On collegiate education Government spent on their own colleges Rs. 236-11-3, or, including the prospective pensionary charge, estimated at 25 per cent., Rs. 295-14-1 per pupil, which is more than six times the amount they spent on aided colleges.

In High Schools attached to Government Colleges the percentage of fee revenue to total cost has slightly declined, having amounted to 46·8 against 47·1 in the preceding year, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil has risen by 2 rupees. In Aided High Schools of this class the percentage of fees has risen from 46·5 to 52·9, and the cost to Government per pupil has fallen from Rs. 13-12-6 to Rs. 11-13-8.

Taking the Middle departments attached to colleges, the percentage of fees in Government institutions shows a falling off of ·4 while the cost per pupil rises by 10 annas 6 pies. In aided institutions the fees rose from 61·9 to 63·1 per cent. and the cost to Government fell from Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 4-15-1.

The percentage of fees in the Primary departments of Government colleges shows a serious decline of 15·5 per cent. and the cost to Government has more than doubled. This may be attributed to the gradual abolition of primary schools in collegiate institutions. In the Primary departments of Aided Colleges also the percentage of fees fell from 56·5 to 51·9, and the cost to Government from Rs. 3-0-2 to Rs. 1-11-10.

All departments taken together, the fee revenue in Government Colleges covered 32·1 per cent. of the entire charge against 41·7 in Aided Colleges, while the cost to Government of educating a pupil in Government Colleges was Rs. 67-1-2 exclusive of, or Rs. 83-13-6 inclusive of, pensionary charge of the establishment against Rs. 10-12-6 in Aided Colleges. The corresponding figures of 1879-80 were Rs. 61-4-10 and Rs. 12-6-6 respectively.

The fees in the High, Middle and Primary departments attached to Government High Schools rose from 20·9, 63·9, and 54·6 to 22·9, 73·7, and 54·7 per cent. and the average cost to Government per pupil fell from Rs. 103-15-6, Rs. 9-15-6, and Rs. 6-4-7 to Rs. 99-6-11, Rs. 6-9-1, and Rs. 5-4-10 respectively. This is very satisfactory. In Aided High Schools, while the fee receipts in the High School departments rose from 27·4 to 31·7 per cent., the receipts in the Middle and Primary departments diminished by 2·4 and 3·8 per cent. The average cost to Government in the respective departments fell from Rs. 28-4-9, Rs. 9-9-9 and Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 22-3-10, Rs. 5-10-1, and Rs. 2-10-11.

Taking all the departments of High Schools together in Government institutions, the fees covered 46 per cent. of the total charge, pensionary

contribution being omitted; while in aided institutions the fees covered 44·1 per cent. Government spent Rs. 20-3-0 for educating each pupil in their own schools, while in aided institutions they paid Rs. 7-1-9 only. The corresponding figures of 1879-80 were Rs. 23-3-5 and Rs. 9-6-9.

There was one Municipal High School opened last year—that at Mâyavaram. The fees covered 63·9 of the total cost, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 3-2-11, all departments included, while the cost per pupil to Municipal funds was Rs. 1-9-2 only—a very remarkable fact, and one full of promise for those interested in the gradual transfer to Municipal Commissions of not only the elementary, but also the secondary and to some extent the college education of the people of towns.

As regards Middle Schools for boys, the percentages of fees in the Middle and Primary departments of schools under the direct management of Government fell from 32·9 and 35·6 to 29·8 and 34·5, and the cost to Government per pupil rose by nearly Rs. 3 per pupil in the Middle and by 8 annas in the Primary department. Aided Middle Schools show an improvement, the percentages of fees in the two departments having risen respectively from 31·6 and 36 to 36·8 and 40·9, while the cost to Government fell from Rs. 13-8-5 and Rs. 3-12-1 to Rs. 8-10-1 and Rs. 2-11-5. Taking both the departments together 31·9 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees in Government schools against 38·8 per cent. in aided schools, and the cost to Government in their own schools was Rs. 16-13-3 per pupil against Rs. 4-6-8 in the schools aided by them.

In Middle Schools under the management of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards the fee receipts have appreciably improved, the percentages having risen from 21·2 and 29·9 to 25·2 and 34·4 respectively, while the cost to Government owing to the withdrawal of the grants to many of the old Rate schools fell.

Comparing the purely Primary Schools the percentage of fees in Government schools rose from 8·5 to 21·4, and the cost to Government per pupil fell from Rs. 9-15-2 to Rs. 4-9-11. This improvement is nominal as it is to be attributed to the exclusion of all schools charging no fees. In aided Primary Schools the percentage of fees rose from 34·6 to 36·3, and the cost to Government fell by 1 pie. Municipal and Local Fund schools also show an improvement.

It will be observed from the statement that as in 1879-80 the only instance in which the average cost to Government of educating a pupil in Government institutions was less than that in aided schools of the same description was the Middle department attached to college. The difference, even here, is very insignificant, being 2 pies only per head. It would perhaps have been greater had it not been for the reduction of grants under the new Grant-in-aid Code.

15. The percentage of fees to total expenditure in the several departments of each college are shown in the following statement; but in order to arrive at a true financial estimate of the relative cost of Government and

Percentage of Fees in Colleges.

private institutions 25 per cent. should be added to the former on account of pension contingencies.

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Cost, 1880-81.					Percentage of Fees to Total Cost, 1879-80.
	College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Total of all Departments.	
GOVERNMENT.						
<i>First Grade.</i>						
Kumbakonam College	36.73	89.80	..	..	46.20	49.94
Rajahmundry do.	9.20	69.80	80.82	..	25.20	28.18
Presidency do.	15.14	26.07	40.19	..	18.63	18.38
<i>Second Grade.</i>						
Madura College	24.53	52.55	105.46	..	67.03	60.80
Salem do.	11.88	43.97	105.40	54.89	54.99	51.70
Calicut do.	27.85	56.89	92.93	..	47.48	41.41
Cuddalore do.	11.45	43.25	79.21	90.86	40.80	43.84
Berhampore do.	3.94	68.82	66.88	23.68	36.40	35.73
Mangalore do.	12.80	43.30	92.51	..	35.50	41.53
Bellary do.	8.14	22.44	69.87	..	29.98	24.60
AIDED.						
<i>First Grade.</i>						
Tanjore S.P.G. College..	44.61	73.25	74.42	..	65.02	58.17
Madras Christian do. ..	31.16	52.71	56.45	48.38	41.22	38.68
Dorseton Protestant do. ..	9.62	32.34	40.21	34.27	27.17	27.72
Negapatam St. Joseph's do. ..	9.14	23.18	29.73	28.90	19.10	24.37
<i>Second Grade.</i>						
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College ..	25.36	73.48	134.11	89.65	75.89	69.25
Coimbatore Hindu do. ..	12.	84.25	118.90	155.09	70.98	63.90
Tinnevelly do. ..	16.77	80.87	119.76	109.51	65.23	38.72
Pachaiyappa's do. ..	26.44	65.53	95.79	..	55.74	62.48
Sawyerpuram S.P.G. do. ..	13.04	46.28	40.39	..	35.60	16.15
Tinnevelly C.M.S. do. ..	3.92	39.30	39.18	27.74	23.03	28.69
Vizagapatam Hindu do. ..	7.74	19.33	47.86	..	22.89	19.64
Masulipatam Noble do. ..	5.54	22.55	32.06	23.91	17.87	14.83

The College departments of Government Colleges show an appreciable increase in the percentage of cost except in the case of the Kumbakonam and Cuddalore Colleges; where the proportion has fallen from 37.89 and 13.33 to 36.73 and 11.45 per cent. respectively. With the exception of St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, Pachaiyappa's College, the Tinnevelly C.M.S. College, and the Vizagapatam Hindu College, the College departments of Aided Colleges also show considerable improvement in percentage. It is noteworthy that in the Madras Christian College 31.16 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees, while in the Presidency College 15.14 per cent. only of the charge was met from this source.

The High School departments of all the Government First-grade Colleges and of the Second-grade Colleges at Calicut and Mangalore were less self-supporting than in 1879-80, but there is a satisfactory improvement in the percentages of the remaining Second-grade Colleges. The High School departments of Aided Colleges show relatively a better result, the percentages of fees having greatly improved except in the Madras Christian College, the Doveton Protestant College, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, where the proportion fell from 54·43, 41·72, and 30·21 to 52·71, 32·34, and 23·18 respectively.

The proportion of fees to the cost of the Middle departments of the Presidency and Rajahmundry Colleges shows a heavy decrease, having fallen by more than 10 and 20 per cent. respectively. There is an improvement in the Middle departments of Second-grade Colleges, Salem and Mangalore excepted. In the Aided Colleges, excepting the Madras Christian College and the Doveton College, the Middle departments show an increased percentage of fees to cost. It will be noticed that in two Government and three Aided Colleges the Middle departments were entirely self-supporting against three Government and two Aided Colleges in the preceding year in the same department.

No useful comparison of the fee revenue in the Primary departments of Government and Aided Colleges can be made as there is much variation in the number of Primary classes attached to the colleges.

Taking all departments of Government and Aided Colleges together, it will be noticed that of the First-grade Colleges the Tanjore S.P.G. College had nearly two-thirds, the Kumbakónam College nearly one-half, the Madras Christian College two-fifths, the Doveton and Rajahmundry Colleges one-fourth of the total charges met from fees, while the fee revenue of the Presidency College and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, did not cover even a fifth of the cost of the institutions. In two of the Government Second-grade Colleges fees covered more than one-half of the cost against four Aided Colleges of the same description. It must, however, be observed in favor of Government Second-grade Colleges that in one institution only the fees are shown as not meeting one-third of the cost, while there are three Aided Colleges similarly circumstanced.

16. It will be observed from the annexed list showing the percentage of fees to cost in the several departments of Government and Aided High Schools that the High School department of the Kumbakónam Town School was the only one of its kind which was entirely self-supporting, and that in three Middle and four Primary departments of Government High Schools against two Middle and two Primary Schools attached to Aided High Schools, fees produced a surplus after paying all charges.

Percentage of Fees in High Schools.

High Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Cost, 1880-81.				Percentage of Total Fees to Cost, 1879-80.
	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Total of all Departments.	
<i>Government.</i>					
Tiruvádi High School	28.98	108.96	165.67	89.84	88.01
Tiruválúr do.	38.12	109.82	108.55	86.43	75.61
Guntúr do.	30.40	86.91	80.00	69.80	54.56
Chicacole do.	24.72	123.86	105.66	68.24	65.30
Cannanore do.	40.73	76.34	..	56.03	55.80
Pálghat do.	27.64	92.70	109.42	64.11	52.48
Chittoor Co.	27.77	78.96	30.19	47.86	47.85
Saidápet do.	23.40	61.01	61.24	39.83	42.61
Tellicherry do.	15.61	67.61	61.52	38.24	32.81
Cuddapah do.	16.86	35.42	29.34	26.99	21.43
Kurnool do.	9.23	40.79	27.30	21.52	22.06
Máyavaram Municipal High School ..	44.99	66.46	75.73	63.92	..
<i>Aided.</i>					
Kumbakónam Town School	100.39	101.12	84.90	99.84	104.26
Triplicane Hindu School	40.54	83.36	90.91	72.92	77.30
Coimbatore London Mission School ..	31.52	85.45	86.83	72.80	63.53
Masulipatam Hindu School	34.89	102.80	81.69	67.33	56.78
Nellore Hindu School	65.98	78.12	62.42	64.34	78.52
Calicut Basel Mission School	56.91	83.05	48.11	62.51	51.32
Palamcottah Hindu School	44.47	86.89	50.13	57.89	65.79
Cuddalore Saint Joseph's School ..	36.49	73.42	57.61	57.56	45.84
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission School ..	48.51	53.67	66.97	54.21	47.74
St. Thomé Seminary	46.75	59.00	51.53	53.10	51.91
Ramnád S.P.G. School	29.57	93.21	54.13	52.41	66.38
Nellore F.C.M. do.	45.49	56.56	58.97	52.29	46.81
Chingleput do. do.	20.95	56.15	126.41	52.09	46.08
Vepery S.P.G. do.	30.45	68.25	43.13	49.14	48.29
Mannárgudi Native High School	37.14	58.17	82.18	48.95	..
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	62.36	36.25	28.82	47.92	43.01
Cocanada Hindu School	25.99	67.67	..	47.80	62.58
Vizagapatam London Mission School ..	29.39	60.30	41.88	46.95	42.87
Tiruvallúr F.C.M. School	22.02	73.26	57.47	46.70	37.38
Madras London Mission High School ..	36.27	55.87	38.59	45.58	40.16
Narsapur Central School	20.19	67.97	98.42	41.52	37.68
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School	22.36	73.18	52.42	40.98	45.12
St. Mary's Seminary	34.80	60.21	8.33	35.27	25.63
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's School	25.50	41.60	43.40	35.18	30.72
Conjeeveram F.C.M. School	15.60	47.50	62.07	34.95	39.01
Bellary London Mission School	5.83	82.96	115.64	34.68	28.14
Poraiyar S.P.G. School	13.88	51.20	40.68	34.32	36.84
Amalápuram Church Mission School	21.86	33.99	44.40	33.71	..
Madras Church of Scotland Mission Schl.	25.31	47.28	34.20	33.62	32.24
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School	15.43	54.45	38.89	33.52	35.17
Palamcottah Church Mission School	15.44	44.24	29.67	27.09	..
Cuddalore S.P.G. School	28.82	24.23	24.21	26.01	26.30
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission Schl.	11.40	25.61	22.40	22.85	44.06
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission School ..	14.22	34.33	42.67	22.44	25.51
Bezváda Church Mission School	9.43	19.18	15.28	16.10	11.42
Guntúr American Mission School	8.80	25.58	24.69	15.94	15.68
Tranquebar German Lutheran Mission do	7.13	15.53	27.40	14.79	13.62
Nellore Church Mission School	11.52	19.25	7.69	13.47	15.69
Triplicane Harris School	4.12	8.06	19.26	9.15	8.24
Madras St. Mary's Orphanage .. .. .	..	2.31	-.08	1.19	..

The number of High Schools in which fees covered one-half, one-third, one-fourth, and less than one-fourth of the entire charge in 1879-80 and 1880-81 is compared below:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
(1.) Number of schools in which fees covered one-half of the charge.	6	11	7	13
(2.) Do. do. one-third of do.	2	15	3	17
(3.) Do. do. one-fourth of do.	1	9	1	2
(4.) Do. do. less than one-fourth of the charge.	3	6	1	8

The increase in Government schools under (1) is due to the inclusion of the Máyavaram Municipal High School. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the number of Aided High Schools under (1) and (2). Viewing the figures according to the percentage of each class of schools falling under the four heads above given, it appears that in 56 per cent. of Government High Schools the fees covered one-half the charge, in 25 per cent. one-third, in 8 per cent. one-fourth, against the following percentages in private institutions, respectively, 32.5, 42.5, and 5.

17. The following is a list of Middle Schools in which the fees exceeded half the expenditure, no less than 6 out of the 13 Government schools being Municipal institutions, which gives a far higher proportion of semi-self-supporting Municipal institutions than of Government of the same class. It is satisfactory to find that in 10 per cent. of Aided Middle Schools the fees met much more than half their cost.

Government Middle Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Aided Middle Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Pálghat Municipal School ..	79.3	Innespetta Middle School ..	85.0
Calicut do. do. ..	76.1	Govindu Nayadu's School ..	83.5
Berhampore do. do. ..	75.4	Rajahmundry Town School ..	75.6
Amalápuram Middle School ..	72.3	Madura Hindu School ..	72.6
Mangalore Municipal do. ..	65.7	Sholavandan Middle School ..	71.3
Dharapuram Middle do. ..	62.3	Akivedu School	71.0
Salem Municipal do. ..	56.9	Kapistalam School	68.5
Shevapet do. School ..	56.8	Trichinopoly Branch School ..	57.9
Udipi Middle School	55.5	Murappanad Middle School ..	56.8
Poonamallee do. do.	52.6	Srivaikuntham do. do. ..	56.1
Tirupati do. do.	50.9	Kalakad do. do.	52.3
Srirangam do. do.	50.8	Ramachandrapuram do. ..	51.7
Kulitalai do. do.	50.4	Tindivanam do. do.	51.3
		Matigiri do. do.	50.9

18. The institutions in which the Government Salary grants *plus* the fees exceeded the total cost are given in the annexed statement. The number of such schools has, as might be expected from the reduction of grants, fallen from 15 to 10, and the total excess of receipts from Rs. 10,983 to Rs. 6,084. In the Rajahmundry Town School the fees and Government grant were equal to the total charges. I would here remark that far too much stress has, in my opinion, been laid on this excess.

Institutions.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Receipts in 1879-80.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kumbakonam Town School ..	2,357	15,129	17,486	15,152	2,334	3,552
Tanjore S.P.G. College ..	4,584	6,274	10,858	9,649	1,209	2,381
Presentation Convent Girls' Special School	427	1,432	1,859	805	1,054	1,086
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College ..	4,193	10,830	15,023	14,270	753	147
Innespetta Middle School ..	631	1,983	2,614	2,332	282	602
Coimbatore College	4,203	9,792	13,995	13,795	200	..
Ramnad S.P.G. High School.	2,946	3,088	6,034	5,892	142	1,343
Madura Hindu Middle do. ..	748	1,811	2,559	2,499	60	145
Madura Muhammadan do. ..	360	117	477	443	34	..
Cholavandan Hindu Middle School	215	495	710	694	16	67

With the exception of the three institutions first named, one of which is now no longer aided, the excess does not in most cases amount to an adequate working balance, which strictly speaking should be not less than 10 per cent. on annual income. Moreover as regards the schools entered last year, with the single exception of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, the balance is less considerably than at the close of 1879-80, showing in seven of the ten cases that the schools have really consumed a portion of their old balance, *i.e.*, were not strictly speaking self-supporting. I believe that in several instances where reductions were made, the cause of education might have been better served had the Department insisted upon the improvement of staff and apparatus, &c., before reducing grants. If a school intended for higher education is aided, it should be aided so far as funds are available, in a manner which will render it efficient, and efficiency should be insisted on or no aid at all given.

19. The following statement gives a summary of the expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds in aid of private institutions, excepting Salary grants from Provincial funds to Local Fund and Municipal Boards, also Salary grants to Private schools from Local and Municipal funds and Results grants to Local Fund and Municipal Schools from Provincial funds.

Progress of the Grant-aid System.

Years.	Payments made from			Total.	Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.			Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1871-72	2,50,333	56,165	12,112	3,18,610	1876-77	2,78,682	2,04,743	33,294	5,16,719
1872-73	2,59,483	98,940	18,644	3,77,067	1877-78	2,81,895	1,78,184	34,427	4,94,506
1873-74	2,74,883	1,26,715	27,511	4,29,109	1878-79	2,68,985	1,04,538	20,241	3,93,765
1874-75	2,57,787	1,23,303	26,221	4,07,311	1879-80	2,61,292	99,297	21,104	3,81,693
1875-76	2,64,818	1,70,469	33,009	4,68,296	1880-81	2,32,950	1,59,430	32,109	4,24,489

The expenditure from Provincial funds in grants-in-aid during 1880-81 was less than in any of the previous ten years, and fell short of the figures of 1879-80 by nearly Rs. 30,000. This is due to the introduction of the new Grant-in-aid Code on the 1st April 1880. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the grants paid from Local and Municipal funds during the year have increased by about Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, the same being due to the relaxations in the Results Grants Rules embodied in the new Code and to the opening of new schools, as well as the resuscitation of the numerous schools closed during the famine.

Classification of the grant-in-aid expenditure.

20. The following statement gives the particulars of the entire expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid:—

Grants.	1879-80.	1880-81.
<i>I.—Grant for Salaries to Private Schools under inspection.</i>	RS.	RS.
Grants for salaries, house-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies in private schools	1,91,121	1,53,705
Furniture, book and apparatus grants	2,994	3,171
Grants for gymnasia	336	..
Grants on account of fees for poor European and Eurasian children	507	1,662
Scholarship grants	3,044	6,217
Building grants paid from Provincial funds	7,991	1,597
Results grants to private schools	55,299	66,598
<i>II.—Other Grants.</i>	2,61,292	2,32,950
Lump and Salary grants to Local Fund schools	4,664	3,245
Do. do. to Municipal schools	2,404	1,583
Results grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools	1,058	1,229
Grants to eleemosynary schools not under inspection	2,841	2,459
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	1,500	..
Total ..	2,73,759	2,41,466

The outlay on Salary grants fell short by about Rs. 40,000; on the other hand the Results grants expenditure increased from Rs. 55,299 to

Rs. 66,598, which is to a certain extent due to the conversion of some of the old Salary-grant schools into schools on the Results system. It is hoped that many of the Salary-grant schools will hereafter become Results schools since aid in the shape of Results grants is paid under Middle as well as Primary standards and as Results-grants schools are allowed to have High-School classes attached to them. The short expenditure on building grants is to be attributed partly to a portion of the grants paid last year having been debited to the Educational Building Fund and partly to grants sanctioned not having been availed of owing to the non-completion of buildings. The increased expenditure under fees on account of poor European and Eurasian children includes the free scholarship grants due for the preceding year. The grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum which had to be paid to the School Book Society was discontinued under the orders of Government from the 1st April 1880.

21. The following is a detailed list of Aided Private Schools on the Salary-grant system, numbering in all 213 institutions. The attendance of, and the grant received by, each department are shown and the institutions intended for girls are distinguished from those for boys. The attendance in the Salary-grant schools was 19,949 in boys' schools and 5,665 in girls' schools, and the grants paid amounted to Rs. 1,53,705, viz., Rs. 1,25,525 in boys' and Rs. 28,180 in girls' schools, which give Rs. 6 per pupil in boys' and Rs. 5 in girls' schools, against an attendance of 10,304 boys and 696 girls in Government schools maintained from Provincial funds with an expenditure, exclusive of pension contingencies, of Rs. 2,69,718 for boys and Rs. 15,334 for girls' schools or Rs. 26 per boy and Rs. 22 per girl. The cost per pupil, taking each district by itself, was as follows:—

District.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	15	6	..	..
Vizagapatam	21	7	..	2
Godavari	45	7	20	3
Kistna	7	9	..	1
Bellary	35	5	..	3
Cuddapah	23	..	..	..
Kurnool	22	..	..	..
Nellore	24	6	11	5
Madras	107	7	83	6
Chingleput	20	5	51	2
South Arcot	15	4	7	4
North Arcot	14	6	5	12
Salem	12	4	11	3
Trichinopoly	14	5	..	3
Tanjore	22	6	7	7
Madura	10	7	..	2
Tinnevely .. .. .	..	6	..	..
Coimbatore	9	5	..	..
Nilgiri .. .. .	..	10	..	2
Malabar	19	4	..	5
South Canara	21	2	..	5

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.					Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.					
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
	<i>I.—Salary and Rent Grants drawn by Institutions for Boys.</i>						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjam ..	Chatrapur Onslow Middle School .. ..	..	..	35	35	..	70	..	280	158	..	438
	Parlakimedi Zemindari do. .. ..	..	..	39	44	..	83	..	373	76	..	449
	Mandasa Middle School .. ..	..	..	16	36	..	52	..	257	114	..	371
	Total .. ..	..	..	90	115	..	205	..	910	348	..	1,258
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam London Mission High School.	..	41	150	87	..	278	..	1,192	226	..	1,418
	Do. Hindu College	20	37	147	..	..	204	1,067	962	..	..	2,029
	Bobbili Zemindari School .. ..	..	..	38	29	..	67	..	283	142	..	425
	Total	20	78	335	116	..	549	1,067	2,437	368	..	3,872
Godavari ..	Ellore C.M.S. High School .. ..	..	17	80	29	..	126	..	1,614	336	..	1,950
	Amalapuram do. .. ..	..	14	29	75	..	118	..	214	93	..	307
	Cocanada Hindu School .. ..	..	58	198	..	..	256	..	2,038	..	..	2,038
	Narsapur Central School .. ..	..	26	106	37	..	169	..	1,601	67	..	1,668
	Pithapuram Samasthanam School .. ..	..	..	31	59	..	90	..	408	201	..	609
	Innespetta Middle School .. ..	..	..	108	67	..	175	..	498	133	..	631
	Rajahmundry Town School .. ..	..	..	69	60	..	129	..	421	172	..	593
	Kottapetta Middle School .. ..	..	..	15	30	..	45	..	117	28	..	143
	Dowlaisweram do. .. ..	..	..	27	30	..	57	..	247	146	..	393
	Vella School .. ..	..	..	12	16	..	28	..	112	56	..	168
	Ramachandrapuram School .. ..	..	..	9	12	..	21	..	94	28	..	122
Akivedu School .. ..	..	..	11	22	..	33	..	72	56	..	128	
Total .. ..	..	116	695	437	..	1,247	..	7,436	1,314	..	8,750	
Total for First Division ..		20	193	1,120	668	..	2,001	1,067	10,783	2,030	..	13,880

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.						Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.*				
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Kistna	Masulipatam Noble College	23	37	118	45	..	223	Rs. 1,862	Rs. 1,811	Rs. 82	..	Rs. 3,755
	Guntur American Mission School .. .. .	..	26	63	11	..	100	..	885	..	..	8
	Bezvada C.M.S. School .. .. .	..	5	27	46	..	78	..	605	115	..	6
	Masulipatam Makarla Branch School .. .. .	..	..	13	67	..	80	..	122	294	..	41
	Do. C.M.S. Muhammadan School .. .. .	..	..	6	58	..	62	..	110	250	..	360
	Do. Training Institution .. .. .	..	..	11	48	22	81	..	..	193	477	670
	Do. Hindu School .. .. .	..	56	162	38	..	246	..	1,118	148	..	1,264
	Bezvada Hindu School .. .. .	..	..	30	30	..	60	..	395	132	..	527
	Total ..	23	124	420	341	22	930	1,862	4,746	1,212	477	8,297
Bellary	Bellary London Mission School .. .. .	..	23	121	113	..	257	..	1,079	166	..	1,245
	Total for Second Division ..	23	147	541	454	22	1,187	1,862	5,825	1,378	477	9,542
Nellore	Nellore F.C.M. School .. .. .	..	62	118	137	..	317	..	1,420	374	..	1,794
	Do. Hindu do. .. .. .	..	55	101	27	..	183	..	1,196	33	..	1,229
	Total ..	..	117	219	164	..	500	..	2,616	407	..	3,023
Madras	Madras Christian College	301	200	428	302	..	1,231	5,400	1,800	..	..	7,200
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School .. .. .	..	64	167	118	..	349	..	1,297	457	..	1,754
	Church of Scotland Mission do. .. .. .	..	97	152	156	..	405	..	2,399	100	..	2,499
	Vepery S.P.G. School .. .. .	..	45	227	180	..	452	..	1,972	428	..	2,400
	St. Mary's Seminary .. .. .	..	41	76	26	..	143	..	1,026	170	..	1,196
	Do. Orphanage .. .. .	..	12	37	67	..	116	..	680	120	..	800
	London Mission School .. .. .	..	56	193	114	..	363	..	1,857	423	..	2,280
	Harris School .. .. .	..	11	40	91	..	142	..	1,080	460	..	1,540
	St. Thomé Seminary .. .. .	..	44	120	74	..	238	..	1,003	39	..	1,042
Davidson Street School .. .. .	..	..	25	35	..	60	..	533	103	..	636	

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.					Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.					
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Madras— (Continued).	Purasaipakam Lutheran Mission School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	St. Francis Xavier's School .. .. .	..	..	14	161	..	..	44	..	..	44	
	Pachaiyappa's College	55	318	24	..	..	..	205	418	..	623	
	Doveton Protestant School	21	31	49	36	..	397	938	1,862	..	2,800	
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School .. .. .	..	41	120	103	..	137	2,354	2,381	613	5,348	
	Triplicane Hindu School .. .. .	..	28	179	77	..	284	..	3,286	369	3,655	
	Civil Orphan Asylum .. .. .	..	..	36	50	..	85	..	516	67	573	
	Govindu Nayudu's School .. .. .	..	..	69	208	..	377	..	1,246	266	1,512	
	Rayapuram St. Peter's School .. .. .	..	..	..	126	..	126	..	483	718	1,201	
	Madras Industrial School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	..	676	676	
	Total	377	988	1,965	2,014	65	5,389	8,692	23,670	5,317	1,800	39,479
Chingleput.	Chingleput Free Church Mission School .. .. .	..	18	69	105	..	192	..	613	134	..	747
	Conjeeveram do. do. do. .. .. .	..	21	69	89	..	179	..	727	209	..	936
	Tiruvallūr do. do. do. .. .. .	..	21	57	82	..	160	..	670	253	..	923
	St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission School .. .. .	..	..	52	71	..	123	..	301	174	..	475
	Madurantakam School .. .. .	..	..	44	91	..	135	..	285	113	..	398
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's School .. .. .	..	46	76	108	..	230	..	1,328	251	..	1,579
	Total .. .. .	..	106	367	546	..	1,019	..	3,924	1,134	..	5,058
	Total for Third Division	377	1,211	2,541	2,724	65	6,908	8,692	30,210	6,858	1,800	47,560
South Arcot.	Cuddalore St. Joseph's School .. .. .	..	48	126	142	..	316	..	951	232	..	1,183
	Cuddalore S.P.G. School .. .. .	..	..	30	63	..	93	..	431	139	..	570
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School .. .. .	..	31	111	89	..	231	..	445	81	..	526
	Total .. .. .	..	79	267	294	..	640	..	1,827	452	..	2,279

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.						Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.*				
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
North Arcot.	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School.	..	22	106	122	..	250	Rs. ..	Rs. 903	Rs. 828	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,731
	Arkonam do. do. do.	..	..	22	78	..	100	..	348	247	..	595
	Gudiyátam Middle School .. ..	..	..	25	30	..	55	..	185	51	..	236
	Ranipet do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	44
	Total .. ..	..	22	153	230	..	405	..	1,458	1,148	..	2,606
Salem ..	Atár London Mission School .. ..	..	..	6	64	..	70	..	115	162	..	277
	Ványambádi London Mission School .. ..	..	..	10	66	..	76	..	120	170	..	290
	Matigiri Middle School .. ..	..	..	12	29	..	41	..	125	65	..	190
	Denkanikóta Middle School .. ..	..	..	8	28	..	36	..	49	87	..	136
	Tiruchengód do. do. .. ..	..	..	6	30	..	36	..	20	90	..	110
Total .. ..	..	..	42	217	..	259	..	429	574	..	1,003	
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	77	194	462	107	..	840	1,479	2,560	164	..	4,193
	Do. Wesleyan Mission School .. ..	..	..	31	76	..	107	..	215	283	..	498
	Do. St. John's Vestry School .. ..	..	..	14	54	..	68	..	154	312	..	466
	Do. S.P.G. Branch Mission, Betel-seller Street.	..	..	12	108	..	120	..	38	141	..	179
	Do. Lálgudi Middle School .. ..	..	..	19	42	..	61	..	150	91	..	241
	Turaiyur Middle School .. ..	..	..	11	23	..	34	..	104	71	..	175
Total	77	194	549	410	..	1,230	1,479	3,211	1,062	..	752	
Total for Fourth Division		77	295	1,011	1,151	..	2,534	1,479	6,925	3,236	..	584
Tanjore ..	Tanjore S.P.G. College	68	152	190	..	410	1,087	3,497	..	..	..	11,010
	Negapatam St. Joseph's College	49	77	143	167	..	426	2,157	843	..	..	..
	Mánnargudi Wesleyan Mission School .. ..	..	26	36	54	..	116	..	1,809	215	..	2,024

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.					Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.						
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	
Tanjore— (Continued).	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission School .. ..	..	..	47	63	128	..	216	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
	Negapatam Wesleyan do. do. .. ..	..	..	41	90	138	..	269	..	624	156	..	780
	Poraiyar S.P.G. School .. ..	..	..	11	47	40	..	98	..	994	121	..	1,115
	Nagore Wesleyan Mission School .. ..	..	..	..	22	58	..	80	..	818	378	..	1,196
	Tanjore S.P.G. Fort School .. ..	..	..	..	23	98	..	121	..	206	98	..	304
	Manombachavadi S.P.G. School .. ..	..	..	..	20	110	..	130	..	110	196	..	306
	Karunthatangudi do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	18	70	..	88	..	134	202	..	338
	Tanjore (East Gate) do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	14	66	..	69	..	95	155	..	230
	Tiruturaipandi Wesleyan Mission School ..	..	..	..	6	23	..	29	..	75	163	..	238
	Vallam S.P.G. School .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	50	..	118
	Kumbakonam Town High School .. ..	..	..	..	61	452	85	598	..	83	87	..	170
	Mannargudi Native do. .. ..	..	..	..	54	128	19	201	..	2,357	..	..	2,357
	Kapistalam Middle School .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	40	87	..	695	44	..	739
	Palamanari do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	94	..	347
Pandi Middle School .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	19	
									93	65	..	158	
	Total ..	117	449	1,299	1,073	..	2,938	3,244	12,769	2,008	..	18,021	
Madura ..	Ramnad S.P.G. High School .. ..	..	..	42	89	112	..	243	..	2,305	641	..	2,946
	Madura Middle School .. ..	..	..	..	104	60	..	164	..	457	291	..	748
	Sivaganga do. .. ..	..	..	..	46	54	..	100	..	308	227	..	535
	Sholavandan Hindu Middle School .. ..	..	..	..	26	23	..	49	..	147	68	..	215
	Paramakudi do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	..	31
	Madura Christian do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	..	26
	Tirumangalam do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	27	..	61
	Tirupatur do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	5	19	..	24	..	41	67	..	108
Dindigul C.V.E.S. Training Institution ..	..	..	..	..	55	53	108	..	..	120	261	..	381
Madura Muhammadan School .. ..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	360	..	360	
	Total ..	..	42	270	358	53	723	..	3,334	1,816	261	5,411	

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.					Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.					
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Tinnevely..	Tinnevely C.M.S. College	14	52	72	60	..	198	1,191	1,314	175	..	2,080
	Sawyerpuram Seminary	20	59	131	..	..	210	257	447	..	..	704
	Palameottah C.M.S. High School .. ..	..	27	71	18	..	116	..	662	32	..	895
	Alwar Tirunagari S.P.G. Middle School .. ..	..	..	25	13	..	39	..	100	32	..	133
	Kulasckharapatnam do. .. ..	..	..	29	39	..	68	..	90	48	..	138
	Rádhápuram S.P.G. School .. ..	..	..	10	61	..	71	..	90	74	..	164
	Srivaikuntham C.M.S. School .. ..	..	..	17	50	..	67	..	106	115	..	221
	Panivelai do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12
	Megnanapuram do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	36
	Suviseshapuram do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12
	Tinnevely Hindu College	28	80	180	74	..	362	1,135	1,526	77	..	2,738
	Palameottah Hindu School .. ..	..	36	68	43	..	147	..	861	96	..	967
	Tuticorin Subscription do. .. ..	..	..	29	56	..	85	..	534	187	..	721
	Thachanallur Middle School .. ..	..	..	11	9	..	20	..	40	40	..	80
	Ambásamudram do. .. ..	..	..	11	16	..	27	..	142	95	..	237
	Kalakád do. .. ..	..	..	22	19	..	41	..	78	60	..	128
	Shermadevi do. .. ..	..	..	21	15	..	36	..	115	..	..	115
	Murappanad do. .. ..	..	..	10	16	..	26	..	60	60	..	120
	Tenkái do. .. ..	..	..	5	22	..	27	..	60	46	..	106
	Valliyur do. .. ..	..	..	3	18	..	21	..	46	80	..	126
Nángunéri do. .. ..	..	..	2	20	..	22	..	42	83	..	125	
Sátúr do. .. ..	..	..	5	18	..	23	..	33	33	..	66	
Vartirayirupu do. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	29	
Palameottah Training Institution .. ..	..	..	..	96	67	163	..	..	61	..	61	
	Total ..	62	254	723	663	67	1,760	2,583	6,436	1,385	606	11,010
	Total for Fifth Division ..	179	745	2,292	2,094	120	5,430	5,827	22,539	5,209	867	31,442

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Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.					Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.					
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore London Mission School .. ..	..	20	75	167	..	262	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Do. College	38	128	225	288	..	679	1,787	606	205	..	811
	Karur Hindu School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,999	417	..	4,203
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25	..	51
	Total ..	38	148	300	455	..	941	1,787	2,631	647	..	5,065
Nilgiri ..	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial School ..	..	..	13	38	..	51	..	312	208	..	520
Malabar ..	Calicut Basel Mission School .. .. .	..	50	141	193	..	384	..	776	162	..	938
	Cochin Protestant Boys' do. .. .. .	..	..	30	58	..	88	..	351	187	..	538
	Do. St. Joseph's Middle School .. .. .	..	..	86	124	..	210	..	802	113	..	915
	Total ..	..	60	257	375	..	682	..	1,929	462	..	2,391
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Rozario's School .. .. .	..	..	38	177	..	215	..	224	261	..	485
	Total for Sixth Division ..	38	198	608	1,045	..	1,839	1,787	5,096	1,578	..	8,461
	Grand Total ..	714	2,789	8,113	8,136	197	19,949	20,714	81,378	20,289	3,144	1,25,525
	<i>II.—Salary and Rent Grants drawn by Institutions for Girls.</i>											
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam London Mission School ..	..	..	..	38	..	38	..	..	70	..	70
Godavari ..	Ellore Lines Caste Girls' School .. .. .	..	..	..	60	..	60	..	..	117	..	117
	Do. Fort do. do. .. .. .	..	..	..	45	..	45	..	..	65	..	65
	Do. East Street Muhammadan Girls' School .. .. .	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	63	..	63
	Do. Bazaar Muhammadan Girls' School ..	..	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	11	..	11

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.						Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.				
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Godávari— (Cont.)	Jagannayakapore St. Thomas' Girls' School ..	..	..	..	28	..	28	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Rajahmundry English Girls' School ..	..	..	..	32	..	32	..	..	344	..	344
	Total ..	..	..	..	230	..	230	..	..	746	..	746
	Total for First Division ..	..	..	..	268	..	268	..	..	816	..	816
Kistna ..	Bezváda C.M.S. Caste Girls' School ..	..	..	..	54	..	54	..	..	67	..	67
	Do. Muhammadan Girls' School ..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	24	..	24
	Total ..	..	..	..	84	..	84	..	..	91	..	91
Bellary ..	Bellary Roman Catholic Convent Girls' School ..	..	..	..	21	..	21	..	..	172	..	172
	Bellary London Mission Telugu Girls' School ..	..	..	..	25	..	25	..	..	67	..	67
	Bellary Canarese Girls' School ..	..	..	..	72	..	72	..	..	140	..	140
	Total ..	..	..	..	118	..	118	..	..	379	..	379
Total for Second Division ..	..	..	..	202	..	202	..	..	470	..	470	
Nellore ..	Nellore Christ Church School ..	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	..	290	..	290
	Do. Free Church Mission School ..	..	..	..	53	..	53	..	..	93	..	93
	Total ..	..	..	..	75	..	75	..	..	383	..	383
Madras ..	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School ..	..	4	7	73	..	84	..	416	431	..	847
	Presentation Convent Pay School ..	..	3	7	41	..	51	..	161	242	..	403
	Do. do. Special School ..	..	2	12	21	..	35	..	117	310	..	427
	London Mission Boarding School ..	..	..	7	32	..	39	..	145	12	..	157

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Roll on 31st March 1881.					Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.					
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Madras— (Continued).	Presentation Convent Orphanage			19	58		77	Rs.	Rs. 334	Rs. 413	Rs.	747
	St. Francis Xavier's School			20	202		222		180	508		688
	F.C.M. Boarding do.			7	61		68		792	539		1,331
	Vepery Roman Catholic Girls' School			2	27		29		90	183		273
	Military Female Orphan Asylum		10	4	161		175		371	514		885
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum		2	6	70		78		408	462		870
	Doveton Girls' School		6	26	76		108		1,317	379		1,696
	Davidson Street Girls' School		4	39	85		128		619	426		1,045
	Union School			7	42		49		276	399		675
	Christ Church School			19	96		114		98	524		622
	Emanuel Church Girls' School			6	40		46		373	300		673
	Methodist Seminary			11	51		62		86	149		234
	F.C.M. Medical Mission Day School				44		44			268		268
	St. Matthias' School				87		87			572		572
	C.M.S. Central Girls' School				55		55			212		212
	St. Peter's Rom. Catholic School, Rayapuram				59		59			258		258
	Rayapet do. School				35		35			124		124
	Presentation Convent Infant School				134		134			749		749
	Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School				157		157			963		963
	St. Thomas' Girls' School, St. Thomé				24		24			80		80
	Purawaipakam English Girls' School				64		64			215		215
	F.C.M. Girls' Day School			24	150		174		74	900		974
	Do. Black Town Branch School				117		117			694		694
Do. Chetty Girls' School				104		104			453		453	
Do. Balikapatasala				209		209			639		639	
Do. Rayapuram Mission School				83		83			179		179	
Do. Mint Street School				118		118			190		190	
L.M. Girls' School, Varada Muttiappan Street				90		90			227		227	
L.M. Girls' School, Virapillai's Street				72		72			354		354	

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.						Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-91.				
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	L. M. Girls' School, Purasaipakam .. ..	..	..	..	81	..	81	..	..	226	..	226
	Do. do. Vepery .. ..	..	..	..	103	..	103	..	..	307	..	307
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School ..	..	..	..	64	..	64	..	..	178	..	178
	Triplicane do. School .. ..	..	..	..	71	..	71	..	..	330	..	330
	Mir Saib Pet do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	62	..	62	..	..	119	..	119
	Srinivasa Pillai's Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	719	..	719
	Christian Female Normal School .. ..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	492	492
	Total .. ..	..	31	223	3,268	26	3,548	..	5,856	14,747	492	21,095
Chingleput.	Tiruvallūr F.C.M. Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	60	..	60	..	..	112	..	112
	Alandūr Wesleyan Mission School .. ..	..	..	..	85	..	85	..	..	50	..	50
	Saidāpet do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	58	..	58	..	..	71	..	71
	Big Conjeeveram F.C.M. Girls' School ..	..	..	..	90	..	90	..	..	350	..	350
	Little do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	76	..	76	..	..	204	..	204
	Chingleput F.C.M. Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	85	..	85	..	..	377	..	377
	Wāljābād do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	51	..	51	..	..	66	..	66
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	505	..	505	..	..	1,230	..	1,230
	Total for Third Division .. ..	..	31	223	3,848	26	4,128	..	5,856	16,360	492	22,708
South Arcot.	Cuddalore English Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	28	..	28	..	..	239	..	239
	Do. S.P.G. do. .. ..	..	..	..	40	..	40	..	..	60	..	60
	Manjakuppam Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	40	..	40	..	..	108	..	108
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	108	..	108	..	..	407	..	407
North Arcot.	Vellore Chaplain's School .. ..	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	..	314	..	314

Districts.	Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1881.						Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.				
		Colleg.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	Colleg.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Salom	Matigiri Remount Depôt Girls' School .. ..	..	..	11	15	..	26	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Shevapet London Mission Christian Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	42	..	42	..	..	92	..	92
	Tirupatur London Mian. Caste Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	52	..	52	..	..	98	..	98
	Shevapet Caste Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	86	..	86	..	..	187	..	187
	Dhannapuri do. .. ..	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	..	89	..	89
	Total .. ..	..	..	11	222	..	233	..	136	656	..	792
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly Convent Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	74	..	74	..	..	225	..	225
	Do. Lady Hobart's Girls' School. .. ..	..	..	..	43	..	43	..	..	71	..	71
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	117	..	117	..	..	296	..	296
	Total for Fourth Division .. ..	..	..	11	473	..	484	..	136	1,673	..	1,809
Tanjore	Tanjore High Caste Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	63	..	63	..	..	593	..	593
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission School .. ..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	104	..	104
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	93	..	93	..	..	697	..	697
Madura	Madura Hindu Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	101	..	101	..	..	189	..	189
	Total for Fifth Division .. ..	..	..	..	194	..	194	..	..	886	..	886
Malabar	Cochin Protestant Girls' School .. ..	..	..	..	32	..	32	..	..	152	..	152
	Cannanore St. Peter's Convent Girls' School. .. ..	..	..	..	105	..	105	..	..	240	..	240
	Calicut St. Joseph's Convent do. .. ..	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	280	..	..	280
	Total .. ..	..	..	11	137	..	148	..	280	392	..	672

Districts.	Institutions.	Number or Rolls on 31st March 1881.						Amount of Grant drawn in 1880-81.*				
		College.	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.	College.	High and Middle Schools.	Primary School.	Special School.	Total.
Nilgiri ..	Ootacamund Native Catholic Girls' School.	..	..	..	106	..	106	RS. ..	RS. ..	RS. 211	RS. ..	RS. 211
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School.	..	..	17	118	..	135	..	442	166	..	608
	Total for Sixth Division ..	..	..	28	361	..	389	..	722	769	..	1,491
	Grand Total ..	..	31	262	5,346	26	5,665	..	6,714	20,974	492	28,180
	Grand Total, Institutions for Boys and Girls.	714	2,820	8,375	13,482	223	25,614	20,714	88,092	41,263	3,636	1,53,705
	Grants to Private Schools for Science apparatus, furniture, books, and maps ..											3,171
	Grants on account of fees for poor European and Eurasian children											1,662
	Scholarship grants											6,217
	Building grants paid from Provincial funds											1,597
	Payments by Results after deducting Rs. 1,229, Results Grants to Local Fund and Municipal Schools											66,598
	Total ..											2,32,950

22. The new Grant-in-aid Code, which was sanctioned by Government towards the close of 1879-80, came into force on the 1st April 1880. The immediate effect of the introduction of the code was the reduction of all half salary grants to third grants, and all third grants to fourth grants. This measure resulted, as has been already noticed, in a saving of more than Rs. 30,000 to Provincial funds, which was over and above the savings, exceeding Rs. 20,000, effected in consequence of the reductions made in the grants of certain colleges and schools in 1879. The grant to the Madras Christian College was reduced in 1879 from Rs. 10,047 to Rs. 7,200 per annum. During the year under report the Managing Council of the College applied for a revision of the grants in accordance with the new code, but Colonel Macdonald decided that the reductions sanctioned in 1879 were final and not to be affected by the code, and Government, to whom the Council appealed, upheld the decision. An appeal from the Council to the Government of India was referred to me by Government towards the close of the year, and it was returned to Government with my remarks in May last.

Orders involving a further report have quite recently been received, but the restrictions imposed by Government on the aid to be given to certain schools have not as yet been formally removed.

The code should come into force in its entirety on the 1st April next, when the third and fourth grants sanctioned tentatively in 1880 will cease and the grants to teachers will be fixed at one-third, one-fourth, or one-fifth, according as the teachers hold Normal, Ordinary or General education test certificates. A memorial from the Executive Missionary Committee is now before me. It points out the difficulties which the aided schools are encountering generally from the application of the provisions of the new code, the paucity of teachers holding superior Normal and Ordinary certificates, and the inexpediency of dispensing abruptly with the services of teachers of long standing and experience on the score of their possessing merely general education certificates or no formal certificates of any kind, and it prays that the relaxations sanctioned in the Notification of the 16th February 1880 in favor of teachers in receipt of grants on the 31st March 1880 may be continued to them and that certain modifications may be sanctioned in the proportion of grants. This memorial, on which I have received the opinion of the Inspectors, will be placed before Government shortly with my report, but I feel, considering the double retrenchments which aided schools underwent in 1879 and 1880, and which deprived them of half a lakh of rupees last year, that any further material reductions are not expedient, more especially so long as the rates of fees sanctioned in 1877 remain unchanged. In the town of Madras I would note that the Salary grants paid from Provincial funds fell from Rs. 90,873 in 1878-79 to Rs. 76,820 in 1879-80 and to Rs. 60,574 in 1880-81, a retrenchment of about Rs. 30,000.

23. In Rule 22 of the Grant-in-aid Code the grants to holders of imperfect certificates were fixed at 75 per cent. of the amount otherwise allowable under the rules. This in certain cases led to the preference of Masters and Mistresses of the lowest grade, to which the restriction regarding imperfect certificates does not apply, to those holding higher certi-

Changes in the Grant-in-aid Code.

ficates. To meet this difficulty the following addition was made to the Rule:—“This restriction shall not apply to Masters of grades above the Fifth, whose total salary does not exceed Rs. 15, and for Mistresses of grades above the third grade, whose total salary does not exceed Rs. 30, the maximum salaries contemplated ordinarily to be given to fifth grade Masters and third-grade Mistresses.”

For Masters employed in poor and Muhammadan Schools favorable rates of grants are provided in Rule 29 of the code. No corresponding provision was made for Mistresses employed in such schools. Rule 46 of the Grant-in-aid Code, which allowed one-third grants to uncertificated Schoolmistresses in special cases was therefore amended as follows:—

“With the sanction of Government, Mistresses employed in poor schools, especially schools for the European and Eurasian poor, and in schools for Muhammadans, may, if they have passed the general education test, receive half salary grants, and in the case of all schools for girls, when a qualified Mistress cannot be procured, a mistress approved by the Inspector of the Division, or in the case of the Town of Madras by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, may receive a grant of one-third salary.”

Under Rule 68 of the Grant-in-aid Code a pupil to be eligible for Results grants must have attended the school presenting him for at least 90 days during the six working months preceding the examination. The period of attendance was reduced to 75 days in schools in the Nilgiri District and the Wynad Taluk of the Malabar District owing to the exceptional climate of the districts.

The next and the most important change was the modification of Rules 79, 80, and 81 of the code. Delay in the issue of certifying memoranda on the part of the Inspecting Officers and in the presenting for payment of certifying memoranda on the part of the Managers of Schools had led to serious irregularity in the expenditure on Results grants. The revised rules lay down strict injunctions to Inspecting Officers to issue certifying memoranda immediately after the examination of schools, whilst the Managers of schools are required to present the memoranda for early payment on pain of fine, or even withdrawal of the whole grant for undue negligence. The duty of forwarding a duplicate memorandum to this office has also been discontinued. The revised rules came into force on the first day of the current official year, and the effect of the change will be noticed in my next report.

The amended rules are noticed below:—

“79. The Inspecting Officer will, immediately after the examination of a school, furnish the Manager with a certifying memorandum, or, if the school claims grants from distinct funds, with two certifying memoranda showing the number of pupils examined and passed under each standard and the grant claimable in consequence either at the maximum rates or at the reduced rates noted in the Fort St. George or District Gazette. The certifying memorandum will be printed in book form with a counterfoil containing an abstract of the details given in the memorandum, the pages being marked serially. The responsibility for the supply of forms for schools aided from Local or Municipal Funds will rest with the Boards concerned, but in the case of schools aided from Provincial Funds with the Director of Public Instruction.

"80. If the grant is payable from Local or Municipal Funds the certifying memorandum duly endorsed by the Manager will be submitted immediately by the Manager to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality for payment, or to such officer as he may authorize to act on his behalf. In the case of delay on the part of a Manager to present the memorandum for payment, the Board concerned may inflict a fine, and should the delay exceed three months may withhold payment altogether.

"81. If the grant is payable from Provincial Funds, the certifying memorandum duly endorsed by the Manager shall be submitted to the Inspector of the division, on whose countersignature the grant therein specified shall be paid by the officer in charge of the Huzur or Taluk Treasury as the Accountant-General may direct. In case of undue delay on the part of a Manager in forwarding the memorandum to the Inspector, that officer before countersigning it shall refer the matter for the orders of the Director, who may inflict a fine or, should the delay exceed three months, withhold payment altogether."

24. Vaccination is now required of all students in Government schools.

Vaccination in Government Schools.

From the vaccination returns furnished by Government colleges and schools for the calendar year 1880 it has been ascertained that 59.99 of the pupils were vaccinated and 34.45 per cent. had small-pox marks, leaving 5.56 per cent. of the pupils as unprotected. Orders were issued to direct unprotected pupils to undergo vaccination under penalty of dismissal from the schools. The Chingleput Local Fund Board do not give Results grants to a pupil not duly certified by the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination to have been successfully vaccinated or to have had small-pox. The Tanjore Board have adopted a similar policy. No rule has yet been passed refusing grants to candidates for standards above the third who are unvaccinated, nor are grant-in-aid schools forbidden to receive children who are unprotected. The question as regards the higher Results standard has been raised in Tanjore and will probably come before Government in due course for settlement. The course finally adopted will, it is hoped, ensure uniformity of procedure in regard to all aided schools.

25. During the year under report 1,598 boys and 83 girls took up

Instruction in Sanitation.

Hygiene as one of their optional subjects for the Middle School Examination, and 672 boys and 36 girls succeeded in passing the examination. In the Special Upper Primary Examination held in December last, 925 out of 1,069 candidates who registered their names for the examination, took up Hygiene as their optional subject. The number of pupils who passed in Hygiene in the Fourth Results Standard also rose from 253 to 405. In consequence of the unsuitability of the text-books for the Middle School Examination, the subject since the close of the year has been removed from the list of optional subjects in that examination. Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, which was approved by Government and which has been translated into several vernaculars of the Presidency, is well adapted for use in primary classes. but is much below the standard required for Middle School classes. Dr. Dhanakoti Raju's book is not very suitable to school children, whilst the other text-books are not adapted to Indian life and manners.

Cost of the University.

26. The following is the balance sheet of the Madras University for the past academical year:—

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Fees from Candidates	54,900	0 0	Salaries of Registrar and Establishment	5,246	8 0
Sale of Books	4,949	1 10	Fees to Examiners paid during the year	39,800	0 0
			Contingencies	11,082	3 9
			Assessment on the Senate House paid to the Municipality	1,155	0 0
				57,283	11 9
			Balance in favor of the University	2,565	6 1
Total	59,849	1 10	Total	59,849	1 10

At the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 2,565-6-1 in favor of the University after meeting all the charges, including Rs. 700 as fees to Examiners paid in arrears and Rs. 1,155, the Municipal assessment on the Senate House. The University became self-supporting in 1879-80, having closed that year with a balance of Rs. 1,155.

Cost of the Departmental Examinations.

27. The receipts and charges of the departmental examinations are shown in the annexed statement.

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Fees from Candidates	3,707	8 0	Honoraria sanctioned, but not paid, during the year	2,637	0 0
			Contingencies	873	10 10
Total	3,707	8 0	Total	3,510	10 10

The falling off in the income is due to the supersession of the old Fourth-grade Examination for Schoolmasters and Second-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses by the Middle School Examination. Besides the charges mentioned in the statement Rs. 610 were paid during the year as fees for Examiners for 1879-80.

Expenditure on Educational Buildings.

28. The expenditure on Educational buildings was as follows:—

Expenditure by the Public Works Department.			Expenditure by the Educational Department.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Original works and improvements above Rs. 1,000	7,067	5 7	Original works and repairs costing less than Rs. 1,000.	6,316	13 8
Minor new works and repairs	3,604	13 3	Amount contributed for improving ground near the Senate House (Chopank Park)	2,000	0 0
Public Works supervision.	2,668	0 9	Building grants to Private Schools	3,467	0 0
Tools and Plant	266	12 10			
Total	13,607	0 5	Total	11,793	13 8

Under the orders of Government all minor new works and repairs costing Rs. 1,000 and less were executed by the department.

The important original works and improvements carried out by the Public Works Department during the year were—

	RS.	A.	P.
The Madanapalle School-house	1,020	0	0
The Yellamanchili do.	1,110	4	6
The Krishnagiri do.	1,487	1	1
The School of Arts building	3,450	0	0
Total	7,067	5	7

29. The building grants paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,467 :—

	RS.
Usborne Memorial School	1,300
Tuticorin Convent Girls' School	1,870
Tenkasi School	297
Total	3,467

Of the above sum Rs. 1,870 was debited to the Educational Building Fund and the balance to Provincial funds. The short expenditure in building grants is due to the non-completion during the year of the buildings for which grants were sanctioned.

30. The transactions of the Educational Building Fund are exhibited in the following statement :—

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Balance on the 31st March 1880	24,072	10 5	By the Public Works Department—		
Interest on the Capital	5,201	1 9	Original works	10,486	5 3
Appropriation from the Capital	8,000	0 0	Repairs	185	13 7
Voluntary contributions	3,500	0 0	Original works and repairs by Other Agency	6,149	13 8
Miscellaneous	646	0 0	Public Works supervision	2,668	0 9
			Tools and Plant	266	12 10
			Amount contributed to the Botanical Garden, Chepauk Park	2,000	0 0
			Building grants	1,870	0 0
				23,626	14 1
			Balance on the 31st March 1881	17,792	14 1
Total	41,419	12 2	Total	41,419	12 2

31. The following statement gives the particulars of expenditure from Provincial Fund including that from the Educational Building Funds on Government and private schools. The net charge, it will be observed, has fallen from Rs. 9,93,028 to Rs. 9,22,852 owing

Total Expenditure on Education from Provincial and Educational Building Funds.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

chiefly to the reduction of grants-in-aid to private schools and the short expenditure on educational buildings, Government and private. The receipts on account of the University and fees from Government colleges and schools have also increased by about Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, and the sale proceeds of the manufactures of the School of Arts yielded Rs. 31,295 against Rs. 16,742 in the preceding year.

Charges.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction ..		40,888		40,598
Charges in connection with Inspecting Agency ..		1,83,717		1,90,289
Government Colleges and Schools under the management of the Educational Department, including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Government. } General ..	3,63,280		3,85,031	
.. } Special ..	1,72,557		1,90,856	
		5,35,837		5,75,987
Scholarships in Government Colleges and Schools. { General ..	4,812		5,458	
.. { Special ..	18,433		17,828	
		23,245		23,286
Grants-in-aid—				
Salary and other grants to Private Schools shown in the returns ..	1,92,692		1,53,705	
Lump Salary and Results grants to Local Fund and Municipal Schools ..	8,126		6,057	
Results grants to Private Schools ..	55,209		66,598	
Scholarship grants ..	3,044		6,217	
Building grants from Provincial Funds ..	7,991		1,597	
Grants on account of fees to poor European and Eurasian children ..	507		1,662	
Grants to eleemosynary schools not shown in the returns ..	2,841		2,459	
Grant to the Madras School Book Society ..	1,500		..	
Grant for Furniture, Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Gymnasium ..	1,759		3,171	
		2,73,759		2,41,466
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>				
Book Depôt ..		5,388		5,553
University ..		55,660		57,284
Purchase and collection of Oriental Manuscripts ..		4,373		3,838
Adjustments on account of Library and Prize Books, &c. ..		5,687		1,412
Translator ..		1,200		1,000
Departmental Examinations ..		3,109		610
Honoraria for the preparation of a new series of Text-books ..		7,250		2,110
Miscellaneous charges ..		2,615		3,001
Expenditure on Government School-houses from the Educational Building Fund ..		67,715		21,756
Building grants to Private Schools from the Educational Building Fund ..		..		1,870
<i>Deduct.</i>		12,10,438		11,69,960
University fees and other receipts ..	54,311		57,284	
Fees in Colleges and Schools ..	1,32,810		1,42,488	
Income on Endowments credited to Government ..	2,700		2,522	
Departmental Examination fees ..	3,780		3,707	
Recovery on account of the Book Depôt ..	5,388		6,022	
Sale proceeds of the manufacture of School of Arts ..	16,742		31,295	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	1,679		3,790	
		2,17,410		2,47,108
Total ..		9,93,028		9,22,352

Municipal and Local Fund Expenditure.

32. The expenditure from Municipal and Local funds on education is shown below:—

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.	By Municipalities.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	68,427	4,099	72,526
Establishment of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	2,58,210	48,980	3,07,190
Salary Grants	1,746	4,056	5,802
Results Grants	1,21,800	27,445	1,49,245
Purchase of Books	12,078	..	12,078
Commission on sale of Books	2,005	..	2,005
Buildings	4,351	5,144	9,495
Contributions to Local Funds for Inspection .. .. .	..	1,340	1,340
Do. to Municipal Funds for Schools	1,000	..	1,000
Miscellaneous	3,184	1,306	4,490
Total ..	4,72,801	92,370	5,65,171
Deduct Fees credited to Local and Municipal Funds .. .. .	..	..	39,982
Do. Grants from Provincial Funds to Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	..	..	6,127
Add Expenditure from Municipal Funds not shown in the Municipal Returns .. .. .	..	..	805
Total ..	..	..	5,19,867

Some of the returns due from the Municipal and Local Fund Boards have not yet been received, and the figures in the returns submitted by the Inspectors had to be adopted. The expenditure is therefore approximate only. It will however be observed that the total expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,58,179 to Rs. 5,65,171, which is to be attributed to the opening of elementary Normal schools in several circles, to the establishment of fresh schools, and to the increased expenditure from both Municipal and Local funds on Results grants.

Distribution of Expenditure from all sources.

Charges.	Percentage.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
Superintendence	10.55	9.77
General Instruction—		
Superior	7.66	7.65
Secondary	21.91	21.58
Primary	45.24	48.16
Miscellaneous Charges	6.55	4.16
Special Instruction—		
Superior Instruction in Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering	7.4	9.7
Secondary Instruction in Professional and Technical Schools	4.99	5.01
Normal Schools	1.21	1.43
Scholarships	1.15	1.27

Receipts and Charges proper of the Educational Department.

34. The annexed statement shows the receipts and charges proper of the department during the last two years:—

33. The General Table III in the Appendix gives the distribution of expenditure on education from all sources. From the summary of the percentages of expenditure in the margin it will be noticed that the expenditure on primary education has risen from 45.24 to 48.16 per cent., while the cost of superintendence has fallen nearly one per cent. The charges in the percentages under other items do not call for special comment.

Receipts.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire Receipts.		Charges.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire Receipts.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Fees in Government Arts Colleges	Rs. 73,169	Rs. 77,814	6·85	7·40	University	Rs. 57,858	Rs. 57,284	5·42	5·44
Fees in the Civil Engineering College	4,596	2,019	·43	·19	Direction	40,888	40,598	3·83	3·86
Fees in Government Schools, High, Middle and Primary ..	46,433	51,673	4·35	4·91	Inspection	1,83,717	1,90,289	17·20	18·10
Fees in Girls' and Normal Schools	2,810	2,536	·26	·24	Government Arts Colleges.	1,57,910	2,29,335	14·79	21·81
Fees and other Receipts of the School of Arts	16,871	31,406	1·59	2·99	Government Schools, High, Middle and Primary ..	1,93,709	1,40,471	18·14	13·36
Fees from Departmental Examinations	3,780	3,707	·35	·35	Girls' Schools	4,905	4,856	·46	·46
Income on Endowments	2,701	2,522	·25	·24	Normal Schools	35,734	35,309	3·35	3·36
University Fees and other Receipts	58,992	57,084	5·63	5·45	Technical Schools	36,308	47,322	3·40	4·50
Recovery from the Book Depot ..	5,388	6,022	·50	·57	Scholarships	17,709	19,482	1·65	1·85
Miscellaneous Receipts including adjustment of Fee Accounts relating to previous years ..	1,432	3,790	·13	·36	Government Book Depot ..	5,388	5,553	·50	·53
	2,16,172	2,38,773	20·24	22·70	Grants-in-aid	2,73,759	2,36,496	25·63	22·49
Net Expenditure from Provincial Funds	8,51,815	8,12,800	79·76	77·30	Miscellaneous	16,984	11,504	1·59	1·09
Total ..	10,67,987	10,51,573	100·	100·	Civil Engineering College.	43,125	33,074	4·04	3·15
					Total ..	10,67,987	10,51,573	100·	100·

The decrease of about 3 per cent. in the net grant from Provincial funds as well as in the expenditure on grants-in-aid is due, as stated elsewhere, to the savings which accrued to Provincial funds by the partial introduction of the new Grant-in-aid Code on the 1st April 1880.

35. In 1869 the Secretary of State for India was pleased to sanction a scale of salaries for the superior officers of the Educational Department in each Presidency. The Madras Government were not then in a financial position to give full effect to the order, and a revised scale was accordingly sanctioned by them in August 1871. After repeated representations they advised the adoption of the new scale in 1878, when the Government of India declined to recommend the measure to the Secretary of State owing to financial pressure. At length in July 1880 sanction was given by the Secretary of State for the introduction of the increased scale of pay to the graded officers of this Presidency, and towards the close of the official year under report Government issued a notification fixing the position and rank of the officers as follows:—

First Class (Rs. 1,250—Rs. 1,500).

- (1) Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspector of Schools, Third Division.

Second Class (Rs. 1,000—Rs. 1,250).

- (1) Mr. R. Thompson, M.A., Principal, Presidency College.
(2) Mr. H. Fortey, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Second Division

Third Class (Rs. 750—Rs. 1,000).

- (1) Mr. T. Marden, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Fifth Division.
(2) Mr. W. A. Porter, M.A., Principal, Kumbakonam College (seconded).
(3) Mr. F. S. Evans, M.A., Professor, Presidency College.
(4) Mr. L. Garthwaite, Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division.
(5) Dr. D. Duncan, M.A., Professor, Presidency College.
Dr. G. Oppert, sub. pro tem., vice Mr. Porter.
Dr. W. H. Wilson, M.H.D., Acting, vice Dr. D. Duncan.

Fourth Class (Rs. 500—Rs. 750).

- (1) Dr. G. Oppert, Professor, Presidency College.
(2) Dr. W. H. Wilson, M.H.D., Professor, Presidency College.
(3) Dr. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division.
(4) Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A., Principal, Rajahmundry College (Rs. 700—Rs. 800).
(5) Mr. T. Gopal Rao, B.A., Professor, Presidency College (on other duty).
(6) Mr. A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L., Inspector of Schools, First Division.
Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, sub. pro tem., vice Dr. Oppert.
Mr. P. Ranganada Mudaliar, Acting, vice Dr. Wilson.

It was also notified that in all future arrangements "the principle of seniority tempered by selection and not that of appointments will be the guide for promotion to higher grades on the occurrence of any vacancy, and that no person will, except under very exceptional circumstances, be admitted to the graded list who has not entered it in the lowest class."

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

36. Colonel Macdonald, who was at the head of the department from the 24th March 1875, retired from the service on the 1st July 1880 and I assumed charge of the office on the same day. *Direction.* The most important measures which marked Colonel Macdonald's administration of the department were the raising of the Provincial School at Rajahmundry to the status of a First-grade College, the constitution of the Berhampore, Cuddalore, Salem, and Madura High Schools Second-grade Colleges teaching up to the F.A. Examination, the remodelling of the Government High and Middle Schools with a view to secure for them a uniform scale of establishment with graduated salaries, the reduction of the Mofussil Normal Schools to Elementary Normal Schools adapted to the training of teachers for Primary Schools, and the inauguration of the policy of encouraging Local Fund Boards to establish similar Normal Schools, more especially in districts where Government schools did not exist, the revision of the curricula prescribed for Government Schools, the bringing out of a volume of Standing Orders for Government Schools and District Book Depôts, the revision of the rates of fees in Government and Aided Schools, the reduction of Salary Grants to the Madras Christian College and certain other institutions in and out of Madras, the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools for the development of female education, and, lastly, the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code. The Rajahmundry College has begun already to send in pupils for the B.A. Degree Examination. The establishment of the College is unquestionably a boon to the people of the Northern Circars and well calculated to raise the educational condition of that province, although, as remarked later, its direct influence does not extend at present much beyond the limits of the Godavári District. A marked improvement was effected by him in the standard and efficiency of Government Schools generally, and in the fee revenue in particular. The re-organization of the Mofussil Normal Schools produced a substantial saving to Provincial Funds, which was, however, absorbed by the introduction of the Secretary of State's sanctioned scale of pay to the graded (superior) officers of the department. The effect of the other measures will be noticed under the sections to which the subjects appertain.

During the year under report I made a short tour in August and visited the Elementary Normal Schools at Coimbatore and Palghat and the Government High School at the latter station. I also, when at Ootacamund for a few days, arranged with the Trustees for the reconstitution of the Brecks' Memorial School. In February and March last I visited the southern districts, including South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely. I also paid a short visit to the town of Salem. The small printing establishment attached to my office was abolished and the office itself was removed from the old college building to a large house in the Pantheon Road capable of holding the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

37. The only change which took place in the Inspectoral staff during the year was the appointment of Mr. James Bradshaw to act for Mr. Garthwaite, who proceeded to Europe on furlough in June 1880.

Changes among Inspectors.

38. An a 5

Work done by the Inspectors of Schools.

Work done by the Inspectors of Schools compared with that of last year is given in the following statement. Mr. Fowler examined the largest number of schools, and the number of days devoted by him to inspection is greater than that devoted by other Inspectors, Doctor Bradshaw excepted. The number of schools examined and of days spent in examining schools by the Inspectors of Schools, First, Second and Fourth Divisions, have increased, but the increase is most marked in the Second Division, where the total number of schools examined is 251 against 67 in the preceding year; and whilst only 38 Primary Schools were examined by the Inspectors in charge during 1879-80, no less than 202 such institutions were examined by Mr. Fortey in that which has just passed. This special care of the elementary schools of his division has, I am glad to report, been rewarded, the number of schools aided and under inspection having risen from 628 and 912 to 883 and 1,214, respectively. The division, taken as a whole, is no longer the most backward in the Presidency. The increase generally in the number of schools examined is partly due to the fact of the several departments of certain institutions being treated as separate schools as in the statistical returns. In the number of schools examined and in the time devoted to inspection by the Inspectors of Schools, Fifth and Sixth Divisions, there was a falling off. The decrease in the case of the former Inspector was due to indifferent health during part of the year, whilst Mr. Bradshaw was new to the Sixth Division, a division involving especially heavy office work and miscellaneous demands upon an Inspector's time.

Name.	Number of Schools examined.						Number of Pupils examined	No. of days spent in		Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
	Colleges and High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Normal Schools.	Total.		Examining Schools.	Other work.		
A. Monro, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. . .	11	36	67	22	3	139	5,794	92	213	173	2,296
H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.	9	13	202	22	5	251	8,033	99	232	293	3,010
J. T. Fowler, Esq.	22	55	178	23	4	282	12,379	109	211	126	1,946
John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A. LL.D.	10	50	106	26	11	203	7,009	112	190	271	4,434
T. Marden, Esq., B.A.	7	22	37	15	3	84	3,921	45	252	101	1,348
L. Garthwaite, Esq. . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	64	2	67	..	..
James Bradshaw, Esq.	14	46	86	11	6	163	6,813	88	146	236	2,511

Each of the Inspectors formerly drew an office allowance of Rs. 130, of which Rs. 40 was the fixed salary of the head clerk, and Rs. 10 was a personal allowance for office rent. This practice ceased during the year. The Inspectors are now allowed two clerks on salaries rising from Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 respectively, and a permanent rent allowance of Rs. 10, besides an allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem for peons, temporary clerks, and contingencies.

39. Mrs. Isabel Brander, who was nominated to the newly created post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, assumed charge of her office on the 3rd June 1880. An expenditure of Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 per mensem was sanctioned for her establishment and contingencies. All the girls' schools in the Town of Madras were transferred to her charge immediately after her arrival.

Appointment of Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

40. Mrs. Brander examined 71 schools with 4,053 pupils during the year, and devoted 52 days to examining schools. Towards the close of the year she visited the girls' schools in the Tamil districts and suggested several reforms. Recently the girls' schools in the Nellore and Chingleput Districts have been transferred to her. The deep interest which she takes in the cause of female education, the efficient manner in which she has been discharging her inspectoral duties, and the sympathy which she is eliciting among a section of the Madras Native community in the important branch of educational activity entrusted to her care, fully justify the creation of the appointment, and will, I trust, in time warrant the extension of the sphere of her usefulness.

Work done by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

41. The number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 38. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Guntur Circle, resigned his appointment and the services of Mahomed Raza, Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in connection with his appointment as Attaché to the British Resident at Hyderabad. A Muhammadan graduate of the Rajahmundry College has been appointed to act in this post. No further changes were made in the staff beyond minor transfers.

Changes among Deputy Inspectors.

42. The following statement shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. A great difference will be noticed in the amount of work, but it does not necessarily follow that the most satisfactory return implies the most satisfactory work. The means of checking the work of these officials are at present but limited. The consequence is that Deputy Inspectors are far more their own masters than it is at all desirable that officials of this class should be. Inspectors have already as much inspection work as they can well get through, and thus have little time left for thoroughly regulating and controlling the work of their Deputies. This state of things results in these men assuming often a quasi-independent position in regard to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities so far as their immediate superior is concerned, and thus becoming to all intents and purposes too often the educational advisers of local bodies and also in a measure their executive agent in school matters, whilst, properly speaking, they should only act as the representatives of the Inspectors. To remedy this state of things it is necessary that, so soon as funds will admit, the superior inspectional agency should be reorganized and considerably strengthened and its relations to Local Boards carefully defined, whilst on the other hand the subordinate inspection agency should be strengthened so as to render it quite equal to the work devolving or to devolve on it. Still I am endeavouring to check the operations of these subordinates as far as practicable. A monthly return has been prescribed to show their work. A form has also been circulated for adoption in reporting on schools examined by

them. I am also taking steps to increase the number of Deputies in some districts as funds become available.

Name.	Circle or Range.	No. of Schools examined.	No. of Pupils examined.	No. of days spent in		No. of days spent on circuit.	No. of miles travelled.
				Examining Schools.	Other work.		
Babu B. C. Chatterji ..	Chatrapur ..	154	2,374	121	105	152	1,387
C. V. Kachayya Sastri ..	Chicacole ..	328	5,496	173	139	262	2,645
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu ..	Vizianagram ..	462	9,411	246	61	302	2,325
K. Sitaramaswami Pantulu ..	Vizagapatam ..	214	3,678	172	115	234	1,647
K. Dakshinamurti Sastri ..	Cocanada ..	470	12,059	234	59	255	2,857
K. Sanjiva Rau Pantulu ..	Ellore ..	272	5,888	160	119	247	2,066
T. Srinivasachari ..	Masulipatam ..	278	4,560	192	155	360	2,172
S. Jagannatham Sastri ..	Guntur ..	30	485	20	58	29	313
C. Kuppuswami Aiyar ..	Do. ..	290	5,243	116	142	157	1,561
T. Somasundara Rau ..	Bellary ..	261	4,730	163	172	222	1,733
P. Krishnamachari ..	Gooty and Penukonda ..	235	3,136	110	204	255	2,205
V. Krishnappa Pantulu ..	Cuddapah ..	200	3,821	129	190	172	1,145
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu ..	Madanapalle ..	165	2,168	131	142	265	1,915
S. Shammukham Mudaliyar ..	Kurnool ..	173	2,094	144	154	191	1,322
M. Venkayya ..	Cumbum ..	295	4,104	212	121	253	1,551
C. Kuppuswami Aiyar ..	Ongole ..	39	603	20	67	54	442
C. Kotayya Chetti ..	Do. ..	144	3,118	117	146	151	1,606
C. Kotayya Chetti ..	Nellore ..	11	230	7	79	11	173
C. Kuppuswami Sastri ..	Do. ..	216	4,204	84	179	182	1,748
P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar ..	Madapet ..	230	9,964	184	114	..	..
G. Vedanthachariyar ..	Saidapet ..	176	2,969	114	135	168	1,572
H. Kachaprasvarayya ..	Chingleput ..	172	4,375	103	114	170	1,595
P. Vedanthachari ..	Do. ..	58	804	18	54	35	715
P. Venkatrama Aiyar ..	Cuddalore ..	233	4,968	119	116	129	1,822
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar ..	Do. ..	69	1,450	50	42	62	650
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar ..	Vridhichalam ..	222	2,891	145	153	193	1,972
C. Kuppuswami Sastri ..	Chittoor ..	16	412	8	66	18	428
N. Murugesu Mudaliyar ..	Do. ..	208	5,668	128	117	184	1,934
S. Akshaiyalinga Mudaliyar ..	Vellore ..	3	119	4	24	9	92
G. S. Abboy Nayudu ..	Do. ..	78	1,663	57	68	53	627
H. Kasturi Rangachari ..	Do. ..	158	2,975	82	64	87	1,364
Y. Amrita Nayagam Pillai ..	Salem ..	241	5,343	153	142	201	2,434
G. S. Abboy Nayudu ..	Hosur ..	..	..	..	30	9	441
S. Akshaiyalinga Mudaliyar ..	Do. ..	52	968	37	70	101	937
S. Viraraghavachari ..	Do. ..	79	1,655	35	121	80	918
C. Appayya Sastriyar ..	Trichinopoly ..	252	6,330	157	121	150	1,993
M. Ramasesha Aiyar ..	Do. ..	20	400	14	14	6	81
T. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Tanjore ..	265	5,442	132	143	199	1,411
R. Swaminatha Aiyar ..	Negapatam ..	263	9,837	203	97	274	1,543
A. Vaithyalingham Chettiyar ..	Madura ..	314	5,258	135	136	183	1,144
P. Ramachandra Rau ..	Dindigul ..	199	2,940	149	95	153	1,194
Mr. J. Armstrong ..	Tinnevely ..	534	8,832	151	149	163	1,697
T. Amaladoss Pillai ..	Shermadevi ..	383	6,435	131	166	206	1,210
Mr. J. C. Lewi ..	N. Coimbatore and Nilgiri ..	161	3,233	79	225	180	1,855

Name.	Circle or Range.	No. of Schools examined.	No. of Pupils examined.	No. of days spent in		No. of days spent on circuit.	No. of miles travelled.
				Examining Schools.	Other work.		
G. S. Seshayya	S. Coimbatore ..	167	2,520	73	236	164	3,197
P. O. Pothan	Calicut	337	10,100	191	112	195	3,707
A. Subba Rau	Tellicherry	2	35	1	60	7	90
T. Mathai	Do.	244	5,361	140	129	122	1,368
K. Santappa	South Canara ..	194	4,944	100	175	148	1,228
Mahomed Auzum Saib..	Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools	81	1,809	86	170	200	4,325

43. In my last report I stated that the question of employing Sub-Inspectors was left to the option of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. The increasing number of late of Local Fund and Results Schools, the growing distrust of the agency of Inspecting Schoolmasters as an efficient means for the development of primary education, and the heavy work which some of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools have to do in examining schools for Results grants have induced some Local Fund Boards to employ the new class of subordinate Inspectors. The designation of these officials has been changed from Sub-Inspectors or Assistant Deputy Inspectors to Additional Deputy Inspectors in consideration of the similarity of the work performed by these officers to that of the regular Deputies. In the original scheme the exact nature of the duties of these assistants and their position were not defined. I have, however, required that they should not be utilised as assistants to Deputies, but as assistants to Inspectors, there being very strong objections to placing such a class of officials under the control of Deputies, being virtually their equals. The rates of their salary and allowance are fixed by the Boards who employ them, but they are immediately subordinate to the Inspectors. There were only two such officers appointed in 1880-81, one in the Chittoor and the other in the Cuddalore Range. But the Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Penukonda, and Vellore Boards have since the close of the year entertained Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

44. The Additional Deputy Inspectors at Palmaner (Chittoor Circle) and Tirukoilur (South Arcot Circle) examined respectively 77 and 205 schools with 1,646 and 1,908 pupils, and spent 76 and 153 days in the work.

45. In the Town of Madras, there is only one Deputy Inspector to assist the Inspector in the examining work and to examine the schools in the Vernacular subjects as well as to examine Results Schools. The work of this officer did not therefore permit of his assisting the Inspectress in the examination of girls' schools. For this reason and in view of gradually transferring the superintendence of female education to female agency, a step which is consonant with the feelings of the Native community, it was found necessary to employ a Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools. The appointment was sanctioned by Government during the year. The Deputy Inspectress entered on duty on the 1st April 1881.

The following table shows the analysis of failures and the percentage of failure in each subject to the total number failed. The number of candidates who failed in English and Optional Subject, more especially in the former, shows a noticeable decrease, while in Mental Philosophy the failure has almost doubled owing, apparently, to the severity of the paper set :—

Analysis of Failures.	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Total Number failed.	Number failed in each Subject.	Percentage of Failure in each Subject to the Total Number of Failure.	Total Number failed.	Number failed in each Subject.	Percentage of Failure in each Subject to the Total Number of Failure.	Total Number failed.	Number failed in each Subject.	Percentage of Failure in each Subject to the Total Number of Failure.
English	91	46	51	90	82	91	82	55	67
Optional Language		12	13		4	4		3	4
Do. Subject		52	57		50	56		34	41
History		48	53		20	22		16	20
Mental Philosophy		23	25		27	30		46	56
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole	6	7	..	..	2	2			

The results of the examination in the optional languages are shown in the following table :—

Languages.	Bachelor of Arts Examination.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.			1879.	1880.	1881.
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.			
Sanskrit	22	20	31	22	20	26	100	100	84
Greek	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	..	..
Latin	11	6	7	8	6	7	73	100	100
Persian	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	..	..
Tamil	109	82	88	95	81	87	87	99	99
Telugu	43	31.	23	43	31	23	100	100	100
Canarese	16	16	19	15	15	19	94	94	100
Malayalam	27	19	27	27	17	27	100	89	100
Hindustani (Urdu)	1	1	..	1	1	..	100	100	..
Total	231	175	195	213	171	169	92	98	97

Five of the students who took up Sanskrit failed to pass. It is satisfactory to find that the number of candidates taking up a classical language is on the increase, viz., 38 against 26 in 1880 and 35 in 1879; but the Madras University still maintains its unique character of bestowing a degree in Arts on men who have not qualified in a classical language, and there seems little prospect of a change in its policy until educated native public opinion demands such a change; but the study of Sanskrit must be much more widely diffused before this change in opinion can be brought about. How low the standard of proficiency in the vernacular languages must be is shown by the fact that in Telugu,

Canarese, and Malayalam not a single failure occurred, and only one in Tamil. On the other hand, the percentages of failures in English, Optional Subject, and Mental Philosophy were 67, 41, and 56 respectively.

In the following table are shown the institutions to which the candidates belonged. One-fourth of the candidates who passed in the second class and one-fifth of the total number are credited to the Kumbakonam College. The Presidency College sent up fewer candidates, but the proportion of successful candidates was rather higher than last year. The Madras Christian College sent up a larger number of candidates than any other institution in the Presidency, but it was not proportionately so successful as the two institutions named, although in number of passes it was surpassed by the Presidency College alone. Rajahmundry shows a considerable falling off. The increase in the number of candidates from institutions under other Governments is a pleasing feature in this year's report :—

Institutions.	1879-80.				1880-81.					
	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.				
		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.		Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
<i>Institutions under the Madras Government.</i>										
Presidency College	45	1	16	13	30	38	..	14	14	28
Kumbakonam do.	30	..	2	4	6	33	..	16	7	23
Rajahmundry do.	13	..	2	8	10	6	..	2	1	3
Total ..	88	1	20	25	46	76	..	32	22	54
<i>Institutions under other Governments.</i>										
Trivandrum College	11	..	6	..	6	20	..	6	6	12
Bangalore Central College	9	..	2	..	2	13	..	3	3	6
Total ..	20	..	8	..	8	33	..	9	9	18
Total Government Institutions ..	108	1	28	25	54	109	..	41	31	72
<i>Private Institutions under Inspection.</i>										
Madras Christian College	32	2	14	5	21	43	..	13	12	25
Negapatam St. Joseph's College	3	..	1	1	2	5	..	1	1	2
Total Private Institutions ..	35	2	15	6	23	48	..	14	13	27
Private Study	32	..	3	5	6	38	..	4	10	14
Grand Total ..	175	3	46	36	85	195	..	59	54	113

First Examination in Arts.

51. The following table gives the general results of the First Examination in Arts :—

General Result.			Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Private Institutions.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined ..	1879-80 ..	219	90	224	7	42	582	
	1880-81 ..	166	65	185	6	55	478	
Passed—								
First class ..	1879-80 ..	25	8	11	3	..	47	
	1880-81 ..	19	4	9	1	I	34	
Second do. ..	1879-80 ..	109	33	94	1	11	248	
	1880-81 ..	41	20	62	4	6	133	
Total ..	1879-80 ..	134	41	105	4	11	295	
	1880-81 ..	60	24	71	5	7	167	

There was a falling off of 18 per cent. in the number examined, which is due to the severity of the Matriculation Examination held in December 1878. Only 35 per cent. of the candidates passed last year against 51 per cent. in 1879-80. This result is surprising considering the high standard of the entrance test to this course of study which prevailed in 1878. Relatively the private institutions under Government inspection have done better than Government institutions, the percentages of passes in Government and Private Colleges respectively having fallen from 61 to 36 and 47 to 38; and this fact speaks very favorably for the management of Private Colleges.

The following table shows the analysis of failures. The percentages of failure in English and History have risen to what they were in 1878-79. A gradual decrease in the number of failures in Mathematics and Physiology is perceptible, and the high percentage of failure in English seems due to the fact that the progress in knowledge of the language required to be attained in two years' study is beyond the ability of ordinary young men :—

Analysis of Failures.	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Total Number failed.	Number failed in each Subject.	Percentage of Failure in each Subject to the Total Number of Failure.	Total Number failed.	Number failed in each Subject.	Percentage of Failure in each Subject to the Total Number of Failure.	Total Number failed.	Number failed in each Subject.	Percentage of Failure in each Subject to the Total Number of Failure.
English ..	491	404	82	287	202	70	310	263	85
Optional Language ..		45	9		24	8		19	6
History ..		238	48		109	38		149	48
Mathematics ..		298	61		157	55		153	49
Physiology ..		121	25		111	39		74	24
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole ..	6	1	8	3	3	1			

The following table shows the results of the examination in the optional languages. Excepting in Latin and Malayalam, there is an improvement under languages. I observe with regret that the number examined in Sanskrit has fallen from 77 to 50. The high percentage of success in all these languages, especially in the Vernaculars, as compared with the high percentage of failure (85) in English, to the study of which the youth of the country devote themselves with untiring zeal for so great a portion of their young lives, is a feature in the University Examinations which suggests many and not altogether satisfactory reflections :—

Languages.	First Examination in Arts.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.			1878.	1879.	1880.
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.			
Sanskrit	73	77	50	68	61	44	93	79	88
Greek .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	100
Latin	26	27	24	17	27	19	65	100	79
Persian .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	100
Tamil	290	253	223	267	252	223	92	99	100
Telugu	103	90	71	101	87	71	98	97	100
Canarese	67	45	36	66	41	35	99	91	97
Malayalam	99	85	65	96	79	60	97	93	92
Hindustani (Urdu)	5	5	5	4	4	5	80	80	100
Total ..	663	582	478	619	551	461	93	95	96

The institutions to which the examinees belonged are shown in the following table :—

Institutions.	1879-80.				1880-81.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Institutions under the Madras Government.</i>								
Kumbakonam College	111	12	59	71	67	8	14	22
Presidency do.	44	9	17	26	38	6	8	14
Calicut do.	13	1	6	7	12	3	2	5
Mangalore do.	24	..	10	10	15	1	4	5
Rajahmundry do.	20	2	13	15	12	1	3	4
Cuddalore do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	4
Berhampore do.	5	..	3	3	4	..	4	4
Salem do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	4
Bellary do.	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
Total ..	219	25	109	134	166	19	41	60

Institutions.	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.		Number examined.	Number passed.	
		First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Institutions under other Governments.</i>						
Trivandrum College	54	3	20	23	36	11
Maisur Maharajah's College	3	1	2	3	9	5
Bangalore Central do.	20	1	7	8	14	5
Ermakulam do.	9	3	3	6	4	2
Shimoga do.	4	..	1	1	2	1
Total ..	90	8	33	41	65	24
Total Government Institutions ..	309	33	142	175	231	84
<i>Private Institutions under Inspection.</i>						
Madras Christian College	93	1	30	31	76	31
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	26	1	12	13	22	11
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	20	3	12	15	15	7
Doveton Protestant do.	7	..	2	2	6	3
Vizagapatam Hindu do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	4
Negapatam St. Joseph's College	18	..	10	10	11	3
Tanjore S.P.G. College	9	3	5	8	10	3
Masulipatam Noble do.	8	1	4	5	6	3
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	11	1	5	6	7	2
Tinnevely C.M.S. College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	2
Do. Hindu do.	4	..	2	2	10	1
Coimbatore College	18	1	10	11	9	..
Palacottah C.M.S. College	10	..	2	2	..	..
Total ..	224	11	94	105	185	71
<i>Other Private Institutions.</i>						
Bangalore Bishop Cotton's College	5	3	1	4	6	5
Do. London Mission Institution	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	3	1	4	6	5
Total Private Institutions ..	231	14	95	109	191	76
Private Study	42	..	11	11	56	7
Grand Total ..	582	47	248	295	478	167

The Kumbakónam College failed to pass one in six to seven pupils, though in 1879-80 nearly two-thirds of the candidates. The Presidency College were successful. The Presidency College has done better than the Kumbakónam College relatively, though not as well as in 1879-80. The proportion of students passing in the first class is very satisfactory in each. Among the newly-created Government Colleges Berhampore passed 4, Cuddalore 4, and Salem 2. Madura has not yet begun to send up any students for the examination. The Madras Christian College sent up only 76 against 93 in 1879-80, but passed as many as in the preceding year; and the proportion of successful to non-successful candidates in this College was very considerably higher than in either the Presidency or the Kumbakónam College, but the number of students obtaining a first class was both relatively and actually less than in either of those institutions. The Government College at Bellary and the Coimbatore College did not pass a single candidate. Two lady-students passed this examination for the first time. They came from Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore. This success marks a hopeful advance in female education.

52. The following table gives the information regarding the classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations. In the B.A. Examination the percentage of passes was very greatly in favour of Brahmans, while the percentages relating to the natives under Other Hindus and Native Christians show a decline. In the F.A. Examination, on the other hand, the percentage of Brahmans has fallen from 66 to 58, while that under Other Hindus has risen from 18 to 22. But the Native Christian element shows a decrease here also. No Muhammadan graduated last year, though five succeeded in the First examination in Arts against two in 1879-80. This table is curious as illustrating the energy with which the Brahmans are endeavouring to keep the lead in the higher education throughout the country:—

Classes of Community:	B.A. Degree.				First in Arts.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number passed.	Percentage to Total.
Brahmans	47	55	83	73	196	66	97	58
Other Hindus	22	26	19	17	52	18	36	22
Muhammadans	1	1	..	..	2	1	6	3
Native Christians	11	13	10	9	31	11	14	8
East Indians	4	5	..	..	7	2	7	4
Europeans .. .. .	..	..	1	1	7	2	8	5
Total ..	85	..	113	..	295	..	167	..

Attendance in Arts Colleges.

53. The following table gives the attendance in Arts Colleges, English and Oriental:—

Colleges—General.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of									
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.
ENGLISH.											
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.											
<i>Government.</i>											
Presidency College	5	67	87	91	105	82	81	93	89	98	95
Kumbakónam do.	4½	35	165	40	205	55	179	68	157	49	203
Rajahmundry do.	4	8	43	23	43	17	32	18	31	15	50
<i>Aided.</i>											
Madras Christian College ..	3½	52	193	55	178	59	142	78	159	100	201
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary.	No. Fees	3	9	3	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	3	1	21	6	24	8	27	12	25	17	32
S.P.G. College, Tanjore	3	12	56	..	35	..	17	9	30	13	55
Doveton Protestant College ..	5	6	14	3	20	..	14	..	17	4	17
Total ..	..	184	588	221	612	222	496	278	508	296	653
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.											
<i>Government.</i>											
Berhampore College	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	9
Bellary do.	3	..	15	..	8	3	..	7	..	..	19
Cuddalore do.	3	..	..	..	..	10	..	19	..	..	23
Salem do.	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	18	..	..	17
Madura do.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	32
Calicut do.	4	..	53	..	55	..	28	..	40	..	43
Mangalore do.	3	..	36	..	47	..	37	..	31	..	38
<i>Aided.</i>											
Hindu College, Vizagapatam ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	20
Noble do. Masulipatam	2	..	24	..	29	..	15	..	16	..	23
Pachayappa's College	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	55
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly ..	3	..	37	..	31	..	30	..	56	..	77
C.M.S. do. Tinnevely	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	14
Hindu do. do.	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	..	..	28
S.P.G. Seminary, Sawyer-puram	2	..	..	..	9	..	14	..	8	..	20
Coimbatore College	3	..	34	..	25	..	23	..	26	..	38
<i>Unaided.</i>											
H.H. Maharajah's College, Vizianagram	2	..	8	..	17	..	12	..	15	..	26
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	90
Total ..	..	..	207	..	221	..	185	..	380	..	572
Total English Colleges ..	..	184	795	221	833	222	681	278	888	296	1,225
ORIENTAL.											
GOVERNMENT—LOCAL FUND.											
Sanskrit College, Tiruvádi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	30
Grand Total ...	..	184	795	221	833	222	681	278	888	304	1,255

The number of First-grade Colleges has risen from six to seven owing to the re-opening of a Junior B.A. Class in the Doveton Protestant College. The number of Second-grade Colleges has thus diminished by one. The attendance shows an increase of 18 pupils in the number reading for the B.A. Degree Examination and of 337 pupils in the number reading for the First Examination in Arts over the figures of 1879-80. Of the increase under the latter head, 122 pupils belong to Government, 164 to Aided and 51 to Unaided Colleges. The great increase is to be attributed to the opening of the Senior F.A. Classes in some of the new Second-grade Colleges, and to a repetition of the favorable results of the Matriculation Examination.

Of the students reading for the B.A. Degree and the First in Arts Examinations, about 45 and 47 per cent. respectively belong to Government and Aided Colleges, and the rest to other Private Institutions. The Sanskrit College at Tiruvádi appears for the first time in the returns. It imparts instruction in Sanskrit only of the standard of the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, and is therefore included by the Inspector of the Division in the return of Colleges. It is supported from Endowment Funds.

First-grade Colleges.

54. Two changes took place in the staff. Mr. Shephard, the Professor of Law, returned to duty early in the year, and late in the autumn Dr. Duncan re-occupied the chair of Logic and Moral Philosophy; Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliyar had officiated for him during his absence in Europe. The College contained 193 students, and the School department 218, an advance of 23 students on the number of the previous year. Mr. Thompson considers that an increase in the attendance is not to be desired so long as the staff continues at its present strength, the highest and lowest classes of the College being already too large for convenient teaching. In the School the average strength of the classes is 37, a somewhat high average for efficient management and teaching. In reviewing this portion of the Principal's report I remarked: "The improvement in the attendance is satisfactory, but the Director concurs with the Principal in thinking that it is not desirable that the strength of the classes should be further increased so long as the teaching staff remains on its present footing, but he can hold out no prospect of the staff being added to at the cost of the State. He conceives that the proper position of the Presidency College is that of a model institution, and that it is fulfilling the main object which the State has in view in maintaining it when its management, discipline, teaching and tone—in a word, the education there given—is such that the institution may be looked up to as an exemplar by other schools throughout the country, whether public or private."

To the great success obtained by the College in the University examinations I have already referred. In the Middle School Examination also the results were highly creditable to all concerned. The results in the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations are particularly gratifying as they indicate marked improvement in the Junior department, which has not for some years past been the strongest part of the college. One other pleasing feature in the history of the year

was the increase in the number of students preparing for the final B.A. Degree Examination who selected Physical Science as their optional subject, more than a third of the junior class having selected this branch of science as their optional subject. There has also been a steady advance in the number of students who have selected Sanskrit as their second language. The proportion studying this language represents "one-sixth of the whole in the Senior and one-fourth of the whole in the Junior department." The Muhammadan pupils did better than usual in the University Examinations. Six passed out of seven at the Matriculation, three being in the first class, and two out of five in the First Examination in Arts, one being in the first class. Only one-half of them, however, are continuing their studies. The School Library is reported to be extensively used by students both for reading generally and for consulting standard authors. The Law class continues very popular, its strength having been 91 and 103 in the two sessions of the year. After making allowance for additions to the Library and other expenses, it yielded a net profit of Rs. 2,000 approximately. Of the proposed boarding-house and gymnasium the Principal writes:—

"During the last two months of the official year my attention has been much drawn to the propriety of reviving the scheme for the establishment of a boarding-house, or of several small boarding-houses, in connection with the Presidency College. I brought forward the scheme many years ago, and it received, I believe, the sanction of Sir W. Denison's Government; but as the College was likely to be moved from Egmore, where it was then located, it was thought better to do nothing till the new buildings were completed. The Government of Lord Napier, however, appear to have held a different opinion on this matter, and the scheme was dropped. Recent circumstances and the results of many inquiries, in addition to the success of the experiment at Saidápet, have convinced me that the provision of such an establishment would be of great advantage to mofussil students, who are very numerous in our higher classes, and contribute therefore indirectly to the prosperity of the College. The matter will be brought before you as soon as I can obtain plans and estimates, and will belong more properly to the history of the next year; but as some progress has already been made in preliminaries, I thought it proper to notice the subject thus briefly on this occasion. The same may be said of the project to provide the College students with suitable appliances for gymnastic exercises. On this subject I have been in communication with the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, and proposals for a gymnasium, to be used by the two Colleges jointly, will be submitted to you very shortly."

I will here simply express a hope that the scheme of boarding-houses may be matured on an economical and practical basis; and that before long the institution may be provided with a gymnasium and the students subjected to a careful course of physical training.

55. The attendance in this College shows a considerable advance on that of the preceding year with 252 against 225 students. Of these 49 were preparing for the B.A. Degree Examination and 203 for the First Examination in Arts. In the High School department there was a falling off, the numbers being 130 against 156. Looking to the statement of districts from which students in the College proper came, it is curious to observe that no less than 232 out of the 252 students belong to the Tanjore District, 10 to Madura, 7 to Trichinopoly, and 1 each to Coimbatore, Malabar,

and Tinnevely. Thus it appears that although the fees are low and living comparatively cheap, this institution at present serves only a local need and is practically only a district institution. The same state of things will be noted regarding the Rajahmundry College. The

Districts to which the College Students belong.	Presi- dency College.	Madras Chris- tian College.
Madras	44	85
Ganjam	4	1
Vizagapatam .. ..	..	6
Godavari	1	3
Kistna	4	3
Bellary	5	2
Cuddapah	2	3
Kurnool	5	..
Nellore	1	5
Chingleput	18	50
South Arcot	13	7
North Arcot	10	28
Salem .. ..	..	10
Trichinopoly	5	8
Tanjore	27	39
Madura	4	7
Tinnevely	6	10
Coimbatore	5	5
Malabar	17	11
South Canara	7	..
Maisur	9	14
Travancore, Ceylon, &c	6	11
Total	193	308

case however is very different in the two great colleges of the Presidency town. It will be observed from the margin that of the 193 students in the college classes of the Presidency College, only 44 belonged to Madras, whilst in the Christian College the number was 85 out of 308 students. The Chingleput District supplied 18 students to the Presidency and 50 to the Christian College, Tanjore 27 and 39, and North Arcot 10 and 28 to the colleges respectively. These facts show that a great development of higher education in the provinces must depend upon the gradual provision for more advanced districts not only of Second-grade, but also of colleges capable of bringing students over a considerable portion of the ground which separates the F.A. from the B.A. Examination, leaving the final course of study to be pursued under the best Professors in

the Presidency; for it is an undoubted fact that hundreds of youths who would readily pursue their studies until they obtain their degree do not do so because they are unable or unwilling to leave their homes. The establishment of well-managed boarding-houses in the chief educational centres will no doubt tend to mitigate the present evils connected with the residence of students in large towns far removed from parental care and control, and thus promote the migration of young men to those centres; but it will only mitigate the evils and not remove the many obstacles and prejudices which exist to such migration on the part of both parents and students. I do not purpose here to do more than refer to the question, regarding which a great deal has to be said on either side, but on the right decision of which the future progress of this Presidency in letters and in science so greatly depends.

The success obtained by this College in the B.A. Examination was very fair; but the result was not satisfactory in the F.A. Examination the percentage of passes being lower than that of several other institutions in the Presidency. In the Matriculation Examination the school did well.

The chief event of the year was the abolition of the High School department of the institution, thus constituting it the only college in the Presidency to which school classes are not attached. The measure was suggested by the necessity which existed for strengthening the teaching staff of the college, and also by the fact that the time seemed to have arrived when the education of the youth of the town might up

to the Entrance Examination of the University be left wholly to private effort. Already there existed two institutions in the town educating up to this standard, in the management of one of which the masters of the college take an important part. These institutions were already preparing more than 50 per cent. of students for Matriculation, reading in the town, and were thus practically the chief feeders of the college. One of these institutions was receiving aid, the other not. But as there was little question that the aided school could be made self-supporting without risk of affecting its efficiency, I thought it expedient to utilise the money provided for the High School department for strengthening the College staff, and the Government approved my proposals. The High School department was nearly self-supporting, consequently its abolition involved a considerable loss of fee revenue for the present. This loss, however, was to some extent counterbalanced by the saving in the aid given to one of the private High Schools; and there is every reason to hope that the gradual increase in the strength of the college will ultimately make good the difference. The college had been laboring under several disadvantages—its F.A. classes were abnormally large, and no provision was made for teaching Logic and Morals or Natural Science. Consequently only those students who had an aptitude for Mathematics proceeded with their studies after passing the F.A. Examination. In the new scale provision has been made for a teacher in Logic and Morals, and the subject has been entrusted to V. Srinivasa Aiyar. No provision has as yet been made for a teacher in the higher branches of Natural Science, and I will defer proposals until the University have settled what the Science courses are to be.

I visited the institution in March last, and was somewhat disappointed with the condition in which I found it in several respects. The college compound was a wilderness, neither the library nor the apparatus were in good order, nor did the former appear to be much used by the students. The rules in regard to fee collections had not been very strictly enforced. The dress of the students was not that required by the Standing Orders, from the operation of which however the college has hitherto been exempted. Generally the appearance of the institution, however good the results obtained in examinations may have been, did not strike me as consistent with what the Government may reasonably expect in a great collegiate institution maintained at considerable cost to the State.

56. The results of the public examinations were uniformly fair, about half the candidates having been successful in each.

Rajahmundry College. The B.A. classes were still small, but the increases in the F.A. classes, which number about 50, give promise of larger B.A. classes in future. The inferior condition of middle education in the town is one of the great difficulties with which the college has to contend, but I trust arrangements may be made for improving matters without resorting to the costly experiment of establishing a great Government Middle School, the success of which, even if established, owing to private competition is extremely doubtful. Mr. Metcalfe reports that there has been a falling off in the Sanskrit pupils of the Fourth and Fifth classes, most of whom, finding the difficulties of the language too great, have reverted to the Vernacular class. "This," he remarks, "I presume is due to the want of previous training on their part, and probably to our having

hitherto had only one Sanskrit Pandit for the two departments. As the language becomes more carefully studied in the lower schools, as is the case in the Town School, where almost all the pupils have taken it up, boys will come to us better grounded, and as we have now an additional Pandit, we shall be able to pay them more attention." The magic lantern and slides purchased from the 1,000 rupees donation of the Raja of Parlákimedi had been found very useful. The Raja of Pithápúram liberally places Rs. 40 monthly at the disposal of the Principal for the purpose of aiding poor deserving scholars. The library is becoming more complete, and is of great use to the students, who constantly consult it. From the following statement it will be seen that the college is frequented chiefly by students of the Godávári District, a fact which, taken with the statistics of the Presidency and Christian Colleges, shows that if students of neighbouring districts leave their homes for purposes of study they ordinarily go to Madras.

—	Godávári.	Kistna.	Vizaga- patam.	Ganjam.	Tanjore.
Senior B.A. Class ..	6	2	1	2	..
Junior B.A. do. ..	2	1	1	1	..
Senior F.A. do. ..	20	..	2	..	1
Junior F.A. do. ..	23	1	1	..	1
Total ..	51	4	5	3	2
Presidency College ..	1	4	..	4	27
Christian do. ..	3	3	6	1	37

57. The progress of the First-grade Private Colleges has generally been satisfactory. The Madras Christian College heads the list with 301 students in the College department. The success of the students in the University examinations is given in the statistics of the section. This institution is provided with a good staff of European Professors, and is doing for the Government and the country excellent work at a most moderate cost. It has no less than 20 per cent. of the students studying for a University degree in the whole Presidency. The condition of the other departments is not quite so satisfactory, judged according to examination results, as the college—a fact which is probably due to the difficulties which all private institutions more or less experience in substituting young teachers of superior educational qualifications for old teachers who have served the managers well and faithfully according to their ability. The institution received the following special grants during the year :—

Laboratory grant	Rs.
Library grant	630
Grant for Maps and Diagrams	200
Total ..	200
	<hr/>
Total ..	1,030

58. The S.P.G. College at Tanjore was not inspected during the year. It had at the close of the year 68 students against 39 in 1879-80. I visited the institution during the year and was pleased with the order and discipline of the school, and more especially with the admirable pronunciation and reading of English in the B.A. class, which formed a marked contrast to the state of things in this respect prevailing in some other institutions. The neglect of recitation and elocution in the superior institutions of the country is deeply to be regretted, and to it may be attributed the defective pronunciation and unidiomatic speaking, and writing also in a measure, of so many graduates of the Madras University. The building occupied in the Fort is not suitable in many respects, and certainly not in keeping with the importance of the institution.

*S. P. G. College,
Tanjore.*

59. I visited the College of St. Joseph, Negapatam, also. The condition of the institution remains unchanged, the number of students being 49 against 37 in the preceding year. It possesses excellent buildings, well becoming its dignity as a First-grade College. During the year it received a grant of Rs. 1,039 for chemical and physical apparatus and library. Its success in the University examinations will be found elsewhere. The Government during the year were pleased to confer on its Principal, the Rev. Father Jean, D.D., a Fellowship in the Madras University.

*St. Joseph's College,
Negapatam.*

60. The Doveton College, which was raised again to the status of a first-grade college, improved in attendance, the number being 21 against 17 in the preceding year. The fifth and seventh classes are stronger, although the smallness of the number of students in this department is to be regretted, but it is an index of the educational progress of the Eurasian community. The order and discipline of the school seem very satisfactory. The College did well in the F.A. Examination.

*Doveton Protestant
College.*

Second-grade Colleges.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berhampore. Bellary. Cuddalore. Salem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madura. Calicut. Mangalore. 	<p>The number of Second-grade Government Colleges* remained unchanged. The results obtained by each college in the University examinations are given in the statistical section.</p>
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61. It will be observed that the Berhampore College did well in the F.A., but indifferently in the Entrance Examination, whilst the Fifth class failed discreditably in the Comparative Examination. In the Middle School Examination the results were good. The charge of the school passed from Mr. Kenny to Mr. Scott early in the year. The staff is strong, including five graduates. This school is distinguished by a growing love for athletics among the pupils. Mr. Mouro brought to notice the want of an Uriya Pandit, which rendered it difficult to secure proper teaching in that language in the upper classes, the four Uriya masters being occupied in teaching their own classes. There are two Uriyas in the College and eight in the High School. A proposal to relieve the Uriya masters by transferring the first and second Uriya classes to the Municipal school has not been

Berhampore College.

approved by the Commissioners, and the question of providing a Uriya Pāndit is still open.

62. During a portion of the year the college at Bellary was in charge of Mr. Sheshayya, Second Assistant, Kumbakōnam College. He was relieved in November by Mr. Logan, a graduate of Cambridge, appointed by the Secretary of State, and it is hoped that under his supervision the institution may prove the means of rapidly advancing higher education in the Ceded Districts. Sufficient time, however, has not as yet elapsed to form an opinion on the progress of the institution. The success achieved in the Entrance Examination was fair. The F.A. class formed in 1879 will appear for examination in December next. The class was examined by Mr. Fortey and Mr. Logan in December last with somewhat indifferent results. There were 19 students in the College at the close of the year against 7 in 1879-80. In reporting on the School department in December last Mr. Fortey remarked :—

“The Third class answered very fairly in almost all the subjects in which they were examined, but their pronunciation of English was defective, and map-drawing does not seem to have received sufficient attention, for the maps produced were not well drawn and many boys in the class had omitted to draw any, the excuses for the omission being generally unsatisfactory.

“As the two points just mentioned are not tested in the written examinations, I made the other classes read to me and also produce their maps. The results were, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The reading was not good, and the maps, with very few exceptions, were ill-drawn. Bad reading is a fault common to all the schools I inspect, and is probably due in a great measure to the fact that the English language is taught by foreigners. But I think something may be done to improve the map-drawing.”

63. The success achieved by the Cuddalore College in the University examinations was fair in the F.A. and indifferent in the Matriculation, but in the Middle School Examination the School did well. There was a change of Head Masters during the year. Generally the results of the Inspector's examination in December last were satisfactory, and the school continues to maintain the sound condition in which the several classes have been for some years past. The staff has now been reorganized, and considerable improvement may be looked for.

64. The Salem College did better than usual in the Matriculation Examination, but in the F.A. Examination the results were indifferent. The Fifth class did well in the Comparative Examination, but in Geography the class stood very low. “None of the boys,” the Inspector remarks, “could draw a map of the Presidency with the zillahs marked, it being a common practice with teachers to confine their instruction to the prescribed course laid down for the class and never to exercise their pupils in what they have previously done whilst in lower classes.” In the Middle School Examination the results were fair. The staff of the school was not reorganized until after the close of the year, and the changes have not been completed.

65. The attendance in the Madura College improved considerably in the College department, the number being 32 against 10 in 1879-80, but the attendance in the High and Middle School departments was 243 against 291 in the preceding year. The

success achieved in the Matriculation Examination was very fair. No students have as yet appeared for the F.A. Examination. Towards the close of the year some of the masters established a feeder school, which has absorbed a quasi-Government Third class, to educate boys up to the fifth standard. The school has now been brought under inspection. I visited the college in March last. Much remains to be done to make this institution thoroughly efficient. The staff, though strengthened during the year, is still too weak. A strong taste for athletics prevails among some of the students, and considerable progress has been made in teaching Maclaren's system and exercises. The building needs enlarging and otherwise improving. The verandah was paved during the year. The office of Persian Munshi was abolished after the close of the year, as there were only 5 boys studying the language. No pupils were reading Hindustani.

66. The Calicut College was inspected towards the close of the year.

Calicut College. The success achieved in the University examinations was very fair, and in the Middle School Examination good. There had been some irregularity in admissions due to the educational rivalry existing in the town, and some difficulty had been experienced in conducting gymnastic work systematically owing in some measure to a disinclination on the part of some of the boys to go through a course of physical training and to the payment of the compulsory fee of one anna for gymnastic instruction.

67. The only remaining Government College, that at Mangalore, is managed very efficiently by its Head Master, Mr.

Mangalore College. Moss, who, it is noted, took advantage of his last furlough to qualify himself for giving instruction in Chemistry. The results obtained in the University examinations were very fair, and in the Middle School good. There has, however, been a falling off in attendance in the Middle School owing mainly to the rivalry of St. Aloysius' College, an unaided institution, a fact which is not to be regretted if this institution is efficiently conducted. Orders were issued

	31st March 1880.	31st March 1881.
College	31	38
High School ..	95	98
Middle School ..	84	73
Total	210	209

for the establishment of a gymnasium and the introduction of physical training.

68. The policy of the late Director in developing the Provincial High

*Increase in the
number of Colleges.*

Schools into Colleges has been much debated, and some of the objections urged are no doubt forcible, particularly those connected with the financial aspect of the measure, and with the expediency of encouraging Matriculates to stay in the provinces and pursue their studies towards the Arts Degree Examinations in local institutions instead of resorting to the leading colleges of the Presidency, more especially those in Madras, where they would have the benefit of receiving instruction in the higher branches of knowledge from Professors of culture and ability, mostly Europeans. But quite apart from the evils resulting from residence in a large city far removed from the watchful care and control of parents and guardians, it is an undoubted fact that comparatively few of those who pass the Matriculation Examination from the provinces proceed to

the centres of educational activity to complete their studies, whilst a considerable proportion of those that matriculate would unquestionably do so if facilities for pursuing their studies existed in their own district. I have already drawn attention to the position of the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry Colleges in regard to the neighbouring districts, also to the number of mofussil students in the two great colleges at Madras. But with regard to the latter, although the proportion of up-country students is great as compared with those belonging to Madras, yet the following figures will show how great is the effect of the presence of a local college of superior character.

Districts.	1878-79.				1880-81.			
	Number of Pupils		Number of Students in Colleges of Districts		Number of Pupils		Number of Students in Colleges of Districts	
	Matriculating.	Passing F.A.	In F.A. Classes.	In B.A. Classes.	Matriculating.	Passing F.A.	In F.A. Classes.	In B.A. Classes.
Ganjam ..	1	..	6	..	13	4	9	..
Vizagapatam ..	9	2	12	..	39	6	46	..
Godavari ..	10	12	32	17	61	4	50	16
Kistna ..	6	1	15	..	22	3	23	..
Bellary ..	2	3	3	..	18	..	19	..
Cuddapah ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Nellore ..	5	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Madras ..	62	39	241	142	218	49	368	202
Chingleput ..	6	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	11	..	10	..	31	4	23	..
North Arcot ..	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Salem ..	4	..	5	..	17	2	17	..
Trichinopoly ..	7	4	30	..	60	7	77	..
Tanjore ..	86	39	223	63	236	28	290	79
Madura ..	6	..	..	..	47	..	32	..
Tinnevely ..	22	2	16	..	56	3	62	..
Coimbatore ..	8	3	23	..	41	..	38	..
Náigiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	28	6	28	..	139	16	133	..
South Canara ..	16	9	37	..	35	5	38	..
Total ..	294	120	681	222	1,096	131	1,225	296

In most districts the process has only just begun, but the above figures afford ample proof that the effect likely to be produced on higher education throughout the country by means of these local colleges will be very great. It is true that most of these small colleges have not as yet been provided with men of mental and educational calibre adequate for the task entrusted to them, but I see no reason why men should not gradually be provided, as in the case of the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry Colleges, quite capable, at least, of carrying students through the first half of their University course. Remembering the strong passion for home which is innate with most Hindus, one cannot resist the conviction that the gradual acceptance of Western ideas will be much more rapidly and more safely brought about by means of superior educational institutions

in the proximity of the homes of the people than by inducing them to go far from home in search of higher instruction and culture. I do not by these remarks desire to underrate the vast and incalculable importance of encouraging the youth of the country to proceed to the great centres of educational effort and of intellectual and industrial life, but I am disposed to think that, with the bulk of the students, it is better to defer this course until the second portion of their University course, when they have attained an age which renders them more secure against the temptations incident to a residence in a great city, and also an educational status which will enable them to derive greater benefit from superior professional teaching than if their migration followed immediately on their entering the University. The gradual increase of local colleges will probably so vastly increase the number of students seeking to pass the final degree examination that in the course of a few years the great institutions of the Presidency town will have ample scope for their energies in passing students from the Provinces through the latter portion of their University career.

69. Passing to Private Second-grade Colleges I remark that the number has fallen from eleven to ten owing to the transfer of the Doveton Protestant College to the list of First-grade Colleges.

Private Second-grade Colleges.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
H. H. Vizianagrum Maha Raja's College, Vizianagrum.
Noble College, Masulipatam.
Fachaiyappa's College, Madras.
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Hindu College, Tinnevely.
C.M.S. College, Tinnevely.
S.P.G. College, Sawyerpuram.
Coimbatore College.
Kerala Vidyasala.

The institutions are noted in the margin. The success of the several colleges in the University examinations, and also the attendance in each, will be

found in the preceding portion of the section, and need not be repeated here.

Vizagapatam College.

70. The Hindu College, Vizagapatam, is doing good work, and its condition has improved during the year.

71. The state of the Vizianagrum College is very satisfactory, and the success achieved in the Matriculation Examination marked. The Inspector pointed out in his recent inspection report some defects in the school, but although there was considerable variation in the results, still its state is generally satisfactory. The study of Telugu, however, had been too much neglected. The tendency to neglect the study of the Vernaculars is far too common throughout the Presidency, but in the revised scheme of the Middle School Examination a great effort has been made to check it by giving more importance to the subject. Mr. Monro remarks :—

“The success of the school is, in a great measure, due to the untiring exertions of the able Head Master. Besides his school work he prepares boys privately out of school hours, and not only this but finds time for self-improvement, having already made some progress in the study of Latin. The intelligent interest which His Highness the Maharaja takes in the college tends, doubtless, to encourage both masters and boys in their work. The Maharaja intends to raise the standard of the college by starting a B.A. class in the course of the year. This will be a great boon to the B.A. candidates from this district and Ganjam who are unable to proceed to Madras and Rajahmundry.

"The new building, a great desideratum, will be completed in the course of a few months. The present building will be repaired and kept for the use of the Primary School. It is to be regretted that a gymnasium has not yet been set on foot. I am glad, however, to inform you that the Maharaja has promised to establish one when the new building is completed. The native huts now around it are to be cleared off and the space converted into a play-ground and gymnasium."

I much doubt, however, the expediency of raising the standard of the college for some time to come. The strength of the F.A. classes is very weak. If the proposal be carried out the staff should be strengthened and improved, and this would be costly. In the present state of education in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts I believe that the Maharaja would be conferring a greater benefit on the people of the district by establishing liberal scholarships in Rajahmundry and Madras, so as to enable men who have passed the F.A. Examination to continue their studies to the final degree examination, than by raising the status of the college.

72. The Noble College at Masulipatam did very fairly at the Inspector's examination, except in the Senior F.A. class. The proportion passed at the F.A. and Matriculation Examinations was just one-half in each case, a very fair result, but the teaching of English had not been very good, as the two students who failed in the F.A. Examination failed in this subject as well as five out of the seven who failed in the Matriculation Examination. The school did well in the Middle School Examination.

73. Pachaiyappa's College has not yet attained the state of efficiency which is much to be desired in an institution which stands first in the list of those under Native management. The condition of the High School classes is evidenced by the results in the Matriculation Examination; no students have as yet appeared for the F.A. Examination. The great difficulty with which the managers have to contend is the desire of the pupils for admission to classes higher than those for which they are fit. The condition of the Preparatory Matriculation Class was not satisfactory mainly from this cause. The Middle School Examination, by excluding indifferent pupils for the High School, will, it is hoped, soon introduce a better state of things. The managers have also recently shown their strong wish to improve the institution by permitting the school to take part in the Comparative Examinations, a measure which I trust will prove very beneficial.

74. The S.P.G. College at Trichinopoly was not inspected during the year, but the College continues to maintain its character for general efficiency. It did well in the University examinations under its Head Master, Mr. Pearce. Nothing is as yet done in this great institution, with no less than 840 pupils in all departments, to develop a love of athletic exercises and field sports among the boys.

75. The Hindu College at Kalayanapuram between Tinnevely and Palamecottah was inspected by Mr. Marden towards the close of 1880 and visited by me in March following. Of the students who appeared for the F.A.

Examination only one passed, and in the Matriculation the results were very poor. The Committee have not yet provided the institution with an adequate College staff. As regards the school department the results of the Inspector's examination were fair. The location of this College is not suitable. The Committee would be conferring a benefit on the community by transferring it to the town of Tinnevely and by providing it with suitable accommodation.

76. The C.M.S. College, Tinnevely, is at present miserably accommodated, but the Society are taking steps to provide a suitable building. The institution was inspected by Mr. Marden and visited by myself. In the F.A. Examination it did better than the Hindu College, and about the same in the Matriculation. The results of the Inspector's examination of the School were hardly satisfactory, the standard of the lower classes being below that prescribed in Government schools.

77. At Sawyerpuram the attendance has risen and the staff was strengthened, but it is still too weak. No students have as yet appeared for the F.A. Examination, and in the Matriculation Examination the results were indifferent.

78. The Coimbatore College was inspected in July by Mr. Bradshaw. The School did exceedingly well in the Matriculation, passing forty-one out of fifty candidates, but failed entirely in the F.A. Examination. The staff of the College requires strengthening, without which very satisfactory results cannot be expected. I believe the Committee have resolved to do shortly what is necessary. As regards athletic teaching the remarks made regarding the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, apply to this institution also.

79. The only Private College on the West Coast, Kerala Vidyasala, is making rapid progress under Mr. Barrow's direction. It did well in the University examinations, but the School department not so well in the other examinations. Still the institution is doing good work. The staff as yet contains only four graduates, but this defect will no doubt be remedied in due course. The institution has not as yet been opened to the inferior castes.

(b).—Law.

Faculty of Law.

General Result.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Examined	35	29	44
Passed—			
First class .. ..	..	..	..
Second do.	14	..	..
Third do.	9	4	7
Total	23	4	7

80. Two candidates appeared for the M.L. Degree Examination and both of them passed in the Third Class. The marginal table shows the result of the B.L. Degree Examination.

81. Mr. Thompson remarks :—

“The Law class continues to be popular, and is at the present moment much fuller than it has ever been before. The numbers attending the class in the two sessions of the year under review are 91 and 103. Making due allowance for addi-

Law Class, Presidency College.

tions to the Law Library and other contingent expenses, the class during the past year has yielded a profit to Government of about 2,000 rupees."

(c).—*Medicine.*

82. No candidate appeared for the First M.B. and C.M. Examination.

Faculty of Medicine.

The results in the other examinations are shown in the following table. It is satisfactory to note that all the candidates for the Preliminary Scientific and Second

L.M.S. Degree Examinations succeeded in getting a pass.

General Result.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Preliminary Scientific Examination.	{ Examined ..	1	1	5
	{ Passed ..	1	..	5
First M.B. and C.M. Examination.	{ Examined ..	2	3	..
	{ Passed ..	..	2	..
First L.M.S. Examination.	{ Examined ..	2	6	6
	{ Passed ..	2	6	3
Second L.M.S. Degree Examination.	{ Examined ..	1	2	8
	{ Passed ..	1	2	8

Madras Medical College.

83. Dr. King made, in his report for the Session 1880-81, the following recommendations :—

- “(a.) That the College be closed at Easter for the usual Government holidays only.
- (b.) That certain courses of lectures not required for the Madras University Degrees of L.M.S. and M.B. and C.M. be omitted from the curricula of the junior and senior sections of the Senior Department.
- (c.) That certificates qualifying for examination for the License in Medicine and Surgery be not issued to candidates, but forwarded to the Registrar of the University.
- (d.) That female students entering on professional study in or after October next be called upon to pay College fees on the scale laid down for private students of the Second Department.
- (e.) That Professors in future appointed to chairs from which, by University or other requirements, two courses of lectures are delivered, be expected to provide two separate courses instead of one repeated.
- (f.) That four Demonstrators in Anatomy be appointed from senior students to assist in the teaching of Practical Anatomy, two to attend in the Dissecting-room from October to December, the other two from January to March ; each to receive a honorarium of Rs. 30.
- (g.) That an additional Assistant be appointed to aid the Professor of Surgery and Physiology, and perform other duties which may be assigned to him.
- (h.) That the Junior Surgeon sanctioned by Government be appointed to the General Hospital as a Fourth Clinical Teacher before the opening of the Winter Session.
- (i.) That a suitable operating theatre be built at the General Hospital.
- (j.) That the Surgery courses be combined into one, extending from October to the close of the Summer Session.

- (k.) That the courses in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children be similarly amalgamated.
- (l.) That the first two-fifths of the lectures in Chemistry be devoted to Chemical Physics, and the last fifth to Elementary Organic Chemistry.
- (m.) That two courses in Medical Jurisprudence be delivered in future, one in the Winter Session to students of the Senior and Second Departments, and the other to the Junior Department students in the Summer Session."

"I bring my long series of recommendations to a close with a valuable suggestion of Professor Harvey's (which I cordially approve) with regard to the teaching of *Medical Jurisprudence*. At present this is a Summer course, and candidates for the Hospital Assistant grade attend the same lectures as students of the higher departments. So different are the intellectual and educational conditions of the two classes that it is simply impracticable to teach both together without serious waste of time to teacher and to taught. Mr. Harvey proposes to deliver two distinct courses of lectures; one in the Winter Session to the Senior and Second Departments, and another, more elementary, in the Summer Session to the Junior Department. It will be remembered that a similar change, on similar grounds, has recently been made in the Hygiene teaching and with benefit.

"I subjoin an extract from Professor Harvey's report :—

"In accordance with the Order of Government, No. 41, dated 7th February 1879, the pupils of the Junior Department in their third collegiate year of study will join the class of *Medical Jurisprudence*, and, as the pupils of this department cannot be expected to keep pace with those of the higher departments, I would beg to suggest that I may be permitted to deliver two separate courses, one to the Senior and Second Departments during the Winter term, consisting of three lectures a week, and another to the pupils of the Junior Department of four lectures a week during the Summer."

"This arrangement will, so far as the Senior and Second Departments are concerned, be advantageous, inasmuch as it will enable the lecturer to devote more time to the important subject of *Practical Toxicology* than has hitherto been practicable and combined into one extending from October to the close of the Summer Session.

In submitting the above I made the following remarks :—

"It is questionable whether specific recommendations such as these should have found a place in the annual report. Some of the proposals do not affect the scheme of studies or general organization of the institution, and may perhaps be disposed of by Government in their order on the report. They may be specified thus—

- (a.) That the College be closed for the Government Easter vacation only.
- (d.) That female students pay fees.
- (f.) That four Demonstrators in Anatomy be appointed from senior students.
- (g.) That an additional Assistant be appointed; and
- (h.) That a Junior Surgeon be appointed to the General Hospital as a Fourth Clinical Teacher.
- (i.) That an operating theatre be built at the General Hospital.

"Proposal (a) I beg to support as the reasons given seem to me cogent, but (d) seems premature. So far from placing any check upon the attendance of such students, I would prefer to encourage it by liberal stipends. Professor Keess' proposal to appoint Assistant Demonstrators rests apparently on strong grounds, and is supported by the Principal to the extent of employing four instead of six Demonstrators as suggested by Dr. Keess. The cost of Rs. 120 for each session is trifling.

“ Dr. Cockerell makes out a strong case for the appointment of an additional Assistant in Surgery, but the cost of the measure is not stated. Should, however, the sanction already given for the appointment of a Junior Surgeon in the General Hospital be given effect to, I presume that there would be no objection to this officer in addition to clinical teaching acting as Assistant Professor of Surgery. If funds can be provided in the Medical Budget, I would gladly support Dr. Keess' proposal to build an operating theatre, but no funds are available from the Educational Building Fund.

“ The other proposals which involve material changes in the curriculum are as follow :—

- (b.) That certain courses of lectures not required for the Madras University Degrees of L.M.S. and M.B. and C.M. be omitted from the curricula of the junior and senior sections of the Senior Department.
- (c.) That certificates qualifying for examination for the License in Medicine and Surgery be not issued to candidates, but forwarded to the Registrar of the University.
- (e.) That Professors in future appointed to chairs from which, by University or other requirements, two courses of lectures are delivered, be expected to provide two separate courses instead of one repeated.
- (j.) That the Surgery courses be combined into one, extending from October to the close of the Summer Session.
- (k.) That the courses in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children be similarly amalgamated.
- (l.) That the first two-fifths of the lectures in Chemistry be devoted to Chemical Physics, and the last fifth to Elementary Organic Chemistry.
- (m.) That two courses in Medical Jurisprudence be delivered in future ; one in the Winter Session to students of the Senior and Second Departments, and the other to the Junior Department students in the Summer Session.

“ All these proposals are more or less radical in their character and should not, I think, be sanctioned without mature deliberation, and so far as (b), (c), (j), (k), (l) and (m) are concerned may well be referred for consideration to the Committee, the appointment of which I have had the honor to recommend in my letter, No. N-345, dated 19th August 1881, although primarily the duties of that Committee would be connected with the scheme of teaching in the Second Department and with the Junior Department only.

“ Although it is unusual to discuss important special recommendations in Annual Administration Reports, yet I would note briefly upon two especially of the above changes proposed which come under the heads marked (b) and (c).

“ (b.) It is here proposed to omit all courses which are not required for the three examinations comprising the M.B. and C.M. course in the Madras University, thus relieving both teachers and students from what, the Principal considers, an unnecessary amount of work. The throwing of an undue burthen on both students and Professors is no doubt undesirable, and if it were proved that the subjects prescribed by the University and the standard fixed in each, demand the knowledge essential for the degree in Medicine, I would be quite ready to adopt Dr. King's suggestion, but to my mind before any change can be introduced experts must settle this question. But generally there can be no doubt that the courses should, as far as practicable, be assimilated, as in this Presidency, at least, a medical degree does not represent, as in England, special scientific culture in medicine, as

opposed to that imparted in Medical Schools and certified by the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

“The most important of Dr. King’s proposals is that connected with the section ‘Studying for the L.M.S. degree.’ He remarks that the object of the University in instituting this degree a few years ago was the supplying of the Presidency with sufficiently well-qualified practitioners. He considers the concession has been abused in that the majority of the students, after obtaining the necessary certificates from the College, instead of passing the degree in the Madras University proceed to England to complete their medical education, mainly with the view of competing for commissions in the Army. He objects to this course, because he holds that the Matriculation Examination does not guarantee that standard of general education and culture which ‘is necessary to Medical Officers if they are to mix on equal terms, socially and intellectually, with members of other services.’ He also doubts whether the degree of general education is ‘a sufficiently firm or wide foundation for the professional superstructure’ which is now built on it. To remedy what he holds to be an evil, he suggests that the course be assimilated to the University course; and, secondly, that the College certificates should only be issued to the Registrar of the Madras University.

“I am prepared to admit that so far the object—if that object was providing a large number of men of this standard from the Madras University—with which this L.M.S. degree was instituted has as yet not been fulfilled, and I am also ready to question the propriety of accepting a General Education Test (Matriculation) which is prescribed for the Second Department (or Apothecaries’ grade) as a suitable standard for entrance to a course of study which enables a student to obtain a medical degree in this country, and after a short stay in Europe the diploma of a Surgeon. But I do not at all agree in regarding this exodus of medical students to Europe as an evil, and still less in the remedy which it is proposed to adopt to cure the evil.

“The main point which the State has in view is to secure medical men duly qualified, and I think no one will question that a tour of study in the hospitals of Great Britain, in addition to the medical education already received here, must be in itself an immense gain to the country. To endeavour to check this desire on the part of students to proceed to England seems to me most impolitic and clearly opposed to the good of the country. Those who have the progress of India at heart desire to encourage students in literature, the fine or industrial arts, and in science to complete their studies in Europe, whilst in medicine alone has such a course of action become common in consequence of the material advantages which have been ascertained to accrue from it. It may be true that many men obtain commissions; but is it an evil that the people of the country should seek to obtain service under the Government of the country which has educated them? Moreover it must not be forgotten that others do not so obtain service, and if the practice of proceeding to Europe is on the increase, the number of such must also increase. The vast majority of these men will return to make a living in the country far better qualified, I cannot but think, to be useful in their profession than if they had never left it. Again it must not be forgotten that from a student’s stand-point a British degree is of more value than a Madras degree, for it enables him to practice, I believe, in any part of the British Empire, and therefore it is only natural that they, who possess the means, should seek to obtain it in preference to a Madras degree—to my mind a laudable ambition. It is not long since students, although the number is still very insignificant, in the College began to pay for their education, and I am disposed to think this most salutary change is due to the stimulus which the hope of obtaining service under the Crown by subsequent study at Home affords.

"But whilst strongly objecting to any course which would check this exodus to Europe, I am inclined to think that the General Education qualification for the Senior Department in both branches should be the same, and the present anomalous state of things by which a portion of the Senior Department and the Second Department are kept on the same footing in this respect should be abrogated. It is true that the Matriculation standard is, I believe, somewhat similar to the General Education qualification required of medical students in Europe, but I think in India with the general low average standard of knowledge amongst the population, a higher standard should be required which in some small measure represents the wider general culture which a youth of the middle class in England must insensibly receive. The change would be conducive to the improvement of education among the Eurasian community, and would not, I think, except perhaps very temporarily, check the tendency to proceed to Europe. However the raising of the entrance standard is a matter for the Medical Faculty of the University to consider, and if thought desirable they should recommend to the Senate a change in this direction. As regards Dr. King's proposal to assimilate the course of study to that of the University the matter can be dealt with as noted above.

"To Dr. King's proposal to check the exodus of students by refusing to them, except for a special purpose, the certificates which they have earned, I feel sure the Government will refuse their sanction. The proposal savours too much of protection and illiberality and conflicts with the student's right to what he has earned by hard work. The results of his labor, a certificate, is his own property, and not, I conceive, the property of the College or University. If these certificates are taken at more than their intrinsic worth in European Medical Schools, surely the governing bodies of such schools may be moved by their members to mitigate the evil.

(d.)—*Engineering.*

84. The following table shows the results of the B.C.E. Examination.

Faculty of Civil Engineering. Only two candidates appeared, of whom one passed.

General Result.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Examined	.. ..	4	8	2
Passed—				
First class	.. ..	..	..	..
Second do.	.. ..	..	3	1
Third do.	.. ..	..	2	..
	Total ..	..	5	1

Madras Civil Engineering College.

85. Regarding the working of the Civil Engineering College Lieutenant Love writes:—

"In June 1880 Mr. Bradshaw, First Assistant Master, was appointed to act as an Inspector of Schools, and Mr. M. Kenny, B.A., Head Master of Berhampore College, took his place at this institution during his absence, which still continues.

"The effect of the Standing Orders which were drawn up at the commencement of the session has been to increase the regularity of attendance and to put a stop to certain unfair practices which formerly resulted from permitting students to convey their plans and drawings to their homes.

“Teaching in Photography has not been carried on owing chiefly to the absence of the Instructor, Mr. Hyde, in England.

“The students of the First and Second Departments have on several occasions visited such buildings in progress and such irrigation works as were available in the vicinity of Madras, and they have produced intelligent reports thereon. The time available for theoretical study has thus been slightly curtailed, but there has been a gain on the side of practical knowledge of engineering construction.

“Owing to the comparatively small number of students in the College it has not been thought proper to utilize this year the whole of the Library and Model allowances. The Library now consists of 1,453 volumes. Two new models of the Godávári Central Delta head sluice have been added to the Model Room. They were well and cheaply constructed by the Public Works Workshop at Dowlaishweram.

“The conduct of the students has been highly satisfactory throughout the session.

“Much cannot be said regarding the labors of the Committee which was appointed in September 1880 to consider the question of remodelling the College, as its recommendations are now before the Government. The Committee based their proposals on the ground that a greater portion of the engineering wants of this Presidency should be met by the College than is now the case, and that such sound education, both theoretical and practical, should be imparted, as will render the services of passed students more valuable to *quasi*-Governmental and private employers than they are at present. There is ample field for engineering work outside strictly Government limits, and, provided men are properly trained, I know of no reason why the Natives of this country should not become as able in the profession of engineering as they have shown themselves to be in the professions of law and medicine.”

“Consequent on the departure to England of Mr. Hyde, Fourth Assistant Master, which was referred to in last year’s report, Mr. Hennessy, Master of the Surveying Class, was in August appointed to act as Fourth Assistant, and Sergeant Edwards joined from the Public Works Department to act for Mr. Hennessy. Sergeant Edwards, however, resigned in November, and since that month Sergeant Hamilton, Master of the Drawing class, has taken charge of the Survey class in addition to his own duties, an arrangement which the comparatively small numbers in those classes rendered practicable.

“In April 1881 Mr. McAleese, Second Assistant Master, fell ill and was granted eighteen months’ leave to Europe on medical certificate, and Sergeant Hamilton was appointed to act. The session having nearly reached its close, the instruction of the Surveying and Drawing classes was carried on by the existing staff. An additional master will be temporarily required from August next.

“In December last two students were examined for certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and both were successful. One, Mr. S. N. Saldanha, passed with credit and subsequently took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering (second class) at the University. The other, Mir Sadr-ud-din Sahib, is the first Mussalman student who has ever entered this class.

“Only one student is at present studying in the Engineer class. Several candidates have applied for admission lately, but they have been requested to join at the commencement of the collegiate session in January next.

“The chief requirement of this class is better prospect of employment for its passed students. At recent University Convocation addresses stress has been laid on the desirableness of acquiring knowledge for the sake of knowledge rather than for the sake of securing employment. Remarks of this nature may perhaps apply to general culture, but appear unsuited to purely

technical knowledge, such as is acquired in this College. Unless the subsequent employment of passed students is of a nature to admit of their knowledge being fully utilized, their education has been more or less wasted, and both students and State have suffered loss. Allusion will be made later on to steps which have been taken to evade such loss.

“In the First class of the Second Department seventeen students have just undergone examination for certificates of qualification as Supervisor and Overseer, Public Works Department. The results have on the whole been satisfactory, and would have been still more so had the usual selection of the pupils been practicable. Owing, however, to a resolution of Government that no appointments to the Public Works Department shall be made until the men who were dismissed on the recent reduction of establishment shall have been reabsorbed, the number of candidates for the Second Department has lately been considerably reduced; and to maintain a class of fair size it has been necessary to accept men whose eventual success did not appear altogether certain, and who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been relegated to the Surveying or Drawing class.

“Comparing the results with those of the last five years:—

“In Mathematics improvement is visible, and in Engineering the average has been maintained. Considering that less promising materials than usual have been dealt with, these results reflect credit on Messrs. Kenny and Comes. In Surveying there has been a slight falling off and in Drawing a decrease of 8 per cent. on the average. The latter is partly due to insufficient time for the paper on estimating.

“The session commenced with ten Military students, five in the first class and five in the second.

“Of these, one was remanded to his regiment for misconduct and one at his own request. There are now four in the first and four in the second class.

“Three men at Bangalore are to be examined in Language for entry to the College in July next.

“Two men have passed the entrance examination and joined the Vernacular class at Bangalore.

“In the report for 1879-80 it was pointed out that the existing regulations for the examination of the Second Department in Language are defective. It has always been a rule in the College that the examination of Europeans, including the Military students, for certificates should be identical with that for Natives. In Language the standard required from soldiers for the Public Works Department is, according to the Code, ‘a fair colloquial knowledge of one Vernacular,’ either Tamil or Telugu, at each pupil’s option. As Native students generally select their mother-tongue, their examination on these lines would be little more than a farce, and attempts have in recent years been made so to adjust the standard as to apply some test to the Natives, while not rendering the examination too difficult for the capabilities of a European after three years’ desultory study. In 1880, however, several failures occurred among Europeans and Eurasians, and the Government, having called for the papers, decided that the examination was not of the nature which was contemplated for Military students. The soldiers who failed were accordingly permitted to continue at the College for three months, when they passed a satisfactory examination and joined the Public Works Department as Apprentice Overseers. The same indulgence was not accorded to the Civil pupils, as they are at liberty to appear as outsiders at subsequent examinations for certificates. In August last I recommended among other changes that in order to place Europeans and Natives on a more nearly equal footing in this respect, Tamil should be

compulsory for Natives of Telugu districts and *vice versa*. Such a rule would possess also the additional advantage of tending to break down the barrier of dislike which many Natives feel at serving in a district other than that of their birth. The letter containing these proposals was referred to a Committee appointed in September last to report on the best means of extending the scope and increasing the usefulness of the College, and the matters it contained have thus become part of a much larger question which is now before the Government.

“ During the year under review the regulations of the new Public Works Code which affect the College came into operation. Under these rules such of the certificated students of the Second Department as are required by the Public Works Department, instead of being placed at once on the permanent strength of the establishment, are made Overseer Apprentices for one year, and drafted to various stations where extensive works are in progress with the view of their being instructed in practical details of work. At the end of this probationary period they are to be reported on by their Superintending and Executive Engineers as regards their steadiness, temper, intelligence, industry, and practical knowledge of the descriptions of work in which they have been instructed; and, if this report is satisfactory, they will be appointed permanently to the Public Works Department. Apprentice Overseers, first grade, receive Rs. 80 per mensem, second grade Rs. 60, and third grade Rs. 40; and all Europeans have free quarters provided for them.

“ This system partially supplies a want which has long been felt—the want of practical knowledge of the management of labor and of the details of construction, which it is impossible for a College to furnish. It is not however all that is required. The College, which was originally established to recruit the subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, has now a wider sphere, and educates all young men who are desirous of becoming Engineers or Engineering Subordinates either in Government or other establishments. Hitherto it has provided only theoretical training. Practical instruction has been subsequently given by the department or establishment which has entertained a passed student. Under the new rules, however, a few students are selected for a course of practical instruction which is supervised by the Public Works Department, and the cost of that training is borne by the College. If the cost were borne by the Public Works Department no objection could be raised; but, as it is, the College provides for the complete training of only a few, and turns out other students, who are admittedly fit to continue their studies, when a very material portion of their education is still wanting. If the cost of practical training is to be charged to the College, it would seem equitable that all students who are fit for it should undergo that training; and that during this period of their education they should receive at most a small subsistence allowance instead of the high rates of pay which are passed to the selected students who are intended for the upper subordinate ranks of the Public Works Department.

“ I have no precise information regarding the number of passed students who have obtained employment during the year. In the First Department Mr. Gopalakrishna Aiyer, who passed first in December 1879, was appointed an Assistant Engineer, third grade, in the Public Works Department. Mr. H. O’Flaherty, who passed first in 1878, became in July last Assistant Engineer to the North Arcot Local Fund Board. In the Second Department the only Apprentice Overseers yet appointed to the Public Works Department have been Military students, owing to the necessity, already alluded to, of reabsorbing the men recently dismissed on reduction of establishment. In other quarters there has, however, been considerable demand for passed men.

“ With the view of encouraging steady application to work in the College and a recognition of the degree of merit with which the final examina-

tion is passed, heads of departments and others requiring the services of Engineers and Engineering Subordinates have been asked to communicate with the Principal, who, whenever possible, recommends the man who stands highest on the unemployed list.

“The applications received during the past year have been chiefly from Presidents of Local Fund Boards, and numbered—

Assistant Engineers	3
Supervisors and Overseers	13
Surveyors	2
Draftsmen and Estimators	4

“A considerable number of appointments have doubtless followed on the recommendations made, and it is probable that employment has been secured by others who have not communicated with the College.

“When affairs have assumed their normal state in the Public Works Department I believe that the demand for Overseers, Surveyors and Draftsmen from the Public Works Department and Local Fund Boards will be quite equal to that which obtained in the Public Work Department under the conditions of previous years.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a.)—High Schools for Boys.

86. The table in the margin shows the general result of the Matriculation Examination

Matriculation Examination.

General Result.		Madras Government Schools.	Government Schools in Native States.	Private Schools under inspection.	Other Private Schools.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined ..	1879-80.	562	252	1,421	537	637	3,309
	1880-81.	637	230	1,576	604	472	3,519
Passed—	1879-80.	17	8	22	4	..	51
	1880-81.	31	4	48	12	..	95
First Class.	1879-80.	242	89	500	120	92	1,043
	1880-81.	307	95	601	178	95	1,276
Second Class.	1879-80.	259	97	522	124	92	1,094
	1880-81.	338	99	649	190	95	1,371

Examination as compared with the previous year's results. There was a net increase of 210 in the number of candidates, and this increase is entirely confined to schools in this Presidency. It is highest proportionately in Government schools: then

follow other Private schools, and lastly schools under inspection, but the difference is not great. Actually the increase in private schools under inspection is greater than that in Government schools and other private schools taken together. In Native States there was a decrease, also under private study. This decrease is satisfactory in that it indicates a tendency to send the older boys to High Schools instead of allowing them to study at home. The results of the examination are creditable. The number of first-class men doubled itself and the percentage of passes to candidates rose from 33 to 39. The numbers of candidates and passes

in Government institutions have risen by 13 and 30 per cent. respectively, while the private schools under inspection show an increase of 11 per cent. and 24 per cent. over last year's figures. The latter is affected to some extent by the transfer of the Native High School at Kumbakonam to the head of other Private schools.

The percentage of passes in the different classes of institutions appears in the margin. There is an increase against every item. The inferior character of the teaching in some of the private schools is illustrated by the fact that whilst the

Institutions.	Percentage of successful Candidates.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Madras Government Schools	23	46	53
Government Schools in Native States.	19	38	43
Private Schools under inspection ..	12	36	41
Other Private Schools	9	22	31
Private Study	2	17	20
On the whole	14	33	39

percentage of passes to candidates was 53 in Government schools and 41 in schools under inspection, it was only 31 in this class of schools. It must not be forgotten, however, that these schools often work up the rejected material of superior institutions and thus do useful work at no cost whatever to Government.

From the analysis of failures given below it will be observed that in general knowledge alone there is a decrease in the proportion of failures. The failure in the optional language is conspicuous, as the percentage of failures to the percentage of total number failed has risen from 19 to 29. This result seems to show an improvement in the standard of the examination. The minimum marks to be obtained in optional language in this examination as in the First in Arts and the B.A. Degree Examinations is one-fourth against one-third in English. The gradual increase in the percentage of candidates who failed to secure one-third marks on the whole during the last three years is not satisfactory.

Analysis of Failures.	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Total number of failure.	Number failed in each subject.	Percentage of failure in each subject to the total number of failure.	Total number of failure.	Number failed in each subject.	Percentage of failure in each subject to the total number of failure.	Total number of failure.	Number failed in each subject.	Percentage of failure in each subject to the total number of failure.
English	2,241	1,933	86	2,215	1,293	58	2,148	1,313	61
Optional Language		449	20		426	19		628	29
Mathematics		1,117	50		1,069	48		1,163	54
General Knowledge		1,615	72		1,786	81		1,272	59
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole		55	2		99	4		136	6

The results of the examination in optional languages are summarized in the following table. I note with satisfaction the steady increase in the number of candidates who take up Sanskrit, Persian and Uriya as their optional language. Three candidates took up Arabic. None appeared in Greek. The relative percentage of passes in Vernaculars especially is in this as well as in the higher degree examinations inordinately high, although not so high this year as in the two preceding years.

Languages.	Matriculation Examination.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.			1878.	1879.	1880.
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.			
Sanskrit	134	198	250	115	178	221	86	90	88
Greek .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin	167	181	179	106	96	113	63	53	63
Persian	15	18	23	15	16	22	100	89	96
Arabic .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	100
Tamil	1,235	1,583	1,767	1,007	1,502	1,392	82	95	79
Telugu	532	666	637	479	560	530	90	84	91
Canarese	193	285	274	168	245	235	87	86	86
Malayalam	295	352	357	261	269	301	88	76	84
Hindustani (Urdu)	25	21	24	19	21	21	76	100	88
Uriya	1	4	5	1	3	5	100	75	100
Total ..	2,597	3,309	3,519	2,171	2,890	2,893	84	87	82

The statistics regarding the classes of the community represented at the Matriculation Examination show that the percentage of passes from Native Christians has fallen from 37 to 34, but there is a satisfactory improvement under all the other classes of the community, especially among Muhammadans, East Indians and Europeans.

It is noteworthy that while 58 per cent. of the candidates were Brahmans, 62 per cent. of the passed candidates belonged to that community.

Classes.	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of number passed to number examined.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of number passed to number examined.
Brahmans	1,946	704	36	2,038	854	42
Other Hindus	913	249	27	1,002	326	33
Muhammadans	60	15	25	59	32	54
Native Christians	216	80	37	259	88	34
East Indians	103	29	28	105	41	39
Europeans	71	17	24	66	30	45
Total ..	3,309	1,094	33	3,519	1,371	39

The detailed results of the Matriculation Examination are as follows. The number of institutions which sent up candidates rose from 118 in 1879-80 to 126 in 1880-81.

The number of institutions which sent up candidates rose from 118 in 1879-80 to 126 in 1880-81.

Institutions.	1879-80.				1880-81.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Madras Government Institutions.</i>								
Kumbakonam High School ..	95	5	40	45	72	4	42	46
Presidency do. ..	69	2	43	45	59	8	34	42
Calicut do. ..	62	1	25	26	76	2	35	37
Rajahmundry do. ..	73	4	20	24	74	2	35	37
Mangalore do. ..	39	3	22	25	59	7	28	35
Madura do. ..	41	..	19	19	41	1	25	26
Pálghat do. ..	26	..	15	15	40	..	22	22
Bellary do. ..	9	..	5	5	33	2	14	16
Salem do. ..	30	..	15	15	34	1	14	15
Cannanore do. ..	6	..	1	1	19	1	9	10
Chittoor do. ..	19	1	5	6	18	..	10	10
Cuddalore do. ..	19	..	10	10	25	2	6	8
Saidápet do. ..	17	..	3	3	18	1	7	8
Tollicherry do. ..	11	..	4	4	12	..	7	7
Berhampore do. ..	28	..	6	6	24	..	7	7
Chicacole do. ..	2	..	1	1	12	..	6	6
Cuddapah do. ..	6	..	3	3	8	..	3	3
Kurnool do. ..	10	1	6	6	10	..	2	3
Vizagapatam Normal School ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Periyakulam Middle School ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	562	17	242	259	637	31	307	338
<i>Government Schools in Native States.</i>								
Trivandrum High School ..	113	..	43	43	90	2	43	45
Bangalore Central High School ..	44	3	12	15	38	..	15	16
Maisur Maharajah's do. ..	21	2	12	14	26	..	8	8
Ernakulam do. ..	17	2	9	11	9	1	5	6
Shimoga do. ..	12	..	5	5	16	..	6	6
Tumkur do. ..	15	..	1	1	10	..	4	4
Hyderabad H. H. Nizam's H. Schl.	10	1	3	4	11	..	4	4
Pudukota Central High School ..	2	..	..	..	6	..	3	3
Mercara Central do. ..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	2
Kolar do. ..	4	..	1	1	4	..	2	2
Chickkamaggarur do. ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
Hasan do. ..	7	..	3	3	6	..	1	1
Chittledroog do. ..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
Chennapatam do. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	252	8	89	97	230	4	95	99
Total Government Schools ..	814	25	331	356	867	35	402	437

Institutions.	1879-80.				1880-81.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Private Schools under Inspection.</i>								
Madras F.C.M. High School ..	125	4	49	53	108	4	50	54
Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School.	85	2	39	41	92	4	47	51
Madras Pachaiyappa's do. ..	117	2	33	35	194	5	46	51
Coimbatore High School ..	51	..	29	29	50	4	37	41
Kumbakonam Town High School.	40	2	27	29	71	5	32	37
Tanjore S.P.G. do. ..	64	1	24	25	60	1	29	30
Tinnevely Hindu do. ..	72	1	23	24	104	1	26	27
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala do. ..	84	..	28	28	56	3	20	23
Negapatam St. Joseph's H. School.	40	..	16	16	38	1	19	20
Vizianagrum Maharajah's do. ..	33	2	11	13	29	2	17	19
Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	19	..	7	7	26	3	11	14
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School	42	..	15	15	28	..	13	13
Calicut Basel Mission School ..	..	..	..	..	31	..	13	13
Cuddalore St. Joseph's School	26	..	3	3	23	..	13	13
Madras Church of Scotland Mission School ..	31	1	12	13	37	1	11	12
Vepery S.P.G. Mission School	16	2	7	9	22	..	11	11
Mannargudi Native School ..	17	..	6	6	12	3	7	10
Vizagapatam Hindu do. ..	11	..	7	7	17	1	9	10
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School	17	..	7	7	14	..	10	10
Masulipatam Noble School ..	19	..	8	8	19	..	10	10
Tinnevely C.M.S. do. ..	6	..	2	2	39	..	10	10
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	18	..	8	8	12	1	8	9
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	20	..	2	2	28	..	9	9
Rannad S.P.G. High School ..	14	..	4	4	15	..	9	9
Nellore F.C.M. do. ..	41	..	15	15	34	..	9	9
Masulipatam Hindu do. ..	36	1	13	14	24	..	8	8
Sawyerpuram S.P.G. do. ..	23	..	8	8	25	..	8	8
Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission School	27	1	7	8	23	..	8	8
Madras Dovcton Protestant High School	23	1	6	7	18	1	6	7
Madras St. Mary's Seminary ..	11	..	3	3	14	2	6	7
Madras London Mission High School	15	..	3	3	28	1	6	7
Nellore Hindu High School ..	26	..	6	6	38	..	7	7
Ellore C.M.S. do. ..	4	..	..	..	9	1	5	6
Tranquebar Lutheran Mission Central High School.	7	..	5	5	6	1	5	6
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission do.	19	1	7	8	21	..	6	6
Cocanada Hindu High School ..	19	..	2	2	22	..	6	6
Narsapur Central do. ..	7	..	2	2	13	..	6	6
Chingleput F.C.M. do. ..	12	..	5	5	10	1	4	5
Madras Hindu Proprietary School.	40	..	2	2	30	..	5	5
Conjeeveram F.C.U. High School.	15	1	7	8	13	..	5	5
Palamcottah Hindu do. ..	22	..	5	5	29	..	5	5
Triplicane Harris School ..	5	..	2	2	9	2	2	4
Poraiyar S.P.G. High School ..	2	..	1	1	8	..	4	4

Institutions.	1879-80.			1880-81.				
	Number examined.	Number passed.		Number examined.	Number passed.			
		First Class.	Second Class.		Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Private Schools under Inspection—</i> (Continued).								
Tiruvallur F.C.M. High School ..	6	..	3	3	7	..	4	4
Madras St. Thomé Seminary ..	24	..	7	7	17	..	4	4
Srivilliputur C.M.S. High School.	3	..	1	1	8	..	4	4
Guntur American Mission do. ..	4	..	1	1	6	..	3	3
Bellary L. Mission do. ..	22	..	9	9	5	..	2	2
Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ..	30	..	7	7	7	..	2	2
Amalapuram do. do. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Bezvada do. do. ..	7	..	3	3	3	..	1	1
Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School ..	12	..	2	2	7	..	1	1
Matigiri Remount Depôt High School ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Triplicane Wesleyan Mission High School ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	1
Cuddalore S.P.G. High School ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Coimbatore London Mission School.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chatrapur Ouslow Institution ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,421	22	500	522	1,576	48	601	649
<i>Other Private Schools.</i>								
Kumbakónam Native High School.	109	..	34	34	144	3	54	57
Bangalore London Mission do.	48	..	12	12	58	1	18	19
Bangalore Wesleyan Mission do.	40	..	14	14	39	1	17	18
Do. Bishop Cotton's do.	21	1	4	5	18	2	9	11
Maisur Wesleyan Mission do.	24	..	13	13	18	2	7	9
Trichinopoly Hindu High do.	39	..	2	2	60	..	9	9
Bangalore St. Andrew's School ..	11	..	1	1	14	1	7	8
Kumbakónam Pottamarai High School ..	..	..	..	..	21	..	7	7
Pasumalai American Mission High School ..	6	..	3	3	15	1	5	6
Madura Native do. ..	26	..	3	3	30	..	6	6
Narsapur C.M.S. do. ..	21	..	6	6	13	..	5	5
Tollicherry Parsee do. ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	4
Negapatam Native do. ..	14	..	..	..	11	..	4	4
Kottayam C.M.S. do. ..	10	1	4	5	17	..	3	3
Nagorecoil Seminary ..	5	..	1	1	8	..	3	3
Madras St. Andrew's High School.	18	..	4	4	14	..	3	3
Bangalore St. Joseph's Seminary.	4	..	1	1	4	..	3	3
Maisur Marimallappa's High School ..	5	1	2	3	5	..	2	2
Hyderabad St. George's Grammar School ..	9	..	4	4	4	..	2	2
Secunderabad Anglo-Vernacular School ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2
Bangalore Methodist Episcopal School ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Triscomallee Wesleyan Mission Central School ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

Institutions.	1879-80.			1880-81.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.		Number examined.	Number passed.		
		First Class.	Second Class.		Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Other Private Schools—(Contd.)</i>							
Tanjore Native High School ..	..	..	..	24	..	1	1
Jaffna Central do. ..	3	..	2	5	..	1	1
Do. Chandikalli Seminary ..	..	..	..	9	..	1	1
Salem London Mission High School ..	30	..	1	31	..	1	1
Maisúr Royal School ..	11	..	1	3	..	1	1
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' School.	3	..	1	3	..	1	1
Bombay St. Mary's Seminary ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Chicacole Christian School ..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chintadripet Anglo-Vernacular do.	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Purasáipukam Anglo-Vernacular do	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kumbakónam Primary School ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tinnevely Central School ..	27	..	3	7	..	..	..
Mavalikar Special School ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bishop Stortford High School ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mangalore Saraswat School ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Dindigul American Mission School.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Pondicherry Subbaraya Chettiyar's School ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Kilacheri St. Ignatius School ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visvanatha Aiyar's Private School.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayapet Literary Society ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kodavaal Native High School ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ornella's Seminary ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Fort School ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbakónam Central School ..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	537	4	120	124	604	12	178
Total Private Schools ..	1,958	26	620	646	2,180	60	779
<i>Private Study</i>	53	..	92	92	472	..	95
Grand Total ..	3,309	51	1,043	1,094	3,519	95	1,276

87. The results of the Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class, held in November 1880, are given in the following table. Twenty-five schools presented pupils for the examination against 19 in the preceding year, the Government High School at Guntúr and the five

Comparative Examination of the Fifth Classes.

aided schools named in the margin having begun to send in pupils.

American Mission
High School, Gun-
tór.

Hindu High Schl.,
Masulipatam.

Noble High Schl.,
Masulipatam.

C.M.S. High Schl.,
Bezváda.

Basel Mission High
School, Calicut.

It is satisfactory to note that all the High Schools in the Second Division, Government and aided, have joined in the examination, and it is likely that the many aided High Schools in the other divisions will gradually follow the example. I am very anxious to promote this friendly rivalry between Government and private institutions. The conditions of admission are simply an agreement to regulate promotions by the results of the examination and to aid in the work of examination. The examination is mainly intended

to test pupils for promotion only and not individual excellence. The number of candidates however fell from 431 to 426, owing apparently to the small fifth classes in Government institutions in 1880, result of the first Middle School Examination held in January 1880, which interfered with promotion in several cases. Forty-five pupils succeeded in passing in the first class and 233 in the second class against 52 and 275 respectively in the previous year.

Schools.	Age.			Average Marks.											Maximum Total Marks.	Minimum Total Marks.	Number of Pupils who obtained.				Examination disallowed.	Total Number presented.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	English.			Vernacular or Sanskrit.		Translation.	Arithmetic.	Euclid and Algebra.	Geography.	History.	Total.			Maximum Total Marks.	Minimum Total Marks.	Half the maximum.	One-third.			One-fourth.	Less than one-fourth.
				Vivá voce.	Language.	Dictation.	Vivá voce.	Language.																
	Years.	Years.	Years.	40	60	20	20	60	60	60	60	60	66	495										
High School, Tiruvádi ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30	25	14	15	32	27	30	22	30	32	257	328	214	4	24	..	..	..	10
Mangalore College ..	21	14	17	29	23	13	15	24	19	20	18	87	27	225	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	24	..	..	..	35
Madam College ..	18	13	16	23	24	15	14	18	29	16	16	37	28	262	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	..	..	..	9
High School, Tiruválúr ..	18	13	15	19	19	13	13	23	26	25	19	32	30	219	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	4	5	2	..	..	11
Do. Pálghat ..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	32	21	12	14	17	16	18	18	37	21	206	250	162	2	10	1	..	..	13
Do. Kurnool ..	19	16	17	18	18	13	12	17	19	24	20	37	22	200	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	4	..	..	2	6
Calicut College ..	22	13	16	23	20	13	14	13	15	23	19	33	25	198	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	6	..	..	35
High School, Saidápet ..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	22	20	14	10	16	19	23	21	30	22	197	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	4	6	3	2	..	16		
Cuddalore College ..	18	14	16	18	20	12	13	20	24	19	13	31	24	194	365	97	4	12	6	1	..	23		
Salem College ..	23	13	17	23	18	13	14	19	25	16	11	29	24	192	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	2	13	5	1	..	21		
High School, Guntúr ..	20	16	18	28	19	13	17	23	18	21	11	26	15	191	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	..	6	3	..	..	9
Do. Chittoor ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	23	20	13	13	15	15	17	15	32	23	186	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	18	5	3	..	28		
Bellary College ..	19	15	17	19	21	12	15	17	14	16	14	29	21	178	291 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	1	5	4	1	..	11		
High School, Cannanore ..	18	16	17	20	24	13	10	20	12	17	20	26	16	178	337 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	..	8		
Breanua High School, Telli-cherry ..	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	15	21	10	12	18	21	12	14	33	20	176	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	4	2	1	..	7	
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary ..	20	15	17	25	19	14	12	10	14	15	13	27	22	171	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	7	3	1	..	11	
High School, Chicacole ..	18	15	17	25	20	10	10	11	19	16	14	24	20	169	279 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	4	1	..	10		
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut ..	19	12	16	24	18	11	16	13	11	16	11	30	17	167	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	27	20	10	..	60		
American Mission School, Guntúr ..	20	18	18	29	17	11	15	16	15	10	13	23	13	162	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	..	4	2	1	..	7		
High School, Cuddapah ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	18	14	19	11	10	14	16	11	11	34	22	162	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	..	6	5	1	..	12		
Berhampore College ..	19	14	17	13	18	12	10	19	17	14	9	29	19	160	283	55	1	11	16	6	..	34		
Hindu High School, Masulipatam ..	19	14	17	12	19	12	9	13	18	20	12	29	14	158	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	11	8	2	..	21	
Basel Mission High School, Calicut ..	20	13	17	26	20	11	10	12	11	13	13	24	16	156	257	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	2	4	..	16		
Noble College, Masulipatam ..	20	16	18	18	18	10	10	14	14	15	13	28	14	154	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	5	5	3	..	13	
Church Mission School, Bezvada ..	18	18	18	23	24	14	10	16	15	7	6	30	6	151	151	151	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	233	106	40	2	426

88. The following table exhibits the number and strength of High Schools, *i.e.*, the Government schools and private schools under inspection, exclusive of other private schools and schools in Native States, which together sent up 834 candidates to the Entrance Examination against 2,208 from the former schools.

Divisions.	Number of Schools on 31st March		Number of Pupils on 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.			
					1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
First Division ..	9	10	451	483	195	63	213	107	34	26	44	17
Second do. ..	9	9	223	258	113	49	108	46	40	35	91	49
Third do. ..	23	22	1,607	1,464	688	245	752	280	11	10	15	10
Fourth do. ..	8	7	452	485	196	82	213	107	69	43	72	51
Fifth do. ..	19	19	1,161	1,007	512	213	579	258	46	36	30	28
Sixth do. ..	9	9	605	614	280	129	343	188	231	177	174	123
Total ..	77	76	4,499	4,311	1,984	781	2,208	956	431	327	426	278

The number of these schools has fallen from 77 to 76 and the attendance from 4,499 to 4,311. The Church Mission School at Amalapuram and the Municipal School, Mayavaram, raised their standard during the year. The Native High School, Mannárgudi, was for the first time brought on the list of Aided Schools, and St. Mary's Seminary was split up again into two institutions, one of which is known as St. Mary's Orphanage. On the other hand, the Wesleyan Mission School, Triplicane, and the Church Missionary Society's High School at Sríviliputur having been placed on the Results system, were constituted first-grade Middle Schools; the S.P.G. School, Cuddalore, and the Sivaganga School, which were weak High Schools, have become Middle Schools; and the S.P.G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, ceased to furnish returns, having been removed from the list of schools under inspection. The decrease in the attendance of the High Schools is confined to the Third (or Presidency) and Fifth Divisions; the four other Divisions showing an increase—the figures being decrease 297, increase 109—resulting in a net decrease of

188. It is remarkable that the Divisions showing decrease include the centres of educational effort—Madras and Tanjore. With the single exception of the Second Division, on the other hand, all the divisions sent up more candidates for Matriculation, the increase being most marked in the Sixth, Fifth, and Third Divisions. A comparison of the number examined with that of pupils in the High School departments throughout the Presidency goes to show, after making allowance for pupils in the Fifth or Preparatory Matriculation class, that most of the pupils in the sixth class go up for the examination. The decrease is apparently due to the results of the Middle School Examination, which affected promotion to the High School department, in both Government and private schools, more especially the latter. This decrease, however, will probably be temporary and result in the improvement of this department in many schools, the unsatisfactory character of which is revealed by the low percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination.

89. The next statement gives the distribution of High Schools. Excepting in the Sixth Division, the attendance in Government High Schools shows an increase, that in the Second Division, I note with pleasure, being proportionately the highest. The Aided Schools in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions show a falling off both in number and attendance.

Divisions.	Government Schools.				Aided Schools.				Unaided Schools under inspection.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
First Division ..	3	212	3	217	5	162	6	193	1	77	1	73
Second do. ..	4	87	4	111	5	136	5	147	..	..	..	..
Third do. ..	2	168	2	175	20	1,401	19	1,211	1	38	1	78
Fourth do. ..	3	150	3	190	5	302	4	295	..	..	..	..
Fifth do. ..	4	224	5	262	15	937	14	745	..	..	..	..
Sixth do. ..	5	319	5	296	3	186	3	198	1	100	1	120
Total ..	21	1,160	22	1,251	53	3,124	51	2,789	3	215	3	271

High Schools, First Division.

90. The following table gives the High Schools of the First Division :—

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
GANJAM.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Berhampore High School	73	77	28	24	..	6	..	7	26	34	4	17	1	11
Chicacole High School.	24	30	2	12	..	1	..	6	6	10	1	4	1	4
VIZAGAPATAM.														
<i>Aided.</i>														
Vizagapatam London Mission High School.	34	41	18	12	..	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam Hindu High School..	55	37	11	17	..	7	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Unaided.</i>														
Vizianagrum Maharajah's High School.	77	73	33	29	2	11	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
GODAVARI.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Rajahmundry High School ..	115	110	73	74	4	20	2	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Aided.</i>														
Ellore C.M.S. High School ..	19	17	4	9	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amalapuram High School ..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocanada Hindu High School	44	58	19	22	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsapur High School.	30	26	7	13	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	451	483	195	213	6	57	7	100	34	44	5	21	2	15

The Berhampore and Chicacole High Schools show continued improvement in attendance, but they did very poorly in the Comparative Examination, though the latter institution passed 6 in the Matriculation Examination against 1 in the preceding year, but in this examination the College passed only 1 in 4 of its candidates and not a single student in the first class. The Vizagapatam London Mission and Hindu High Schools show increased attendance. The Maharajah's High School, Vizianagrum, passed 19 out of 29 in the Matriculation Examination against 13 out of 33 in 1879-80. The attendance however has slightly fallen.

The High School department of the Rajahmundry College had on the 31st March 1881, 110 pupils against 115 on the same date in 1880,

but 37 out of 74 passed the Matriculation Examination against 24 out of 73 in the previous year. The Church Mission School at Ellore did creditably in the Matriculation Examination, having passed 6 out of 9 against none out of 4 in 1879-80. The C.M.S. Middle School at Amalápuram was raised to the status of a High School.

91. The number of High Schools in the Second Division remained unchanged, but all the institutions, the C.M.S. High School, Bezváda, and the Noble High School, Masulipatam, excepted, show an advance in attendance.

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
KISTNA.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Guntúr High School..	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	6
<i>Aided.</i>														
Masulipatam Noble High School ..	41	37	19	19	..	8	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	5
Guntúr American Mission School ..	15	26	4	6	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	4
Bezváda C.M.S. High School ..	10	5	7	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam Hindu School ..	48	56	36	24	1	13	..	8	..	21	..	..	..	11
BELLARY.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Bellary High School..	43	45	9	33	..	5	2	14	7	11	1	4	1	5
<i>Aided.</i>														
Bellary London Mission High School ..	22	23	22	5	..	9	..	2	19	11	2	15	..	7
KURNOOL.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Kurnool High School..	17	19	10	10	1	5	..	3	6	6	2	4	..	4
CUDDAPAH.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Cuddapah High School.	21	25	6	8	..	3	..	3	8	12	2	5	..	6
Total ..	223	258	143	108	2	47	2	44	40	91	7	28	1	48

On the other hand it is to be noted that the number examined for Matriculation has fallen from 113 to 108 and the number passed from 49 to 46. Though the number of candidates sent to the Comparative Examination was more than double that of the preceding year, only 49 succeeded in passing against 35 in 1879. The attendance in the Government High School, Guntúr, rose from 6 to 22 owing to a sixth class having been experimentally opened. This school, which is the only Government school in the Kistna District, a small school for Muhammadans excepted, promises to develop rapidly into a superior institution under the charge of its present Head Master. I trust soon to procure sanction for supplying it with a High School staff. The Noble High School shows a falling off in attendance. The Guntúr American Mission School did fairly in the Matriculation and Comparative Examinations. The C.M.S. High School, Bezvada, had only 5 pupils on the 31st March, and did poorly in the University and departmental examinations. The Hindu High School, Masulipatam, passed only 8 out of 24 in the Matriculation Examination against 14 out of 36 in the preceding year.

The Government High School at Bellary passed 16 out of 33 against 5 out of 9 in 1879. Considering the backwardness of the school during several years, the results are creditable to M.R.Ry. Seshayya, who was in charge of the school during the greater part of 1880. The Wardlaw Institution passed only 2 against 9 in the previous year.

The Kurnool and Cuddapah High Schools did not do as well as in previous years in the Matriculation and Comparative Examinations, though the attendance in both slightly improved.

92. In the High Schools of the Third Division the total attendance fell from 1,607 to 1,464, the decrease being mainly due to the strength of the Pachaiyappa's School having decreased from 419 to 318, and to the Wesleyan Mission High School, Triplicane, having been reduced to the rank of a Middle-class Results School :—

High Schools, Third Division.

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.						
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.				
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.						
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.					
Nellore. Aided.													
Nellore F.C.M. High School	64	62	41	34	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore Hindu High School	48	55	26	38	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS. Government.													
Presidency High School	135	137	69	69	2	43	8	34	..	..	..	..	..

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
MADRAS—(Contd.)														
<i>Aided.</i>														
F. C. M. High School.	192	200	125	108	4	49	4	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wesleyan Mission High School, Rayapet ..	69	64	42	28	..	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church of Scotland Mission High School.	84	97	31	37	1	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. P. G. High School, Vepery ..	66	45	16	22	2	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Seminary, London Mission High School ..	27	41	11	14	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harris School, Triplicane ..	81	56	15	28	..	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomé Seminary.	9	11	5	9	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Orphanage ..	57	44	24	17	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. P. G. Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary.	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pachaiyappa's High School ..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ..	419	318	117	194	2	33	5	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doveton Protestant High School ..	46	41	19	26	..	7	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu High School, Triplicane ..	38	31	23	18	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu Proprietary School ..	27	28	12	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Unaided.</i>														
Wesleyan Mission High School, Triplicane ..	54	78	40	30	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wesleyan Mission High School, Triplicane ..	38	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINGLEPUT.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Saidápet High School	33	38	17	18	..	3	1	7	11	15	1	9	4	6
<i>Aided.</i>														
Chingleput F. G. M. High School ..	22	18	12	10	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conjeeveram High School ..	18	21	15	18	1	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvallur F. C. M. High School ..	21	21	6	7	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School ..	49	46	20	28	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,607	1,464	688	752	13	232	29	251	11	15	1	9	4	6

Seven hundred and fifty-two candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination against 688, and 29 in the first and 251 in the second class passed against 13 and 232 in 1879. There is an increase on the whole in the attendance of the two High Schools in Nellore, but neither of them did well in the late Matriculation Examination.

In the Presidency High School 71 per cent. of the pupils presented passed the Matriculation Examination against 65 per cent. in 1879, viz., 42 out of 59, and it has already been noticed that 8 were placed in the first class, no other institution, Government or private, having passed so many in that class. The Madras Christian College passed 54 out of 108 against 53 out of 125 in the preceding year, and stands first among High Schools in this Presidency if these schools are ranked according to the total number of pupils passed by them. Pachaiyappa's School, on the other hand, passed only 51 out of 194 set down against the school. This seems to be due to the unwieldy size of the classes as well as to premature promotion. The Hindu High School, Triplicane, passed 1 only out of 7, and the Hindu Proprietary School 5 out of 30.

93. Though the number of High Schools in the Fourth Division, as shown in the following table, diminished by one, the attendance rose from 452 to 485, the number examined for the Matriculation Examination from 196 to 213, and the number passed from 82 to 107.

High Schools, Fourth Division.

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.						
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.				
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.			
				First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.		
South Arcot.													
<i>Government.</i>													
Cuddalore High School	49	59	19	25	10	2	6	17	23	4	9	4	12
<i>Aided.</i>													
Cuddalore St. Joseph's Institution	34	48	26	23	3	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore S. P. G. High School	10	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	28	31	17	14	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.		
NORTH ARCOT.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Chittoor High School.	52	61	19	18	1	5	10	31	28	1	13	2	18	
<i>Aided.</i>														
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALEM.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Salem High School..	49	70	30	34	..	15	1	14	21	21	1	15	2	13
TRICHINOPOLY.														
<i>Aided.</i>														
Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School ..	225	194	85	92	2	39	4	47	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	452	485	196	213	3	79	7	100	69	72	6	37	8	43

The Cuddalore Government High School improved considerably in attendance, though in the Matriculation Examination only 8 succeeded out of 25 against 10 out of 19 in the previous year. The St. Joseph's Institution passed 13 out of 23 who went up, and the attendance of the school very much improved. The S.P.G. School, Cuddalore, which did not prosper as a High School, fell to the rank of a Middle School. Pachaiyappa's School at Chidambaram passed 10 out of 14 presented.

The Government High School at Chittoor improved in attendance and did creditably in the Matriculation and the Comparative Examinations. The Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore, has not as yet sent up any candidate for the Matriculation Examination.

The High School department of the Salem College, like other Government High Schools in the division, improved in attendance and did satisfactorily in the Matriculation Examination.

The only High School under inspection in the Trichinopoly District, the High School department of the S.P.G. College, shows a marked

High Schools for Boys.	On the Roll on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.							
			Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.					
	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.							
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.						
TINNEVELLY.														
<i>Aided.</i>														
Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School	73	52	6	39	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..
Sawyerpuram Seminary	58	59	23	25	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Palamcottah C.M.S. High School	28	27	30	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..
Srivilliputur C.M.S. High School	14	..	3	8	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly Hindu High School	166	80	72	104	1	23	1	26	..	..	..	..
Palamcottah High School	43	36	22	29	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Total	1,161	1,007	512	579	11	202	17	241	46	30	7	29	10	18

The total number of schools on 31st March 1881, viz. 19, was the same as that on the corresponding date in 1880, the places of the Sivaganga and Srivilliputur schools, converted into Middle Schools in 1880, having been taken by the Native High School, Mannargudi, now aided by Government on the Salary grant system, and by the Municipal School at Mayavaram, raised recently to the grade of a High School. The attendance however fell from 1,161 to 1,007, which is chiefly due to the falling off in the attendance of the Kumbakonam Town School.

The Kumbakonam High School appears in the return for the last time, the High School department having been abolished on the 1st April last.

The Municipal School at Mayavaram, as stated already, has developed into a High School. The attendance of the High School department of the S.P.G. College, Tanjore, shows considerable increase, and 30 out of 60 passed the late Matriculation Examination against 25 out of 54 in the preceding year. The strength of the St. Joseph's High School at Negapatam was stationary. It passed 20 out of 38 against 16 out of 40 in 1879. The Kumbakonam Town School, as already mentioned, is for the last time ranked as an aided institution, the grant to the school having been withdrawn from 1st April last. The attendance of this institution fell from 199 to 61. The Inspector reports that he is not aware of the cause of this decline. The two unaided High Schools in the town—the Native and the Pottamarai Schools—have probably

drawn away the pupils of the Town School. The strength of the Madura Government High School has nearly doubled, and 26 out of 41 pupils passed the Matriculation Examination. For the Comparative Examination only 9 went up, the fifth class having been very small owing to the unfavorable results of the Middle School Examination of January 1880, for which the Head Master, under an erroneous impression, sent up only 3 candidates. The Ramnad High School did satisfactorily in the Matriculation Examination. The Sivaganga School was reduced to the rank of a Middle School.

The Sawyerpuram Seminary excepted, all the Tinnevely schools show a falling off in their strength, especially the High School department of the Tinnevely College, which had only 80 pupils on its rolls on 31st March 1881 against 166 on that date in 1880.

95. The next table is a summary relating to High Schools in the Sixth Division. The total number of schools remains unchanged and the attendance shows a slight increase.

High Schools, Sixth Division.

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.							
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.					
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.				
			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
COIMBATORE.														
<i>Aided.</i>														
Coimbatore London Mission High School ..	9	20	1	1	
Coimbatore Hindu High School	129	128	51	50	..	29	4	37	
MALABAR.														
<i>Government.</i>														
Calicut High School ..	119	79	62	76	1	25	2	35	41	35	8	30	2	27
Pálghat do. ..	50	63	26	40	..	16	..	22	30	13	2	21	2	10
Cannanore do. ..	32	31	6	19	..	1	1	9	11	8	1	9	2	2
Tellicherry do. ..	23	25	11	12	..	4	..	7	20	7	3	10	..	4
<i>Aided.</i>														
Calicut Basel Mission High School	48	50	..	31	13	..	16	1	9

High Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.					
			Examined.		Passed.				Examined.		Passed.			
	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
<i>Unaided.</i>														
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala.	100	120	84	56	..	28	3	20	73	60	1	42	3	27
<i>SOUTH CANARA.</i>														
<i>Government.</i>														
Mangalore High School.	95	98	39	59	3	22	7	28	56	35	11	39	10	24
Total ..	605	614	280	343	4	125	17	174	231	174	26	151	20	103

The London Mission School, Coimbatore, improved in attendance, though no students matriculated from it last year. This school bids fair to develop into an efficient institution. It is remarkable that although of a distinctly Missionary character the proportion of Brahman pupils in it is considerably higher than in the almost secular Coimbatore College, a fact which illustrates the indifference displayed by Brahman parents in subjecting their children to religious teaching if the secular teaching which accompanies it can be received at a slightly lower rate. The High School attached to the Coimbatore College distinguished itself by passing 41 out of 50 against 29 out of 51 in the preceding year.

The attendance of the Calicut High School fell off seriously owing, doubtless, to the development of the Kerala Vidyasala and the Basel Mission High School. The Palghat High School improved in attendance and did satisfactorily in the University and Comparative Examinations. The Basel Mission High School, Calicut, sent up 31 candidates for the first time last year for the Matriculation Examination, and 13 succeeded in passing. The Kerala Vidyasala continued to improve, and the results of the University and Comparative Examinations are satisfactory.

The Mangalore College had 98 pupils against 95 in 1880, and passed 35 out of 59 in the Matriculation Examination against 25 out of 39 in the preceding year. The institution is credited with 7 first-class matriculates. In the Comparative Examination also 34 out of 35 passed, 10 in the first class.

(b).—Middle Schools for Boys.

96. The total number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 262 with an attendance of 13,183 pupils in 1879-80 to 404 with 15,645 pupils. This very large increase is due to the institution of the fifth, sixth and seventh standards under the Results Grants system. No less than twelve Middle Schools

Number and strength of Middle Schools.

on the Salary Grant system have been converted into Results schools, and it is expected that many schools, which are now in receipt of a comparatively small monthly salary grant, will find it advantageous to place themselves on the Results system. The sanction recently accorded, by which Results schools are permitted to have a High School department, will in all probability induce the managers of several High Schools to apply for aid on the Results system. The gradual extension of the system will be beneficial both to the State and to the schools, as it will relieve Provincial funds from paying grants for classes below the fourth results standard, entail no charge at all on Government for High School classes, and at the same time stimulate the schools to more vigorous action. At the close of the year there were 146 Middle Results schools with an attendance of 1,714 boys, which gives an average of 12 boys per Middle School department.

Divisions.	Number of Schools		On the Rolls on the 31st March				Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower IVth Class, 1880.	
							Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.
	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.		First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.		
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.						
First Division ..	39	75	1,874	2,215	155	384	20	73	14	199	162	13	81	
Second do. ..	27	40	908	1,114	142	211	16	81	16	110	219	10	138	
Third do. ..	43	67	3,526	4,062	436	832	41	174	20	252	83	12	39	
Fourth do. ..	43	49	1,975	2,344	159	394	27	76	20	200	310	54	127	
Fifth do. ..	62	106	3,152	3,731	455	753	24	243	38	346	113	17	62	
Sixth do. ..	48	67	1,748	2,179	270	387	52	140	23	217	295	81	155	
Total ..	262	404	13,183	15,645	1,617	2,961	180	787	136	1,324	1,182	187	602	

97. The next table compares the different classes of Middle Schools for boys. The number of Government schools under the direct management of the department shows an increase of one school and 200 pupils. The Town School at Bhadrachalam was raised during the year to the rank of a third-grade Middle School, the Ellore Muhammadan School again formed a third class, and the Tiruvadamarudur School in Tanjore was abolished as it was very weak in numbers and as funds had to be provided for raising the Madura High School to the status of a Second-grade College. The Middle Schools under the management of the Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions show a net increase of one school, but the attendance has slightly fallen off, being 799 against 823 in the preceding year. The number of Middle Schools on the Salary Grant system has fallen from 130 to 118; twelve schools, as stated already, having been placed in the Results system. In spite of the decrease in the number, the attendance increased from 7,334 to 8,169 pupils. Of the 146 Results schools only a very small number was actually aided in 1880-81; the rest had their primary departments only aided on the Results Grants system. All are now preparing for standards above the fourth. There has been an increase in the number and strength of unaided schools also during the year.

Divisions.	Government Schools								Aided Schools								Unaided Schools*			
	Under the direct management of the Department.				Under the management of Local Fund and Municipal Boards, &c.				On the Salary Grant System.				On the Results System.				1879-80.		1880-81.	
	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>English Schools.</i>																				
First Division	14	590	16	540	3	64	3	66	19	988	18	1,120	..	..	13	107	3	232	5	269
Second do.	8	317	8	423	10	92	10	64	9	499	9	535	..	..	7	53	..	..	1	11
Third do.	7	396	7	420	7	72	8	76	27	2,432	26	2,573	..	..	19	270	2	626	4	706
Fourth do.	25	1,058	25	1,182	..	..	4	47	17	888	17	1,011	..	..	2	86	1	29	1	18
Fifth do.	8	487	7	408	4	154	4	152	50	2,511	39	2,292	..	..	53	867	..	..	..	..
Sixth do.	16	666	16	741	22	441	18	394	8	516	9	638	..	..	18	152	2	125	3	246
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>																				
First Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	113	..	..	..	..
Second do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	28	..	..	..	..
Third do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..
Fifth do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..
Sixth do.	3	8
Total	78	3,514	79	3,714	46	823	47	799	130	7,834	118	8,169	146	1,714	8	1,012	14	1,249

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98. The following statement shows the gradation of Government, *quasi* Government (Municipal and Local Fund), Salary Grant, and unaided Middle Schools :—

Divisions.	First Grade.					Second Grade.					Third Grade.				
	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Aided Schools under Salary System.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Aided Schools under Salary System.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Aided Schools under Salary System.	Unaided Schools.	Total.
First Division.	5	..	12	1	18	7	1	6	1	15	4	2	..	3	9
Second do.	4	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	3	1	18
Third do.	5	..	24	4	33	2	6	..	..	7	..	3	2	5	
Fourth do.	8	..	6	..	14	10	..	4	1	15	7	4	7	18	
Fifth do.	3	2	28	..	33	2	2	5	..	9	2	..	6	8	
Sixth do.	8	1	5	2	16	5	13	2	..	20	3	4	2	10	
Total ..	33	3	81	7	124	26	21	17	2	66	20	23	20	5	68

The number of first-grade and second-grade Middle Schools under the direct management of the department has risen during the year from 29 and 25 to 33 and 26 respectively, and the numbers may be expected to increase annually as will be explained further on. There was no perceptible change in the Local Fund and Municipal schools of the different grades. Salary Grant schools of the first grade have increased from 77 to 81, while the numbers of second-grade and third-grade schools of this description have diminished from 30 and 23 to 17 and 20 respectively, owing to the transfer of twelve schools to the Results system and of four schools to the list of first-grade schools. In the gradation of schools above given all schools have been ranked as first-grade, second-grade, or third-grade schools as they possessed an upper fourth, a lower fourth, or a third class as their highest class, irrespective of the scale of establishment sanctioned for or entertained in them.

Comparative Examination of the Upper Fourth Classes.

99. No Comparative Examination of the upper fourth classes was held during the year, as the classes were subjected to the Middle School Examination during the year under review.

100. The second Middle School Examination was held in December 1880. The following extracts from the Proceedings of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, reviewing the results of the examination, will be read with interest. A few slight changes were made in the lists of institutions from which candidates came up :—

“ Six thousand five hundred and thirty-seven (6,537) candidates registered their names, and six thousand two hundred and sixty-three (6,263) appeared at the examination. Of the number registered one hundred and eighty-seven (187) were girls, of whom one hundred and seventy-four (174) appeared.

“ Of the registered names 3,951 were those of pupils of the upper fourth classes of 256 schools, 871 were pupils from other classes in the same schools, and 1,715 were ‘ private pupils.’ The numbers of each of these sections examined were 3,869, 860, and 1,534 respectively. Of both sections of school pupils the absentees were not quite 2 per cent. of the number registered, but in the case of private pupils the percentage of absentees was 10½.

“ The following table (I) gives the classes of institutions from which the examinees appeared and particulars as to the amount of success each class of institution met with in the examination :—

TABLE I.

Class of Institution.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.			
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	First Class.		Second Class.	
					From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
1. Madras Government Schools	899	149	885	148	56	25	476	91
2. Schools under Government inspection	2,224	480	2,188	473	87	39	892	276
3. Schools not under Government inspection	362	165	351	162	17	3	131	73
4. Government Schools in Native States	214	54	203	54	14	2	67	33
5. Other Schools in Native States	252	23	242	23	7	..	66	6
6. Private Pupils .. ..	..	1,715	..	1,534	..	75	..	758
Total ..	3,951	2,586	3,869	2,394	181	144	1,632	1,237

“ Translated into percentages the above figures give the following rates of passing for each class of institution :—

	Per Cent.
1. Madras Government Schools	62·68
2. Schools under Government inspection	48·60
3. Schools not under Government inspection	43·44
4. Government Schools in Native States	45·13
5. Other Schools in Native States	34·92

“ As ‘ private pupils ’ may be considered as candidates merely wanting to qualify themselves for entry into the Government service, and as only a first class pass so qualifies, the 758 who fell into the second class practically failed.

"The following table (II) gives the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed from each school represented at the examination:—

TABLE II.

Schools.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.			
					First Class.		Second Class.	
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
(a.)—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.								
1. Presidency College	39	6	39	6	3	3	30	2
2. Government College, Rajahmundry	67	17	67	17	2	..	35	14
3. Do. Calicut	37	13	37	13	3	3	26	8
4. Do. Bellary	24	22	24	22	3	6	9	14
5. Do. Berhampore	49	14	47	14	1	4	33	9
6. Do. Mangalore	31	1	31	1	6	1	18	..
7. Do. Salem	82	5	78	5	4	3	33	2
8. Do. Cuddalore	22	3	22	3	1	..	18	2
9. Do. Madura	82	1	81	1	4	..	41	..
10. Government High School, Cuddapah	12	14	11	14	1	2	3	9
11. Do. do. Kurnool	16	2	16	2	2	..	9	2
12. Do. do. Chittoor	41	1	38	1	8	..	22	..
13. Do. do. Tellicherry	22	7	22	6	1	1	16	2
14. Do. do. Saidápet	16	2	16	2	3	1	8	1
15. Do. do. Chicacole	24	9	24	9	..	1	14	8
16. Do. do. Pálgat	44	8	44	8	..	..	30	7
17. Do. do. Cannanore	20	5	20	5	2	1	12	4
18. Do. do. Tiruvádi	16	..	16	..	1	..	9	..
19. Do. do. Tiruvalúr	18	..	18	..	1	..	11	..
20. Madras-i-Azam	19	..	18	..	..	..	1	..
21. Government Middle School, Amalápuram.	20	..	20	..	2	..	8	..
22. Do. do. Karkal	8	..	8	..	..	..	7	..
23. Do. do. Udipi .. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
24. Do. do. Guntúr	17	..	17	..	..	..	14	..
25. Do. do. Badagara	7	..	7	..	..	..	3	..
26. Do. do. Udumalpet	11	..	11	..	3	..	7	..
27. Do. do. Srirangam	13	..	13	..	..	..	3	..
28. Do. do. Ongole	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
29. Do. do. Tirupatúr	7	1	7	1	..	..	1	..
30. Do. do. Vellore	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
31. Do. do. Arni	9	..	9	..	3	..	5	..
32. Do. do. Wálanjánagar	11	..	11	..	2	..	9	..
33. Government Normal School	13	..	13	..	..	..	1	..
34. Do. Female Normal School	8	..	8	..	..	..	6	..
35. Local Fund Middle School, Puttúr	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..
36. Do. do. Kundapur (South Canara)	6	1	6	1	..	..	6	1
37. Do. do. Manjeri	13	..	13	..	..	..	2	..
38. Do. do. Cherpálcheri	8	..	8	..	..	..	6	..
39. Do. do. Bettatnad	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
40. Do. do. Kottayi	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
41. Do. do. Alatár	10	..	10	..	..	..	3	..
42. Do. do. Proddatur	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
43. Municipal School, Timmerally	3	9	3	9	..	..	1	2
44. Do. Calicut	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
45. Do. Máyavaram	14	4	12	4	..	..	6	2

TABLE II—(Continued).

Schools.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.			
					First Class.		Second Class.	
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
<i>(a.)—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—(Continued).</i>								
46. Local Fund School, Kundakur (Nellore District) ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
47. Municipal English Girls' School, Salem ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
48. Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..
Total ..	899	149	885	148	56	25	476	91
<i>(b.)—SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.</i>								
1. Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ..	74	6	72	6	1	1	28	3
2. Church of Scotland Mission School, do. ..	35	15	35	14	1	1	9	12
3. London Mission Institution, Madras ..	43	14	42	13	..	1	4	9
4. Chengalvaraya Nayaker's Middle School, Madras ..	233	9	233	9	1	..	39	2
5. S.P.G. High School, Vepery ..	43	5	42	5	..	1	10	4
6. St. Thomé Seminary ..	26	22	26	22	..	2	11	12
7. St. Mary's Seminary, Black Town ..	31	11	31	11	2	2	19	6
8. Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ..	13	1	12	1	..	..	8	1
9. Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Rayapet ..	19	5	18	5	1	..	5	2
10. Wesleyan Mission School, Triplicane ..	15	2	15	2	..	..	2	1
11. Pacheappa's High School, Madras ..	..	16	..	16	..	1	..	9
12. Davidson's Street Boys' School, Black Town ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	6	..
13. Hindu Proprietary School, Madras ..	16	3	16	3	..	..	..	2
14. Doveton Protestant College ..	18	1	18	1	..	..	3	..
15. Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane ..	26	..	26	..	2	..	13	..
16. Evangelical Lutheran Mission Middle School, Madras ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	3	..
17. Harris School, Madras ..	8	2	8	2	..	1	4	..
18. St. Francis Xavier's School, Black Town ..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
19. Civil Male Orphan Asylum, Madras ..	5	..	5	..	1	..	3	..
20. Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, St. Thomas' Mount ..	14	..	14	..	1	..	5	..
21. Davidson's Street Girls' School, Black Town ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	3	..
22. Methodist Girls' School, Vepery ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
23. Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, Madras ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
24. Wesleyan Mission Day School, Madras ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
25. Presentation Convent School, Black Town ..	5	..	5	..	2	..	2	..
26. St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Black Town ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
27. Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
28. Emanuel Church Girls' School, Black Town ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
29. Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Madras ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
30. Doveton Girls' School, Vepery ..	16	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
31. Free Church Mission Female Normal School, Black Town ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE II--(Continued).

Schools.	Regis-tered.		Exam-ined.		Passed.			
					First Class.		Second Class.	
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
(b.)—SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION								
—(Continued).								
32. Christ Church School, Mount Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
33. Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram.	14	1	14	1	1	..	7	..
34. Free Church Mission High School, Conjeeveram ..	11	1	11	1	..	..	8	..
35. Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Madurantakam ..	4	..	4	..	1	..	2	..
36. Free Church Mission School, Chingleput ..	14	3	14	3	..	..	5	1
37. Do. do. Tiruvallūr ..	15	5	15	5	..	..	7	3
38. Church of Scotland Mission School, Arkónam ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	2	..
39. Onslow Institution, Chatrapur ..	8	1	8	1	..	..	1	..
40. Hindu College, Vizagapatam ..	17	7	17	7	2	2	11	4
41. London Mission High School, Vizagapatam.	27	3	27	3	..	2	20	1
42. Hindu High School, Cocanada ..	50	37	50	37	4	5	24	31
43. Town School, Rajahmundry ..	14	..	14	..	..	..	4	..
44. Innespettah School, Rajahmundry ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	4	..
45. Central High School, Narsapur ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	2	..
46. Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Amalapuram ..	8	3	8	3	1	..	5	3
47. Aided Middle School, Kottapetta ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
48. Anglo-Vernacular School, Dowlishweram.	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
49. Church Mission Society's High School, Ellore ..	10	16	6	16	2	..	4	16
50. St. Anne's Convent School, Mangalore ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	4	..
51. Noble College, Masulipatam ..	30	10	30	10	2	..	18	7
52. Hindu High School, Masulipatam ..	45	11	45	11	2	1	20	8
53. Church Mission Training Institution, Masulipatam ..	4	..	4	..	3	..	1	..
54. Hindu Middle School, Masulipatam ..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	2
55. Church Mission High School, Bezvada ..	14	..	14	..	1	..	4	..
56. Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezvada.	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
57. American Lutheran Mission High School, Guntūr ..	23	3	16	2	1	..	9	2
58. Hindu High School, Palamcottah ..	15	11	15	11	..	..	4	7
59. Church Mission College, Tinnevely ..	31	27	30	27	1	1	1	14
60. Church Mission Society's High School, Palamcottah ..	12	6	12	6	..	..	8	2
61. C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	12	..	12	..	1	..	11	..
62. Hindu College, Tinnevely ..	74	77	73	77	1	4	14	37
63. S.P.G. Middle School, Alvar, Tirunagari.	6	..	6	..	1	..	2	..
64. Anglo-Vernacular School, Thachanallūr ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
65. Do. do. Ambasamudram.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
66. Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Tuticorin ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
67. C.M.S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivilliputtur ..	6	1	6	1	..	..	1	..
68. Sarah Tucker's Institution, Palamcottah ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	2	..
69. S.P.G. College, Sawyerpuram ..	40	..	40	..	..	1	26	..
70. Protestant Grant-in-Aid School, Cochin ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..

TABLE II—(Continued).

Schools.	Regis-tered.		Exam-ined.		Passed.			
					First Class.		Second Class.	
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
(b.)—SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION								
<i>—(Continued).</i>								
71. S.P.G. High School, Ramnad ..	22	24	22	23	1	4	18	13
72. Hindu Middle School, Madura ..	21	..	20	..	..	..	8	..
73. Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training College, Madura ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
74. Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
75. Middle School, Sivaganga ..	12	..	12	..	1	..	8	..
76. Anglo-Vernacular School, Paramakudi ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
77. Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut ..	44	7	44	7	..	1	21	5
78. Basel German Mission High School, Calicut.	29	9	29	9	..	..	10	6
79. Coimbatore College ..	49	3	49	3	7	1	29	1
80. London Mission High School, Coimbatore.	15	..	15	..	1	..	8	..
81. Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
82. S.P.G. College, Tanjore ..	90	1	90	1	13	..	63	1
83. Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi	15	2	15	2	2	..	5	2
84. Native High School, Mannargudi ..	20	1	20	1	2	..	12	1
85. Town High School, Kumbakonam ..	173	8	168	8	5	2	65	4
86. Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
87. St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ..	25	..	25	..	5	..	16	..
88. Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.	12	..	11	..	..	..	6	..
89. Do. School, Nagore ..	7	..	6	..	..	..	3	..
90. Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar ..	18	..	18	..	..	..	8	..
91. High School, Poraiyar ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	3	..
92. S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly ..	113	29	112	29	1	2	48	14
93. Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	4	..
94. Central School, Karur ..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	5
95. Aided Middle School, Lalgudi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
96. Free Church Mission School, Nellore ..	22	3	22	3	..	..	6	2
97. Hindu High School, Nellore ..	12	19	11	18	..	1	2	8
98. Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
99. Wardlaw Institution, Bellary ..	27	..	27	..	1	..	21	..
100. Remount Depot English School, Hosur ..	5	..	5	..	1	..	2	..
101. St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ..	30	7	30	7	3	1	21	5
102. S.P.G. High School, Cuddalore ..	3	2	3	2	..	..	1	1
103. Pachaiyappa's School, Chidambaram ..	22	..	21	..	2	..	11	..
104. American Mission Middle School, Tindivanam ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	..
105. English Girls' School, Cuddalore ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
106. Free Church Mission School, Walajabad ..	6	..	6	..	1	..	1	..
107. Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore.	16	1	16	1	..	..	11	..
108. Fort Girls' School, Vellore ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
109. Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Matha-giri ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
110. Black Town Middle School, Madras ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	1	..
111. Elapalli Middle School ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
112. American Mission School, Vellore ..	7	1	7	1	1	1	3	..
113. Zemindari School, Parlakimedi ..	9	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
114. Maharajah's College, Vizianagram ..	40	10	37	8	..	..	24	7
115. Samasthanam School, Pithapuram ..	18	..	18	..	..	..	6	..
Total ..	2,224	480	2,168	473	87	39	892	276

TABLE II—(Continued).

Schools.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.			
					First Class.		Second Class.	
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
(c.)—SCHOOLS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.								
1. St. Andrew's School, Madras	12	8	11	8	..	..	2	6
2. Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadrepet ..	1	11	1	10	..	..	..	2
3. Youths' Anglo-Vernacular Seminary, Madras	11	..	11	..	..	..	3	..
4. Mrs. Kohloff's Seminary, Vepery	6	..	6	..	1	..	6	..
5. St. Thomas' Girls' School, St. Thomé ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. J. F. Mission Normal School, Madras ..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
7. Protestant High School, Parlakimedi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam ..	8	5	8	5	..	..	7	5
9. Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam.	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
10. Town School, Cocanada	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mission School, Narsapur	5	27	5	25	..	..	3	9
12. Town School, Jugunathapur	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
13. German Mission School, Mangalore ..	16	..	16	..	7	..	7	..
14. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	2	..
15. District School, Tekkali	6	..	6	..	..	..	3	..
16. London Mission Seminary, Nagercoil ..	16	..	16	..	2	..	11	..
17. Central High School, Tinnevely	2	15	2	15	..	..	..	5
18. Anglo-Vernacular School, Sathunganallur.	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
19. Ornella's Seminary, Tuticorin	7	..	7	..	..	..	6	..
20. St. Francis Xavier's School, Tuticorin ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	7	..
21. S.P.G. Middle School, Nazareth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
22. Anglo-Vernacular School, Karunkulam ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23. Elliot Tuxford School, Megnanapuram ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Native High School, Madura	13	21	13	21	..	..	1	11
25. Central do. .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
26. American Mission School, Pasumalai ..	4	2	4	2	..	..	3	..
27. Independent Results Middle School, Tirumangalam .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
28. Parsee High School, Tellicherry	2	11	2	11	..	1	2	9
29. St. Michael's School, Cannanore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30. Coimbatore Day School	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
31. Roman Catholic School, Coimbatore ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
32. All Souls' School, Coimbatore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
33. Grammar School, Ootacamund	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
34. Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Day School, Ootacamund	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	2
35. Central School, Tanjore	8	..	8	..	..	..	3	..
36. Wesleyan Mission High School, Tanjore ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
37. Viraragava Pillai's Native High School, Tanjore	16	4	15	4	2	..	9	3
38. Native High School, Kumbakonam	42	19	42	19	1	..	17	6
39. Native Educational Institution, Kumbakonam	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	..
40. High School, Pottamarai	52	1	51	1	3	..	21	..
41. Native High School, Negapatam	14	..	14	..	..	..	6	..
42. Literary Excelsior, Trichinopoly .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
43. St. Mary's School, do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE II—(Continued).

Schools.	Regis-tered.		Exam-ined.		Passed.			
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	First Class.		Second Class.	
					From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
(c.)—SCHOOLS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION—(Continued).								
44. Baptist Mission School, Ongole	5	4	4	4	..	..	1	3
45. Roman Catholic Asylum Boys' School, Bellary	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
46. London Mission High School, Salem .. .. .	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	6
47. Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Vellore	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
48. Hindu High School, Trichinopoly	22	19	22	19	..	2	2	5
Total ..	362	165	351	162	17	3	131	73
(d.)—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES.								
1. High School, Trivandram	15	..	15	..	..	..	11	..
2. District School, Quilon	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
3. Cantonment Sircar Girls' School, Trivandram	6	..	6	..	3	..	2	..
4. High School, Ernakulam	2	24	2	24	2	..	..	17
5. H. H. the Nizam's Anglo-Vernacular School, Secunderabad	33	..	33	..	..	..	3	..
6. H. H. the Nizam's City Branch School, Secunderabad	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
7. Madrissa Aliya, Hyderabad	10	..	10	..	1	..	1	..
8. H. H. the Maharajah's School, Senkota	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
9. Do. do. Pudukota	10	1	10	1	1	..	7	..
10. Do. College, Mysore	4	28	4	28	..	1	..	1
11. Government High School, Hassan	19	1	18	1	5	..	8	..
12. H. H. the Maharajah's Canarese School, Mysore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13. High School, Shimoga	16	..	18	..	1	..	9	..
14. Chickmagalur	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
15. Central Bangalore	49	..	48	..	1	..	17	..
16. High School, Chittaldroog	13	..	13	..	..	..	4	..
17. Government High School, Tumkur	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
18. Anglo-Vernacular School, Chennapatnam	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19. Government Middle School, Chickballapur	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
20. Central School, Mercara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	214	54	203	54	14	2	67	33
(e.)—OTHER SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES OR FOREIGN TERRITORY.								
1. S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Secunderabad	20	5	19	5	..	..	5	3
2. St. George's Grammar School, Chaddarghat	15	..	13	..	..	..	4	..

TABLE II—(Continued).

Schools.	Regis-tered.		Exam-ined.		Passed.			
					First Class.		Second Class.	
	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.	From the Upper Fourth Class.	From other Classes.
<i>(c.)—OTHER SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES OR FOREIGN TERRITORY—(Continued).</i>								
3. Methodist School, Chaddarghat	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
4. Grammar School, Bolarum	11	..	11	..	..	..	3	..
5. Kalvi Subbraya Chettiyar's Institution, Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
6. Marri Mallapa's School, Mysore .. ..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	1
7. Wesleyan High School, Mysore .. ..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1
8. Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore	30	..	29	..	2	..	5	..
9. London Mission Institution, Bangalore	53	..	50	..	2	..	18	..
10. Wesleyan High School, Bangalore	19	..	19	..	1	..	10	..
11. St. Andrew's Boys' School, Bangalore	32	..	31	..	..	..	5	..
12. St. Andrew's Girls' School, do.	16	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
13. St. Mary's School, Bangalore	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
14. Methodist Episcopal School, Bangalore	9	..	9	..	1	..	2	..
15. St. Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore	6	..	6	..	..	..	2	..
16. St. Patrick's School, do.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
17. Cantonment London Mission Middle School, Bangalore	6	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
18. Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Bangalore .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
19. Bishop Cotton's Girls' School, Bangalore	11	..	11	..	..	..	1	..
20. Miss Kennedy's Day School, Bangalore	6	..	6	..	..	..	3	..
21. Wesleyan Mission English Day Girls' School, Bangalore	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..
22. St. John's Girls' School, Bangalore	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
23. Mrs. Orme's School, Bangalore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	252	23	242	23	7	..	66	6

"The above results vary much for different schools, some schools being highly successful, others the reverse. The poor results in some instances show that the schools which produce them are defective in organization. As the requirements of the Middle School Examination become better known, however, this particular defect may be expected to disappear.

"An undesirable feature in the above table is the presence of so many pupils from classes other than the upper fourth. Such pupils needlessly swell the number of examinees and much increase the heavy work to be got through in connection with the examination. Their desire is doubtless to qualify themselves for entrance into the service of Government, but it will be seen that it is only few comparatively who succeed. A pupil in a class lower than the upper fourth can have little or no chance of succeeding; on the other hand a pupil in a class higher than the upper fourth can bring no honor to his

school by passing, while he is almost sure to damage it by neglecting (for a time at least) the higher course of study in which he is engaged. The Head Masters of schools should discourage, as much as possible, all pupils not of the upper fourth class from appearing for this examination.

“Table III groups the candidates into the stations at which they appeared:—

TABLE III.

Stations.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Berhampore	26	..	22	..	78	..
2. Chicacole	82	..	78	..	42	..
3. Vizagapatam	107	4	105	4	72	2
4. Vizianagram	60	..	54	..	38	..
5. Rajahmundry	312	1	308	1	138	..
6. Cocanada	135	..	133	..	80	..
7. Ellore	36	..	35	..	26	..
8. Masulipatam	202	..	197	..	100	..
9. Guntúr	57	..	46	..	30	..
10. Kurnool	34	..	29	..	19	..
11. Secunderabad	108	3	101	3	23	1
12. Bellary	158	..	145	..	104	..
13. Cuddapah	71	..	66	..	38	..
14. Nellore	133	1	119	1	43	..
15. Mangalore	105	8	104	8	76	4
16. Calicut	191	..	187	..	99	..
17. Tellicherry	96	..	94	..	64	..
18. Trivandrum	37	8	35	8	19	7
19. Cochin	33	..	33	..	23	..
20. Nagercoil	18	..	18	..	15	..
21. Palamcottah	469	17	461	13	194	2
22. Sawyerpuram	40	..	40	..	27	..
23. Madura	253	..	244	..	167	..
24. Ramnad	58	..	57	..	45	..
25. Coimbatore	126	3	121	3	82	1
26. Pálghat	97	..	97	..	56	..
27. Ootacamund	24	4	22	4	10	..
28. Tanjore	210	..	201	..	135	..
29. Kumbakónam	408	1	398	1	179	..
30. Negapatam	77	..	74	..	48	..
31. Tranquebar	49	..	46	..	16	..
32. Trichinopoly	355	..	339	..	162	..
33. Salem	131	3	127	3	67	..
34. Hosúr	19	2	18	2	10	2
35. Guddalore	135	1	129	1	87	1
36. Chittoor	67	..	62	..	46	..
37. Vellore	80	4	76	4	52	1
38. Bangalore	325	48	305	42	113	12
39. Mysore	80	..	77	..	30	..
40. Hassan	22	..	20	..	14	..
41. Shimoga	37	..	35	..	17	..
42. Madras	1,287	79	1,231	76	452	32
Total ..	6,350	187	6,089	174	3,126	68

“Table IV shows the number of candidates from (a) Government Schools and (b) Private Schools registered, examined, and passed from each educational division and district or Native State.

TABLE IV.

District or Native State.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
FIRST DIVISION.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools.</i>						
Ganjam	96	..	94	..	70	..
Godavari District	104	..	104	..	61	..
Total ..	200	..	198	..	131	..
<i>(b.) Private Schools.</i>						
Ganjam	10	..	10	..	1	..
Vizagapatam	66	4	66	4	53	2
Godavari	220	1	214	1	122	..
Total ..	296	5	290	6	176	2
SECOND DIVISION.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools.</i>						
Kistna	17	..	17	..	14	..
Bellary	46	..	46	..	31	..
Kurnool	18	..	18	..	13	..
Cuddapah	28	..	27	..	..	..
Total ..	109	..	108	..	58	..
<i>(b.) Private Schools.</i>						
Kistna	157	..	149	..	83	..
Bellary	28	..	28	..	23	..
Total ..	185	..	177	..	106	..
THIRD DIVISION.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools.</i>						
Nellore	9	..	9	..	1	..
Madras	94	8	93	8	53	6
Total ..	103	8	102	8	54	6
<i>(b.) Private Schools.</i>						
Nellore	65	1	62	1	23	..
Madras	783	66	775	63	269	24
Chingleput	88	..	88	..	43	..
Total ..	936	67	925	64	335	24

TABLE IV—(Continued).

District or Native State.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
FOURTH DIVISION.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools.</i>						
North Arcot	66	..	63	..	50	..
South Arcot	25	..	25	..	21	..
Salem	98	..	94	..	43	..
Trichinopoly	13	..	13	..	3	..
Total ..	202	..	195	..	117	..
<i>(b.) Private Schools.</i>						
North Arcot	36	4	36	4	19	1
South Arcot	69	1	68	1	48	1
Salem	10	5	10	5	7	2
Trichinopoly	193	..	191	..	79	..
Total ..	308	10	305	10	153	4
FIFTH DIVISION.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools.</i>						
Tanjore	52	..	50	..	30	..
Madura	83	..	82	..	45	..
Tinnevely	12	..	12	..	3	..
Total ..	147	..	144	..	78	..
<i>(b.) Private Schools.</i>						
Tanjore	560	..	550	..	291	..
Madura	183	..	181	..	103	..
Tinnevely	393	17	391	13	174	2
Total ..	1,136	17	1,122	13	568	2
SIXTH DIVISION.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools.</i>						
Coimbatore	63	..	63	..	46	..
Malabar	159	..	158	..	95	..
South Canara	53	..	53	..	43	..
Total ..	275	..	274	..	185	..
<i>(b.) Private Schools.</i>						
Coimbatore	71	2	70	2	50	..
Malabar	52	..	52	..	2	..
South Canara	26	7	25	7	..	..
Nilgiri	13	4	12	4	..	3
Total ..	162	13	160	13	..	3

TABLE IV—(Continued).

District or Native State.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
NATIVE STATES.						
<i>(a.) Government Schools in Native States.</i>						
Travancore	47	6	45	6	29	5
Tyderabad	47	..	45	..	6	..
Pudukota	11	..	11	..	9	..
Mysore	155	..	148	..	65	..
Total ..	260	6	249	6	109	5
<i>(b.) Private Schools in Native States or Foreign Territory.</i>						
Hyderabad	52	..	49	..	14	..
Mysore	202	45	177	39	77	12
Parlákimedi	9	..	7	..	1	..
Vizianagram	50	..	45	..	31	..
Pithápuram	18	..	18	..	6	..
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	332	45	297	39	130	12

"The following table (V) shows the class of community from which the candidates came :—

TABLE V.

Class of Community.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.			
					Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
25..								
26.								
27.								
28 1. Brahmans	3,204	..	3,095	..	155	1,461	..	..
29 2. Hindus (not Brahmans)	2,307	1	2,196	1	95	993	..	1
30 3. Europeans	67	27	63	26	2	18	5	9
31 4. East Indians	271	135	257	131	19	109	11	38
32 5. Native Christians	292	24	283	16	23	163	..	4
33 6. Muhammadans	196	..	183	..	14	71	..	..
34 7. Parsis	13	..	13	..	..	3	..	..
35 Total ..	6,350	187	6,089	174	308	2,818	16	52
36								
37								

"From the above statement it will be seen that while half the examinees were Brahmans, and other Hindus formed two-thirds of the remainder in the case of males, not a single Brahman girl appeared and only one Hindu to represent the progress of female education amongst those two great classes of the community. The English-speaking classes alone were fairly represented. Sixteen Native Christians appeared, but four only succeeded in passing, all being in the second class.

"The following table (VI) shows the percentages of passes according to the nationality of the candidates :—

TABLE VI.

Class of Community.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Brahmans	3,095	..	1,616	..	52	..
2. Hindus (not Brahmans) ..	2,195	1	1,088	1	49	100
3. Europeans	63	26	20	14	31	..
4. East Indians	257	131	128	49	49	31
5. Native Christians	283	16	186	4	65	25
6. Muhammadans	183	..	85	..	46	..
7. Parsis	13	..	3	..	23	..
Total ..	6,089	174	3,126	68	..	..

"The above table shows that the largest *proportion* of success fell to Native Christians and the least to Europeans and Parsis in the case of males. In the case of girls the proportion of success was reversed, the largest falling to Europeans and the least to Native Christians. The sole representative of the Hindu female community passed.

"Table VII shows the optional subjects brought up by the candidates, each male candidate bringing up three, and each female candidate two.

TABLE VII.

Optional Subjects.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage of Passed to Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mathematics	6,018	3	5,787	3	3,037	3	52.5	100
Physical Geography	2,004	80	1,868	74	1,032	20	55.2	27
English History	3,648	161	3,497	157	1,763	63	50.4	40.1
Political Economy	311	21	257	20	113	5	43.9	25
Hygiene	1,671	88	1,598	83	672	36	42	43
Physiology	42	17	39	17	23	10.	..	58
Agriculture	86	..	76	..	26	..	..	..

"The annexed table (VIII) shows the optional languages the candidates brought up:—

TABLE VIII.

Optional Languages.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage of Passed to Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Latin	151	3	147	3	71	2	48.29	66.6
Sanskrit	423	..	421	..	224	..	53.2	..
Telugu	1,637	1	1,539	1	800	1	51.9	100
Tamil	2,557	21	2,479	17	1,203	2	48.5	11.7
Malayalam	377	..	369	..	213	..	57.7	..
Canarese	245	..	233	..	130	..	55.7	..
Hindustani	60	..	54	..	23	..	42.5	..
Persian	53	..	51	..	17	..	33.3	..
Uriya	16	..	16	..	8	..	50	..

"Minima having been fixed in (1) Handwriting, (2) English or other First Language, (3) Arithmetic, and (4) Total marks, it was possible for a candidate to fail in any one or in any combination of these particulars. 1,346 candidates failed in Handwriting, 579 in English or other First Language, and 1,697 in Arithmetic, some of the candidates failing in more than one of these subjects. Of those who obtained the minimum in Handwriting, First Language, and Arithmetic, 477 failed in Total marks.

"In respect to the ages of the candidates the youngest was aged nine, the oldest thirty-two years. The majority of the examinees were youths whose average age was between fourteen and fifteen years.

"Three successful candidates were refused certificates under the Commission's notification, dated 29th November last, which requires all upper school pupils appearing for the examination to remain in their respective schools till the close of the session and to pay the school fee for December. The Commissioner desires to call the attention of Head Masters to this rule.

"The names of the gentlemen appointed examiners were published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November last. Most of these gentlemen submitted written reports with their records of marks, and while pointing out much that was excellent in the majority of the answer papers, they describe also their prominent defects. These latter may be perhaps usefully summarised thus:—

- (1.) Want of carefulness in reading the questions.
- (2.) Slovenliness in executing the papers and a disposition to answer at inordinate length.
- (3.) Bad spelling, particularly in the case of names of persons and places.
- (4.) Guessing.
- (5.) General ignorance.

"The candidates who brought up Sanskrit, Persian, and Latin appear to have done satisfactorily, as also did those who appeared for the Vernacular languages. Mr. V. Krishnamachariar, however, considers that too little attention is paid to *Translation*, especially from Vernacular into English.

"Those candidates who chose Political Economy, Agriculture, and Hygiene optional subjects are reported to have acquitted themselves fairly well on the whole.

"With regard to the results of the late Middle School Examination generally the Commissioner considers them encouraging. The scheme needs some important modification, but when the necessary changes now under consideration are introduced and the scheme itself better understood, he has no doubt whatever that it will be found a most valuable addition to the educational agencies at work in this Presidency."

"Some important modifications were made in the scheme of the examination, but these will more properly be noticed in the report for the current official year.

101. Colonel Macdonald on the eve of his departure introduced a scheme for holding a comparative examination of the lower fourth class on the same principles as those on which the examination of the upper fourth class has been conducted, the only change being that the Inspectors had to conduct the examination and to tabulate the results. The avowed object of the examination was to stop undue promotions to the upper fourth class, which has now to undergo the Middle School Examination. The examination was held for the first time in November last, and the results are summarised in the following statement. Forty-eight Government and seven private schools sent up on the whole 1,182 candidates

for the examination. Of these 789, or two-thirds of the number examined, succeeded, 187 passing in the first class and 602 in the second class. It is to be regretted that more private schools did not join in the examination. I have invited all the managers of private Middle Schools to join this year.

Name of School.	Number Registered.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.			Percentage of Passed to Examined.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Total.	
Middle School, Russellkonda	6	5	..	5	5	100
Do. Ongole	8	4	1	3	4	100
Do. Dindigul	8	8	2	6	8	100
Do. Chavakad	6	5	2	3	5	100
Muhammadan School, Vellore	4	4	..	4	4	100
High School, Tiruvadi	21	21	6	14	20	95
Middle School, Tirupatūr	26	18	6	11	17	94
Do. Walajanagar	17	17	9	7	16	94
High School, Tellicherry	24	24	9	13	22	92
Middle School, Badagara	11	16	1	8	9	90
Do. Udamaipet	10	9	4	4	8	89
Do. Mylapore	9	7	1	5	6	86
Do. Tirupati	7	7	..	6	6	86
Do. Erode	9	7	3	3	6	86
Do. Arni	14	13	4	7	11	85
Mangalore College	54	54	22	24	46	86
High School, Palghat	66	62	19	34	53	85
Do. Cuddapah	20	19	..	16	16	84
Middle School, Arcot	7	6	3	2	5	83
Do. Bimlipatam	5	5	3	1	4	80
Do. Namakal	15	15	3	9	12	80
Basel Mission School, Calicut	32	28	6	16	22	79
High School, Tiruvalur	23	23	5	13	18	78
Calicut College	31	29	6	16	22	76
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary	61	45	3	31	34	76
Central School, Narsapur	27	20	1	14	15	75
High School, Guntur	24	20	2	13	15	75
Middle School, Dharmapuri	9	8	1	5	6	75
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	52	48	3	32	35	73
Cuddalore College	32	30	4	18	22	73
Middle School, Tekkali	9	7	1	4	5	71
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	37	35	7	18	25	71
High School, Kurnool	16	16	..	11	11	69
Middle School, Viravasaram	6	6	1	3	4	67
High School, Saidapet	38	36	7	17	24	67
Middle School, Amalapuram	25	25	2	14	16	64
Do. Kulitalai	12	11	3	4	7	64
High School, Chittoor	49	48	11	19	30	63
Do. Chicacole	29	27	1	16	17	63
Middle School, Villupuram	8	8	..	5	5	63
American Mission School, Guntur	13	13	..	3	3	62
High School, Cannanore	25	24	2	12	14	58
Middle School, Hosur	9	9	1	4	5	56
Bellary College	52	49	2	25	27	55
Madura do.	64	61	4	29	33	54
Madrasa-i-Azam	27	26	2	11	13	50
Middle School, Dharapuram	10	8	..	4	4	50
Do. Anakapalle	9	9	1	3	4	44
Berhampore College	49	47	1	19	20	43
Middle School, Srirangam	24	24	..	10	10	42
Do. Poonamallee	11	10	1	3	4	40
Do. Palkonda	15	11	2	2	4	36
Salem College	93	84	7	16	23	27
Middle School, Tirukoilur	10	8	2	..	2	25
Church Mission School, Bezvada	9	9	..	2	2	22
Total .. ..	..	1,182	187	602	789	..

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.	
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	First Class.	Second Class.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.						
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.					
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(Continued).													
VIZAGAPATAM—(Contd.)													
Devadu Result School, Vizagapatam Circle.	..	4	} No report.
Upmaka do.	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nakkapally do.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korupolu do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyavadam do.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingarazpalem do.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kusurlapudy do.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerakabhupati Agraharam, Vizagapatam Circle.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alamanda do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thimmanapalem do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chukkappally do.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaggannadhapur do.	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandivaram do.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotapadu do.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vechalam do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Vernacular Schools.	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total English and Vernacular Schools ..	1,874	2,215	155	384	20	73	14	199	162	13	81	..	

With the addition of a Results school at Aska the Ganjam District shows an attendance of 408 pupils against 449 in the preceding year. The strength of the Middle department of the Berhampore College has fallen from 145 to 79, owing, apparently, to the development of the Municipal school and the abolition of the Telugu third class under the scheme sanctioned for the remodelling of Second-grade Colleges. The Chicacole Middle School also shows a slight falling off.

Two unaided schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram and 9 English and 20 Vernacular Results schools are added to the list of Middle Schools of the Vizagapatam District. This has raised the attendance of Middle Schools from 607 to 857. With the exception of the Anakapalle, Palkonda and Bimlipatam Government schools, the strength of all the schools has improved during the year.

The Ellore Muhammadan School has been placed again in the list of Middle Schools owing to the formation of a small third class in the beginning of the current year. The scale of establishment of a third-

grade Middle School was sanctioned for the Town School at Bhadrachalam, and there are now seven boys in the Middle department. The Government Middle School, Amalapuram, is doing the work of a first-grade Middle School with the establishment of a second-grade school. It did creditably in the late Middle School and Comparative Examinations. The attendance in the Middle Schools of the Godavari District has increased on the whole from 818 to 950, owing partly to the accession of three Results schools with 59 pupils.

103. The statistics relating to Middle Schools in the Second Division are given in the following statement. There were *Middle Schools, Second Division.* 40 schools with 1,114 pupils on the 31st March 1881 against 27 schools with 908 pupils on the same date in 1880. For the Middle School Examination 211 went up, of whom 126 passed against 142 and 97, the number examined and passed in the preceding year. Out of 219 candidates presented for the Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Classes 148 were successful, 10 of whom were placed in the first class. Of the 13 schools newly added to the list, 9 belong to the Kistna District. The number of schools and scholars in the Second Division, however, is still less than in any other division, thus exhibiting the backward condition of secondary education in the Ceded Districts.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.												
KISTNA.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade—												
Guntur Middle School ..	62	84	5	17	..	3	..	14	20	2	13	Very good.
Third Grade—												
Masulipatam Muhamma-												
dan School ..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very poor.
Kaikalur L.F. School ..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poor in Arithmetic.
Nizampatam do. ..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tolerable.
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Masulipatam Noble												
School ..	104	118	17	30	..	9	2	18	..	..	..	Improving.
Guntur American Mis-												
sion School ..	47	63	15	16	2	10	1	9	13	..	8	Satisfactory.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).												
BELLARY—(Continued).												
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade— Bellary London Mission School	120	121	28	27	..	11	1	21	45	3	31	Satisfactory.
Total ..	306	288	40	51	2	20	4	30	94	5	56	
CUDDAPAH.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade— Cuddapah Middle School	53	106	10	11	3	6	1	3	19	..	16	Improving.
Third Grade— Madanapalle Middle School ..	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tolerable.
Produtur L.F. do. ..	11	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Satisfactory.
Badvel do. do. ..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Jammalamadugu L.F. Middle School ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Closed.
<i>Unaided Results Schools.</i>												
Cuddapah Results School.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Kalasapad do. do.	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	89	150	10	13	3	6	1	3	19	..	16	
KURNOOL.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade— Kurnool Middle School.	49	71	11	16	5	4	2	9	16	..	11	Improving.
Third Grade— Nandyal Middle School.	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fair.
<i>Results School.</i>												
Muttialpad Results School.	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No report.
Total ..	58	95	11	16	5	4	2	9	16	..	11	
Total English Schools ..	908	1,086	142	211	16	81	16	110	219	10	138	

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.												
KISTNA.												
Old Guntur Mission Results School	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Ramachandrapur Results School, Guntur	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nallapad Results School	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tullur do.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CUDDAPAH.												
Vayalpad Results School	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Total Vernacular Schools.	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total English and Vernacular Schools ..	908	1,114	142	211	16	81	16	110	219	10	138	

The strength of the Middle department of the Government High School at Guntur shows a marked advance. In the last Middle School and Comparative Examinations three-fourths of the number presented succeeded in passing. Aided schools also show an increased attendance on the whole. With four English and four Vernacular Results schools added to the list for the first time, the attendance in the Middle Schools of the districts has risen from 455 to 573.

The condition of the Middle Schools in Bellary is not so satisfactory. With the exception of the Adoni and the Bellary London Mission Middle Schools, the schools in the list show a diminution in attendance. One Local Fund school, that at Harpanahalli, has been added to the list.

The Middle department of the Cuddapah High School shows an advance in strength, the attendance having doubled. Of the three Local Fund Middle Schools in the last year's list, two show a decline in point of number and one has ceased to have a Middle department. With two English and one Vernacular Results schools the attendance in the Middle Schools of the Cuddapah District has risen from 89 to 158.

The Kurnool District had at the close of the year three schools with 95 pupils against two schools with 58 pupils in the previous year. One English Results school is added to the list.

104. The Third Division, which takes the lead as regards attendance, shows an increase of 24 schools and 536 pupils over the figures of the preceding year. The increase, it is satisfactory to note, is mainly due to the addition of 21 Results schools to the list. From the figures in the subjoined table it will be observed that 832 candidates went up for the late Comparative Examination from the upper fourth classes of the Middle Schools against 436 in the preceding year, but 272 only, or a little over one-fourth of the number examined, were successful. For the Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Classes 83 went up, of whom 51 passed. The number of passes in the first classes in the above two examinations was only 20 and 12 respectively, and this fact does not speak favorably of the working of the Middle Schools in the division, a few institutions excepted. It will be seen that there were no less than 20 Middle Results Schools in Madras, with an attendance of 270 pupils.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Middle School Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.	
	1880.	1891.	Examined		Passed.		Examined.	Passed.			
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.			1880-81.	First Class.		Second Class.
					First Class.	Second Class.					
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
NELLORE.											
<i>* Government.</i>											
First Grade—											
Onkole Middle School	33	19	...	6	...	...	1	4	1	3	Tolerable.
Second Grade—											
Kandukur Local Fund School	14	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Fair.
Venkatacari	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
Alur	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair.
Nayudupet	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Buchireddipalem	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Middling.
Third Grade—											
Gudur	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indifferent.
Kavali	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair.
Atmakur	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indifferent.
<i>Aided.</i>											
First Grade—											
Nellore F.C.M. School	94	118	2	22	...	2	...	6	...	...	Not satisfactory.
Do. Hindu do.	94	101	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	Poor.
Total ...	293	314	3	39	...	3	...	9	4	1	3
MADRAS.											
<i>Government.</i>											
First Grade—											
Presidency Middle School	71	61	32	39	11	17	3	30	...	...	...
Madrasa-i-Azam do.	101	87	11	18	...	5	...	1	26	2	11
Practising School	58	66	10	13	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Second Grade—											
Mylapore Middle School	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	5

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Middle School Examination.				Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.		Condition.		
	1880.	1891.	Examined		Passed.		Examined.	Passed.			
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.		First Class.		Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.		
ENGLISH SCHOOLS--(Continued).											
MADRAS--(Continued).											
<i>Aided.</i>											
First Grade--											
Free Church Mission Institution	352	428	12	72	2	9	1	28	...	Very fair.	
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School	133	167	10	18	3	4	1	5	...	Do.	
Church of Scotland do. do.	131	152	3	35	...	...	1	9	...	Do.
Vepery S.P.G. do.	226	227	33	42	3	18	...	...	...	Tolerable.
St. Mary's Seminary	124	76	14	31	...	5	2	19	...	Very fair.	
Do. Orphanage	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
London Mission School	178	183	...	42	...	...	...	4	...	Not satisfactory.
Harris School	25	40	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	Tolerable.
St. Thome Seminary	97	120	36	26	6	16	...	11	...	Do.	
Davidson Street School	26	25	8	10	...	3	...	6	...	Do.	
Purasainpakkam Lutheran Mission Schl.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Pachaiyappa's Middle School	...	24	163	...	5	47	...	...	...	...
Dorseton Protestant do.	41	40	19	18	2	4	...	3	...	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar do.	104	120	24	12	1	10	...	8	...	...
Triplicane Hindu do.	176	179	20	26	1	8	2	13	...	Satisfactory.	
Civil Orphan Asylum	32	35	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	Fair.
Hindu Proprietary School	39	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	Good.
Muttialpet do.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second Grade--											
Roman Catholic School, Rayapuram	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third Grade--											
St. Francis Xavier's School	26	14	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	Declining.
Govindu Nayudu's do.	104	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
<i>Unaided.</i>											
First Grade--											
Triplicane Wesleyan Mission School	92	87	3	15	...	...	2	...	...	No report.
Hindu Proprietary School	...	50	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	Not satisfactory.
Chengalvaraya Nayak's School	534	494	...	233	...	...	1	30	...	tory.
Muttialpet School	...	74	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	Not inspected.
<i>Result Schools.</i>											
Purasainpakkam Lutheran Mission Schl.	...	19	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...
Washernapet Church of Scotland Mission School	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Free Church Mission Schl.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choolai Church of Scotland Mission do.	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purasainpakkam S. Hanuman Sing's do.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Chetti Pettah Anglo-Vernacular School	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. M. Kunarasami Mudali's School	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Hindu Union School	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Tondaimandalam School	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triplicane D. Kishniah's School	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Hindu Association School	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No report.
Do. T. N. Rajagopala Pillay's School	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. M. Arumchelliah's School	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. K. Shanmukha Mudali's School	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Hindu Elementary School	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periyamet D. Etherajulu Nayudu's do.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintadripet D. Kesavulu Nayudu's School	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylaper D. Vinayaga Mudali's School	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenampet T. Ramalinga Nayak's School	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,789	3,178	402	699	34	153	13	200	38	3	16

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Continued).												
CHINGLEPUT.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade—												
Saidapet Government Middle School.	108	122	17	16	7	8	3	8	36	7	17	Creditable.
Second Grade—												
Poonamallee Middle School	18	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	3	Fair.
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Conjeevaram P.C.M. School	56	69	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	Good.
Chingleput do. do.	59	68	2	14	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	Tolerable.
Tiruvallur do. do.	56	57	...	15	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	Fair.
St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission School...	54	52	...	14	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory.
Madurantakam do. do.	31	44	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Fair.
Conjeevaram Pachaiyappa's do.	67	76	12	14	...	9	1	7	...	...	...	Do.
Walajabad F.C. of Scotland do. ... ..	...	32	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Tolerable.
Total ...	444	552	31	94	7	18	7	43	46	8	20	
Total English Schools ...	3,526	4,044	436	832	41	174	20	252	83	12	89	
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.												
MADRAS.												
Jendrapet K. Thiagaraya Mudali's School ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No report.
Triplicane P. Darzalunga Chetti's do ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Black Town S. Rungiah's School ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Total Vernacular Schools ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total English and Vernacular Schools ...	3,526	4,062	436	832	41	174	20	252	83	12	89	

The attendance in the Middle Schools of the Nellore District has risen from 293 to 314, which is due to the improvement in the strength of the two Salary Grant schools, one Mission and the other Hindu, in the town of Nellore.

The Middle Schools in Madras, Result schools included, show an attendance of 3,196 pupils against 2,789 in 1879-80. The St. Mary's Orphanage was again separated from the St. Mary's Seminary and constituted a distinct institution. The Lutheran Mission School at Purasaipakam was placed on the Results system, and a Middle department, consisting of boys who failed in the late Middle School Examination, was attached tentatively to the Pachaiyappa's College. Besides the Lutheran Mission School referred to there were 18 English and 3 Vernacular Results schools in Madras on the 31st March last.

The Free Church of Scotland Mission School at Walajabad appears for the first time in the list of Middle Schools. With the exception of

one school, St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission School, all the schools in the Chingleput District show some advancement in strength.

105. The statistics of Middle Schools in the Fourth Division subjoined to this paragraph show the schools and scholars in the division as 49 and 2,344 against 43 and 1,975 respectively, the corresponding figures of 1879-80. There is improvement also in the number of candidates for and passes in the last Middle School Examination.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.												
SOUTH ARCOT.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade—												
Cuddalore Middle School.	101	135	24	22	8	12	1	18	30	4	18	} Very good.
Second Grade—												
Villupuram Middle School	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5
Tirukoilur Middle School.	33	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..
Vridhachalam Middle School	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Grade—												
Tiruvannamalai Middle School	13	16	} Fair.
Porto-Novo Middle School	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallakurchi Middle School	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panruti Middle School..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Cuddalore St. Joseph's School	111	126	1	30	..	1	3	21	} Good. Middling.
Cuddalore S.P.G. School.	29	30	4	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School	93	111	15	21	3	7	2	11	} Fair.
Tindivanam American Mission Results School.	29	27	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	470	543	44	81	11	22	6	54	46	6	23	

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—												
<i>(Continued).</i>												
NORTH ARCOT.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade—												
Chittoor Government Middle School.	165	181	27	38	5	11	8	22	48	11	19	Very good.
Wallajanagar do. do.	63	76	6	11	2	3	2	9	17	9	7	Do.
Arni Middle School ..	42	51	2	9	1	1	3	5	13	4	7	Do.
Second Grade—												
Tirupati Middle School.	18	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	Good.
Arcot do. do.	31	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	Middling.
Vellore Mohammedan Middle School ..	12	19	..	4	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	Do.
Third Grade—												
Karvetnagar Middle School.	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Palmaner Middle School.	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School ..	68	106	1	16	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	Fair.
Second Grade—												
Arkonam Church of Scotland Mission School ..	45	22	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Do.
Gudiyatam Church of Scotland Mission School ..	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Middling.
Third Grade—												
Ranipet Middle School ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Closed.
<i>Unaided.</i>												
Second Grade—												
Nagaram Buckingham's School ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Middling.
<i>Results School.</i>												
Vellore American Mission School ..	..	59	..	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	Middling.
Total ..	493	633	36	91	8	16	14	53	95	27	45	

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).												
TRICHINOPOLY—(Contd.)												
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Middle School ..	385	462	28	112	2	7	1	48	..	..	..	Good.
Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission School ..	33	31	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	Fair.
Second Grade—												
Trichinopoly St. John's Vestry School ..	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Middling.
Lalgudi Middle School ..	24	19	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Third Grade—												
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Branch Middle School, Betel-sellers' Street ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Turaiyur Middle School ..	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Middling.
Total..	559	661	44	133	4	19	1	55	35	3	14	
Total English Schools ..	1,975	2,344	159	394	27	76	25	200	310	64	127	

In the South Arcot District the schools remained unchanged, but the strength of the schools has risen from 470 to 543, almost every school in the district showing improvement.

The Middle Schools in the North Arcot District show increase both in number and in attendance. Two schools, the American Mission School at Vellore, aided on the Results system, and the Buckingham School at Nagaram, which is an unaided institution, were added to the list, while the Ranipet Middle School was closed during the year.

With the exception of the Salem and Shivapet Municipal and Omalur and Sankaridrug Local Fund Middle Schools, which are now aided on the Salary Grant system and added again to the list of Middle Schools, the Middle Schools in the Salem District remained unchanged. Owing to the new schools the attendance has risen from 453 to 507.

To the list of schools in the Trichinopoly District the S.P.G. Branch School in Betel-sellers' Street at Trichinopoly, which is now aided on the Salary Grant system, has been added. The total attendance has risen from 559 to 661, and of the increase 77 pupils belonged to the Middle department of the S.P.G. College at Trichinopoly.

106. The statistics of Middle Schools in the Fifth Division given in the following statement show that there were 106 schools with 3,731 pupils in the division on 31st March last against 62 schools with 3,152 pupils in 1879-80. For the Middle School Examination 753 went up, of whom 384 passed. The proportion of passes in this division is satisfactory. It is observed that there were no less than 518 pupils in the Middle department of Results schools in Tanjore against 1,299 in Salary Grant schools. In Madura the numbers were 191 and 270 respectively, in Tinnevely 170 and 723.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.		Condition.	
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.		Second Class.
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.												
TANJORE.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade—												
Tiruvadi Middle School.	85	103	13	16	5	5	1	9	21	6	14	Very good.
Tiruválúr do. ..	85	77	16	18	3	9	1	11	23	5	13	Good.
Máyavaram Municipal Middle School.	105	101	6	12	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	Do.
Second Grade—												
Oratanad Chattram Schl.	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indifferent.
Rajamadam do. do.	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Third Grade—												
Patukóta Middle School.	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not satisfac-
Nagore Muhammadan School.	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	tory.
Tiruvadamarudur Schl. .	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Abolished.
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Tanjore S.P.G. School. .	236	190	49	90	1	25	13	63	..	..	..	Good.
Negapatam St. Joseph's School.	125	143	34	25	1	23	5	16	..	..	..	Do.
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission School.	51	36	21	15	1	9	2	5	..	..	..	Fair.
Trañquebar Lutheran Mission School.	70	63	16	18	1	13	..	8	..	..	..	Do.
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission School.	88	90	11	11	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	Do.
Poraiyar S.P.G. Mission School.	50	47	3	10	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	Tolerable.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).												
TANJORE—(Continued).												
<i>Results Schools—(Contd.)</i>												
Vishnampetai Middle School.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radamangalam Middle School.	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kodavasal Middle School.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Komal do.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore Lutheran Mission School.	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore Setubava's Lane Middle School.	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore Ahilasapet Middle School.	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore Sinnya Pillai's Street Middle School.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbakonam Chakrapani Sannadi Middle School.	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nemam Anglo-Vernacular School.	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangudi Anglo-Vernacular School.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanjanur Anglo-Vernacular School.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sathanur Anglo-Vernacular School.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nidamangalam School	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marur School	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanniyur Anglo-Vernacular School.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadapakshi Mangalam School.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palayur Mangalam School.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganapati Agraharam School.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenkovanur School	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pasupati Koil School	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poundarikapuram School.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kummati Thidal School.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uthamanapuram Schl.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannalur School	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathur do.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuttalam do.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,796	2,125	378	416	19	209	29	208	44	11	27	No report.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.	
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.			
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.		
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.					
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).													
MADURA.													
<i>Government.</i>													
First Grade—													
Madura Middle School ..	245	160	3	81	2	..	4	41	61	4	29	Fair.	
Second Grade—													
Dindigul Middle School.	31	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	6	Do.
Periyakulam do. ..	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Improving.
<i>Aided.</i>													
First Grade—													
Ramnad S.P.G. Middle School.	110	89	21	22	..	13	1	18	..	..	..	Good.
Madura Hindu Middle School.	76	104	7	20	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	Improving.
Sivaganga Middle School	44	46	..	12	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	Do.
Sholavandan do. ..	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Paramakudi do. ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted to Results system.
Second Grade—													
Madura Christian Middle School.	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Do.
Tirumangalam Middle School.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Tirupatir Middle School.	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indifferent.
<i>Results Schools.</i>													
Paramakudi Middle School	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Madura Christian Middle School.	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul American Mission School.	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul Roman Catholic School.	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pamban Revd. G. Billing's School.	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilakarai Faber's School.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batlagundu American Mission School.	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirumangalam American Mission School.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirumangalam Independent School.	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batlagundu Krishna Aiyar's School.	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	589	673	31	141	2	14	6	77	69	6	35		

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).												
TINNEVELLY—(Contd.) <i>Results Schools.</i>												
Srivilliputtur C.M.S. School	..	26	..	6	1	} No report.
Suvishapuram C.M.S. School.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin St. Xavier's School.	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megnanapuram C.M.S. School.	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin G. Mission School.	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panivalai C.M.S. School	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankaranainarkoil do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	767	921	46	196	3	20	3	61	..	..	..
Total English Schools ..	3,152	3,719	455	753	24	243	38	346	113	17	62	
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.												
TANJORE.												
Tirupbandurti Results School.	..	1	} No report.
Satyanangalam Results School.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttukadu Results School.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Vernacular Schools.	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total English and Vernacular Schools.	3,152	3,731	455	753	24	243	38	346	113	17	62	

In the Tanjore District the Tiruvadamarudur School was abolished as stated elsewhere. The Palamaneri and Shiyali Schools placed themselves on the Results system, while the Vallam and Pundi Schools were closed. The Mannargudi Native Middle School, which is aided on the Salary Grant system, and the S.P.G. Branch School at Manomba Chavadi have been added to the list. Including 36 English and 3 Vernacular Results schools, the attendance in the Middle Schools has risen from 1,796 to 2,137.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— <i>(Continued).</i>												
COIMBATORE—(Continued).												
<i>Aided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Coimbatore L.M. Middle School.	58	75	9	15	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	Not satisfactory. Good. • Converted into Results school.
Do. Middle School.	221	225	69	49	9	41	7	29	..	..	..
Karur Hindu do.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Unaided.</i>												
Third Grade—												
Podanur Railway School.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not inspected.
<i>Results Schools.</i>												
Coimbatore Roman Catholic School.	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Do. Day School.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karur Results School	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udampalpet Middle School.	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nerur do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanjathalayur do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyur do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andankovil do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virajamangulam do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppur do.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pallapalayam do.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangayam Combined System School.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	433	548	87	75	9	52	11	44	24	7	18	
NILGIRI.												
<i>Government.</i>												
First Grade—												
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	73	83	5	4	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	Good.
<i>Aided.</i>												
Second Grade—												
Ootacamund C.M.S. Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School	19	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Improving.
Ootacamund Brecks Memorial School.	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	No report.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.	
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.			
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.		
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.					
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).													
NILGIRI—(Continued).													
<i>Aided—(Continued).</i>													
Third Grade—													
Ottacamund Roman Catholic Boys' School.	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No report.
<i>Results Schools.</i>													
Coonoor Roman Catholic Boys' Results School.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Coonoor American Mission Results School.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	113	139	5	5	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
MALABAR.													
<i>Government.</i>													
First Grade—													
Calicut Middle School ..	73	77	42	37	6	26	3	26	29	6	16	16	Good.
Pálghat do. ..	128	122	9	44	3	6	..	30	62	19	34	34	Fair.
Cannanore do. ..	60	57	11	20	1	8	2	12	24	2	12	12	Do.
Tellicherry do. ..	85	101	7	22	2	4	1	15	24	9	13	13	Creditable.
Badagara do. ..	46	48	8	7	1	3	..	3	10	1	8	8	Improving.
Second Grade—													
Chavakád Middle School.	18	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	3	Improving.
Calicut Municipal School.	34	21	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Not satisfactory.
Tellicherry do. ..	28	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Cherpaleherry Local Fund School.	19	19	9	8	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	Good.
Alatur Local Fund School	21	19	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Manjeri do. ..	24	24	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Do.
Kóttayí do. ..	23	24	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Improving.
Betatnad do. ..	19	26	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Do.
Kolangód do. ..	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Angadipuram do. ..	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not satisfactory.
Perinkolam do. ..	25	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Closed.
Third Grade—													
Quilandi Local Fund School.	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very bad.
Pálghat Municipal School.	33	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not satisfactory.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.	
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.			
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.		
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.					
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— <i>(Continued).</i>													
MALABAR—(Continued).													
<i>Government—(Continued).</i>													
Third Grade—													
Manantoddy Local Fund School.	9	5	Not satisfactory.
Ponnani do. ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koduvayur do.	6	} Closed.
Taliparamba do. ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anjerukandi do. ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Payoli do. ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavvayi do. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam do. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Aided.</i>													
First Grade—													
Calicut Basel Mission School.	106	141	16	29	1	5	..	10	28	6	16	Improving.	
Cochin Protestant Boys' Mission School.	20	30	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Do.
Cochin St. Joseph's Boys' Mission School.	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No report.
<i>Unaided.</i>													
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala ..	117	136	3	44	1	1	..	21	35	7	18	No report.	
<i>Results Schools.</i>													
Calicut St. Joseph's Boys' Results School.	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Yallapalli School ..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	966	1,090	112	258	15	57	6	136	217	52	120		
SOUTH CANARA.													
<i>Government.</i>													
First Grade—													
Mangalore Government Middle School.	84	73	66	31	23	31	6	18	54	22	24	Fair.	
Second Grade—													
Udipi Middle School ..	32	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Improving.
Karkala do. ..	14	14	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Do.

Middle Schools for Boys.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Middle School Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class, 1880.			Condition.
	1880.	1881.	Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.		
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.			First Class.	Second Class.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.				
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).												
SOUTH CANARA—(Contd.).												
Government—(Continued).												
Second Grade—												
Mangalore Municipal School.	22	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Improving.
Kundapur Local Fund School.	19	14	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	Do.
Bantval do. ..	19	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indifferent.
Putir do. ..	8	8	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Third Grade—												
Kasaragod Middle School	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not satisfactory.
<i>Aided.</i>												
Third Grade—												
Mangalore St. Rozario's School.	31	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Improving.
<i>Unaided.</i>												
First Grade—												
Mangalore Basel Mission School.	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No report.
<i>Results Schools.</i>												
Miligris Boys' School ..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Ganapathi Temple Street School.	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	236	394	66	49	23	31	6	33	54	22	24	
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.												
COIMBATORE.												
Pallapalayam Mutusawmi's Results School.												
Karukanpalayam Results School.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} No report.
Nadupalayam do.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total English and Vernacular Schools.	1,748	2,179	270	387	52	140	23	217	295	81	155	

The five Government Middle Schools in the Coimbatore District have all improved in attendance. The Karur Salary Grant school was placed on the Results system. With 12 English and 3 Vernacular Results schools the attendance in the Middle Schools of the Coimbatore District has risen from 433 to 546.

In the Nilgiri District the Lawrence Asylum shows an increased strength, and so does the C.M.S. Boys' School at Ootacamund. The Brecks Memorial School, which is aided again on the Salary Grant system, had 13 boys in the Middle department. With two English Results schools the strength of the Middle Schools in the district has risen from 113 to 139.

The Malabar District shows an increase of 124 pupils, which is chiefly due to the addition of the St. Joseph's School at Cochin to the list of schools on the Salary Grant system, to the inclusion of two Results schools at Yallapalli and Calicut, and to the increased attendance in the Kerala Vidyasala.

The Basel Mission School at Mangalore and two Results schools have been added to the list of Middle Schools in the South Canara District. This addition has raised the attendance from 236 to 394.

108. In May 1880 Government sanctioned, on Colonel Macdonald's recommendation, a revised scale of establishment for Second-grade Colleges and First-grade High Schools. The main features of the scheme were graduated salaries, on a uniform scale, and the provision of Writing Masters and Gymnastic Instructors for all Colleges and High Schools. It was also proposed that in Colleges no master should be appointed or promoted who was not a graduate, and that in High Schools no master should be entertained or promoted who had not passed the First Examination in Arts. The salary of the Head Master of a High School was fixed at Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 by *biennial* increments of Rs. 20, while that of the Head Master of a Second-grade College was fixed at Rs. 200 rising by *five annual* increments to Rs. 300, this being the scale of pay sanctioned for the Head Masters of Zillah Schools. The scheme, which is in many ways an improvement on the previous arrangement, was not introduced in its entirety during the year as some of the teachers had to be transferred to other schools to bring down the staff numerically to the sanctioned limit.

In 1876 sanction was given to a scheme for remodelling the Government Taluk Schools in the Presidency. They were grouped into three classes or grades, the first-grade schools having the upper fourth, the second-grade schools the lower fourth, and the third-grade schools the third as the highest class. The scheme provided for 8 first, 12 second, and 35 third-grade schools. It was brought into force immediately except in the case of the Mylapore school and the six taluk schools on the West Coast. The following statement gives the present ranking of the Middle Schools of different grades remodelled in 1876 under the new scheme :—

First-grade Schools		Second-grade Schools		Third-grade Schools	
In 1876.	In 1881.	In 1876.	In 1881.	In 1876.	In 1881.
Chicacole ..	..	Russelkonda ..	Russelkonda.	Tekkali ..	..
Guntur ..	..	Bimlipatam ..	Bimlipatam.	Ichápur ..	Ichápur.
Wálanjagar.	Wálanjagar.	Anakápalle ..	Anakápalle.	Purushottapur.	..
Arni ..	Arni.	Anantapur* ..	..	Pálkonda ..	..
Tirupatur ..	Tirupatur.	Ongole ..	..	Chólavaram ..	..
Srirangam ..	Srirangam.	Villupuram ..	Villupuram.	(Yellamanchili)	..
Tiruvadi ..	..	Arcot ..	Arcot ..	Kassimkót ..	..
Tiruválúr ..	..	Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri.	Gñapur ..	Gunapur.
	Tekkali.	Námakal ..	..	Viravasaram ..	..
	Amalápuram.	Udamalpet ..	..	Amalápuram ..	..
	Ongole.	Erode ..	..	Adóni ..	Adóni.
	Námakal.		Yellamanchili.	Poonamalle ..	..
	Udamalpet.		Kassimkót.	Tirukoilúr ..	..
	Erode.		Pálkonda.	Vriddháchalam.	..
			Viravasaram.	Panruti ..	Panruti.
			Poonamalle.	Tindivamant † ..	..
			Tirukoilúr.	Tiruvannámalai.	Tiruvannámalai.
			Vriddháchalam.	Porto-Novo ..	Porto-Novo.
			Tirupati.	Kállakurchi ..	Kállakurchi.
			Hosúr.	Tirupati ..	..
			Krishnagiri.	Palmanér ..	Palmanér.
			Dindigul.	Hosúr ..	..
			Periyakulam.	Krishnagiri ..	..
			Dharapuram	Patukóta ..	Patukóta.
			Karúr (late Saty- amangalam).	Tiruvadamaru- dúr. †	..
				Polláchi ..	Polláchi.
				Satyamangalam	..
				(Karúr).	..
				Dharapuram ..	..
				Dindigul ..	..
				Periyakulam ..	..
					Madanapalle. (Anantapur).
Total 8 schools.	Total 10 schools.	Total 11 schools.	Total 20 schools.	Total 29 schools.	Total 11 schools.

Four first-grade schools* have, it will be observed, developed into high schools, 6 schools of the second and third

grades into first-grade schools, and 14 third-grade schools into second-grade schools. Funds were not available in all cases to allow the schools the fixed scale of establishments. Almost all the schools which passed to a higher grade are doing superior work with the inferior establishment only.

As I thought it undesirable to hamper the progress of some of these schools by withholding from them a full teaching staff, I proposed to certain Presidents of Local Fund Boards that the Boards should contribute to Provincial Funds the cost of the teachers in the Primary departments in order that the money so set free might be utilised in raising the scale of the Middle School staff to that of a second grade-school, they on their side being relieved of any charge for maintaining

* Transferred to Madanapalle.

† Abolished.

a Primary school of their own or aiding a Results school in places concerned. The Local Fund Boards of the Chittoor and Hosūr Circles agreed to contribute to Provincial funds the cost of the Primary departments of the Government Middle Schools at Tirupati and Krishnagiri, and with the additional income thus secured the two schools in question were raised to the second grade without any additional cost to Provincial funds. It is desirable that the Local Fund Boards of other circles should adopt a similar measure, whenever needed, in order that such Government schools as it may be expedient to retain may develop in course of time into thoroughly equipped Middle Schools of the first grade, a step which is sure to give an additional impetus to the progress of secondary in the rural tracts and indirectly of primary education, without throwing an additional charge on this account on Provincial funds.

Among the defects in teaching common to most Middle Schools throughout the country, perhaps the greatest is that connected with the method of teaching the vernaculars. On this subject Mr. Monro remarks :—

“ I was much struck with a remark of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizianagram Range, in his report on education in his range for the year under review. In calling attention to the neglect of Telugu in English-teaching schools, he attributes it to the extinction of the old Pandit class, and writes as follows :—

“ I shall not be very far from the truth if I say that if a matriculate is required to write an English and a Telugu letter, the former with all its faults is sure to be ten times better than his performance in his own mother tongue. But this very young man, who plumes himself on his perfection in the tongue of the rulers of the land, may, at any moment, be entrusted with the Telugu of a class of pupils of any standard without the least preparation or special study.”

“ I believe that there is a great deal of truth in this remark. My own experience fully bears it out. With the view of further testing its truth I have lately been in the habit of employing certain matriculates for a short time in the capacity of Moonshee, and I have invariably found them worse than useless. I do not think that the extinction of the Pandit class is altogether the cause of it. English is the language that brings the greatest *kudos*, and that leads to Government appointments, the goal of every boy's ambition. It is therefore natural enough that it should receive the greatest share of attention at the expense of Telugu. This is much to be regretted. The study of English with a native should be a step from the known to the unknown. It is obvious that the student who has not mastered the Grammar of his own language will never attain to a sound knowledge of English. It is, I think, incumbent on this department to insist upon the more scientific study of Telugu. Unless so studied, Telugu will, in the struggle for existence with English, run the risk in time of degenerating into a *patois*. To remedy this it seems to me that greater importance should be attached to reciprocal translation. The special advantage of translation is that it effects a double object. It conduces not only to an accurate knowledge of the language from which but of that into which the translation is done. It would be well if an hour a day were devoted in every school to reciprocal translation, and especially to translation from the vernacular into English. Telugu ‘Composition’ should be studied much as

Greek and Latin Composition is studied in English schools. I should like to see one of the prizes given in every school to the best piece of translation into English of an unprepared piece of the vernacular. Similar prizes or free scholarships might be given in each division on the results of the Comparative Examinations."

My own opinions generally accord with those above stated, and in view of partially remedying the evil, I have in the new Middle School Examination assigned an important place to the vernaculars, and more especially to reciprocal translation. But the defective and unsatisfactory character of much of the literature of the several vernaculars of this Presidency is perhaps the greatest obstacle to their intelligent and careful study, and it thus happens that able and sympathetic educationists are constrained to draw away the attention of their pupils from a study which, except for linguistic purposes, is mostly barren and unprofitable. Paradoxical though the statement be, there is little question that there can be no hearty and earnest study of the vernaculars of Southern India until the literature of each is enriched by standard writings on the subjects which are now engrossing the thoughts of the educated youth. The best of them are in search of knowledge for its own sake, and not merely for the loaves and fishes to which it leads; and will not therefore devote themselves to the study of a literature which yields little but husks of the Sanskrit literature from which it has sprung.

Mr. Fowler remarks as regards English—

"In the course of my inspections of High Schools during the year the extremely limited portion of the English Reading book presented for examination has several times attracted my attention. It does not, however, seem to me to be the best way of enlarging a boy's knowledge of English to confine his attention for a year to a few pages. To increase his vocabulary and his acquaintance with various constructions, the more efficient system would seem to be to give him a perfect knowledge of certain principles, and then to read a considerable portion, I should say a page a day at least; after the reading, applying the principles and requiring translation. The opposite plan of reading a very limited portion seems to me both less interesting to the boys and less effective in teaching the language."

As to the condition of Middle schools in the Fourth Division Dr. Bradshaw writes :—

"Taking the Government middle schools in this division as a whole, I consider them to be now in a satisfactory state; this I attribute (a) to my having been continuously in charge of the division for nearly four years; (b) to the supervision I have given, and caused the Deputies to give, to each school; (c) to the establishment of a feeder school under the head master of each school where there is not a Local Fund Board school, to changes I have made among the masters, each of whom I have got to know personally, and the institution of the comparative examination of the lower fourth class, which causes emulation among the masters of the several schools.

"Almost all the aided schools under native management are of third-grade standard, and, with scarcely an exception, are in an unsatisfactory state; the fees and present low grants are not sufficient to pay qualified teachers or even a sufficient staff in the out-of-the-way places in this division, and, while in Tanjore and other districts (where in every village

(there are matriculates) middle-class education may be left to private competition, it is a mockery to tell the people of a poor taluk Government will not interfere with 'private enterprise' or to lay down one rule in the matter for the whole Presidency.

"To improve Middle Schools of the class I refer to I recommend (a) exceptional treatment in the matter of aid, and (b) compulsory appearance of the lower fourth and third classes at the Comparative Examinations.

"In the Trichinopoly District several Results schools have opened fifth standard classes; these, however, belong rather to the current official year."

109. In the scheme sanctioned for remodelling Second-grade Colleges and First-grade High Schools provision was made for a Gymnastic Instructor in each institution concerned. No instructors have yet been appointed, however, in certain cases. The Kumbakonam College and the Chicacole and Cannanore High Schools have also been allowed Gymnastic Teachers. The successful working of the Berhampore and Madura Gymnasias have already been referred to. Few private schools are as yet provided with Gymnasia, but the provision in the Grant-in-aid Code for grants for Gymnasia and Gymnastic Instructors will in all probability induce the managers of important aided institutions to follow the lead taken by Government in this matter. The following extract from Mr. Monro's report is well worthy of perusal:—

"I have endeavoured in my tours of inspection to encourage as much as possible a taste for gymnastics, and I am glad to say that my efforts have been attended with some success. In the Berhampore College a gymnasium has been in existence for some years. At the end of my last inspection I made the boys go through certain feats of agility, in which they seemed to take a real pleasure. At Chicacole the Head Master had, as I have already remarked, established a gymnasium at his own expense, and the boys had made very creditable progress on the parallel bar, the trapeze, &c. At the Central School, Narsapur, the boys had been taught gymnastics in the native fashion at the time of my inspection in September last. Since then the school has been supplied with the necessary English apparatus, and I am glad to say that, through the energy of the Head Master, a cricket club has been set on foot. At the Mission School, Ellore, cricket receives every encouragement from the new Head Master. I ended my inspection by witnessing a game in the school compound. Gymnasias are about to be established by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram in the College, Vizianagram, and by the Rev. Mr. Ottley in the Onslow Institution, Chatrapur. The Committee of the Zemindari School, Parlakimedi, are also endeavouring to set one on foot. It is, I take it, the duty of an Inspector of Schools to promote physical training. The importance of it cannot be over-estimated. Apart from the improvement in physique which it creates, it gives the boys some occupation for their hours of leisure, and tends thus to keep them away from the evil influences of the bazaar."

Dr. Bradshaw having applied for sanction for the entertainment of Gymnastic Instructors in some of the Middle Schools in his division, I

decided that the Gymnastic Instructors might be employed and paid out of fees collected from pupils until the fees amounted to a sum sufficient to cover the salary of the instructor, including pensionary contribution, when the instructors could be brought on the strength of the establishment.

(c.)—*High Schools for Girls.*

110. The three grades of examination formerly prescribed for Schoolmistresses' certificates were during the year superseded by the Higher Examination for Women and the Middle School and the Special Upper Primary Examinations. Such schools as are preparing pupils for the Higher Examination for Women are now ranked as High Schools. And as this examination, being of the Matriculation standard, is more difficult than the old First-grade Examination, whose place it has taken, the number and strength of Female High Schools have slightly fallen.

111. There were 8 schools with 38 pupils at the close of the year against 9 schools with 47 pupils in 1879-80. The decrease in number is due to the omission of the Lawrence Asylum from the list as it contained no High School department on the 31st March last. But three pupil teachers of the asylum are stated to be preparing for the Higher Examination for Women and one pupil passed the examination in December 1880. The strength of the Practising High School attached to the Government Female Normal School has materially declined.

The Presentation Convent Special School has become a High School, while the Convent Orphanage has been reduced to a Middle School.

High Schools for Girls.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		First-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 1879-80.			Higher Examination for Women.		
	1880.	1881.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.								
MADRAS.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Practising School	16	7	11	1	6	10	2	2
<i>Aided.</i>								
Presentation Convent Pay School	2	3	} 4	..	2	..	..	..
Presentation Convent Special School .. ..	..	2						
Presentation Convent Orphanage	2	..						

High Schools for Girls.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		First-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 1879-80.			Higher Examination for Women.		
	1880.	1881.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— <i>(Continued).</i>								
MADRAS—(Continued).								
<i>Aided—(Continued).</i>								
Wesleyan Mission Day School	5	4	5	..	4	5	2	1
Davidson Street Girls' do.	1	4	3	..	1	..	..	..
Military Female Orphan Asylum	10	10	3	2	1	1	..	..
Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
Doveton Girls' School ..	6	6	..	..	..	4	1	..
NILGIRI.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	3	..	2	1	1	4	1	..
Total ..	47	38	30	4	16	24	6	3

In the Higher Examination for Women 9 candidates succeeded, six in the first and three in the second class, out of 24 presented. The small number of passes is due apparently to the examination having been held for the first time and the period between the promulgation of the code and the date of examination having been very short. All the schools being situated in Madras, they were inspected during the year by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, whose reports are generally favorable.

(d.)—Middle Schools for Girls.

112. Female schools preparing pupils for the Middle School Examination, are now treated as Middle Schools for girls.

113. The following statement shows the number and strength of Female Middle Schools. There were 25 English and 7 Vernacular Middle Schools on 31st March 1881 against 22 English Middle Schools on the same date in 1880. The attendance has also increased from 286 to 374. Seventy-six pupils appeared for the late Middle School Examination, of whom 30 passed, five in the first class. Of the successful candidates 22 belonged to the town of Madras.

Middle Schools for Girls.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		Second-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 1879-80.			Middle School Examination, 1880-81.		
	1880.	1881.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.								
NELLORE.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Christ Church Girls' School ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
MADRAS.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Practising School	4	12	9	1	6	6	..	5
<i>Aided.</i>								
Presentation Convent Pay School.	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Orphanage.	16	19	8	2	2	5	2	2
Do. do. Special	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davidson Street School ..	29	39	8	..	4	9	..	3
Wesleyan Mission Day School.	8	7	5	2	1	4	..	1
St. Francis Xavier's do.	20	20	5	..	1	6	..	1
Free Church Mission Boarding School	12	7	6	..	1	2	..	1
Christ Church School	11	19	4	..	1	1	..	1
Free Church Mission Girls' Day School	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London Mission Boarding School	10	7	3	..	2	..	..	..
Union School, John Pereira's.	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roman Catholic School, Vepery.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmanuel Church School ..	7	6	1	..	1	1	..	1
Military Female Orphan Asylum	7	4	7	2	3	2	..	1
Methodist Seminary .. ..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..
Doveton Girls' School, Madras.	26	26	3	2	1	15	2	..
Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	9	6	6	..	3	2	..	2
Total Third Division.	194	211	64	9	25	57	4	18
NORTH ARCOT.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Vellore Chaplain (Fort) School.	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
SALEM.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Salem English Girls' School ..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..
<i>Aided.</i>								
Matigiri Remount Depot School.	9	11	..	..	..	5	1	2
Total Fourth Division.	14	16	..	..	..	12	1	3

Middle Schools for Girls.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		Second-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 1879-80.			Middle School Examination, 1880-81.		
	1880.	1881.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— <i>(Continued).</i>								
MADURA.								
<i>Unaided.</i>								
Madura Christian School .. .. .	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
NILGIRI.								
<i>Government.</i>								
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	18	27	4	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Aided.</i>								
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent School .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Calicut St. Joseph's Convent School .. .. .	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Unaided.</i>								
Calicut Roman Catholic Convent School	7	7	4	..	1	..	..	..
SOUTH CANARA.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Mangalore Convent Girls' School	53	17	6	..	4	7	..	4
Total Sixth Division ..	78	68	14	2	7	7	..	4
Total English Schools ..	286	316	78	11	32	76	5	25
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.								
KISTNA.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Mission Caste Girls' School, West Guntur .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mission Caste Boarding School, West Guntur .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Ramachandrapuram .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total First Division ..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..

Middle Schools for Girls.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		Second-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 1879-80.			Middle School Examination, 1880-81.		
	1880.	1881.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
				First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS— (Continued).								
MADRAS.								
<i>Aided.</i>								
Free Church Mission Chetty Girls' School.	..	..	7	2	3	..	..	..
Do. Girls' Day School.	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Third Division ..	..	24	7	2	3	..	..	..
TANJORE.								
<i>Unaided.</i>								
Michaelpet Roman Catholic Girls' School .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADURA.								
<i>Unaided.</i>								
American Mission School, Butlagundu .. .. .	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Palni .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Fifth Division ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Vernacular Schools ..	..	58	7	2	3	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	286	374	85	13	35	76	5	25

All the schools in the town of Madras were examined by Mrs. Brander, and with one exception have been favorably reported upon. The Practising Middle School of the Female Normal School excepted, no Government girls' school appears in the list of Middle Schools. The institution of stipendiary scholarships in girls' schools will, it is hoped, raise the status of some of them.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Classification of Primary Schools. 114. The Primary Schools of this Presidency may be classified as follows:—

- (a.) Government schools maintained from Provincial funds. Under this head come—
- (1) Primary Schools connected with Colleges, High, Middle, and Practising schools.

- (2) Primary Schools in the Hill Tracts of Gúmsur and Pedda and Chinna Kimedi.
 - (3) Primary Schools in the Bhadráchalam and Rekapalle Taluks.
 - (4) Primary Muhammadan Schools.
 - (5) Pensioners' School, Tripasore.
 - (6) Primary Schools for girls.
- (b.) Government schools managed by Committees controlled by Government, Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. Under this head come—
- (1) Primary male and female branches of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.
 - (2) Local Fund Schools on the Combined and other systems.
 - (3) Municipal Schools do. do.
- (c.) Schools aided from Provincial, Local, and Municipal funds—
- (1) On the Salary system.
 - (2) On the Results Grant system.
 - (3) On the Combined system.
- (d.) Unaided schools under inspection.

115. The following table shows the number of pupils attending English and Vernacular schools for boys and girls. The *Attendance in Primary Schools.* figures of last year are compared with those of this year. It will be seen from the statement that the increase in the number of schools has been very great, nearly double of that recorded last year on the figures of the previous year, but the proportion of increase in the number of pupils has this year also not kept pace with the increase in schools. With the exception of the English schools for girls, in which there has been an increase of 8 schools and a decrease of 9 pupils, all the other schools show marked increase both in the number and attendance. The increase in the Vernacular schools for boys is very great.

Schools.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils in Upper Primary Division.		Number of Pupils in Lower Primary Division.		Total.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
English Schools for Boys ...	1,136	1,230	10,054	11,564	40,031	43,756	50,085	55,320
Do. for Girls ...	93	101	965	844	4,907	5,019	5,872	5,863
Vernacular Schools for Boys ...	8,520	10,563	5,660	7,116	172,803	220,780	178,463	227,896
Do. for Girls ...	357	399	835	1,065	12,516	14,265	13,351	15,330
Total ...	10,106	12,293	17,514	20,589	230,257	283,820	247,771	304,409

116. From the following table it will be seen that there has been a falling off under this head, but the decrease is only nominal, some of the Salary Grant schools in the Fifth Division having been converted, on the application of the managers, into Results system schools.

Primary Schools attached to Colleges, High, Middle and Practising Schools.

The schools which have disappeared in this statement are shown in the table entered further on, which exhibits the Primary Schools attached to Middle-class Results schools.

Divisions.	Number of Primary Schools attached to Colleges, High, Middle and Practising Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
First Division	37	39	1,656	1,482
Second do.	26	27	1,088	1,250
Third do.	41	42	3,624	3,538
Fourth do.	43	46	2,384	2,719
Fifth do.	60	47	3,194	2,470
Sixth do.	44	42	2,919	2,962
Total	251	243	14,865	14,421

The 243 schools shown in the above table are distributed under their several classes below. The increase in High Schools under Government is due to the Municipal School, Máyavaram, having been constituted a High School, while the decrease under Middle Schools is owing to the Government Middle School, Tiruvadamarudur, having been closed.

Divisions.	Government.					Aided.					Unaided.				
	Attached to Colleges.	Attached to High Schools.	Attached to Middle Schools.	Total.	...	Attached to Colleges.	Attached to High Schools.	Attached to Middle Schools.	Total.	...	Attached to Colleges.	Attached to High Schools.	Attached to Middle Schools.	Total.	
First Division	1	1	16	18	...	4	12	16	32	...	1	...	4	5	
Second do. ... ..	...	3	14	17	1	4	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	...
Third do. ... ..	...	1	13	14	2	16	7	25	43	...	1	2	3	...
Fourth do.	1	1	26	28	1	3	13	17	31	...	...	...	1	1
Fifth do. ... ..	...	3	7	10	3	9	25	37	49	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do. ... ..	...	8	29	31	1	2	7	10	17	1	...	...	...	1
Total	2	11	105	118	8	38	69	115	192	2	1	7	10	...	

117. During the year under report some of the managers of the Middle-class Schools which were under the Salary system availed themselves of the privilege conceded in the Grant-in-aid Code of relinquishing their Salary grants and placed their schools under the Results system.

A list of such schools is given in the portion of the report treating on Middle Schools. The following table shows the number and strength of Primary Schools attached to Middle-class Results Schools. It must however be explained that most of the Middle departments of schools

which are here shown are unaided. The schools are distinguished under English and Vernacular schools. Of the 144 schools the Fifth Division alone contributes 55 schools.

Divisions.	Number and strength of Primary Schools attached to Middle-class Results Schools.											
	English.				Vernacular.				Total.			
	Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
First Division ...	12	490	1	6	16	344	2	59	28	834	3	65
Second do. ...	5	249	2	46	4	167	1	20	9	416	3	66
Third do. ...	19	1,731	...	...	3	131	...	...	22	1,862	...	...
Fourth do. ...	2	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	229	...	...
Fifth do. ...	38	1,603	14	751	3	94	...	...	41	1,697	14	751
Sixth do. ...	15	805	4	308	3	64	...	...	18	869	4	308
Total ...	91	5,107	21	1,111	29	800	3	79	120	5,907	24	1,190

118. The Pedda Kimeri Schools, which were hitherto under the supervision of the Special Assistant Agent, have been on the recommendation of the Agent placed under the direct control of the Senior Assistant Agent.

Primary Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam.

Considering the moribund condition of the schools the Government have since the close of the year, on my recommendation, sanctioned their abolition and the transfer of their establishments to two other places in the Gúmsur Maliahs, but at the same time they expressed the hope that the schools might at some future time be revived. Mr. MacCartie, the Special Assistant Agent, who deserves great credit for his energetic supervision, reports as follows regarding the 14 schools under his control :—

“ In reviewing the past history of these schools, at least since 1878, I see no cause for despondency in regard to their future prospects ; if the progress made has not been by leaps and bounds, at any rate they have in no case fallen back. For the benefit of education from a subjective point of view no hill man probably cares a straw ; but the principle of self-interest operates to foster the popularity of the schools—at least among the Uriahs—owing to the facilities they afford to any boy of attaining to the dignity of a mastership, provided he can get through the Normal class. This system has taken good root and the supply of recruits is unailing, which I am glad to observe, as masters, who are hill men themselves, are far more likely to be in sympathy with the population and to exert a wholesome influence than fresh imports from the plains.

“ With the exception of the Chokapad Khonds, who from their proximity to the low country may be presumed to send their children to schools from a faint appreciation of the solid advantage derivable at markets and elsewhere from the possession of a little learning, the remainder of the aborigines are absolutely indifferent to education, which they regard as one of the Sircar fads, and a generation must pass away before any change in this respect can be hoped for. Such Khond attendance as already exists in Chinna Kimeri is solely due to the pressure of personal influence applied by the

Patros and stimulated by constant inspections, any relaxation of which will at once be followed by a disappearance of the Khond element from the benches."

Regarding the Pedda-Kimedi schools the above officer writes:—

"Though my connexion with the Pedda Kimedi schools has now been severed, the observation will not perhaps be out of place that they still continue their downward career, the average attendance at each for the quarter ending 30th November (*sic*) having fallen to 8 at Ramgiri and a fraction over 3 at Udayagiri, notwithstanding the fact that there are over 200 children running loose in each village; the logic of these figures is thus conclusive in regard to the propriety of their immediate abolition, as the schools have utterly failed to attract the Sauras as might have been expected, while Uriah indifference is too openly displayed to leave room for argument."

Mr. Monro, who visited all these schools with the exception of the two in Pedda Kimedi, thinks that he is "justified in saying that their condition is in the highest degree promising. Considering the locality, the results in some schools, especially in Arithmetic and Geography, are surprisingly good."

The schools are inspected twice a year by the Special Assistant Agent, once a year by the Inspector, and four times a year by the Superintendent of Hill Schools.

The attendance on 31st March in the 14 schools was 608 against 643 during the previous year and in the 2 schools 67 against 78.

119. The attendance in these schools has risen from 73 to 121. In reporting on the schools Mr. Monro says that "the work done in all the schools is on the whole creditable," and that "their success is chiefly due to the care and constant supervision of the Special Assistant Agent and the Tahsildar, who both take a lively interest in their welfare." Three boys passed the Lower Primary School Examination.

On the recommendation of the Inspector I applied to Government for sanction for a contingent allowance of 8 annas for each of the three schools as well as for the Bhadrachalam girls' school. The Government approved of my proposals and sanctioned the allowance. Towards the end of the year I submitted to Government a proposal to establish five more schools. Sanction was received during the beginning of the current year.

120. From the statement in the margin it will be seen that there are three such schools. The Ellore school, which appeared in the statement last year because it had no pupils in the third class on the 31st March, has gone back to its proper place in the Middle School list. The three schools show some improvement, the Adóni school the most. Regarding the Rajahmundry school Mr. Monro reports that "the work of the school is on the whole good, but the smallness of the number shows that it is not very popular with the Muhammadans at Rajahmundry." The results of the examination of the Adóni and Arcot schools contrast favorably with

Government Muhammadan Schools.

Schools.	On the Rolls on 31st March	
	1880.	1881.
Rajahmundry ...	20	23
Adóni ...	30	46
Arcot ...	21	33
Total ...	71	102

those of the previous year, and it is expected that the current year will show marked improvement.

121. The unsatisfactory condition of this school had long been the subject of comment in the reports. During the year under review, after much correspondence, orders were issued in the Military Department striking off the station from the military returns and prohibiting the practice of pensioning men to the station in future. On receipt of the Government order I directed the Inspector to take steps to close the school.

122. The following statement shows that the number of schools, English and Vernacular, maintained and managed by Local Fund Boards has increased by one and the number of pupils by 2,027. There is a slight change in the figures of last year, there being in this year's statement 2 more schools with 61 pupils. This is due to the fact that these two schools were shown last year as Combined schools aided by Local Fund Boards. The number of English schools has increased by 9 and that of the pupils by 753. The Vernacular schools show a decrease of 8, while there is an increase of 1,274 pupils. The fluctuations in the English and Vernacular schools are in a measure due to a few of the schools in the Chittoor and Nellore Circles having been transferred from the Vernacular list to the English.

Districts.	Circles or Ranges.	Primary Local Fund Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	
<i>English Schools.</i>						
Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam...	23	a 31	566	901	a On the Combined system. b 2 on the Combined system.
Godávári ...	Ellore ...	7	b 8	360	450	
• • •	Total ...	30	39	926	1,351	
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	1	1	48	43	c 3 on the Combined system.
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	2	2	63	76	
	Gooty ...	1	1	28	30	
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1	2	39	65	
	Total ...	5	6	178	214	
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	11	c 17	520	837	c 3 on the Combined system.
Chingleput ...	Saidépet ...	1	1	85	93	
	Total ...	12	18	605	930	
South Arcot. {	Cuddalore ...	3	a 3	186	190	d 6 on the Combined system.
	Vridháchalam...	8	8	317	355	
North Arcot ...	Chittoor ...	8	d 9	172	701	
Salem ...	Salem ...	9	7	578	415	
	Total ...	23	27	1,253	1,661	
Tanjore ... {	Tanjore ...	10	e 11	325	445	e 10 on the Combined system. f 14 on the Combined system.
	Negapatam ...	35	f 30	1,844	1,610	
	Total ...	45	41	2,169	2,055	

Districts.	Circles or Ranges.	Primary Local Fund Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	
<i>English Schools—(Continued).</i>						
South Canara ..	South Canara.	2	...	62	...	
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	4	...	239	...	
	Tellicherry ...	1	...	26	...	
	Total ...	7	...	327	...	
	Total English Schools ...	122	181	5,458	6,211	
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>						
Ganjam ...	Chatrapur ...	1	1	39	26	
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam..	22	23	387	503	
Godavari ..	Cocanada ...	275	282	6,623	7,546	g 174 on the Com- bined system.
	Ellore ...	148	145	3,702	4,222	h 58 on the Com- bined system.
	Total ...	446	451	10,751	12,297	
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	36	35	820	946	i 15 on the Com- bined system.
	Guntoor ...	24	24	758	1,032	
	Bellary ...	* 2	2	61	42	* These schools were shown last year as Aided Combined schools.
Bellary ...						
Cuddapah ...	Penukonda ...	...	1	...	14	
Kurnool ...	Madanapalle ...	2	1	72	36	
	Kurnool ...	64	60	1,127	1,263	
	Total ...	128	123	2,838	3,333	
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	51	48	1,849	1,423	j 33 on the Com- bined system.
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	42	42	1,516	1,366	k 40 on the Com- bined system.
	Vriddhachalam.	23	23	594	760	
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	30	25	1,018	746	
	Vellore ...	22	21	790	722	
Salem ...	Salem ...	37	40	1,057	1,067	
	Hosur ...	26	22	817	729	
	Total ...	180	173	5,792	5,390	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	5	4	226	127	
	Negapatam ...	7	10	367	527	l 5 on the Com- bined system.
	Total ...	12	14	593	654	
	Total Vernacular Schools ...	817	809	21,823	23,097	
	Grand Total English and Vernacular Schools ..	939	940	27,281	29,308	+ Of these 1,172 are girls. ‡ Of these 1,624 are girls.

In the First Division, though the increase in the number of schools is slight, that in the attendance is considerable.

In the Second Division the increase in the English schools is due to the Local Fund School, Jammalamadugu, which has become a Primary School. In the Penukonda Circle one school on the Combined system has been opened, while in Madanapalle the Local Fund School, Ráyachóti, has been closed. In Kurnool the decrease in the number of schools has been counterbalanced by the increase in the attendance.

In the Third Division three new schools have been opened in the Nellore Circle, while three more schools, which were Vernacular schools last year, have become English schools. Mr. Fowler after having stated the difficulty experienced in getting suitable masters for the schools, goes on to say "that in January the Deputy Inspector reporting the collapse of a Local Fund Combined school wrote: 'No doubt the school would be stable and show good numbers if the rival old master be appointed at the head of the Combined school, but he cannot teach on the new or improved system.' On which I remarked to the Vice-President, 'Such a course has, I believe, been followed in other cases, but I must repeat that it simply makes the schools many times as expensive without being at all more efficient. The only proper remedy seems to be improved masters, and these the Nellore Normal School will supply gradually.'"

In the Fourth Division, as pointed out above, five schools in the Chittoor Circle which were last year Vernacular schools have become English schools. In Salem the Omalur and Sankaridrug Schools have been raised to the grade of Middle Schools. The Vernacular schools show a falling off in the attendance. Dr. Bradshaw remarks:—

"There is a falling off in the numbers on the rolls in the Vellore and Hosúr Circles, due to a few schools in each being closed, in the former circle because the Board discontinued to pay salaries to unpassed men; but in the Chittoor and Vriddháchalam Circles there has been a considerable increase in the strength, while in all the Circles the proportion of the average attendance to the strength has greatly improved.

"A great advance has taken place as regards the class of masters employed. Last year I was able to report that there was an increase of 59 certificated over the number in the previous, but the last twelve months have added 86, there being now 255 passed teachers in the Local Fund Board schools in this division compared with 169 in 1880; this, of course, is due to the Elementary Normal Schools, which will soon do away with the necessity for the agency of Inspecting Schoolmasters, whose 'occupation' (in every sense of the word) will, I trust, soon be gone."

In the Fifth Division, as pointed out in last year's report, the Local Fund Boards, Tanjore, alone have schools of their own, the majority of them being Combined schools. There has been a decrease in English schools both in the number of schools and attendance, but this is in a measure counterbalanced by the increase in the Vernacular schools.

In the Sixth Division the few schools that appeared in last year's statement have been closed with the exception of two in the Calicut Circle. These two schools have become Middle Schools. Regarding the Local Fund Primary Schools Mr. Bradshaw observes that "on the abolition of the Local Fund Middle Schools in the Tellicherry Circle the primary classes fell also with scarcely an attempt to retain or restore them."

It will be seen in the previous statement that only thirteen districts of the twenty-one in the Presidency have English elementary schools of their own, and only twelve districts Vernacular schools of their own. The districts are chiefly the same, but Chingleput, South Canara and Malabar have no Vernacular, whilst Ganjam and Kurnool have no English elementary schools. Some other districts, however, which do not appear as having schools of this class, practically possess similar schools; but, for statistical purposes, as the Boards are not responsible for their maintenance, although the teachers are selected by them, they appear as private schools. Whether, however, the schools are technically Boards' schools or not, the establishment of such schools is a matter of the first importance if they are to be made the means of gradually raising the standard of qualification amongst elementary teachers by appointing to such schools, as far as is practicable, only such men belonging to the locality as have passed for a teacher's certificate. By this means the younger teachers of indigenous and other village schools will be encouraged to qualify; if some stimulus is not applied, these men will be slow to take the necessary steps to improve themselves. A change, however, in this direction is, I am glad to say, perceptible in the educational policy of several Boards, notably those of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, and South Arcot. I note in closing this paragraph that the number of girls attending these schools has increased from 1,172 to 1,624.

123. The following statement shows that the number of Municipal Schools has fallen from 102 to 95 and the attendance from 5,210 to 4,887. The decrease is owing to the 8 schools in the Cuddapah Municipality having been closed in consequence of the wish of the Commissioners to concentrate their efforts on one or two schools and to the disappearance of the schools in the Gooty and Cochin Municipalities, the former Municipality having been abolished. In the Salem Municipality the schools at Salem and Shevapet have been raised to the grade of Middle Schools.

Districts.	Municipalities.	Primary Municipal Schools .		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	
<i>English Schools.</i>						
Kistna ...	Guntúr ...	1	a 1	43	40	a On the Combined system.
Bellary ...	Anantapur ...	1	1	41	27	
	Bellary ...	2	1	129	120	
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1	1	141	163	
	Total ...	5	4	354	350	
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	4	a 4	172	214	
	Ongole ...	1	1	122	78	
	Total ...	5	5	294	292	

Districts.	Municipalities.	Primary Municipal Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	
<i>English Schools--(Continued).</i>						
South Arcot	Ohidambaram.	1	1	101	130	b 3 on the Combined system.
North Arcot.	Wálanjánagar ...	2	2	169	172	
	Vellore ...	3	3	162	174	
Salem ...	...	7	b 5	527	338
Trichinopoly	Srirangam ...	...	a 1	...	68
Total ...		13	12	959	882	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	9	3	175	188	
	Kumbakónam ...	3	3	225	155	
	Máyavaram ...	2	1	132	104	
	Negapatam ...	3	3	205	166	
Madura ...	Madura ...	8	a 8	583	577	
Total ...		19	18	1,320	1,190	
Malabar	Cochin ...	1	...	66	...	
Total English Schools ...		43	39	2,993	2,714	
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>						
Ganjam	Chstrapnr ...	5	a 5	98	113	* These schools were returned last year as English schools.
Vizagapatam.	Anakápalle ...	1	1	18	10	
	Vizianagram ...	2	a 2	62	61	
Godávári	Ellore ...	2	2	36	42	
Total ...		10	10	214	226	
Kistna	Guntúr ...	1	a 1	49	38	
Bellary ...	Gooty ...	1	...	12	...	
	Bellary ...	1	2	32	48	
	Adóni ...	2	4	140	152	
	Anantapur ...	1	1	19	21	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ...	8	...	170	...	
Kurnool	Kurnool ...	3	a 3	121	133	
Total ...		17	11	543	392	
Nellore	Nellore ...	2	a 1	78	41	
Chingleput	Conjeeveram ...	...	4	...	155
Total ...		2	5	78	196	
North Arcot	Vellore ...	1	1	32	38	
Salem	...	4	a 4	195	162	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	14	a 14	554	538	
	Srirangam ...	3	a 3	217	217	
Total ...		22	22	998	955	

Districts.	Municipalities.	Primary Municipal Schools		Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	
<i>Vernacular Schools—(Continued).</i>						
Tanjore ...	{ Tanjore ... Kumbakónam.	1	1	44	31	
		1	1	35	36	
	Total ...	2	2	79	67	
Coimbatore ...	{ Coimbatore ... Kárúr ... Erode ...	2	2	82	130	
		1	a 1	67	53	
		2	a 2	101	151	
Malabar...	{ Cochin ...	1	1	55	3	
	Total ...	6	6	305	337	
Total Vernacular Schools ...		59	56	2,217	2,173	
Grand Total English and Vernacular Schools ...		102	95	†5,210	†4,887	† Of these 101 are girls. ‡ Do. 85 do.

In the First Division the schools remain unchanged with the exception of two schools in the Ellore Municipality, which are now shown as Vernacular schools, though there is a small increase in the attendance.

In the Second Division the Hindustani School, Bellary, which was last year an English school, is now returned as a Vernacular school. Two new schools (Vernacular) have been opened in the Adóni Municipality, while, as stated above, the Cuddapah schools have been closed and the school in the Gooty Municipality is not shown as that Municipality was abolished. Regarding the Municipal schools Mr. Fortey writes:—

“Before quitting the subject of primary education I had intended to compare the facilities for such education in the several Municipalities of the division.

* * * *

“The Primary Schools at Guntúr are the best, and the next best are at Masulipatam, after which comes Bellary. The schools at Cuddapah are miserably bad, worse than at Kurnool. The Adóni schools are not good, but the worst of all are those at Anantapur.”

In the Third Division four new schools (Vernacular) have been opened in the Conjeeveram Municipality, while the school at East Nellore appears to have been closed. Of the Municipal schools, Conjeeveram, Mr. Fowler reports:—

"The main educational feature in Conjeeveram during the official year was the establishment of 6 Municipal Schools, 4 for boys and 2 for girls. I inspected all these in October, at which time all of them were working according to the standards, with a view to examination for Results grants that was held in March. Of the boys' schools, those in the First and Fourth Divisions seemed the most promising. The girls' school in Big Kanchi was but beginning, that in the First Division was more promising, though there was but one pupil in the third standard class."

"The boys' school of the Third Division, I found, had been nearly broken up and had been rehabilitated only by the appointment of a local master; and this points to one of the difficulties of starting Local Fund and Municipal schools. Unless a local master is appointed, he heads the opposition and damages the new school; and if such an one is selected, he is generally simply a pial master paid for teaching work that he is unable to do. It will be observed that the Deputy Inspector closes his report with the following statement: 'Each Municipal school cost on the average nearly four times as much as a purely Result school, and turned out less work.' This result is not peculiar to Conjeeveram; it can be remedied only gradually as a Normal School takes up promising local masters and improves them.

"The Vice-President was present at five of the six schools and appeared much interested in them and anxious for their success. During the current year I should expect an appreciable advance as many of the initial difficulties have been overcome."

In the Fourth Division, which contains by far the largest number of schools, the slight decrease in the English schools is more apparent than real. In Salem the Town and Shevapat Schools, which were reported in 1878-79 to have been reduced from Middle to Primary Schools, have again become Middle Schools. At Srirangam a new school has been opened. The Vernacular schools remain stationary though there is a falling off in the number of pupils.

The Fifth and Sixth Divisions do not show any important changes except that the schools at Kornad and Cochin have been closed.

The number of girls attending these schools has fallen from 101 to 85, but this decrease is partly due to the increase in the number and the improvement of schools for girls in towns.

In the report of 1878-79 Colonel Macdonald pointed out that his proposals for systematising and developing education in Municipalities had been referred to the Municipal Commissioners. No further action appears to have been taken by Government as no Government order on the subject has been received. The question, however, is engaging my attention and the attention of the Inspectors, and I trust that as opportunity offers changes will be introduced gradually in many towns. I have been endeavouring to impress upon Commissions especially, that to them mainly the Government look for the development and systematising of elementary education in the towns under their control on such lines as they may consider best suited to local requirements, and in abolishing the elementary classes in Government schools I am endeavouring to make such abolition the means of establishing good local Primary Schools. In some towns direct Municipal agency is probably most suitable, in some a *quasi*-Municipal agency, whilst in other towns the work may well be left almost wholly to private agency.

124. The following statement shows that the number of schools aided by Local Fund Boards on the Combined system has fallen by 34, while the number of pupils, it is satisfactory to find, has increased by 2,199. The Bellary schools have been transferred to the list of Local Fund Primary Schools. The Calicut Circle shows the largest decrease, while the largest increase is in the Tellicherry Circle. The number of girls attending these schools has also increased.

Districts.	Circles.	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	On 31st March 1880.	On 31st March 1881.	
<i>English Schools.</i>						
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	2	2	84	75	
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	11	12	326	365	
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	13	11	347	287	
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	1	1	25	44	
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	12	11	303	391	
South Canara ...	Canara ...	30	26	1,182	1,248	
Total ...		69	63	2,267	2,410	
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>						
Ganjam ...	Chatrapur ...	105	105	2,620	2,525	
	Chicacole ...	86	86	2,150	1,960	
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	33	26	857	729	
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	42	41	1,195	1,127	
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	271	214	5,963	6,322	
	Tellicherry ...	84	115	3,668	5,636	
South Canara ...	Canara ...	29	35	962	1,172	
Total ...		650	622	17,415	19,471	
Grand Total English and Vernacular Schools ...		719	685	*19,682	+21,881	* Of these 1,049 are girls. † Do. 1,183 do.

125. The following statement shows the attendance in Results schools as compared with last year. The attendance in schools which received grants during the year, but which were closed before the 31st March, is not shown.

*Aided and Unaided
Elementary Results
Schools.*

Years.	Aided during the Year.		Unaided during the Year.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1879-80	5,227	138,774	4,146	70,859	9,373	209,633
1880-81	6,376	174,782	5,331	95,037	11,707	269,819
Increase ...	1,149	36,008	1,185	24,178	2,334	60,186

The figures show a very great increase in both classes of schools as well as in the number of pupils. The causes of the increase are noted elsewhere.

The increase of last year was reported by me to have been "secured at a low charge to Local Funds, whilst the increase in the charge on Provincial and Municipal Funds has been slight." This year the charge on Local Funds has been considerable, though the charge on the other funds was not proportionately so.

Under the head of unaided schools, as explained in former reports, are included schools for which grants were passed during the year, but which owing to various causes, did not actually draw their grants before the 31st March, and also schools which are under improvement, but which have not yet presented any pupils under the standards, or which have failed to pass such pupils as they have presented.

*Attendance in Re-
sults Schools and the
Grants paid in each
Circle or Range.*

126. The particulars of the operations of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities under the Results system appear in the annexed statement :—

Districts.	Circles and Ranges.	Number of							
		Schools aided during the year.		Pupils in Aided Schools on 31st March.		Schools under improvement but not aided during the year.		Pupils in Unaided Schools on 31st March.	
		Eng-lish.	Vern.	Eng-lish.	Vern.	Eng-lish.	Vern.	Eng-lish.	Vern.
Ganjam ...	Chatrapur ...	1	136	11	3,137	2	159	19	2,462
	Chicacole ...	...	174	...	3,653	...	138	...	2,019
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	42	68	1,386	1,379	13	105	106	1,573
	Vizianagram ...	22	125	696	2,856	10	249	225	4,688
Godavari ...	Cocanada ...	8	246	271	5,964	8	95	214	2,106
	Ellore ...	12	104	624	2,293	2	31	52	585
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	23	152	713	3,614	11	149	340	2,285
	Guntur ...	8	253	306	5,415	7	179	83	2,344
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	1	131	46	2,258	1	141	10	1,990
	Penukonda ...	2	64	41	928	2	105	53	1,261
	Gooty ...	1	94	22	1,635	1	152	23	2,046
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	1	75	71	1,520	2	76	46	991
	Cumbum ...	1	64	58	972	2	95	111	1,274
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	3	71	1,119	1,117	6	167	87	2,527
	Madanapalle ...	3	52	38	653	5	126	54	1,542
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	10	145	355	2,122	6	159	214	1,050
	Ongole ...	...	164	...	2,662	...	170	...	1,235
Madras ...	Madras ...	104	86	5,732	3,421	51	54	1,535	1,507
Chingleput.	Chingleput ...	19	163	449	3,858	11	147	230	2,504
	Saidápet ...	17	98	519	2,238	6	118	235	2,163
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	29	223	1,130	4,821	4	143	76	2,559
	Vridhdháchalam ...	...	140	...	3,053	...	83	...	1,347
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	20	186	898	4,215	3	166	222	3,469
	Vellore ...	12	151	704	3,969	...	79	...	1,092
Salem ...	Salem ...	4	131	209	2,933	4	95	118	1,524
	Hosúr ...	...	68	...	1,545	...	43	...	498
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ...	47	163	1,654	4,496	10	187	262	2,462
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	59	124	2,214	3,435	62	251	1,490	5,679
	Negapatam ...	44	110	1,725	3,341	35	170	966	3,472
Madura ...	Madura ...	37	231	1,784	5,806	6	279	159	5,062
	Dindigul ...	30	141	1,071	2,987	9	138	304	2,554
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ...	33	455	1,516	14,444	13	257	704	6,526
	Shermadovi ...	12	254	337	8,163	...	48	...	1,255
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	26	218	980	4,979	20	271	425	4,558
Nilgiri ...	Nilgiri ...	7	1	492	30	4	4	147	128
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	31	291	1,718	9,015	5	70	50	1,987
	Tellicherry ...	10	253	644	12,482	1	63	17	2,794
South Canara	South Canara ...	37	56	1,806	2,034	6	42	345	967
Total ...		715	5,661	31,339	143,443	327	5,004	8,922	86,115

Amount of Results Grants actually drawn during the year						Remarks.
From Provincial Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Local Funds.		
English.	Vern.	English.	Vern.	English.	Vern.	
Rs. 45	Rs. 404	Rs. ...	Rs. 112	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,972	110 on the Combined system.
...	391	...	590	...	3,237	86 on do. do.
357	556	783	110	261	1,752	31 on do. do.
89	615	...	701	1,260	2,950	25 on do. do.
122	347	135	343	425	4,151	174 on do. do.
522	490	432	...	567	3,295	60 on do. do.
1,360	940	365	471	211	2,589	35 on do. do.
554	3,462	421	746	122	5,811	26 on do. do.
145	316	...	457	...	2,206	2 on do. do.
30	50	...	...	50	934	
29	13	110	97	...	1,715	1 on do. do.
27	127	64	385	...	1,408	32 on do. do.
39	50	...	...	69	725	31 on do. do.
222	15	59	27	70	1,398	
96	129	...	...	72	1,259	
50	949	214	216	59	1,724	31 on do. do.
...	455	...	155	...	2,305	9 on do. do.
6,375	2,040	4,975	3,621	...	...
509	1,274	266	657	576	5,118	6 on do. do.
189	534	...	...	978	2,718	
523	350	496	249	1,161	5,726	43 on do. do.
...	263	...	263	...	3,723	23 on do. do.
1,285	2,062	...	91	1,701	7,984	31 on do. do.
778	1,157	105	351	205	4,388	53 on do. do.
...	611	437	43	286	2,994	53 on do. do.
...	254	...	...	...	2,332	22 on do. do.
1,107	983	650	815	1,003	2,921	70 on do. do.
1,664	880	1,845	694	2,933	2,768	14 on do. do.
1,032	1,200	597	623	2,604	3,306	19 on do. do.
2,034	1,315	736	...	1,475	5,357	8 on do. do.
948	1,438	479	314	1,152	3,454	11 on do. do.
2,768	7,055	500	1,013	2,103	14,013	
1,065	4,629	...	...	650	9,723	
709	1,597	235	1,526	1,073	4,405	18 on do. do.
515	124	202	...	...	...
1,975	623	627	1,329	1,195	5,113	246 on do. do.
353	1,566	29	97	14	5,104	123 on do. do.
585	412	813	238	3,968	609	67 on do. do.
28,101	39,726	15,775	16,334	26,243	1,33,187	

It is highly satisfactory to note the very large increase in the number of schools and pupils.

127. From the summary of the preceding statement which is given below it will be seen that the smallest proportionate increase in attendance is in the Third Division, and that the place occupied by that division last year in regard to attendance is this year taken by the Sixth. With the exception of the First every division shows an increase in the average cost, the largest being in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. The average grant per school for the whole Presidency has risen from Rs. 33-13-1 to Rs. 40-10-10, and the average grant per head, taking the total attendance in aided schools, from Rs. 1-27 to Rs. 1-48, which is proportionately less, showing that the changes have benefited the schools collectively rather than the individual scholar. This fact is more clearly shown if allowance is made for the increased number of passes in the higher standards.

Divisions.	Number of Schools aided.	Attendance.	Grants paid.	Average Grant per School.
First Division	938	22,270	Rs. 29,014	Rs. A. P. 30 14 11
Second do.	999	20,526	29,445	29 7 7
Third do.	806	21,356	36,007	44 10 9
Fourth do.	1,174	29,627	47,297	40 4 7
Fifth do.	1,530	46,823	82,367	53 13 4
Sixth do.	929	34,180	35,236	37 14 10
Total ...	6,376	174,732	2,59,366	40 10 10

Regarding this portion of the report Mr. Fowler says, after comparing the number of schools and pupils and the amount of Results grants earned during the last three years, "There has thus been a steady advance during the whole period. In the matter of expenditure, while it has largely increased from each of the three sources, the contribution of Local Funds has advanced in greatly the highest proportion. Within the period embraced the total expenditure on education in Results schools has, roughly speaking, nearly doubled, while the number of pupils under education in the schools receiving aid and under improvement has risen from 22,835 to 28,456 with Rs. 32,548 expended; this gives the cost of each child in all schools Rs. 1-2-7 and in aided schools Rs. 1-12-2."

128. The following statement shows for each district the number of pupils presented and passed under each standard. The total number of pupils presented for examination rose from 69,492 to 98,334, though the number of girls presented under the fourth standard fell slightly. There is a very great difference in the number of schools passing pupils in each district, although in many cases the examining staff is equal. It will be observed that whilst two Deputies in Tanjore examined 369 schools, the same staff in Tinnevely examined 850 schools. The contrast is much greater if some of the more backward districts, Kurnool or Salem, are taken.

This difference naturally depends to a great extent upon the educational condition of the district, and to the number of Local Fund and Municipal schools (proper and combined), but it is also due to other causes more or less preventible.

Districts.	Number of Schools passing Pupils.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
Ganjam	321	343
Vizagapatam	237	420
Godavari	262	347
Kistna	358	455
Bellary	149	293
Kurnool	108	142
Cuddapah	75	124
Nellore	204	330
Madras	173	188
Chingleput	295	352
South Arcot	316	387
North Arcot	288	360
Salem	134	198
Trichinopoly	146	226
Tanjore	343	369
Madura	331	457
Tinnevely	667	850
Coimbatore and Nilgiri ...	135	260
Malabar	392	450
Canara	101	100

A comparison of the figures at the close of the following statement with those shown in the preceding report will show that with the exception of Vernacular Poetry in the first standard and Agriculture there has been a very satisfactory increase under the several standards and subjects. Under the new Grant-in-aid Code Vernacular Poetry does not form part of the subjects for the first standard, the few pupils shown under that head being those who were examined for the previous year. The number of pupils who passed in Agriculture remains the same as last year, viz., 147. Mr. Robertson's Agricultural Class Book was published during the year.

Districts.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.		Number of Pupils who passed in													
					Vernacular.								English.		Needle-work.			
					Boys.	Girls.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.		Agriculture.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
Ganjam— [343 schools passed pupils.]	I	305	1,872	86	1,490	1,485	1,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	II	287	1,501	44	1,205	1,179	1,065	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	III	214	1,005	23	766	768	661	159	464	541	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	IV	19	138	1	97	101	83	88	74	69	53	30	..	2	3	..	..	..
Vizagapatam— [420 schools passed pupils.]	I	389	3,706	205	3,328	3,347	3,179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	II	280	1,796	61	1,583	1,117	1,405	1,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	III	191	1,151	10	924	920	826	671	540	627	92	..	194	191	..	..	..	1
	IV	67	486	9	394	384	325	360	228	211	89	87	..	86	86	74	..	..
Godavari— [347 schools passed pupils.]	I	302	1,593	205	1,301	1,359	1,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	II	289	1,238	71	1,044	1,111	984	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	III	218	782	31	627	682	589	206	402	405	12	..	78	82	..	..	..	7
	IV	120	461	32	391	443	273	90	272	282	17	11	..	37	41	25	..	9
Kistna— [455 schools passed pupils.]	I	382	1,820	267	1,601	1,612	1,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
	II	344	1,431	124	1,205	1,218	888	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	III	270	1,076	70	778	834	602	761	193	138	69	..	65	62	..	..	..	29
	IV	172	673	51	480	450	229	411	129	118	43	35	6	61	79	38	..	29
Bellary— [293 schools passed pupils.]	I	276	1,884	61	1,033	1,153	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	II	183	749	16	305	557	520	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	III	99	312	4	145	193	180	127	5	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IV	22	67	6	28	38	26	30	12	6	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	3
Kurnool— [142 schools passed pupils.]	I	126	692	35	454	479	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	II	97	399	12	315	326	275	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	52	213	2	141	144	120	106	28	62	12	..	..	11	8	..	..	..
	IV	17	79	1	43	45	36	38	16	14	2	3	..	2	2	..	..	..

Districts.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.		Number of Pupils who passed in													
					Vernacular.								English.		Needle-work.			
					Boys.	Girls.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.		Agriculture.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
Cuddapah— [124 schools passed pupils.]	I	109	732	16	453	524	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	II	90	438	11	297	350	320	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	III	44	171	12	123	132	119	93	28	41	3	...	...	14	13	...	...	11
	IV	7	26	1	16	15	15	14	13	12	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	1
Nellore— [330 schools passed pupils.]	I	302	1,659	99	1,329	1,415	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	II	189	796	75	659	700	554	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	III	99	364	41	271	280	198	257	57	45	7	...	...	17	21	...	...	6
	IV	52	214	15	116	116	20	104	32	28	8	5	...	8	14	3	...	9
Madras— [188 schools passed pupils.]	I	177	1,843	831	1,294	1,354	1,191	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
	II	170	1,188	221	1,068	960	893	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
	III	139	921	103	779	735	692	736	427	304	2	...	...	292	379	...	...	74
	IV	68	393	58	327	337	82	310	194	102	3	6	...	111	168	23	...	41
Chingleput— [352 schools passed pupils.]	I	319	2,108	168	1,547	1,671	1,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	II	271	1,542	66	1,269	1,320	1,207	1,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	III	172	732	26	579	587	497	545	94	182	66	...	...	36	59	...	...	3
	IV	86	348	17	248	250	25	240	28	38	55	6	77	23	30	3	...	2
South Arcot— [387 schools passed pupils.]	I	363	2,554	87	1,765	1,937	1,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	II	299	1,707	41	1,096	1,170	1,063	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	III	146	747	10	424	440	340	391	142	336	101	...	...	26	14	...	...	2
	IV	19	107	1	75	80	35	68	42	38	25	19	18	10	8	6	...	...
North Arcot— [360 schools passed pupils.]	I	334	2,508	119	1,914	1,995	1,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	II	309	1,836	74	1,476	1,501	1,303	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	III	236	1,062	50	921	919	734	778	347	558	27	...	...	53	55	...	...	15
	IV	134	591	27	509	520	384	423	242	287	95	32	...	57	54	31	...	18

Districts.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.		Number of Pupils who passed in													
					Vernacular.									English.			Needle-work.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Reading.		Writing.	Grammar.
Salem— [198 schools passed pupils.]	I	187	1,334	81	974	1,022	970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	II	137	669	50	533	648	524	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	III	72	291	25	220	225	210	132	123	180	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	17
	IV	28	119	6	93	96	75	34	60	80	..	..	..	..	10	9	5	5
Trichinopoly— [226 schools passed pupils.]	I	215	1,297	118	1,120	1,212	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
	II	170	872	71	618	698	667	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
	III	116	471	46	339	375	355	196	114	259	4	..	..	..	68	69	..	27
	IV	21	89	25	56	72	55	63	32	35	4	..	2	..	35	38	23	15
Tanjore— [369 schools passed pupils.]	I	342	2,431	186	1,751	1,930	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
	II	288	1,721	107	1,229	1,366	1,230	1,105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	III	196	1,037	79	694	800	754	624	420	403	17	..	..	..	330	309	..	43
	IV	73	438	21	245	283	183	227	121	127	1	10	..	..	122	143	67	7
Madura— [457 schools passed pupils.]	I	438	3,407	253	2,546	2,881	2,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
	II	308	1,605	157	1,199	1,247	1,149	1,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
	III	139	658	78	491	514	340	492	243	253	15	..	..	..	198	205	..	97
	IV	52	364	42	284	288	119	263	198	206	45	55	2	..	167	186	93	30
Tinnevely— [850 schools passed pupils.]	I	807	6,004	1,016	5,994	6,007	5,335	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717
	II	680	3,579	610	3,546	3,406	3,140	3,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377
	III	446	1,775	407	1,702	1,640	1,346	1,745	520	729	77	..	..	..	272	242	..	258
	IV	128	797	287	872	881	297	820	412	438	16	97	..	..	250	212	107	157
Coimbatore— [251 schools passed pupils.]	I	240	1,042	92	596	861	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
	II	172	537	46	414	436	451	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
	III	90	173	27	152	160	119	125	74	88	4	..	..	..	21	20	..	24
	IV	25	62	4	47	51	28	49	27	27	1	6	..	..	21	18	..	3

Districts.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils pre- sented for Examination.		Number of Pupils who passed in												
					Vernacular.								English.			Needle-work.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.		Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
Nilgiri— [9 schools passed pupils.]	I	9	58	34	44	63	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	II	9	38	20	31	44	35	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	III	7	26	7	24	26	20	17	8	16	...	...	7	7	...	...	4
	IV	6	21	9	21	23	17	23	15	10	...	2	...	9	5	5	9
Malabar— [460 schools passed pupils.]	I	428	4,326	461	3,014	2,781	3,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	II	308	2,203	222	1,537	1,545	1,569	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	III	197	1,233	114	768	791	594	288	375	567	36	...	123	130	...	...	27
	IV	70	614	41	313	336	235	99	234	279	17	...	76	71	11	...	17
South Canara— [100 schools passed pupils.]	I	98	883	83	812	860	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
	II	86	617	63	583	589	566	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	III	58	338	33	304	292	245	24	231	270	48	...	67	128	...	...	17
	IV	10	73	1	52	39	44	47	39	41	3	...	19	26	16	...	...
Madras Presidency— [6,651 schools passed pupils.]	Grand Total.	I	6,148	43,253	4,003	34,360	35,948	33,386	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,751
		II	4,957	26,462	2,162	21,206	21,388	19,808	16,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044
		III	3,184	14,538	1,198	11,172	11,457	9,441	8,473	5,135	6,010	626	...	1,881	2,002	...	613
		IV	1,190	6,063	655	4,657	4,848	2,586	3,811	2,420	2,448	475	405	147	1,114	1,199	539	355

129. In the following table the percentage of pupils passed is compared with the figures of last year. The figures show that, with the exception of Arithmetic in all the standards and Writing in the first standard, there is a decrease in Reading and Writing under each standard. The increase in Arithmetic is due to the lowering of the standard.

Percentage of passes in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Standards.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
First Standard.	76	73	77	77	69	71
Second do. ...	78	74	79	75	63	69
Third do. ...	75	71	79	73	59	60
Fourth do. ...	71	69	74	72	37	38

The following extract taken from Mr. Bradshaw's report may be read with advantage:—

“The next table shows the number presented and passed in Results schools in this division. The passes of boys in the first four standards are respectively 4,926, 2,703, 1,285, 451. We may thus roughly assume that of 1,000 who pass the first standard, 548 pass the second, 261 the third, and 92 the fourth. For although the figures will grow, they will grow proportionately or thereabouts for some time. The proportion of passed to presented shows that there is much room for improvement, and that if an average teacher with fair play can live, a good one could live well.

* * * *

“The number who have passed the fourth standard in the Tellicherry Circle is strikingly large both actually and by comparison, and ought to have been felt more by the Middle Schools than it appears to have been. No explanation of it is given, and the suggestion arising that it may have been caused by the closing of the Local Fund Middle Schools is scarcely to be regarded as a safe solution of the difficulty. The number of passed does not bear more than an ordinary proportion to the number presented, both being more than half of the corresponding figures for the whole division. Any inference with regard to these figures is hazardous so long as we have parallel classes supported or obtaining aid on a different system.”

130. During the year the Grant-in-aid Code was in force, though some of the schools were examined for Results grants under the old rules to enable them to draw grants for the previous year. The wholesome effect produced by the more favorable rules introduced by the Code is borne out by the figures in the Results grant and the standard statements. The enormous increase in the Local Fund grant and the large, though not proportionate, increases in the Municipal and Provincial fund grants are in a measure due to the revision of the Code. I may here state that during the current year I expect exceptional increase both in the expenditure and in the number of pupils passed. Some of the managers of Middle Schools have availed themselves of the privilege accorded by the Grant-in-aid Code to convert their Salary Grant schools into Results system schools on condition of their relinquishing their Salary grants, and with the proviso that the President of the Local Fund Board or the Municipality, or, in case of

Provincial funds, the Director of Public Instruction, has no objection to the step taken. A few schools have actually drawn grants for the fifth and sixth standards during the year, while the remaining classes were unaided. All these schools, and I expect many more, will during the current year, draw grants under all the standards.

In their reviews of the Local Fund and Municipal Budgets, Government have on various occasions called for explanation regarding the number of Results schools left unexamined. This failure to examine has been due to many causes, the chief being the inadequacy of the examining staff in most districts to get through the list of schools for examination. Another cause, especially in Malabar, has been the want of funds, which has induced examining officers to pick and choose amongst the schools to be examined; again Deputy Inspectors have not been in many ranges under sufficiently strict control. They have examined or left unexamined schools, I fear, not unfrequently as it suited their convenience. Moreover sufficient care has not hitherto been exercised by some of these subordinates in sending in lists of schools to be examined. The list has been swelled by schools which a little personal inquiry would have shown to be of too ephemeral a character to deserve admission. These defects can only be remedied by a strengthened and more trustworthy staff and a firm and strict control, central as well as divisional. I trust that before long it will be found that considerable improvement has been effected in this direction, especially in those districts in which it has been or may be found practicable to improve and strengthen the inspecting agency.

These defects in administration have unquestionably retarded the progress of elementary education, and in addition to them were others for which Deputy Inspectors were not necessarily responsible, viz., the delay in issuing, and, after issuing, in obtaining payment of the grant declared to have been earned under the certifying memorandum issued by the examining officer. To remove any excuse for delay in issuing the memorandum and of difficulty in having the grant paid, I obtained the sanction of Government during the year, for the revision of the rules regarding the issue of certifying memoranda and the payment of the grants earned. The new rules, the sum and substance of which is to substitute one memorandum for the duplicate memoranda hitherto issued, and to afford facilities for cashing the memorandum at the taluk treasury, were only promulgated during the year. New forms of the certifying memorandum, with a counterfoil containing an abstract of the details given in the memorandum, have also been issued, those intended for the payment of the grants from Local and Municipal funds being distinguished from those intended for the payment of the grants from Provincial funds.

During the current year, however, I have found it necessary to ensure the working of the revised rules by still further administrative restrictions, more especially enforcing special sanction for postponement of examinations, by withholding encashment until the necessary sanction of the superior office concerned has been obtained. If these restrictions, however, are to be effective they must be supplemented by local bodies making arrangements for the encashment of a memorandum without fail on presentation.

Remarks of Inspectors of Schools on Elementary Education and the working of the Results Rules.

131. In the First Division Mr. Monro writes as follows:—

“Primary education will, I think, never be placed on a sound footing until elementary schools are provided with properly trained teachers. The teachers in elementary schools in this division are men of very low attainments. Beyond the claims of hereditary descent—a doubtful qualification—they are in no sense of the word schoolmasters. Most of them are mere speculators, trading on the chance of earning a Result grant by cramming up a few boys sufficiently well to satisfy a Deputy Inspector. It is very desirable that a race of trained teachers should be created, who would take up teaching not for the sake of immediate gain, but as a permanent profession. This object can best be effected through the agency of the Elementary Normal Schools located within easy distances of the teachers’ houses, in which they might be educated and trained in the art of teaching. The three Normal Schools in this division are obviously quite inadequate to supply trained teachers for upwards of 1,900 schools. It is therefore necessary that fresh schools of this class should be opened in each district. In fact, I think that each taluk should be provided with a Normal School. I am glad to say that the different Local Fund Boards in this division are beginning to see the necessity for such schools. The Local Fund Board, Vizagapatam District, has sanctioned the establishment of a Normal School at Palkonda in the northern part of this district. This will, I think, be very useful in training students for employment in the Agency tracts of Jeypore. A similar school has been sanctioned at Rajahmundry by the Local Fund Board, Cocanada Circle. This will, I think, serve the same purpose as the above school in providing trained teachers for the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle Taluks.”

In these opinions I quite agree, but the scheme proposed must be supplemented by the provision of a permanent position and income to the masters so trained, the income being provided in the manner best suited to secure the due performance of his duties by the master. Past experience goes to show that the ends in view are likely to be attained most effectively by some form of the Combined system.

Mr. Fortey makes the following remarks regarding the Second Division:—

“*Inequality of Progress in different Circles.*—If the improvement of primary education in each range or circle is measured by the number of pupils who pass the Results standards, it will be seen that the disproportion between different circles or ranges is very great. Guntur, for instance, passed 2,574 pupils, whereas Cumbum (which had exactly the same inspecting staff) passed only 338. Penukonda again passed 354 and Madanapalle 481.

“*Remarks on Deputy Inspectors.*—Now if you turn back to the statement of work done by Deputy Inspectors (para. 21) you will find that the Deputy Inspector, Cumbum Range, travelled during the year more than 1,500 miles, examined upwards of 4,000 pupils, and actually spent many more days in inspection than any other Deputy. ‘Why was he so marvellously unsuccessful?’ The people in that part of the country are no doubt backward, and may be somewhat less intelligent than their neighbours in the Nellore and Guntur Circles; yet this will hardly account for the whole of the difference, and I am therefore inclined to think that this officer is more intent on making a show of work than in effecting any real improvement, and that he rushes about the country making hurried inspections of little or no value.

I may, however, be wrong about this, for I have very little opportunity of seeing the Deputy Inspectors at their work, being generally so much taken up with my own work during the short time I am in each circle that I have no leisure to observe how the Deputy does his. I think, however, I am safe in saying that Mr. Kuppuswami of the Guntur Circle is an excellent officer, and next to him I would rank Mr. Somasundara Rau of the Bellary Circle. Mr. Strinivassa Charry of the Masulipatam Circle seems to get through a good deal of work, and Mr. Shunmugam of the Kurnool Range is, I believe, an honest man, although not particularly successful. I express no opinion on the other Deputy Inspectors lest I should do them an injustice."

The impossibility of Inspectors thoroughly supervising the work of their Deputies is, as already noted, one of the chief causes of the administrative defects of the department, and points to the necessity not only of strengthening the subordinate inspectorate, but also of remodelling and increasing the superior also.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Fowler's report :—

"The numbers presented were thus larger under every standard, but notably so under the first and second, showing most advance to have taken place in the more elementary schools.

"In the percentages Reading shows a general but a slight decline. In Writing there is also a decline, except under the second standard. In Arithmetic the results for the first and third standards are almost identical for the two years, while in the second there was the considerable advance of 12 per cent., due doubtless to the lowering of the standard. For the fourth standard the Arithmetic results have declined and are very poor. Poetry has been discontinued for the first standard, and for the others the results in the subject show a small decline. For Grammar the fourth standard results are identical, while for the third there was a decline from 31 to 24 per cent. In both History and Geography the results have fallen and are very poor. It has, however, to be mentioned that many of the masters do not attempt either subject. Similarly the numbers bringing up the English subjects are greatly less than the number presented. In many of the rural schools English is not attempted. Geography and Arithmetic are two subjects that I should much like to see improvement in, but it can be secured only gradually as trained masters get into the schools.

"Each Deputy Inspector remarks in detail on his range. I have usually quoted from their reports, but it seems better that the reports themselves should accompany this for reference on any point; I therefore purpose sending them. One or two groups of schools may, however, be briefly noted.

"*Municipal Schools, Nellore.*—These are five in number, on the Combined system. The following are extracts from my report on these :—

"In the fourth standard Arithmetic generally proves the most difficult subject, and these schools are no exception, the marks gained being low, and only two boys approximating to fair.

"Geography also is a subject in which failure is common. In this the West Nellore does best, one-half of its pupils gaining half marks—a result partly due probably to the great attention given to Map-drawing and Geography in the Normal School, of which this school forms the practising department."

"The Deputy Inspector of Schools says :—' Among the fourth classes the Reading of all the schools is very satisfactory; the highest marks obtained by Nabobpet are excellent.' In the explanation of Præse, West Nellore and Ranganaickspet are tolerable, Nabobpet is good, but Mulapet is bad. In Dictation, West Nellore is tolerable, Ranganaickspet good, Nabobpet poor, and Mulapet bad. The transcription of all the schools is satisfactory. Recita-

tion of Poetry is equally satisfactory, but its meaning is neglected in all the schools except Nabobpet, which is represented by a single pupil, Mulapet scoring nothing in it.

“In Grammar, West Nellore is tolerable, Ranganackspet and Nabobpet are good, but Mulapet is disgraceful, gaining no marks. Nabobpet being a Vernacular school, Hygiene is taught; the single pupil that brought it up acquitted himself very satisfactorily.

“Taking all the branches together, Nabobpet stands *first*, but with a single pupil; while Ranganackspet, West Nellore, and Mulapet follow *in order*.

“In the *third standard* the results in Arithmetic are generally good, the Mulapet Parcherry School doing remarkably well. In the Ranganackspet School, however, two boys fail in the subject.

“In Geography there is still room for improvement. In this subject the Mulapet Parcherry School stands first, while the West Nellore is fair. In English this last named takes the lead.

“The Deputy Inspector of Schools says of the third classes:—‘All the schools have satisfactorily answered in all the branches except Grammar, which has been very badly mastered, as complained of by my predecessor.’

“The *second standard* is really one that may be very thoroughly prepared for in a year with any thing like *steady intelligent teaching*. The results under the head of Reading admit of improvement.

“In the first standard the results are generally good. On these two standards, and his examination generally, the Deputy Inspector of Schools remarks as follows:—‘The results of the *second* and *first* classes in all the subjects are generally very satisfactory; but explanation of Prose in West Nellore and Mulapet in the second class, and in Nabobpet in the first class, is poor.

“On the whole the results of all the schools, except those of Mulapet, are pretty satisfactory.

“The bad results of Mulapet I attribute to the desire of the late Head Master to get a transfer to another department, in which he is now acting. With permission of the late Vice-President the present incumbent is only acting, and there has not been sufficient time to judge of his capabilities, though he seems to take interest in his work.

“In conclusion it must be stated that the smallness of the numbers in the fourth and third classes of the Municipal schools is the attraction of the two High Schools in Nellore, which one generally preferred.’

“The last remark opens up a question that has been before discussed. In my last report I remarked that the Municipal schools required rest and time to work under one plan without change. A year’s work has now been done, and the improvement is very marked.”

Regarding the schools in the Fourth Division Dr. Bradshaw writes as follows:—

“The statistics of Results schools in Local Fund Board Circles are shown in Table XI. In every circle there is a considerable increase in the number of aided schools, and the most important feature is that the number of pupils passed was nearly doubled, the advance being greatest in Trichinopoly, Vellore, Salem, Cuddalore, and Chittoor; in the two latter I attribute it mainly to the appointment of an Additional Deputy Inspector in each circle, who takes the place of two Inspecting Schoolmasters, and in Vellore Circle men not qualified to draw salaries in the Board’s schools have had their schools placed under the Results system.

“In general, however, the increased number of schools aided under the Result system in 1880-81 is due to the modifications made in the rules—the test in Arithmetic for the first and third standards being less difficult, and Poetry being omitted from the first standard,—but chiefly to the old rates of grant being introduced again.

"I may hereby note some remarks from the Cuddalore Deputy Inspector's report, who considers that the length of the portion prescribed in some subjects and the cost of books prevent as many pupils being presented for examination as otherwise would. Mr. Venkatramiah states that 'the small number passed in History is due to the large portion prescribed, to Morris' India (in Tamil) being too highly priced; and as the cheapest map in Tamil is Rs. 4½, Geography has become a sealed book to elementary teachers. The department should publish cheap Vernacular maps of the Continents, India, and the Hemispheres at about 1 rupee or 8 annas each.' And, 'in addition to the many new and unusual idioms in the new Tamil books, the portion set for several standards is too large; for instance, for the first standard in the old First Book it was 38 pages, but now 100 pages; for the second standard 46 pages of the old book and 122 of the new, *i.e.*, more than double the amount laid down for the third standard.'

"As yet Hygiene and Agriculture are little studied in Results schools, but I expect to see these subjects introduced into many schools by the Normal students, who themselves will have passed in them, and to whose advantage it will be that their pupils should earn grants in them, and this is another point in favor of the Normal Schools as against Inspecting Schoolmasters, who could not produce in the case of one teacher what the Normal School can for twenty.

"The statistics of *Result Schools in Municipalities* are given in Table XII, from which it will be seen that, except in Chidambaram, there has been an increase in the number of pupils passed at the examination. This table and Table X should be compared together to show the state of primary education in the several Municipalities and the amount of aid each contributes."

"The following remarks of Mr. Marden and his Deputies may be read with interest:—

"GENERAL REMARKS ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.—*Tanjore District.*—The following are the principal remarks of the Deputy Inspector, Tanjore Circle:—

"The next thing for consideration is the cost of these schools to the Local Fund Board as compared with schools on the Payment by Results system, containing an equal number of boys and teaching for the same standard, and this is shown in the table below, from which it appears that while the education of each pupil in Combined system schools cost between Rs. 12-15-10 and Rs. 4-15-5, that in pure Result schools of similar strength and standard cost between Rs. 6-4-9 and Rs. 2-3-2."

Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Total Cost to Local Fund Board.	Cost of educating each Pupil					
				In Local Fund School.			In Results School of equal Strength and Standard.		
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Arantangi	50	48	409 12 8	8 8 7	5 14 8				
Valangimón	57	37	330 1 4	8 14 9	6 4 9				
Tiruppanandal	37	28	363 11 8	12 15 10	6 6 3				
Koviladi	30	19	174 12 9	9 3 2	5 2 6				
Gandrakotai	48	48	235 5 9	4 15 5	3 1 6				
Aiyampettai	20	15	173 2 6	11 8 8	2 3 2				
Pápanásam	62	34	204 0 3	6 0 0	3 9 2				
Veppattar	43	20	207 12 0	10 6 2	3 10 10				
Madakur	34	26	268 8 8	10 5 3	2 8 4				
Avadaiyarkoil	34	25	256 7 6	10 4 2	4 6 9				

“He further states that the most striking and satisfactory improvement in Results schools was made in Arithmetic, especially in the lowest standard. There was also an improvement in explaining the meaning of Vernacular Prose and Poetry in the children’s own words. There was but little progress in Grammar and Geography. Pains had been taken with English Reading and Pronunciation. The style of the Primers on Hygiene and Agriculture is reported to be one not easily understood by pure Tamilians. The former subject was only brought up in three schools and Agriculture in none.

“The Deputy Inspector, Negapatam Circle, says :—

“‘During the year under review I find that both the systems (viz., Salary system and Combined system) have worked well, and, with the exception of half a dozen Combined system schools, all the rest have done their work more satisfactorily than in the last two years. I should, therefore, think that the best method of improving a Combined system school is to turn out the bad teachers and appoint in their room more energetic men.’

“*Madura District.*—The Deputy Inspector, Madura Circle, says :—

“‘*Results Schools.*—The results of examination of the first two standards are very satisfactory. In the third and fourth most of the subjects were not attempted, except in the few well-organized schools in large stations, mission or non-mission. As for the alternative subjects, Danukoti Raju’s Hygiene and Morris’ Indian History (no easier book is available) are too much to be studied in one year.’

“He adds : ‘It is generally said that the offer of a liberal grant from Government must not fail to induce the village schoolmasters to place their schools under inspection. This holds good as far as intelligent schoolmasters are concerned, but the others turn the fact to their own advantage by persuading the illiterate people to believe that because the Government offer such liberal grants for nothing, there must be something bad in the ultimate object. Such are to be found in the large villages of Nattukottai Chetties, with whom a knowledge of multiplication tables, both integral and fractional, and ability to write the names of persons are all that ought to be acquired from a school. Thus the Chetties do not send their children to a Results school if they can help it, and when they do, would not allow them to stay long, and hence in the schools in the Tirupatūr Range, which has almost all the Chetty villages in the circle, the children are not presented for any standards higher than the second.

“‘I am glad the Local Fund Board have just sanctioned the establishment of an Elementary Normal School, and steps will be taken to provide the village schools with trained teachers.

“‘The Local Fund Board of this circle are in the habit of awarding prize books to the best boys in Results schools. I have taken care to collect the principal residents and to have the books distributed by the Revenue authorities, if such are available, after explaining the advantages of the Government system of instruction, &c. This has contributed to the increase of the elementary education not a little.’

“The Acting Deputy Inspector, Dindigul Circle, says :—

“‘I have already alluded to the decline especially in the non-mission section of these schools. These, set up by untrained pial masters, sadly wanted the essentials which alone can give them permanence. Being in some cases *ill-managed*, and in others *insufficiently remunerative*, they had to be closed. The decline in the number of these schools would not have been so great had their *supervision* by the Inspecting Schoolmasters been more satisfactory. But these supervising officers could not give them sufficient attention as their ranges are wider than they can manage, and as their absence in the year was rather longer and more frequent than desirable. Now that the Board have sanctioned the appointment of an additional inspecting officer, it may be

hoped that the supervision on the whole will be rendered *more real and efficient* than it is, and that the schools under review may be in a way improved. The only effectual measure that I can think of, however, for improving as well as increasing these schools is to draft into them a number of trained masters. These may enlist the services of pial masters, give them some training, and, if the latter should desire it, send them to start schools on their own account in other places. If the Elementary Normal School contemplated by the Director of Public Instruction should be established in this district, it would no doubt be a valuable acquisition. But the benefit accruing to these schools from it will be gradual and remote.'

"*Tinnevelly District.*—The Deputy Inspector, Tinnevelly Circle, observes that the large number of schools in his circle which appear as unaided is due to the difficulty of obtaining vaccination certificates, without which the Local Fund Board will not pay grants to the masters. I must add that during my late tour in Tinnevelly I more than once heard complaints of the inefficiency and inattention of the vaccinators.

"The Deputy Inspector, Shermádevi Circle, makes a similar remark about the difficulty of procuring vaccination certificates."

As regards the Sixth Division Mr. Bradshaw observes as follows:—

"I might take into consideration localities at length, but I think that I have given you my views as they appeared to me at the time of my inspection. South Canara seems to me to be too much for one Deputy Inspector. His work is not to be judged by statistics alone. It must be judged by the downpour, the swollen rivers, paucity of bearers, and details of work that ought not to fall upon him. For the Circle he has three Inspecting Schoolmasters. One more Deputy Inspector would, I think, be preferable to these men.

"Judged by figures the work of the Deputy Inspector, Tellicherry Circle, is about the most satisfactory that I have known, and his office work has been neither light nor pleasant. He has done his best, I believe, although I consider that he ought not to have been appointed.

"Mr. Pothan has not given me satisfaction. His honesty I do not call in question, but he seems to be wanting sadly in discretion. A well rounded practical notion on the subject of obedience would save him from many troubles. In spite of the most peremptory orders from me to the contrary he leaves his schools unexamined on the ground of its being 'bad, nay impolitic' to examine them when there are no funds. He adds that it was customary in previous years to act as he has done.

"The quality of the work in South Coimbatore is open to improvement. G. S. Seshiah has energy enough, but strikes me as being somewhat impatient and not sufficiently studying his duty. He is badly backed up by the Inspecting Schoolmasters, and he resents their disobedience perhaps a little too strongly.

"In North Coimbatore I have been seven days on tour with the Deputy Inspector, and all that I know of that range beyond statistics, which surprise me, I have had to find out unassisted. The boldness of the Deputy Inspector's disobedience seems to be its chief excuse. Although he has had less work than any other Deputy Inspector, he has always been able to find an excuse for shirking work with me.

"As regards the Nilgiris, the schools, so far as the inspection is concerned, are chiefly on paper. I am told that there are 27, but the Inspecting Schoolmaster knew only 20 up to the 27th March. Education here has been altogether neglected of late. The Inspecting Schoolmaster does literally what he likes. I have not seen his diary for December, although the President promised in March to send it to me as soon as he got it."

Regarding the travelling of Deputy Inspectors Mr. Bradshaw remarks of his subordinates' work :—

"*Inspecting Agency.*—These figures do not prove much. The only column for which I have much respect is that representing the number of days spent on inspection. Educational durbars and cursory inspections may be used to inflate two of the columns to any extent at little labor, while mileage depends less upon inclination than upon facilities for travelling. Then the sum total of the number of pupils examined would not prove much. Every inspection is a school. If the Inspector and Deputy Inspector examine a school together, both are credited with the number of pupils in the school. Putting North Coimbatore and the Nilgiris out of the account, the Second-grade Colleges, some of the Girls' Schools at Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry, and perhaps five High and Middle Schools, I have always been accompanied by a Deputy Inspector. Then the figures with regard to the two Government Colleges and the Kerala Vidyasala do not stand for much work. The figures for the Coonoor East Indian School stand for as much as two of the colleges in point of time occupied.

"There has been much time wasted by the Deputy Inspectors partially inspecting a Municipality or a Taluk and returning to it again and again in the course of the year, acquiring but desultory instead of comprehensive ideas of local wants and how they were met, while the Municipalities and Boards were very partially informed as to the progress of education. I am not quite satisfied with the punctuality with which some of the Deputy Inspectors attend meetings of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. An hour's attendance at a meeting may be purchased at the sacrifice of the best part of three days' work, and it not unfrequently happens that a quorum is well secured and no information required from the Deputy Inspector. It seems to me, for instance, that a journey from Karur to Coimbatore and back for the purpose of attending a meeting is more than a Deputy Inspector should undertake unless specially summoned. The meetings on the Nilgiris have been neglected, because it may be inferred oscillation between Erode and Coimbatore is more attractive than a trip from Mettupalaiyam to the Hills."

132. No change has been made in the number of Government girls' schools. The attendance has increased from 541 to 564. The decrease in the Upper Primary department is due to there having been no second class in the Náyudupet school. The Vellore school shows a large increase.

Government Schools.		Number on the Rolls on 31st March						
		1880.			1881.			
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	
VERNACULAR.								
Godávari.								
Bhadrachalam	14	14	...	12	12	
Nellore.								
Nellore	10	53	63	10	53	63
Mulapet	6	34	40	7	33	40
Nayudupet	6	20	26	...	19	19

Government Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March .					
	1880.			1881.		
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
VERNACULAR—(Continued).						
<i>South Arcot.</i>						
Cuddalore ... ..	...	63	63	...	70	70
<i>North Arcot.</i>						
Walajanagar ... ..	...	35	35	...	40	40
Vellore	8	54	62	8	83	91
<i>Salem.</i>						
Salem ... ..	...	67	67	...	60	60
Krishnagiri ... ..	...	34	34	...	33	33
Hosur ... ..	...	51	51	...	40	40
<i>Tanjore.</i>						
Karanthatangudi ... ..	...	4	48	52	5	60
Patakota ... ..	...	34	34	...	36	36
Total ..	34	507	541	28	536	564

Shortly before Colonel Macdonald retired he submitted to Government a scheme for the redistribution and improvement of the staff of the Government girls' schools, Bhadrachalam school excepted. The Government have accepted his proposals and sanctioned them. During the year a few schools were remodelled, but I hope to see the changes fully brought about during the current year.

The following extract is taken from Dr. Bradshaw's report :—

“In my last annual report I pointed out that no change had been made in the ‘establishments’ of the Government girls' schools since taken over from the Municipalities and private managers, and more than once submitted a scheme to the late Director for the redistribution and improvement of the staff in each. In August last sanction was given to the late Director's proposals, but owing to provision having to be made for the old male teachers and other causes few changes in the staff could be accomplished till the beginning of this official year, so at present I can merely say that the majority of the girls' schools are as described in my previous reports, but that I shall, I hope, from the changes already effected be able to report much progress during 1881-82. I may add, however, that the native community would prefer to see their daughters attending a school taught by a middle-aged male teacher than one in which the mistress was unmarried, or a widow, or living apart from her husband, such being the condition of all the female teachers but two now employed in Government girls' schools in this division.”

133. The number of Local Fund girls' schools remains the same as last year, but the attendance has increased from 372 to 446. In no school is there any pupil reading in the Upper Primary department. The Godávári schools show improvement, while next to them comes the Nidámangalam Chattram School. The North Arcot and Salem schools show a falling off. Regarding the schools in Godávári Mr. Monro says that "in respect of Vernacular female education the Godávári District is far in advance of the other districts in this division."

Local Fund Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March					
	1880.			1881.		
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
VERNACULAR.						
<i>Godávári.</i>						
Amalápuram		33	33	...	35	35
Dowlai-hweram		23	23	...	38	38
Ramachandrapuram		22	22	...	28	28
Injeram		30	30	...	18	18
Tallaravu		27	27	...	30	30
Peddapuram		25	25	...	32	32
Pithapuram		25	25	...	34	34
Narsapúr		42	42	...	85	85
<i>North Arcot.</i>						
Punganúr		19	19	...	17	17
<i>Salem.</i>						
Naanakal		24	24	} ...	55	55
Tiruchengód		15	15			
Atur		22	22			
<i>Tanjore.</i>						
Nidámangalam Chattram School		65	65	...	74	74
Total	872	372	...	446	446

134. The following statement exhibits the Municipal girls' schools, English and Vernacular. At Anantapur, Shevapet and Mannargudi new schools have been opened. In the Nellore and Conjeeveram Municipalities two new schools have been opened at each of the places on the Combined

Municipal
Schools.

Girls'

system. The latter schools are not shown in the statement as they are on the Combined system. The attendance in the English schools has fallen from 31 to 21, while that in the Vernacular schools has risen from 361 to 475. Taking the English and Vernacular schools together there is an increase of 104 pupils. It is satisfactory to note the increase of pupils in the Upper Primary department.

Municipal Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March					
	1880.			1881.		
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.						
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>						
Bimlipatam	8	10	*13	5	8	†13
<i>Salem.</i>						
Salem ... ..	...	18	†18	6	2	§8
Total English Schools ...	3	28	31	11	10	21
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.						
<i>Ganjam.</i>						
Berhampore (Hindu) ... ..	...	39	39	...	38	38
Do. (Muhammadan) ... ..	...	24	24	...	33	33
<i>Bellary.</i>						
Adoni ... ..	...	28	28	...	17	17
Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	22	22
<i>South Arcot.</i>						
Chidambaram ... ..	...	42	42	...	47	47
<i>Salem.</i>						
Shevapet ... ..	...	...	...	...	44	44
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>						
Srirangam ... ..	...	70	70	...	60	60
<i>Tanjore.</i>						
Kumbakonam	9	83	92	9	77	86
Mayavaram ... ..	...	46	46	19	40	59
Mannargudi ... ..	...	...	...	5	49	54
<i>Malabar.</i>						
Tellicherry ... ..	...	20	20	...	15	15
Total Vernacular Schools ...	9	352	361	33	442	475
Total English and Vernacular Schools ...	12	380	392	44	452	496

* 4 boys. † 5 boys. ‡ 9 boys. § 1 boy.

135. The following is a list of aided and unaided Primary Schools for girls under inspection, with the exception of the schools on the Results system. The Railway Primary Schools for Girls. School, Podanúr, which was returned last year as a boys' school, appears in the present list. The F.C.M. Day School, Branch School, Black Town, and Balica Patasala Schools, which figured in the English school list last year, now appear in the Vernacular list; while the F.C.M. School, Ráyapuram, which was last year unaided, is this year aided. The attendance in the English schools has risen from 2,305 to 2,642 and in the Vernacular from 2,683 to 2,780. On the whole there is an increase of 434 girls. For the Special Upper Primary Examination, which has superseded the late Third-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 47 were examined and 21 passed, all in the second class, against 142 and 95 respectively last year. The great decrease in the number examined and passed is owing to the present examination being more difficult and to the exclusion from the list of all teachers who were included in last year's list.

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.										
VIZAGAPATAM.										
<i>Unaided.</i>										
Maharajah's Girls' Boarding School, Vizianagrum ...	45	65	18	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
• GODÁVARI.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
St. Thomas' School, Jagannaikpur ...	...	29	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...
Church of England Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	27	...	32	3	...	2	...	...	...
Total First Division ...	45	121	18	134	4	...	2	...	...	...
BELLARY.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Roman Catholic Convent Girls' School ...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—										
<i>(Continued).</i>										
NELLORE.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Christ Church School, Nellore.	5	10	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Wesleyan Mission Day School.	21	61	23	50	6	...	4	1	...	...
Davidson Street School ...	22	67	20	65	12	...	5	5	...	...
Presentation Convent Special School.	9	16	5	16	17	12	12	4	...	5
Do. do. Pay do.	15	25	22	19						
Do. do. Orphan School.	20	45	17	41						
Do. do. Infant School.	...	168	...	134						
Military Female Orphan Asylum ...	29	129	9	152	6	...	4	2	...	...
Doveton Girls' School ...	24	47	19	57	15	...	7	3	...	...
Civil Orphan Asylum ...	10	56	12	58	10	3	...	6	...	2
St. Francis Xavier's School ...	23	205	13	189	7	2	1	5	...	...
Free Church Mission Boarding School ...	12	39	18	43	8	...	4	1	...	...
Emmanuel Church School ...	3	36	4	36	5	4	2	1	...	2
Christ Church School ...	16	70	21	74	2	8	1	1	...	2
Union School ...	6	41	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Boarding School ...	11	21	8	24	7	...	1	2	...	...
Roman Catholic School, Rāyapet ...	5	55	13	22	2	...	2	...	...	...
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Rāyapuram ...	7	48	7	52	3	...	...	1	...	...
St. Matthias School ...	20	96	7	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Church Medical Mission Day School ...	10	41	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Mission Society's Central School ...	20	35	14	41	5	...	2	1	...	...
Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School ...	33	126	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Vepery ...	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methodist Seminary ...	...	...	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cathedral Girls' School ...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Girls' School, St. Thomé ...	...	...	14	10	...	3	...	...	...	...
English Girls' School, Pura-saipakam ...	...	...	4	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Third Division ...	321	1,437	288	1,577	105	32	45	33	...	11

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS— (Continued).										
SOUTH ARCOT.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
English Girls' School, Cuddalore	5	19	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH ARCOT.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Chaplain School, Vellore ...	10	17	4	22	5	...	3	...	...	...
SALEM.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
London Mission Christian Girls' School, Shevapet ...	...	32	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Tirupatar ...	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remount Depot School, Matigiri	3	12	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' School, Suramangalam.	...	12	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRICHINOPOLY.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Convent School, Trichinopoly.	9	34	14	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fourth Division ...	27	178	29	228	5	...	3	...	...	...
TANJORE.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
High Caste Girls' School, Tanjore ... ..	...	65	7	56	4	1	2	2	...	1
MADURA.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
East Indian School, Madura...	7	15	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fifth Division ...	7	80	10	82	4	1	2	2	...	1

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS—										
<i>(Continued).</i>										
COIMBATORE.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Railway School, Podanur* ...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Protestant Girls' School, Cochin ...	7	43	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore ...	...	...	7	98	...	1	...	...	...	1
SOUTH CANARA.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Convent Girls' School, Mangalore ...	...	...	14	104	...	12	...	...	...	7
Total Sixth Division ...	7	82	29	226	...	13	...	...	...	8
Total English Schools ...	407	1,898	374	2,268	118	46	52	35	...	20
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.										
VIZAGAPATAM.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
London Mission Native Girls' School, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
GODAVARI.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Lines Caste Girls' School, Ellore ...	...	73	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort do. do. do. ...	4	53	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Street Muhammadan Girls' School, Ellore ...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazaar Street Girls' School, Ellore ...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total First Division ...	4	126	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...

This school was returned last year as a boys' school.

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.				
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.		
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS									
—(Continued).									
KISTNA.									
<i>Aided.</i>									
C.M.S. Caste Girls' School, Bezvada.	6	31	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Muhammadan Girls' School, Bezvada.	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	...	...
BELUR.									
Roman Catholic School, Cowle Bazaar	...	58	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Telugu School, Cowle Bazaar.	...	41	...	25	...	1	...	...	1
Do. do. Canarese Schl., Cowle Bazaar.	...	75	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
Total Second Division ...	6	205	3	221	...	1	...	...	1
NELLORE.									
<i>Aided.</i>									
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	...	43	5	48	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.									
<i>Aided.</i>									
Free Church Mission Chetty School	12	85	12	92	1	...	...	...	...
London Mission Girls' School, Vepery	20	104	11	92	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Triplicane	15	62	...	71	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Girls' School, Varadamuttiappan Street	...	88	3	87	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Girls' School, Purasaipakam	13	64	11	70	2	...	1	...	...
London Mission Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	64	8	66	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Rāvapet	12	63	...	64	4	...	1	...	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Meersaipet	8	53	...	62	...	...	...	...	...

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS										
—(Continued).										
MADRAS—(Continued).										
<i>Aided—(Continued).</i>										
Srinivasa Pillai's School ...	29	99	53	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Church Mission Day School* ...	81	114	25	125	11	...	2	3	...	...
Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town* ...	41	109	37	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Church Mission Branch School, Balika Patasala* ...	63	137	20	189	4	...	1	...	...	...
Free Church Mission Branch School, Rāyapuram† ...	...	82	6	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Church Mission Branch School, Mint Street ...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINGLEPUT.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Free Church Mission School, Tiruvallur.	10	52	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chingleput.	10	80	7	78	2	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Big Conjeeveram.	11	67	13	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Little do. ...	...	73	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Alandur ...	23	47	15	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Saidapet ...	14	41	15	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Third Division ...	362	1,527	239	1,742	24	...	5	3	...	...
SOUTH ARCOR.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
S.P.G. Girls' School, Cuddalore ...	...	42	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' School, Munjakuppam.	...	44	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALEM.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Caste Girls' School, Dharmapuri ...	...	32	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission School, Shevapet ...	...	105	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These schools were returned last year as English schools.

† This school was last year an unaided one.

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March				Special Upper Primary Examination.					
	1880.		1881.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
							First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—										
<i>(Continued).</i>										
TRICHINOPOLY.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Lady Hobart's Girls' School, Trichinopoly ...	...	92	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fourth Division ...	...	315	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
TANJORE.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar ...	8	20	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.										
<i>Aided.</i>										
Hindu School, Madura ...	...	110	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fifth Division ...	8	130	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Schools ...	380	2,303	242	2,538	24	1	5	3	...	1
Total English and Vernacular Schools ...	787	4,201	616	4,806	142	47	57	38	...	21

136. In my last report I stated that Colonel Macdonald had drawn up an elaborate report on the subject of the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians. It was submitted to Government in the beginning of the year under review, but no order has as yet been received on the subject. After giving the opinion of the various officers to whom G.O. No. 13, of the 21st January 1880, was referred, Colonel Macdonald proceeds to enunciate his views, which are mostly devoted to criticisms on Archdeacon Baly's scheme. He considers that the remarks of the Archdeacon regarding the general want of system which has characterized the establishment of schools for Europeans and East Indians are to some extent applicable to this Presidency also, and especially to the town of Madras; that the children of European descent should be educated on the hills in preference to the plains; that there should be separate schools for Europeans and East Indians, but that there need not be separate colleges or professional institutions; and that the infusion of Native element into the schools will set an example of industry and amenableness to discipline.

Colonel Maconald also considers that trained teachers may with advantage be employed in these schools, and that the Madras Normal School may be availed of for this purpose, and that education in the case of the children under consideration should be made compulsory, but that the heads of departments should not be invested with any legal authority. He also desires to see a few Government free day middle schools established at stations where such schools are needed on the following principles :—

- (a.) The schools to be mixed day schools for boys and girls.
- (b.) Each school to consist of a middle, upper, and lower primary department, with the addition, if necessary, of an infant department.
- (c.) Female teachers to be largely employed, especially in the primary classes.
- (d.) The schools to be mainly intended for pauper children, but the children of persons who are not paupers to be admitted on the payment of the fees prescribed for aided schools, or in certain cases of half these rates.
- (e.) The schools to be entirely managed by the Educational Department.
- (f.) A fixed time to be set apart for religious instruction, such instruction to be given by any Protestant or Roman Catholic Clergyman named by the parent or guardian or otherwise duly authorized.
- (g.) An industrial department to be attached to the school in cases in which such an arrangement may be deemed advisable.

For the establishment of the above schools at Madras he selects Black Town, Vepery, and St. Thomé as the centres. As regards the fees in these schools he observes that it is a matter for serious consideration whether some limit should not be placed on the discretion of the managers of aided schools with regard to raising their rates of fees, but he doubts the expediency of imposing the educational rate proposed by the Archdeacon.

It is not necessary for me to discuss these views, as the question is still under the consideration of the Government, and I would only draw attention to one point, viz., the rule passed in 1878-79, giving aid to schools educating poor Europeans and East Indians by means of payment of the fees of 75 per cent. of the free scholars. The sanction was modified in the year under review by limiting the maximum income of a parent whose child could take advantage of the rule to Rs. 25; the ordinary income, however, not to exceed Rs. 16. In order to guard against the abuse of this privilege by managers, I drew up a form of application, providing for full details regarding each child, and appended to it a declaration to be signed by the manager regarding the parent's or guardian's means. I also limited such individual sanction to the official year, so that, with the aid of the Account Department, I trust it will be impracticable that the liberality of Government should be abused; but experience has convinced me that the present rule, limiting the aid of Government to 75 per cent. of the free scholars, tends to encourage managers to admit children gratuitously who might pay, and thus increase the aid they may receive in this way from Government, whilst at the same time it ignores the rules in the Notification of 1877 limiting the free scholars to 5 per cent. If that rule were enforced the Government order regarding the fees would be inoperative. Judging from the number of European and Eurasian pupils now receiving gratuitous education and pending the revision of the fee rules, I have

proposed that in schools intended for the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians no restriction be placed on the number of children admitted to gratuitous education by the manager, but that the aid of Government be limited to paying the fees of 50 per cent. only of the number on the rolls.

The annexed statement shows the attendance and the cost of the primary schools mainly intended for poor European and Eurasian children in this Presidency.

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March.			Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Expenditure, 1880-81.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues, 1880-81.	Total Cost of educating each Pupil.	Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.	Remarks.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.							
<i>Primary Schools for Boys.</i>										
Results Schools, Kurnool Municipality	18	...	...	18	15	141	...	9 6 5	...	
St. Mary's Seminary	26	...	...	26	25	1,212	170	48 7 8	6 12 10	
Do. Orphanage	66	1	...	67	57	2,520	120	44 3 4	2 1 8	
Davidson Street School	35	...	...	35	45	622	103	13 13 2	2 4 7	
St. Francis Xavier's Primary School	109	40	2	151	117	1,091	558	9 5 2	4 12 4	
Trinity Church School, Yercaud	14	6	2	22	17	425	...	25 0 0	...	7 girls.
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Rayapuram	29	83	14	126	98	1,788	576	19 4 7	6 3 1	
Civil Orphan Asylum	50	...	...	50	53	8,570	266	12 10 1	5 0 4	
Results Schools, Madras (3) ...	215	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...
Do. School, Salem Circle (1)	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	54	...	...	54	49	1,552	312	31 10 9	6 5 10	
St. Peter's Eurasian School, Negapatam	59	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
Railway School, Podanur	34	...	...	34	23	832	...	36 2 9	...	16 do.
Day School, Coimbatore	52	...	...	52	35	930	187	26 9 2	5 5 6	29 do.
All Souls' Church School, Coimbatore	33	...	...	33	26	883	61	33 15 5	2 5 6	14 do.
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	250	...	...	250	238	74,435	73,784	14 14 1	99 14 11	
<i>Primary Schools for Girls.</i>										
English Girls' School, Bimlipatam	13	...	...	13	10	626	...	62 9 7	...	5 boys.
St. Thomas' School, Jagga-naikpur	28	...	...	28	27	1,273	146	47 2 4	5 7 7	15 do.
Church of England Girls' School, Rajahmundry	32	...	...	32	28	1,461	344	52 2 10	12 4 7	11 do.
Roman Catholic Convent Girls' School, Bellary	21	...	...	21	22	576	172	26 2 11	7 13 1	
Christ Church School, Nellore	15	7	...	22	12	845	290	70 6 8	2 4 1	
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School, Popham's Broadway.	72	1	...	73	50	1,332	431	26 10 3	8 9 11	15 do.
Presentation Convent Pay Schl	41	...	...	41	32	730	242	22 13 0	7 9 0	
Do. do. Special do.	20	1	...	21	22	605	310	27 8 0	14 1 5	
Do. do. Orphanage.	58	...	...	58	60	480	413	8 0 0	6 14 2	
Do. do. Infant Schl	134	...	...	134	123	3,301	749	26 13 5	6 1 5	81 do.
St. Francis Xavier's School ...	202	...	...	202	155	1,427	508	9 3 4	3 4 5	
Free Church Medical Mission Day School	44	...	...	44	37	833	268	22 8 3	7 3 11	18 do.

Schools.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March.			Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Expenditure 1880-81.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues, 1880-81.	Total cost of educating each Pupil.	Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.	Remarks.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.							
<i>Primary Schools for Girls—</i> (Continued).						Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Vepery	27	...	...	27	26	821	183	31 9 9	7 0 7	
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School	59	...	...	59	44	591	258	13 6 11	5 13 10	
Roman Catholic School, Ráyapet	35	...	...	35	34	1,305	124	38 6 1	3 10 4	
Military Female Orphan Asylum	161	...	...	161	156	8,040	514	11 6 8	3 4 9	
Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	70	...	...	70	64	10,489	462	18 9 0	7 3 6	14 boys.
Davidson Street School	85	...	...	85	72	1,166	425	16 3 1	5 14 8	20 do.
Union School	42	...	...	42	39	1,186	472	30 6 7	12 1 8	11 do.
Christ Church School	92	3	...	95	61	1,410	524	22 0 6	8 3 0	54 do.
Emmanuel Church School	37	...	3	40	28	1,227	300	43 13 2	11 1 2	15 do.
Methodist Seminary	51	...	...	51	42	922	259	21 15 3	6 2 8	27 do.
St. Matthias' School	87	...	...	87	78	1,351	572	17 11 3	7 5 4	
Cathedral Girls' School	49	...	...	49	34	890	89	26 2 10	2 9 11	
St. Thomas' Girls' School, St. Thomé	24	...	...	24	20	998	80	49 14 5	4 0 0	
English Girls' School, Purasai-pakam	64	...	...	64	52	643	215	12 5 8	4 2 2	29 do.
Results Schools, Madras (2) ...	128	...	...	128	89	1,297	391	14 6 3	4 6 4	47 do.
Government Primary School, Tripasoor	11	...	...	11	13	564	564	43 6 2	43 6 2	6 do.
English Girls' School, Cuddalore	28	...	...	28	21	676	260	32 3 1	12 6 1	
English Church School, Vellore	26	...	...	26	26	780	314	30 0 0	12 1 3	11 do.
East Indian Girls' School, Suramangalam	20	...	...	20	16	244	...	15 4 0	...	11 do.
English Girls' School, Salem ...	8	...	...	8	6	447	60	74 8 0	10 0 0	1 boy.
Remount Dépôt School, Matigiri	15	...	...	15	11	540	190	49 1 5	17 4 4	5 boys.
Convent School, Trichinopoly.	74	...	...	74	72	2,275	225	31 9 9	3 2 0	
Wesleyan Mission Eurasian Girls' School, Negapatam ...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
East Indian School, Madura ...	29	...	...	29	18	626	...	34 12 5	...	12 do.
Convent School, Coimbatore ...	46	...	...	46	30	390	95	8 9 1	3 2 8	
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	38	...	...	38	44	8,489	8,342	12 10 9	189 2 2	
Nazareth Convent School, Ootacamund	39	...	...	39	26	7,244	162	24 0 0	6 3 8	
Day School, Coonoor	39	...	...	39	35	1,613	74	46 1 4	2 1 10	18 do.
Protestant Girls' School, Cochin	27	4	1	32	28	689	152	24 9 9	5 6 10	
Roman Catholic Convent Girls' School	92	12	8	112	86	1,651	366	19 3 1	4 4 1	
Roman Catholic Convent School, Cochin	78	6	...	84	59	968	368	16 6 6	8 3 10	
St. Ann's Convent Girls' Middle School, Mangalore ...	35	80	3	118	75	1,535	166	20 7 6	2 3 5	
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore	68	35	2	105	72	960	240	13 5 4	3 5 4	

137. Past experience having shown that some changes were desirable in the rules promulgated in September 1879 regulating the conduct of these examinations, Colonel Macdonald obtained the sanction of Government during the year to make the requisite changes. They consisted chiefly in adapting the examination to the requirements of the Results rules and in empowering the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors to examine for certificates, candidates who have been prevented by illness or other causes from attending the regular annual examinations, and in accepting as equivalent such examinations as are equal in difficulty to the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations. The statement given below shows the number of institutions sending candidates, number of examinees, and the number passed. The information regarding the two former points was not given in the last report as no complete return had then been received. The number of pupils passed this year as contrasted with that of last year shows a decided improvement. The number who passed the Lower Primary School Examination is a little over double that of last year, while those who passed the Upper Primary School Examination is somewhat below double. It must, however, be borne in mind that this year's figures include private students and pupils from institutions which do not come into the annual returns. These examinations are, I am persuaded, likely to prove of great benefit to the education of the country, not only as a means of testing the instruction each child has received, and thus removing one of the chief obstacles to the improvement of middle and primary education, resulting from the unequal standard of the pupils, but also by the effect it is having on the minds of parents by certifying publicly at an early age the advance in knowledge which their children have made. The desire to obtain a certificate, which operates so strongly in the higher examinations, whether scholastic or for the public service, is also felt among the very young. I have also observed that these certificates are retained by masters as pledges of the good conduct and regularity in attendance of their pupils, and thus indirectly are a means of improving school discipline. The chief defect of the rules, which limited the power of Head Masters to examine special cases during the year, instead of waiting for the examination to be conducted by a Government Inspector or his Deputy, has been amended in the current year.

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.	
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.
Upper Primary School Examination ... { Boys.	203	565	19	787	2,566	5,743
... { Girls.	5	67	6	78	31	528
Lower Primary School Examination ... { Boys.	739	1,897	150	2,786	5,912	11,754
... { Girls.	10	122	10	142	64	1,007
Total ...	957	2,651	185	3,793	8,573	19,032

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Examinees—(Continued).			Number Passed.				
	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under inspection.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
Upper Primary School Examination ... { Boys.	184	181	8,674	1,891	3,492	144	141	5,668
Examination ... { Girls.	24	...	583	16	344	17	...	377
Lower Primary School Examination ... { Boys.	868	285	18,819	4,194	7,992	610	224	13,020
Examination ... { Girls.	37	...	1,108	39	719	28	...	786
Total ...	1,113	466	29,184	6,140	12,547	799	365	19,851

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(a.)—Schools of Art.

School of Industrial Arts, Madras.

138. The strength of the School of Industrial Arts, Madras, has fallen from 100 to 86. Regarding the progress of the school Mr. Chisholm writes as follows:—

Artistic Branch.

“The attendance during the past year was as follows:—

April 1880 74	November 1880 82
May 75	December 76
July 74	January 1881 71
August 1880 76	February 71
September 1880 85	March 71
October 1880 82	

the average for the year being 76 against 82 for the previous year.

“This falling off will probably continue for two or three years.

“The following certificates have been granted during the year:—

Second Grade.

Sepia-drawing from models 1
Drawing from the round in chalk 4

First Grade.

Linear Geometry 6
Freehand drawing from the human figure 1
Freehand 8
Model-drawing in outline 3
Drawing from the round in chalk 3
Sepia-drawing from models 4
Chalk do. do. 3
Oil-painting in Monochrome 2

“The number of students on the rolls is now 13 as formerly.

Girls' Branch.

“For some time the Girls' Branch was merely a nominal thing, but now that the nature of drawing as an art is more generally understood, real steady workers have supplied the place of a number of girls who seemed to think

that drawing could be imbibed with the smallest possible effort to the learner. The want of a female teacher is my principal drawback, but I have two most hopeful students who, I trust, will shortly become pupil teachers. I would beg here to repeat a remark I made last year. It seems odd to me that while so much has been talked and written on the subject of employing poor Eurasians that this institution, which now offers, after a very small amount of application, 10 rupees per mensem during an apprenticeship of perhaps four years, and opens a field for securing eventually the highest emoluments according to ability, should be utterly neglected.

Industrial Branch.

“I have again to report the satisfactory progress of this branch of the institution. We are gradually developing the pottery industry, and I trust in a short time to pronounce this branch to be firmly established.

Accounts.

“The expenditure for the past year is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Disbursement	36,549	12	11			
Liabilities	3,850	5	9			
Superintendent, Drawing Master, and scholarship	5,786	10	8			
Repairs, assessment on building.	4,307	8	0			
				50,494	5	4
Receipts on subscriptions	29,409	14	2			
Fees from pupils	111	8	0			
Amount from Government	17,122	9	5			
Outstandings	10,118	0	5			
Stock and stock materials	2,085	0	0			
Cash in Bank	1,211	12	3			
				60,058	12	3
At credit				9,564	6	11

“The item receipts on sales now reach the sum of Rs. 29,409. Last year they amounted to Rs. 16,657 only.

Buildings.

“The old west wing, which was in so dilapidated a condition and reported dangerous by myself and other experts, has been remodelled in a permanent and substantial manner for the moderate cost of Rs. 4,650-14-2, and we have now a convenient suite of class rooms.

Library.

“The Library is in much the same condition, and a few more book-cases will be absolutely necessary.”

(b.)—*Medical Schools.*

139. The Second Department attached to the Medical College had 80 students at the beginning of the year. Of these 36 students—12 Military, 22 Civil, and 2 Colonial—were in their third or final year; 29 students—12 Military, 16 Civil, and 1 Colonial—in their second year, and 13 Civil and 1 Colonial Hospital Apprentice in their first year of study. Out of 36 pupils who formed the first group and who appeared before the Final Examination Board 26 passed, besides 1 Private student specially permitted by Government to appear.

Madras Medical School.

During the year, Government sanctioned the opening of this department to Private students. One Matriculated student entered the department, but at the commencement of the Summer Session he went up into the L.M.S. section. Several others who sought admission were excluded as they had not matriculated. An application was made to Government to relax the qualification so far as to allow candidates to defer Matriculation until December of their pre-collegiate year. The indulgence was not granted.

The progress of the students of the Second Department was satisfactory. The percentages of marks obtained were over 55, except in Medicine and in Physiology, where the percentages were 48 and 44, respectively.

Three female students who belonged to this department were passing through their pre-collegiate course and were expected to join the College in October last.

The Junior Department consisted of 46 students—15 in their first and 31 in their second year including 1 Pudukóta and 8 Maisur pupils. None of the students appeared for final examination owing to the orders of Government, which prescribed a three years' course. The percentages of marks obtained by the students of this department at the College examination ranged from 40 in Physiology to 76 in Practical Pharmacy.

Five students entered the College at the opening of the Winter and one at the opening of the Summer Session with a view to obtain the College qualification as Chemist and Druggist. Two of them only appeared for examination and both passed.

140. The following extracts from my letter submitting the report of the Auxiliary Medical School, Ráyapuram, show the progress of the school during the year under report :—

Ráyapuram Auxiliary Medical School.

“Fifty-six pupils received instruction, thirty-two being in the senior class and twenty-four in the junior. On the last occasion the relative numbers at the opening of the session were thirty-seven and twenty-five.

“The senior class consisted of the following pupils :—

Civil Pupils in second year	..	..	..	..	23
Local Fund Pupils in second year	..	..	..	..	2
Private Students	..	..	..	..	7

Total .. 32

“They appeared before the Final Examining Committee at the Medical College on the 23rd June last. Of the twenty-five students, excluding Private, 18 or 72 per cent. passed.

“Of the seven Private students who appeared for examination, three passed.

“With reference to the new system of marking ordered by Government, Dr. Thompson brings to notice the case of a fairly good student who failed by only one mark in the general total, and he suggests that the sanction of Government should be obtained so that the Board of Examiners may, in future, be permitted to pass any student who has come so very near the standard required. I do not think any general sanction of the kind can be accorded, but I see no reason why the Board of Examiners should not be at liberty to make a special recommendation on behalf of a pupil so peculiarly placed.

"The junior class will have to go through the three years' course under G.O., No. 41, of the 7th February 1879.

"The following percentages of good marks were obtained at the annual examination held at the close of the session :—

Anatomy	74	Practical Pharmacy ..	90
Materia Medica	81	Minor Surgery	86
Physiology	71		

and, as all the students obtained one-third in each subject and one-half on the whole, they were allowed to pass on to a higher class.

"It is satisfactory to find that the conduct of the pupils has been good, and that their teachers reported favorably on them. Dr. Thompson's own opinion of the class is high.

"The gold medal fell to V. Venkayah, who obtained the highest marks—219 out of a possible 250—at the final examination.

"The general health of the students was good.

"The extension of the school building is likely to be completed by the end of the year.

"The Ramasawmy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital has been of great service as offering of instruction.

"There has been no change in the teaching staff, and the Assistants are reported on in high terms.

"The cost of the school was Rs. 11,232-0-7, and the total amount collected in fees was Rs. 115."

An annual grant of Rs. 120 was sanctioned by Government towards the formation of a library for the school.

141. There is a Medical School at Nellore under the management of the Local Fund Board. Of the twelve candidates who appeared before the Final Examination Board at Madras nine passed. No returns from the institution as well as from the private Medical School at Dindigul, which is under the management of Dr. Chester, and in which pupils selected by the Madura and Dindigul Circle Boards are trained, were furnished, as these schools were not under regular inspection.

Medical Schools at Nellore and Dindigul.

(c.)—*Engineering Schools.*

142. There were 56 pupils on the rolls of the Civil Engineering School on the 31st March last against 109 pupils on the same date in 1880. The progress of the school has already been noticed in connection with the College department. The new organization of the Public Works Department will, it is hoped, bring about an improvement in the attendance.

Civil Engineering School.

(d.)—*Normal Schools for Masters.*

143. From the following statement, showing the number, the strength and the working of Normal Schools for Masters, it will be observed that the number of Government Normal Schools has increased from sixteen to twenty-three, owing to the addition to the list of the Government Elementary Normal School for Muhammadans established in Madras, and of the Local Fund Normal Schools at Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, and Krishnagiri. The attendance has also increased from 371 to 552. The number of aided institutions remains unaltered, but the attendance has slightly diminished. It will be observed that about one-fifth of

Number of Normal Schools for Masters and Attendance.

the elementary teachers under training are in private institutions, and yet these institutions concern practically three districts only—Tinnevely, Madura, and Kistna. The two great Mission Societies, which have especially directed their attention to the elementary instruction of the people, have not been slow to recognize the necessity of having these training institutions and of making them efficient. I trust Local Boards and Municipalities, whose object is similar, will more and more see the propriety of following their example. Excepting the Madras Normal School, which is simply a training institution, all the Government and Local Fund Normal Schools are preparing pupils for the Special Upper Primary Examination, and thus perform the two-fold duty of imparting knowledge of the subjects to be taught as well as of how to teach them. All the aided institutions are preparing candidates for the Fourth and Fifth grade Examinations—Middle School and Special Upper Primary Examinations:—

Normal Schools for Masters.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Certificate Examination for Schoolmasters, 1879-80.									
	1880.	1881.	Examined.			Passed.						
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Method.			Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.	
						First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
<i>Government.</i>												
Russellkonda Normal School	13	17	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Vizagapatam do.	20	20	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Narsapur do.	26	30	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Kurnool do.	20	20	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Madras do.	21	13	26	...	...	4	17	5	...	...	...	...
Do. Muhammadan Normal School	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Normal School	23	27	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
Trichinopoly do.	27	21	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	14	9
Calicut do.	23	19	8	...	11	2	6	...	...	...	6	3
Pálgbat do.	26	26	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Tellicherry do.	35	33	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	19	4
Mangalore do.	17	23	2	1	10	...	1	1	...	...	2	6
Masulipatam Local Fund Normal School.	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary do.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah do.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore do.	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore do.	37	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor do.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Árni do. (Vellore)	9	20	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Salem do.	20	32	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Krishnagiri do.	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore do.	30	38	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Ponáni do. (Belatnad)	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	371	552	36	1	245	6	24	6	...	...	73	97
<i>Aided.</i>												
Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution	40	22	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dindigul C.V.E.S. do.	50	53	...	5	13	...	...	...	2	3	7	6
Palamcottah C.M.S. do.	72	67	...	9	20	...	...	...	3	2	1	13
Total ...	162	142	...	14	40	...	...	...	5	5	8	20
Total Normal Schools for Masters ...	533	694	36	15	285	6	24	6	5	5	81	117

Normal Schools for Masters.	Departmental Examinations, 1880-81.									
	Examined.					Passed.				
	School Management.	Fourth-grade—Middle School Examination.	Fifth-grade—Special Upper Primary Examination.	School Management.		Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		
				First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	
<i>Government.</i>										
Russellkonda Normal School	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	4
Vizagapatam do.	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	3
Narsapur do.	...	...	23	...	...	...	12	6
Kurnool do.	...	...	17	...	...	...	4	4
Madras do.	20	...	...	4	11	...	...	...
Do. Muhammadan Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Normal School	...	...	20	...	...	...	5	9
Trichinopoly do.	...	...	28	...	...	...	10	10
Calicut do.	...	...	16	...	...	...	9	4
Pálghat do.	...	...	19	...	...	...	5	11
Tellicherry do.	...	...	32	...	...	...	19	9
Mangalore do.	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	5
Masulipatam Local Fund Normal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary do.	...	...	21	...	...	...	2	2
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore do.	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Cuddalore do.	...	...	38	...	...	...	19	10
Chittoor do.	...	...	18	...	...	...	6	5
Árni do. (Vellore)	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	3
Salem do.	...	...	21	...	...	...	8	7
Krishnagiri do.	...	...	13	...	...	...	5	5
Coimbatore do.	...	...	22	...	...	...	15	6
Ponáni do. (Betanad)	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	20	...	350	4	11	133	103	
<i>Aided.</i>										
Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution	4	4	23	4	...	3	1	20	1	
Dindigul C.V.F.S. do.	...	5	18	5	6	10	
Palamcottah C.M.S. do.	12	12	22	10	2	1	11	7	10	
Total ...	16	21	63	14	2	4	17	33	21	
Total Normal Schools for Masters ...	36	21	413	18	13	4	17	166	124	

144. The three Normal schools in the first division—Russellkonda, Vizagapatam, and Narsapur—had, 67 pupils under training at the close of the year against 59 at the close of the preceding year. Fifty-one candidates, inclusive of a few ex-pupils, appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, and of these twenty passed in the first and thirteen in the second class. The number of trained teachers annually turned out is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the numerous Local Fund and Results schools in this division. The Local Fund Boards of the Vizagapatam and Cocanada Circles agreeing with the Inspector,

Mr. Monro, that the establishment of Elementary Normal schools is a *sine quâ non* for the development of primary education in the rural districts, have resolved to open Elementary Normal schools at Palkonda and Rajahmundry, and the Ganjam Local Fund Boards will, it is hoped, see their way towards starting a similar school in the district. In the year under report four trained Normal pupils obtained employment as teachers in Ganjam, nine in Vizagapatam, and fifteen in Godâvari. The number is small; but if the schools are to be successfully worked permanent provision must be made for all efficient students who have qualified. The responsibility for employing such men as teachers rests with the Boards, and I am hopeful that in undertaking the maintenance of such schools they will feel and act on the necessity of providing for the men they train. This is one of the advantages which may be expected to accrue from entrusting these schools to Local Boards.

Mr. Monro writes:—

“The following table shows the number of pupils presented for, and successful in, the Special Upper Primary Examination held in the year under review as compared with the results of the Fifth-grade Teachers' Certificate Examination of the previous year:—

Schools.	Number of Candidates passed in 1879-80.	Number of Candidates in 1880-81.	
		Examined.	Passed.
Russellkonda	7	12	10
Vizagapatam	12	13	5
Narsâpur	25	19	17
Total ...	44	44	32

“(2.) The Russellkonda Normal School is perhaps the most important in the division, being the training school for students in the Ganjam Maliahs, with whom it is very popular. Of the 10 candidates who passed, 6 were placed in the first class. Eight of the successful candidates were from the plains and two from the hills.

“(3.) The failure of the Vizagapatam Normal School in the Special Upper Primary Examination is disgraceful. The Head Master attributes it to the badness of the material. I am, however, inclined to think that it is due to the excessive time which seems to be spent in method in the school. It is much more important with elementary Normal students to educate them than to instruct them in the art of teaching. A student who cannot pass the Special Upper Primary Examination is of very little use as a teacher even in the most elementary schools, be he ever so good in method. I fully concur with your remarks in your review on my last report on the institution. Unless better results are provided next year, it will be advisable to remove the Head Master. I trust that before long this institution will be one amongst many Normal schools in the district. A school which can only turn out five trained teachers for the elementary schools in the district can hardly be said to be sufficient for the requirements of the district in this respect. The importance of instituting additional Normal schools for training elementary teachers I have remarked on in Sub-Section VIII of Section V of the report.

"It will be seen from the above that 28 Normal students only obtained posts in the past year. The educational market is at present so flooded with untrained teachers, indigenuous and adventurers, actually in employment, whose vested interests it would be unjust to interfere with, that it is difficult for Normal students to obtain posts at all. It is very desirable to encourage these teachers to come to Normal schools to undergo training; but it is difficult to do so without placing some premium on Normal training. This object can best be effected by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities adopting a uniform system of paying full grants to Normal students and half grants to untrained teachers. This would ultimately drive the latter to Normal schools and would considerably raise the standard of teachers in elementary schools. It might also be possible ultimately to offer a higher rate of grants in Results schools to Normal students."

145. The number of Normal schools in the second division has risen from two to five, owing to the establishment of
Normal Schools,
Second Division. Elementary Local Fund Normal Schools at Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. Regarding their progress Mr. Fortey writes :

"The Normal school at Kurnool was inspected in August last, and the pupils seemed to me to have made fair progress. At the Special Upper Primary Examination held in December last 8 passed, 4 of whom were in the first class. These men were afterwards appointed to Local Fund schools, but one has since died, so that the number at work is 7. Besides these 4 trained men and 5 holding ordinary certificates are also in charge of Local Fund schools, so the number of certificated men is now 16. The Practising school is much appreciated by the townspeople, and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last was 121.

"The Bellary Normal School was opened in July last. Four pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination last December, but are still in the school, as they must be practically trained in teaching before obtaining certificates, and the Practising school is only now being opened.

"A Normal school was opened at Cuddapah in September last. The candidates for admission were few in number and very ignorant. There are now only 12 stipendiary students, and most of these would have failed to obtain scholarships in any other district.

"The Normal school at Masulipatam was opened in October last. There is no difficulty here in filling up the scholarships, but men do not willingly come from the Guntur Circle, and a separate school ought to be opened at Guntur for them. The Practising schools at Cuddapah and Masulipatam will now be opened without further delay.

"The Church Mission Society's Training Institution at Masulipatam was particularly successful last December, passing at the Middle School Examination 4 pupils, 3 of whom were ranked in the first class and 21 at the Special Upper Primary. Some of these men have already been appointed to Mission schools in surrounding villages, and others are undergoing further training for a time.

"The number of teachers in schools under inspection in this division is between 2,500 and 3,000, and nine-tenths of these men are altogether ignorant and incompetent. The need therefore of training schools is very great; but unfortunately the Cuddapah District affords an illustration that where these schools are most wanted they have the least chance of success."

The sanction of Government has, I am glad to say, been obtained since the close of the year for the establishment of a Normal school at Guntur.

146. Two Normal schools were established in the third division during the year—one in Madras for the training of Muhammadan teachers, and the other at Nellore for the training of teachers for Local Fund schools. The Local Fund Normal School at Nellore was opened in August 1880. It was examined by Mr. Fowler towards the close of the official year, and the following extracts from his report show the working of the school:—

“The school contains 27 students under training as masters. Of these 4 were masters in Local Fund schools and 6 masters of Result school, the remaining 17 not having been teachers. In the notice inviting candidates it was stated that preference would be given to teachers and their relations anxious to follow the same profession. It was at the same time necessary to have a certain entrance test to see that only candidates giving some promise were admitted. This preliminary sifting required care and judgment, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, C. Cuppusami Sastri, showed both in his conduct of it.

“Four of the students were sent in to the Special Upper Primary Examination of December last, and one passed. This one I have only partially examined, and the other 26 have been examined in all their work. •

“I heard a criticism lesson, *i.e.*, a lesson given to a class of boys by one student in the presence of the masters and the other students; after the lesson the boys were sent away and various students offered their remarks on the lesson that had been given. The fault of the lesson itself was that it consisted almost entirely of talking on the part of the teacher, notwithstanding that he was more than once checked. In my observation of the students' teaching I had noted this ‘too much talking’ as a general failing. And the main defect in the students' remarks was their general character, particulars to warrant them being wanting. Both the masters made some useful remarks.

“I observed that the students made notes according to a prescribed form.

“The students have to learn that ‘energy’ and ‘noise’ are not synonymous; that a good teacher must be able to command the whole class and take it in at a glance; and that there can hardly be good teaching without good discipline. I thought, at the close of the criticism lesson, that in the present stage of the students, more ‘model’ and fewer ‘criticism’ lessons would be for their benefit. The former, masters, and not students, give.

“The school had not been long enough at work to have had a fair chance by December last of preparing its students for the Special Upper Primary Examination. My conclusion is that the masters are much interested in their work, and I think the Board has every reason to be satisfied with what has been done.

“The Practising school is one of the old Municipal schools associated with the Normal school.

“I beg to urge, in conclusion, that a better building is a pressing necessity. A good dictionary is much required, and the nucleus of a small library should be formed as early as possible. The results achieved with the miserable accommodation and poor appliances are most creditable to the masters. In one respect this state of things is an advantage; it shows future village teachers how much may be made out of next to nothing. This may, however, be carried too far, as I venture to think it has been in this instance.”

In spite of the rulings which require that no master should be permanently appointed to the post of teacher under Government who has not

passed through a Normal school, and which allow the highest rate of grants to masters with Normal certificates in aided schools, the strength of the Madras Normal School has fallen from 21 to 13. This decline is to be attributed chiefly to limiting admissions to the school to men selected and appointed provisionally to the post of teacher in Government or Aided schools, to the extension of the period of training to twelve months, and to the severity of the service and penal clauses. As the very existence of the school, the continuance of which, in a state of efficiency, I consider absolutely necessary, seemed to depend on the early revision of the rules for admission, I drew up soon after the close of the year a revised code of rules which has been sanctioned by Government. It will however be more appropriately noticed in my next report.

Upon the working of the institution Mr. Fowler writes:—

“I record with regret that this institution has done little or nothing during the year to add to its popularity and usefulness.

“The following are the numbers for the year:—

Department.	On the Rolls on the 31st March 1880.	Admitted since.	Left since.	On the Rolls on the 31st March 1881.
Normal	21	25	33	13
Practising	101	73	56	118
Total ..	122	98	89	131

“There were thus only 13 students under training at the close of the year. The Principal says:—

“Of these, 6 are students who were admitted in June and July, and 2 are military students sent by the Superintendent of Army Schools; only 5 civil students, therefore, have been admitted during the present calendar year. This total is the smallest that has been connected with the school since its foundation, and is utterly disappointing.

“The practising school contained 118 boys at the close of the year as against 101 at the commencement, thus showing an increase of 17 pupils. This number divided into six classes, the present number in the school, gives an average of 19 or 20 for each class—a number which in my estimation is too small for the purpose of enabling teachers to control and manage classes.

“Of the 33 students who left during the year, 1 was dismissed, another withdrew on account of ill-health, 9 were military students who had previously undergone a course of training in the Military Normal School at Bangalore, and the remaining 22 left to enter upon their duties.’

“All except the military students were examined in Methods of Teaching and other allied subjects at the Departmental Examination held in December last, and subsequently in Teaching, Reading, and Blackboard exercises in the same month with the subjoined results:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Vernacular.	Highest University Examination passed.	Class.	Year.	Marks out of a Maximum of 755.	Class of Certificate awarded.	Order of Merit.
1	T. P. Kothandaramaia	19	Tamil	B.A.	First	1880	551.5	First.	1
2	P. B. Raghavaia	20	Do.	Do.	Third	1877	483.75	Second.	3
3	S. Narasimha Chari	22	Do.	F.A.	Second.	1877	467.75	Do.	5
4	C. E. Venkataramanaiya	21	Do.	Do.	Do.	1879	447.75	Do.	6
5	S. Lakshminarayanaia	21	Do.	Do.	Do.	1877	443.5	Do.	8
6	R. Subramania Aiyar	25	Do. and Sanskrit.	Matriculation.	Do.	1873	390.5	Third.	17
7	C. K. Sami Aiyangar	22	Tamil	Do.	Do.	1875	38.3	Do.	18
8	K. Seginada Aiyar	24	Malayalam	Do.	Do.	1875	453.5	Second.	7
9	T. V. Venkatapati Aiyar	24	Tamil	Do.	First	1876	433.3	Do.	10
10	S. Ramasami Aiyar	22	Malayalam	Do.	Second.	1875	430.25	Do.	11
11	S. Chami Chettiar	20	Do.	Do.	Do.	1875	473.75	Do.	4
12	M. K. Lakshmana Aiyar	22	Do.	Do.	Do.	1875	454.5	Do.	6
13	T. S. Muttusami Aiyar	24	Tamil	Do.	Do.	1875	395.25	Third.	15
14	C. Natesa Aiyar	20	Sanskrit and Tamil.	Do.	Do.	1875	409	Do.	13
15	Mahomed Bakhar	23	Hindustani	Do.	Do.	1875	392.75	Do.	16
16	P. Venkatakrishna Saetri.	22	Sanskrit, Tamil, and Malayalam.	Do.	Do.	1873	385.5	Do.	20
17	C. Ramanuja Chari	19	Tamil and Sanskrit.	Do.	Do.	1875	415	Do.	13
18	P. Ramanuja Chari	20½	Telugu	Do.	Do.	1875	504	Second.	2
19	M. K. Gnanamani	25	Tamil	Do.	Do.	1879	381	Third.	19
20	A. Srinivasa Aiyangar	25½	Do.	Do.	Do.	1875	400	Do.	14

"In sending in my detailed marks on the students' teaching and examination in Method I remarked as follows:—

"It was considered desirable in the old plan to give due right to the school-work and the Principal's opinion; but the arrangement rendered it possible for a student to fail entirely in my two papers and yet pass, even in the first class. It is true that no such extreme case actually occurred; but no student ever failed, and I consider that the results already published, as determined by the two papers only, should not be modified. Students who, after a year's special work, were, unable to secure a third in papers that many untrained men passed in, cannot have profited much by their opportunities.

"Referring to Clause 3 of Rule XIX of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the marks assigned for teaching a class in my presence vary from 116 to 80 out of the maximum of 160. Of course there will always be variation, those obtaining 95 or more marks I should rank as good; those obtaining fewer, from very fair to fair; and no one would be rejected, though one obtains only the bare half that I regard as the minimum.

"With reference to Clause 4, the general result is good; and it was evident to me that particular care had been given to the practice of reading. It is peculiar that the First-class Graduate, who also stands first on the whole, has the lowest marks in reading, while the Second-class F.A., who failed in school management, has the highest.

"I find in my remarks that one general fault in the teaching that I noted is 'hurried speaking;' this is very common with Hindu teachers, and was mentioned prominently in my last report on the school. Continued efforts should be made to get deliberate enunciation. In the reading this had been fairly secured.

"Another general fault was too much use of the vernacular, in many instances when it was not at all required. Nothing is easier to a Hindu teacher than translating words and easy sentences; it is, consequently, constantly done with boys who do not need it. *Judicious* use of the vernacular where a particular idiom has to be made plain is most rare. It should be one important aim in normal training to get students to see when the vernacular should be resorted to."

On the recommendation of Colonel Macdonald Government sanctioned the establishment of an Elementary Normal school for Muhammadans

in Madras. The school was to be located at the Normal school; but as I found that it was extremely doubtful whether it would be possible to secure sufficient pupils to form a good Practising school there, I obtained the sanction of Government to locate the school in the heart of Triplicane. This has been done and the school was organized towards the close of the official year with 14 Normal pupils, the Practising school attached to the institution numbering 52 pupils. The Local and Municipal Boards were requested to select and send pupils to the institution at their own cost, and several Boards have taken advantage of the permission. Some time must elapse before any sound opinion can be formed as to the probable usefulness of the school, but I am hopeful of its success, as the number of applicants, most of whom were either teachers or connected with teachers, was considerable, showing that a demand for masters competent to give instruction in subjects taught in secular schools is springing up among the Muhammadan population; otherwise it would not be worth the while of these young men to attend the school.

147. Two Elementary Normal schools were opened during the year in the fourth division, one at Chittoor and the other at Krishnagiri, and the Local Fund Normal school at Vellore was removed to Arni. It is to be noted that while the North Arcot District has three Normal schools, one Government and two Local Fund, and the Salem District two Local Fund Normal schools, the South Arcot and the Trichinopoly Districts have each but one, a number absolutely inadequate to meet the wants of those districts. The following statement shows the number of Normal students who either joined or received appointments, and of those who set up schools of their own during the year:—

Normal Schools.	Number who joined or received Appointment.	Value of Appointment.	Number who set up Schools.
		RS.	
Government Normal School, Trichinopoly ..	5	5 to 7	2
Do. do. Vellore ..	8	4 to 8	1
Local Fund do. Cuddalore ..	37	5 to 10	..
Do. do. Chittoor ..	19	4 to 10	..
Do. do. Arni ..	7	4 to 10	3
Do. do. Salem ..	13	4 to 15	1
Do. do. Krishnagiri ..	10	6 to 7	1
Total ..	99		8

These figures are satisfactory. As to the value of the appointments it must be remembered that the figures mostly represent the stipends exclusive of income from share in the Results grants.

The seven Normal schools above named had 183 pupils under training at the close of the year and passed 104 pupils, 55 in the first and 49 in the second class, in the late Special Upper Primary Examination.

148. In the fifth division there were only two aided Normal schools at work as in the previous years, viz., the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution at Dindigul and the Church Mission Society's Training

Institution at Palamecottah. The attendance was very nearly the same as in the preceding year, and in the late Special Upper Primary Examination 33 out of 40 pupils registered were successful. There was, I regret to say, not a single Local Fund Normal school in the division, but since the close of the year two Local Fund Elementary Normal schools have been sanctioned and will shortly be established at Tanjore and Madura, thus raising the number of Normal schools in the division to four—a number far behind the needs of the division.

149. There was no change in the number of Normal schools in the sixth division, and the attendance is about the same, viz., 156 students. One hundred and six pupils appeared from the above schools for the late Upper Primary School Examination, and 51 candidates in the first and 35 in the second class succeeded. The Calicut Normal School, the strength of which had fallen from 23 to 19, has been transferred since the close of the year to the Malabar Local Fund Board. The Tellicherry and Pálghat Normal Schools have maintained their position; but the Mangalore Normal School sent up 9 pupils only for the Fifth-grade Examination, and of these 8 succeeded. The Coimbatore Normal School sent up 22 candidates, of whom 20 passed, 15 in the first class. It is worthy of notice that on the 31st March 6 girls were under training in this school. The Mappila Normal School at Betatnad was transferred to Ponáni. The strength of the school has fallen from 24 to 17, and I am sorry to say out of 8 candidates from the school for the Special Upper Primary Examination only one was successful.

Regarding the Elementary Normal schools in the division generally Mr. Bradshaw writes:—

“ These institutions to a fair extent meet the purpose for which they were designed. They are fair connecting links between the system of instruction adopted by this department and the hereditary instructors of the country. From what I have seen of these schools, I must say that the men are good teachers, and are anxious to carry away to their own schools as much knowledge as they can. In good practical teaching they leave few equals. It has always seemed to me that wherever the principles of the first founders of Normal schools have been departed from the departure has been the worse in a certain measure according to its extent. I have often heard that we must first teach the Normal students what to teach and then how to teach it. I insist upon it that every lesson in substantive knowledge, as it is termed, shall be, as far as possible, a model for imitation. The matter and the manner shall be given together, and what remains is practice—a practice in which the highest morality is to take precedence over the most approved manner, that is, in school the first object is to be the child to be instructed and the measure of the success of the teacher the child's progress. The strength of the Practising schools now is limited by the accommodation.

“ There is a point of principle with reference to these Normal schools which should not be lost sight of. There has been a tendency to imitate the lowest class of village schools so as to teach down to them. I cannot see the ground of this, supposing that the imitation is nearer the truth in practice than it is. The students would like their work better if there was a little more levelling up, while they can learn something from the symmetry and convenience of furniture and a regular building less distracting to their prescribed studies than kaolin-coated irregular combinations of mud. A perfectly equipped model of a village school into which the cream of the Practising school should be led and thoroughly taught might form an adjunct to the larger Normal schools, possibly at no additional current outlay.

"The class of village teachers is no more to be kept back than any other class of the community. They have been accustomed to be looked upon as the intellectual superiors of their neighbours, and they will not descend from that position, or allow others to rise above them without a struggle.

"In judicious dealing with these men rests much of our success in elementary education. They do not as yet know what supervision is. Their ambition scarcely stretches beyond the boundaries of their villages. The applause and respect of their neighbours are their greatest reward. But difficulties do arise with them as with teachers bordering more on the adventurer class. The Combined system is in this division the favorite system of giving aid to teachers. It may be regarded as a payment by results, the salary part being given in consequence of having passed an examination and continuing to attend to his duties on the part of a teacher, and the annual grant being given as a result of examinations passed by the boys. I do not like the system, and, without entering into elaborate arguments which would not be new, would propose that instead of giving a teacher a subsistence allowance per mensem and an annual grant, I would give him the monthly stipend *plus* one-twelfth of the grant he had earned during the previous year. Thus the examination for Results grants would be converted into an examination for revision of salary for the next twelve months."

150. With the exception of the Pálghat and Tellicherry Normal Schools, all the Government Normal Schools originally prepared students for the University and the old Fourth and Fifth Grade Examinations for Schoolmasters. They also trained students who possessed University certificates. It was found, however, that men who wished to be teachers were not encouraged to attend these institutions, whilst young men in towns, who had no intention of becoming teachers, or if so, only as a stepping-stone to employment in the public service, took advantage of the teaching for their own ends, and that not merely as free scholars, but also as stipendiaries. This anomalous system was therefore very properly abandoned by the late Director. The work of the Madras Normal School was limited to the training only of pupils with University certificates, whilst the Mofussil Normal Schools were reduced and their work confined to the training of teachers for Primary schools, more especially teachers connected directly or indirectly with the body of men hereditary or otherwise engaged in imparting elementary instruction throughout the country. A chief part of the work performed however is to prepare students for the Special Upper Primary Examination, the lowest grade prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code for schoolmasters; and many years must elapse before as regards this class of instructors, it will be possible to divorce the process of training from the still more important process, that of imparting knowledge of the branches of knowledge to be taught. It would be mere waste of time to teach men how to teach subjects of which they are more or less ignorant. Such a certificate is therefore necessary as a test of the amount of knowledge which the teacher of an elementary school should possess to instruct children in elementary subjects laid down in the four lower standards. The results therefore of the Special Upper Primary Examination may be taken as showing the general educational work done in the schools. At present no examination in method is prescribed for the lowest grade of teachers, male and female, although the Grant-in-Aid Code contemplates such an examination. Its omission is anomalous, as no test is prescribed in one of the subjects which

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occupies so large a portion of the student's time, and I hope before long to arrange for the establishment of such a test for both men and women.

Having found that the supply of a class of trained and certificated men was indispensably necessary for the development of elementary education among the masses of the population in the rural districts, that the annual outturn of the few Government Normal Schools was quite inadequate to meet the growing demand for efficient men, and that the finances at the disposal of the department would not permit of the establishment of additional Normal schools for the training of teachers suited to the requirements of Elementary schools, Colonel Macdonald addressed certain Local Fund Boards with the object of getting them to start cheap Elementary Normal schools of their own. A few Local Boards have responded to the call and opened schools of the description he recommended, and since then others have agreed on the matter being again pressed on their attention to follow the same course, and I trust that in a short time, as the measure is more fully understood, its necessity and usefulness will be generally appreciated, and that in time two or three such schools will be at work in the more advanced and populous districts, and one or two in the less advanced, and that Local Fund Boards will, as elsewhere stated, have seen the expediency of working these elementary training schools as a part of the machinery required for the effective organization of elementary instruction in each district. It is also very desirable that the few schools of this class, which continue a charge on Provincial funds, should be, as has already in the current year been done in the case of two such schools, transferred to Local funds, and the money saved devoted to the strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency.

151. The old Fourth-grade Examination for Schoolmasters was replaced by the Middle School Examination, the results of which have already been noticed. The table in the margin compares the results of the examination in school management for masters of grades 1—4 and in the Special Upper Primary Examination (Fifth Grade) held in December

Departmental Examinations for Schoolmasters.

Examinations.	Registered.		Passed.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Method (School Management).	67	130	37	51
Fifth Grade (Special Upper Primary).	366	918	226	432

last with those of the examination in method of all grades and the old Fifth grade of the previous year. The number of candidates registered for the examination in school

management has risen from 67 to 130, which is due apparently to the introduction of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, under which ordinary certificates will be granted to teachers who have passed in school management. The establishment of Local Fund Normal Schools has chiefly contributed to the great increase in the number registered for the Fifth-grade Examination. In both the examinations, however, the percentage of success has fallen.

In connection with the Fourth-grade Examination I would draw attention to the fact that there is at present no Normal school in the

Presidency where masters of this standard can be trained, the Mission training schools excepted. There is also out of Madras no institution which trains matriculates.

The need of one or two such institutions though not so great as at first sight might be thought, is real, but it is no easy matter to see how it can be best supplied, or how funds for the purpose are to be provided. Meanwhile Fourth-grade men not being Christians must either be trained in Elementary Normal schools, or not at all, and matriculates either in Madras or in the same Elementary schools. This is a defect, but every year tends to relegate Third and Fourth grade men, as well as the Fifth grade, more and more to the Elementary schools, their place being taken in the secondary schools by graduates and F.A. men.

The subjoined statement shows the districts to which the candidates belonged. Godávári sent up for the Fifth-grade Examination more than one-fourth of the candidates, and most of the candidates were teachers of Local Fund and Results schools. It was followed by Malabar, Tinnevely, South Canara, and North Arcot. Considering the number of uncertificated teachers who are in charge of Elementary schools, the number of candidates in most districts is very small. Tanjore, it will be seen, sent in 3 candidates only :—

Districts.	Registered.		Passed.			
	School Management.	Special Upper Primary.	School Management.		Special Upper Primary.	
			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Ganjam	1	27	...	...	10	6
Vizagapatam	3	26	...	...	2	3
Godávári	1	240	...	...	34	22
Kistna	12	29	5	1	21	4
Bellary ... ..	...	31	...	...	2	3
Kurnool ... ..	...	20	...	...	5	5
Cuddapah ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nellore	14	9	...	3	2	1
Madras	60	35	5	18	4	14
South Arcot ... ..	...	54	...	...	19	21
North Arcot	3	71	...	1	13	20
Salem	4	44	...	1	14	14
Trichinopoly	3	31	...	1	10	11
Tanjore	10	3	...	3	...	1
Madura	5	27	...	...	7	14
Tinnevely	13	73	11	2	16	24
Coimbatore ... ..	...	23	...	...	15	5
Malabar ... ..	...	101	...	...	37	31
South Canara	1	73	...	...	7	14
Total ...	130	918	21	30	218	214

(e.)—Normal Schools for *Mistresses*.

Number of Normal Schools for Mistresses and Attendance

• 152. The number and strength of the Normal schools for mistresses are shown in the following statement :—

Normal Schools for Mistresses.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		Certificate Examinations for School-mistresses, 1879-80.									Departmental Examinations, 1880-81.												
			Examined.			Passed.						Examined.				Passed.								
	1880.	1881.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.		School Management.	Higher Examination for Women.	Middle School Examination.	Special Upper Primary Examination.	School Management.		Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School Examination.		Special Upper Primary Examination.		
						First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.			
<i>Government.</i>																								
Female Normal School, Madras	22	20	5	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	6	...	7	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>																								
Christian Female Normal School, Madras ...	30	26	5	6	10	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution	77	73	...	16	22	...	...	6	8	13	8	13	...	13	21	4	8	...	...	...	2	...	9
	107	99	5	22	32	...	3	6	8	15	10	13	...	16	30	4	8	...	...	...	2	...	9
Total ...	129	119	10	25	37	...	3	7	8	15	12	24	6	18	37	5	10	3	2	...	2	...	9	

153. The Government Female Normal School had 20 pupils on the rolls against 22 at the close of the previous year. *Government Female Normal School, Madras.* Miss Spence, who had been for nearly five years in charge of the institution, resigned towards the close of the year, and Miss Rajagopal, who had only a few months previously returned from England, where she had been pursuing her studies for a year, was appointed to act in her place.

The following extracts from Mrs. Brander's report give a full account of the constitution and of the working of the institution. Proposals for remodelling the school are now before Government, which, if sanctioned, may be expected to produce better results at a less cost to the State:—

“Of the 20 Normal pupils in the school 2 were Europeans, 4 were Eurasians, 7 were Native Christians, and 7 were Hindus. Among the Europeans and Eurasians 3 held first-grade certificates and 3 were preparing for the Higher Examination for Women. I see by the list that 2 passed. In school management 1 obtained a first-class and 2 obtained second-class certificates. Of the Native Christians 4 were preparing for the Higher Examination and 3 passed. One held a third-grade certificate and 2 held no certificates and were preparing for the Special Upper Primary Examination. Of the Hindus none held certificates, but 5 were to be presented, and proved so backward that the Deputy Inspector and I felt doubtful whether they should have continued to receive scholarships throughout the year.

“The 2 Europeans and 4 Eurasians were not examined as they were only present in the school for training. It seems a departure from the rule about this, that 3 of them were preparing for the Higher Examination. As the 4 Native Christians in the High School had been presented at the Higher Examination, I confined my examination to reading. In Vernacular the marks they gained averaged almost 7 out of 10. In English 2 read well, 1 very fairly, and 1 poorly. The meaning was indifferently known. The needle-work shown consisted of small Native jackets, and was only fair. The writing in note-books was fair but rather untidy. The map-books shown were good. In the Middle School the marks gained in Vernacular reading averaged 6 out of 10. The writing in English and Vernacular copy-books was good and in note-books very fair. The needle-work shown consisted of little bags: 4 specimens were good, 3 very fair, and 1 poor. The 2 backward Hindu pupils before mentioned were examined separately.

“All the Normal pupils gave lessons before me with the exception of Soubaggiam, who absented herself on the second day of my inspection, and two other pupils who joined the school only in September last. The marks gained are shown in the following statement:—

Name.	Language.	Grade for which passed the Literary Test and when.	Subject.	Teaching.						Reading and use of Blackboard, &c.				Ability to maintain Order.	Grand Total.		
				Physical Strength for Teaching.		Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating Lessons.	Readiness in use of Blackboard.	Use of Vernacular.	Total.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness, Accuracy, and Fluency of Expression.			Blackboard Exercises.	Total.
				15	20												
Miss Alice Harris ...	English.	First Grade ...	Object Lesson ...	15	20	33	35	Not used.	No opportunity.	103	16	28	...	44	75	222	
Kate Stewart ...	Do.	Do. 1878.	Reading Lesson.	14	20	36	36	Do. ...	Do. ...	106	19	29	...	48	75	229	
Kate Nicholson ...	Do.	Do. 1879.	Do. ...	15	20	30	36	10	Do. ...	111	19	29	...	48	71	234	
Sarah Cripps ...	Do.	Second Grade, 1878.	Object Lesson ...	15	17	20	25	14	Do. ...	91	19	29	...	48	70	209	
Cecilia Bazely ...	Do.	First Grade, 1879.	Geography ...	15	20	26	30	15	Do. ...	106	17	26	...	43	75	224	
Caroline Harris (not a stipendiary pupil).	Do.	.....	Object Lesson ...	13	19	35	35	15	Do. ...	117	20	30	...	50	80	247
Laura Sophia Conran.	Do.	First Grade, 1879.	Reading Lesson Criticism.	15	20	25	25	15	Do. ...	100	18	19	...	35	75	210	
Rose Annie ...	Tamil...	Second Grade, 1879.	Grammar, Nouns and Verbs.	15	18	20	...	15	No second language.	68	20	25	...	45	60	173	
Gnanasoondrum ...	Do.	Do. ...	The Crow ...	15	18	25	20	Not used.	Do. ...	78	18	25	...	43	70	191	
Seroomany Eleazer...	Telugu.	Do. ...	Object Lesson, Coconut.	15	18	20	20	15	None ...	88	15	20	12	47	60	195	
Geevamany Eleazer...	Do.	Third Grade, 1878.	Grammar, Nouns and Verbs.	15	15	18	...	15	No second language.	63	15	20	None.	35	50	148	
Louisa Phillips ...	Do.	Nil ...	Reading ...	15	8	10	...	15	Do. ...	48	15	20	...	35	40	123	
Authe Ammal ...	Do.	Third Grade, 1878.	Geography, Ganjam.	14	8	8	5	13	Do. ...	48	12	Repeats book.	None.	12	10	70	
Gnanaswarnam ...	Tamil...	Nil ...	Do. ...	10	16	10	...	15	...	51	20	20	...	40	60	151	
Chinnammal (Caste).	Do.	Do. ...	Reading ...	15	18	18	10	10	...	71	18	23	...	41	60	172	
S. Narayan Ammal (Caste).	Telugu.	Do. ...	Animal Lesson, Fowl.	15	18	20	20	...	...	73	15	20	...	35	60	168
Ammani (Caste).	Ammal	Do. ...	Animal Lesson...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooppammal (Caste).	Do.	Do. ...	Reading ...	...	...	...	...	...	Did not teach.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayarammal (do.).	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soubaggiam (do.).	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	Absent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lutchmoo (do.).	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	5	None.	None.	...	...	15	10	5	...	15	...	30

"Some fairly good, and one or two very poor, lessons were given by the Tamil and Telugu girls. A general defect was examining instead of teaching. A good many allowed simultaneous answering, although some tried to check it. The most successful lessons were those on natural history, illustrated by pictures, and one on the cocoanut palm, to which the teacher brought the flower, nut, kernel, and leaves, and succeeded in arousing some interest in the pupils. The poorest lessons were those on language: they generally consisted of a dreary examination on the meanings of individual words.

"I heard a criticism lesson in Tamil. The Normal pupil had chosen the lion as the subject of her lesson. Seven Tamil and seven Telugu Normal pupils sat by to hear the lesson and wrote their criticisms in a set form. Miss Rajagopal presided, and the Superintendent was not present. The lesson was poor. A picture of the lion was shown, and a careless description of its disposition and appearance was given, partly by the teacher and partly by the pupils. Its food was discussed, and the story of Androcles and the lion was told in a listless manner. The children seemed uninterested, and, when questioned on the lesson and the story, none answered. The class of children was then dismissed and the Normal students made their criticisms, which were in their turn criticised by Miss Rajagopal. This led to a discussion in which most of the faults of the lesson were pointed out and condemned and better methods were suggested. It seemed to me that the poor teaching of the Native girls was due to a want of general information and to want of practice in teaching. None of them teach in the Practising school for more than an hour a week, and that is often only to supply the place of an absent teacher or to superintend sewing, and therefore cannot be called training.

"The English-speaking girls taught very much better than the Natives. Their general culture is higher, and they receive instruction from the Superintendent, which is not extended to the Native girls. They showed a power of interesting their pupils by placing interesting information before them in a simple way, and some questioned with considerable skill. The English criticism lesson which I heard was on a lesson in reading. The lesson itself was not one of the best given before me. The teacher chose the poem of Queen Boadicea. She first told the children to read in turn, but she constantly interrupted them to read herself. She did not point out their faults, and her own reading could be described by no other word than melo-dramatic. In the explanation of the poem that followed, the meaning appeared to me to be darkened by words. The teacher constantly asked a question and then went on talking without waiting for the answer, and her questions were so oddly worded that it would have been difficult to answer them. She appeared to enter into the meaning of the poem herself, but to lack the power of communicating it to the class. At the end a few questions were asked, a picture of Queen Boadicea was shown, and the class was dismissed. The English-speaking Normal pupils sat by and wrote their criticisms in the same form as the Native girls and the Superintendent presided. The pupils read their criticisms, which were all favorable, and the Superintendent acquiesced. It surprised me to find that none of the faults of the lesson were pointed out.

"The Superintendent showed me some exercise-books written by the English-speaking Normal students, containing careful notes of lessons, with valuable criticisms by the Superintendent herself. I inquired whether the Native Normal students were taught to write such notes, but the Superintendent did not know. I then inquired from Miss Rajagopal, and was told that they were not taught and that she had never heard from the Superintendent that such notes were written. Miss Spence also showed me criticisms on the lessons written out by herself and copied by the Normal pupil who gave the lesson. This seemed to me likely to be valuable as train-

ing, but when I asked Miss Rajagopal if the same course was adopted with the Native students, I learnt that she had never heard of the plan before."

154. The strength of the Christian Female Normal School fell from 30 to 26, all Native Christians. During the last departmental examinations 9 candidates presented themselves for the Special Upper Primary Examination, but it is to be regretted that none succeeded in passing the test, 2 having failed in Language, 1 in Arithmetic, 3 in Geography, 2 in Arithmetic and Geography, and 1 in total marks. For the Higher Examination for Women no candidates were presented, although five were presented for the First-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses in the previous year.

155. The attendance of the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution at Palamcottah has fallen from 77 to 73.

Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah. Thirteen and twenty-one candidates were sent for the last Middle School and Special Upper Primary Examinations, of whom 2 and 9, respectively, succeeded in passing. For the written portion of the test for School Management 13 went up, of whom 4 passed in the first and 8 in the second class. In 1879-80 16 and 22 candidates went up for the Fourth and Fifth grade Examinations for Schoolmistresses, and of these 14 and 21, respectively, succeeded. I visited this excellent institution during the year and was much pleased with what I saw of its working. Under Mr. Lash's care it rose to its present high state of efficiency, and I see no reason to apprehend any decline in consequence of his departure. One of the most satisfactory features in regard to this institution is its economical working, another the superior character and class of the girls educated, and lastly that the supply of teachers being produced answers to a certain and fairly ascertained local demand.

156. I have noticed the pressing need that exists of an increase in the number of Normal schools for men, and here I would note that a similar need exists for Elementary Normal schools for women, if full advantage is to be taken of the gradual change which seems to be taking place in native opinion in regard to the education of girls. Tinnevely is, it may be said, the only district in which adequate provision is made, and this is by Mission agency. But, considerable though this provision is, it little more than supplies a local demand—a demand it must be remembered that is not confined to Christians, but exists among non-Christians also. In Madras something is being done, but the results so far have not been great. In the Kistna and in Madura Districts also Mission Societies are endeavouring to do good work in this direction, and I am hopeful that a great Mission Society will shortly take steps to provide for the training of Christian Mistresses in the Trichinopoly District. So far as the Government are concerned their direct efforts have been confined to Madras. But I am persuaded that if any rapid advance is to be made in female education in the country, it must be in great measure through Government agency; first, by the establishment of numerous Government schools, and, secondly, by providing adequately for the education of mistresses. It is true that at present the feeling of the country is largely in favor of senior male teachers, but if this prejudice is to be yielded to, it will also involve the confinement of female education to children of tender

age only, whilst it is most desirable that girls should be encouraged to continue their studies when adolescent. But this can only be done by utilizing solely women in schools as teachers, and as the objection to sending girls far from home is very strong amongst the people, it is necessary, if such material is to be supplied, that schools capable of training mistresses should be established in course of time in the parts of the Presidency in which the people seem most inclined to educate their daughters. Funds are not likely to be available for some time to come for carrying out a large scheme of the kind, but I trust that something may be done ere long in this direction by establishing Normal classes in connection with the more promising schools, or by retaining superior pupils in the schools as pupil teachers.

157. A summary of the results of the Higher Examination for Women, Special Upper Primary Examination and Examination in School Management held for girls in December last, is given in the margin. There is a slight decrease both in the number of candidates and in the number of passes in the First-grade Examination. The number registered for the Special Upper Primary Examination has fallen off by more than one-half, which is apparently due to that examination having been made more difficult than the Fifth-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses which it superseded.

Departmental Examinations for Schoolmistresses.

Examinations.	Registered.		Passed.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Higher Examination for Women (First Grade).	67	60	34	26
Special Upper Primary Examination (Third Grade).	349	154	249	62
School Management ...	...	42	...	24

... The number registered for the Special Upper Primary Examination has fallen off by more than one-half, which is apparently due to that examination having been made more difficult than

the Fifth-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses which it superseded. The following table shows the districts to which the candidates for the above-mentioned examinations belonged. It will be noticed that the greatest number of candidates and passes appertains to Madras, and that Tinnevely is next to Madras. Several districts are not represented by even a single pupil :—

Districts.	Registered.			Passed.					
	School Management.	Higher Examination for Women.	Special Upper Primary Examination.	School Management.		Higher Examination for Women.		Special Upper Primary Examination.	
				First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
FIRST DIVISION.									
Vizagapatam	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Godavari	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND DIVISION.									
Bellary	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Districts.	Registered.			Passed.					
	School Management.	Higher Examination for Women.	Special Upper Primary Examination.	School Management.		Higher Examination for Women.		Special Upper Primary Examination.	
				First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
THIRD DIVISION.									
Madras	25	48	67	1	7	13	11	...	14
FOURTH DIVISION.									
North Arcot ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6
Salem ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIFTH DIVISION.									
Tanjore ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madura ... ..	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	3
Tinnevely	13	1	35	4	8	...	...	5	11
SIXTH DIVISION.									
Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	4	4	6	...	4	1	...	1	4
Malabar ... ..	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
South Canara ... ..	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	7
STATE.									
Travancore ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	42	60	154	5	19	13	13	13	49

(f.)—Industrial Schools.

158. The Assistant Superintendent of Factories has submitted the following report on the Ordnance Artificers' School:—

“There were 62 students on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1881.

“The numerical strength of the school, admission into, and withdrawals from, are governed by the removal of the Ordnance Artificers from the Gun Carriage Factory to outstation arsenals and other departments, and their rejoining the factory, and the entertainment of lads in the Pupil establishment of the factory as vacancies occur.

“During the year 11 pupils were entertained and five artificers rejoined the factory from outstation arsenals, 13 left, and 1 pupil died, so that there have been 16 admissions and 14 withdrawals. One Ordnance Artificer was transferred to the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, as Master Sawyer and promoted to Store Serjeant on the establishment at that Presidency.

“No changes have occurred in the staff of teachers, and the system of instruction is the same as reported on in last year's report. The progress of the students in their studies during the past year has been satisfactory.”

*Industrial School,
Black Town.*

159. The following report of the Inspector of Schools on the progress of the Industrial School, Black Town, is considered satisfactory :—

“The following is the staff of instructors employed in the school :—

Names.	Salary.	Contributed by		Office.
		Government.	Committee.	
Mr. C. DeWeltz ...	Rs. 50 0 0	150	21 8 0	Superintendent.
„ T. Misquita ...	10 0 0			Schoolmaster.
„ J. H. Court ...	15 0 0			Clerk.
„ D. Julien ...	15 0 0			Instructor in Carpentry.
Appu ...	10 0 0			Assistant in do.
Mannappa Achari.	14 0 0			Instructor in Blacksmithing.
Murugesan ...	12 0 0			Do. in Book-binding.
Venkatachelam ...	6 0 0			Assistant in do.
Virappan ...	12 0 0			Instructor in Shoe-making.
Vardappa ...	10 0 0			Assistant in do.
Kesavulu ...	7 0 0			Instructor in Rattan-work.
Virasami ...	5 0 0			Cook.
Unamallai ...	2 0 0	Waterwoman.		
Viraragulu ...	3 8 0	Sweeper.		

“The following is a classification of the boys according to their occupations in the school :—

Occupation.	Number.	Remarks.
Carpenters	20	Three are employed out.
Book-binders	15	One is do.
Shoe-makers	7	
Blacksmiths	6	One is do.
Rattan-workers	2	
Total	50	

“Before examining the boys in their school-work, I saw them engaged in their various handicrafts. The one that is most patronised is that of shoe-making, orders for which keep this department in constant employment. I saw a pair of boots and a pair of shoes just completed, and they seemed to be first-class work. In connection with the carpenters' and blacksmiths' departments, carriage repairs are executed, and there were several carriages under repair at the time of my inspection. The younger boys in the book-binding department were engaged in making small official envelopes for the Bank of Madras, for which a large order had been received.

“The carpenters, shoe-makers, and rattan-workers carry on their occupations downstairs, the book-binders upstairs, and the blacksmiths in a shed in the backyard of the premises. All the boys are boarded at the school. Some of them sleep at home; those who are permanent inmates of the school, upstairs. They also take their meals upstairs. I saw dinner laid out, consisting of mutton-curry and rice; the former had a most appetising smell, and the latter was as clean and white as could be desired. Judging from what I saw the boys fare well.

“For school purposes the boys are divided into four classes, each of which is taught one hour daily. The following are the results of my examination :—

Class.	Subject.	Average Percentage of Marks.	Result.	General Result of Class.
I ...	English "Meaning" ...	77.5	Excellent ...	Highly satisfactory.
	Do. Reading ...	75	Very good ...	
	Do. Spelling ...	82.2	Good ...	
	Do. Writing ...	56.6	Do. ...	
	Do. Recitation ...	93.3	Excellent ...	
II ...	Arithmetic ...	56.6	Good ...	Very satisfactory.
	English "Meaning" ...	50	Very fair ...	
	Do. Reading ...	66	Very good ...	
	Do. Spelling ...	84	Good ...	
	Do. Writing ...	62	Do. ...	
III ...	Do. Recitation ...	80	Do. ...	Satisfactory.
	Arithmetic ...	71.2	Very good ...	
	English "Meaning" ...	40.7	Very fair ...	
	Do. Reading ...	51.4	Do. ...	
	Do. Spelling ...	60.7	Fair ...	
Preparatory.	Arithmetic ...	78.3	Excellent ...	Very satisfactory.
	Reading ...	47.5	Very fair ...	
	Spelling ...	82.5	Excellent ...	
	Arithmetic ...	58.3	Good ...	

"Remarks on the above.—The results, on the whole, are very satisfactory, for though the range of subjects, which consist of only English and Arithmetic, is limited, the time available for instruction is proportionately small. The reading was tested by books which the boys had not used, and was generally very superior. Some of the recitations were also unusually good. The copy-books used by the first three classes had printed headings, and were neat, clean, and fairly well written. The lowest class used copy-books made of country paper. The writing was not so good as it might have been, as too many letters were set for imitation at the same time for children who were just beginning to write.

"The following were the subjects and portions prepared for examination:—

Class.	Subject.	Book.	Quantity.
I ...	English Prose ...	5th Reader ...	Pages 1 to 50.
	Do. Poetry ...	Do. ...	Two Poems.
	Dictation ...	Do. ...	Portion read.
	Writing ...	Copy-books ...	.....
II ...	Arithmetic ...	.....	Reduction and Compound Rules.
	English Prose ...	4th Reader ...	Pages 1 to 40.
	Do. Poetry ...	Do. ...	Three Poems.
	Dictation ...	Do. ...	Portion read.
	Writing ...	Copy-books ...	.....
III ...	Arithmetic ...	.....	Four Simple Rules.
	English Prose ...	3rd Reader ...	Pages 1 to 30.
	Do. Poetry ...	Do. ...	Three Poems.
	Dictation ...	Do. ...	Portion read.
	Writing ...	Copy-books ...	.....
Preparatory.	Arithmetic ...	.....	Simple Addition, Multiplication Table to 5 times 5. Pages 1 to 20.
	Reading ...	1st Book ...	.....
	Writing ...	Copy-books and on slates.	.....
	Arithmetic ...	.....	Addition of Digits.

“Classification for school purposes :—

Class.	Number in Class.	Number Present.	Number Examined.	Remarks.
I	7	7	6	One joined recently, not examined.
II	7	6	5	One absent, one had been sick in hospital for two months, not examined.
III	17	16	14	One absent, two recently admitted, not examined.
IV	14	13	11	Two absent, one lately admitted, not examined.
Total ...	45	41	36	

“Forty-five boys attend the school, who, together with the five boys employed at various places outside the school, make up the total of 50, the number in the institution.

“Forty-five boys left the school in the course of the year ending June 30th, 1881, under the circumstances indicated below :—

Destination.	No.
Employed as Mechanics in different capacities	20
Employed as a Drummer	1
Went to school elsewhere	1
Removed by parents or guardians	7
Went to Bangalore and Rangoon	3
Absconded	3
Unknown	10
Total ..	45

“The amount expended on materials worked up during the year was Rs. 4,612-1-1, and the amount received for work done was Rs. 5,337-6-9, the gain being Rs. 725-5-8.

“The building in which the school is located very much stands in need of repairs. An estimate was some time ago prepared of the cost of the repairs, but it amounted to more than the Committee of Management could afford. At my suggestion a fresh estimate was drawn up, amounting to Rupees 303-15-0 to cover the cost of repairs up to date, and this I beg to append, and venture to suggest that Government may be asked to sanction a half of the sum, as the building is the property of Government, and the institution is the undoubted means of providing a respectable livelihood for a considerable number of boys who would most probably otherwise remain in a chronic state of pauperism.

“The conduct of the boys was reported to have been satisfactory.”

160. The unaided Lutheran Mission School at Olagamangalam has been transferred to Erukadantcherie, about a mile north of the original site. The building is approaching completion. There were 25 pupils on the rolls of the school against 26 at the close of the preceding year. During the year no extension of industrial education coming within the cognisance of this department took place, but the attention of educationists is, I think,

*Industrial School,
Olagamangalam.*

being drawn to necessity of advance in this direction, if suitable education is to be provided for the indigent classes of the population.

(g.)—*School of Agriculture.*

School of Agriculture, Saidhpur. 161. The following extracts from my letter to Government, dated 28th October 1881, N—601, show the working of the School of Agriculture:—

“ The school was in charge of Mr. Benson until the return of Mr. Robertson at the end of November 1880.

“ The Summer Session commenced on the 1st April and terminated on the 30th June 1880.

“ At the beginning of the session there were two classes in the school ; Class II opened in 1878 with 24 students, and Class I formed at the time with 10 students.

“ Fifteen students were paid by Government, two by the Travancore State, three by the Nariad Agricultural Association, and one each by the Holkar, Wadhwan and Gondal States, and the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar.

“ In the subjects studied Class II obtained a percentage of marks ranging from 50 to 75, and Class I from 43 to 68. This is good, excepting as regards 43 which appertains to Arithmetic, Mr. Robertson ascribing it to the defective knowledge of the subject which five students brought with them and who passed the entrance examination.

“ At the close of the session 12 students of Class II, so far as their training had gone, were pronounced qualified to receive first-class certificates and 11 second-class certificates. Two Bombay students head the list, but otherwise success is pretty equally divided between Madras and Bombay. A single student from Ceylon stands low down.

“ Seven students of Class I obtained first-class certificates and one a second-class certificate. The Madras students were at the bottom of the list.

“ The lecturers and masters speak very well on the whole of the industry and conduct of the students.

“ The Winter Session opened on the 1st of September and closed on the 31st of March. The classes were the same, but numbered only 30 students, 3 having left and 1 having elected to join the class next formed.

“ In the subjects of examination the percentage of marks gained by Class II ranged from 57 to 69, and that in Class I from 53 to 73. The average in Arithmetic of Class I on this occasion was 73. The improvement is ascribed to the withdrawal from the class of 2 men who invariably stood low at the Arithmetic examinations.

“ There were only 23 students in Class II and 12 obtained first-class certificates, while the remaining 11 obtained second-class certificates.

“ Of the 7 students in Class I, 6 obtained first-class certificates and 1 a second-class certificate.

“ Three sets of prizes, consisting of 3 in each set, were provided for Class II. The first prize for ploughing was not awarded. All those for the collection, classification, &c., of the weeds on the farm and for work in the laboratory, and the best notes thereon were however given.

“ Three sets of prizes, consisting of three in each set, were provided for Class I, the best lecture notes being the standard. The second prize for agriculture was not awarded, and there was no competition for the third prize in Chemistry, but all the other prizes, including those for Botany, were taken.

“ Mr. Robertson reports with reference to Class II and to the subject of agriculture, that progress was but moderate, and that the conduct of two or three of the students was unsatisfactory. With reference to Class I he says the conduct and progress of the students was very satisfactory.

“ With reference to Class II Mr. Benson, in connexion with the subject of Practical Agriculture, says that training was carried on under great difficulties, the chief being sickness of the staff which led to frequent change of instructors. The students were examined in ploughing in October, the standard being to plough a given area, the students opening their own furrows and working altogether unaided. Some of the work done was very commendable, but in consideration of the time the students had been under training, the general average was not so high as it should have been; and, as none of the work was good enough, the first prize was withheld. In other respects the reports of the lecturers and masters are on the whole very favorable.

“ It was found impossible to arrange for the delivery of a course of agricultural lectures at the Normal School, and arrangements could not conveniently be made for the attendance of Normal students at Saidápet. The subject is receiving attention.

“ Physical training was carried out in a fairly effective manner under the instruction of a private soldier from a battery of artillery at St. Thomas' Mount. The increase in weight and measurement of the students of Class II was not so great as in the preceding year, but this is put down properly to their average age being 23 years. As regards Class I the students have all increased in weight, but with one exception they have decreased in measurement. Mr. Robertson thinks this may be due to greater density of muscle, but he feels unable to decide the point. The students are about four years younger than those in Class II. The Gymnastic Instructor states that during the whole time he has been careful to give such instruction as would tend to properly develop the bodies of the students and not to overtire or injure them by the performance of gymnastic feats.

“ The following remarks by Mr. Robertson show that effective measures are taken to test the thoroughness of the instruction:— ‘ It does not appear to be generally known that the whole of the examinations are compulsory, and that in a course of training there are on the average about 120 examinations. The marks obtained at every one of these examinations are counted in determining the claim of a student to a certificate. The regulations are, for a first-class certificate, that a student must obtain 60 per cent. of the total full marks, and 33 per cent. of the full marks for each of the various subjects taught, while for a second-class certificate a student must get 40 per cent. of the total marks and 25 per cent. of the full marks for each of the subjects. Under these arrangements the work is *continuous throughout the whole period of training*, and students have no inducement to cram for any special examination.’

“The payment of lecturers by fees was continued as the most convenient arrangement, though it is far from economical, and in other respects open to objection.

“Much progress has been made in the erection of the permanent buildings for the institution.

“The Museum has had a few additions made to its collections.

“The Library and Reading-room were well supplied and the students made a fair use of them.

“The building for the Veterinary Hospital has been completed, but quarters are wanted for the hospital-keeper when the hospital may be opened. It will be under the charge of Mr. Western.

“The Botanical and Experimental grounds have been maintained in fair order and considerable additions were made to the collection of plants, shrubs and trees, most of which have been labelled. The proposal to erect a small shed for meteorological instruments and for recording observations deserves consideration.

“Mr. Robertson considers that a Field-work Instructor should be appointed. He intends however to bring up the matter separately.

“The general control of the institution has been partially transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Director of Public Instruction, but the results of the change have yet to be recorded. It is extremely questionable whether a double system of control is likely to be beneficial. I have therefore recently suggested to the Board the transfer of the entire control of the school and farm to this department.

“Mr. Robertson considers that the work of the institution has been fairly well done, considering the inconvenient nature of the arrangements under which it had usually to be performed.

“The expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 15,401-2-1.

“The results are fairly satisfactory, so far as they go, but much remains to be done before the institution can be considered in a position to do the work for which it was established. The Government have recently sanctioned a revised set of rules of admission by which the school is more or less connected with district administration, and Mr. Robertson is now preparing a revised scheme of administration and of study, and I trust, when the measure is perfected, that the future of the school may be more assured than it now is. The introduction of an agricultural branch into the Special Revenue Tests, which is contemplated by Government, will doubtless encourage many candidates for Government employ in the Revenue Department to enter the school.”

VII.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

162. No change was made during the year in the rules governing scholarships awardable on the results of the University examinations. Ganjam, South Arcot and Salem have been added to the list of districts for

Government Scholarships awarded on the results of the University Examinations.

which F.A. scholarships were payable owing to the opening of Government Colleges in those districts, and Madura has for the same reason been removed from the list of districts for which Matriculation scholarships were payable under the principles approved by Government. Full advantage has been taken of the special scholarships for Muhammadans and Uriyas.

163. The scheme of Uriya scholarships for Middle Schools sanctioned last year, and referred to in my Report for 1879-80, was brought into force, and there are now four such scholarship-holders studying in the Berhampore College.

Government Scholarships for the Uriya Middle Schools.

164. The first free scholarship in the Madras Medical College, under the new rules embodied in the Public Instruction Report for the year 1879-80, has been conferred on Rungappa, a Brahman graduate who took up Physical Science as his optional subject in the

Free Scholarships in the Medical College, Madras.

Degree Examination.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

165. The annexed statement shows the total expenditure on scholarships for which returns were received :—

Institutions.	From Provincial Revenues.		From other sources.	Total.
	General.	Special.		
ARTS COLLEGES.				
<i>Government.</i>				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Presidency College	3,400	...	545	3,945
Kumbakonam do.	250	...	114	364
Rajahmundry do.	574	...	960	1,534
Berhampore do.	120	...	...	120
Bellary do.	480	...	...	480
Cuddalore do.	180	...	...	180
Madras do.	140	...	...	140
Calicut do. ... ..	...	...	534	534
Mangalore do. ... ..	...	...	50	50
Total ...	5,144	...	2,203	7,347
<i>Aided.</i>				
Madras Christian College	1,640	...	...	1,640
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Madras Medical College ... ..	...	480	360	840
Law Class, Presidency College ... ..	...	...	359	359
Total ...	...	480	719	1,199
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Berhampore High School	314	...	87	401
Masulipatam do. ... ..	...	...	140	140
Presidency Middle School ... ..	...	...	32	32
Total ...	314	...	259	573

Institutions.	From Provincial Revenues.		From other sources.	Total.
	General.	Special.		
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.				
<i>Government.</i>				
Russellkonda	478	...	478
Vizagapatam	877	...	877
Narsapur	849	...	849
Kurnool	829	...	829
Madras	3,613	...	3,613
Vellore	854	...	854
Trichinopoly	976	...	976
Calicut	871	...	871
Palghat	995	...	995
Tellicherry	1,418	...	1,418
Mangalore	710	...	710
Masulipatam	622	622
Bellary
Cuddapah
Nellore
Cuddalore	1,290	1,290
Chittoor	601	601
Arni	482	482
Salem	907	907
Krishnagiri	284	284
Ponauí	1,198	1,198
Coimbatore	1,388	1,388
Total	12,470	6,772	19,242
<i>Aided.</i>				
Masulipatam	275	...	275
Dindigul	541	...	541
Palamcottah	1,929	...	1,929
Total	2,745	...	2,745
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.				
<i>Government.</i>				
Madras Female Normal School	1,831	...	1,831
<i>Aided.</i>				
Madras Christian Female Normal School	284	...	284
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution	1,548	...	1,548
Total	1,832	...	1,832
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
Civil Engineering School	2,687	156	2,843
School of Agriculture, Saidapet	360	...	360
Total	3,047	156	3,203
Grand Total ...	7,098	22,405	10,109	39,612

166. From the above statement it will be observed that Rs. 9,560 are expended upon scholarships in Arts and Secondary Schools, Rs. 4,402 in Special Colleges and Schools, and Rs. 25,650 in Normal Schools. The net charge to Provincial funds under the first item is Rs. 7,098.

General Remarks on Scholarships.

The direct outlay on scholarships from Provincial funds during 1880-81 was Rs. 29,503. Deducting from this sum Rs. 840; the scholarship money paid in the Medical College and the School of Agriculture from other than Educational funds, the entire direct outlay is Rs. 28,663. To this sum should be added Rs. 3,168, the approximate fee income which Government forego in free scholarships annually given on the results of the University and the departmental examinations. It should be remarked here that out of Rs. 7,000, approximately, which is directly expended every year on scholarships in colleges and secondary schools, only a small proportion is utilized in enabling really needy pupils to prosecute their studies for a higher standard, as those obtaining scholarships would in most cases be the children of officials and men of means, such constituting the bulk of the attendance in superior schools. This must be the case so long as mere position determines whether a scholarship should or should not be conferred. The stipendiary scholarships are now confined to students passing the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations, but the free scholarships extend to the Middle School examinees, *i.e.*, pupils of Government schools examined in the Middle School and Comparative Lower Fourth Class Examinations. It will thus be seen that the stipends are only given to encourage young men to proceed with their studies in Arts Colleges, and not either in High or Middle Schools.

It will also be noticed that no scholarships of any kind are given in Primary Schools for boys or girls. But since the close of the year under report Government have approved a scale of stipendiary scholarships in Government girls' schools, and I think it desirable that the advantage may be extended to aided schools also considering that the number of such schools is limited and that the charge may be met from the provision for Salary grants to girls' schools.

It seems to me also that the whole question of scholarships needs careful revision in order that pupils in outlying Primary Schools, Government and private, should be encouraged to pursue their studies in Middle, and those of Middle Schools in High Schools, and I trust that it may be found practicable to secure the co-operation of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in the matter, and that I may be able to formulate a scheme during the course of next year.

VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

167. In my last report I stated that as Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations I would obtain some data upon which an opinion might be formed to the measures to be adopted for securing a higher standard of instruction among employes in the various departments and grades of the public service, but subsequently I submitted a proposal to Government for constituting a Board of Examiners to whom the whole work of examining for the public service, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, should be

General Remarks.

entrusted, such Board exercising the functions of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants as well as of those of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. Pending the orders of Government I consider it desirable to postpone any observations I have to make.

168. Several important changes were sanctioned in the rules relating to the Middle School and Special Test Examinations. But as sanction was given for the changes after the close of the year under review, they will appropriately be noticed in my next report.

Changes in the Rules for the Middle School and Special Test Examinations.

IX.—Books.

169. The Registrar has submitted the following report on the books registered in this Presidency during the official year under report :—

Registration of Books.

“The number of works registered during the year amounts to 898, or 77 more than that for the preceding year, and they may be classified under the two sets of heads as usual, thus :—

First Classification.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Second Classification.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Books	405	448	Original works ...	167	209
Pamphlets	354	407	Translations	116	56
Periodicals	59	36	Replications	598	633
Miscellaneous	3	7			
Total	821	898	Total	821	898

“Compared with the figures for the previous year there is a perceptible increase under the heads of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous, and a slight falling off in the number of periodical publications. A decrease is also noticed under the head of translations, and is apparently due to the publication of fewer works of this description by the Christian Vernacular Education and Religious Tract and Book Societies during the year.

“The number of publications received for registration during the year from different localities is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Stations.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	86	652	738
2. Cochin	2	42	44
3. Mangalore	2	41	43
4. Malabar and Calicut ... ..	...	29	29
5. Berhampore ... ..	...	9	9
6. Tellicherry ... ..	...	9	9
7. Tranquebar ... ..	...	9	9
8. Vizagapatam ... ..	...	8	8
9. Rajahmundry ... ..	...	5	5
10. Palamcottah	1	2	3
11. Trichinopoly ... ..	...	1	1
Total	91	807	898

“According to the quarterly catalogues, the publications issued by the presses at Madras are 738 against 682 of the previous year, showing an

advance upon the figures for the previous year. Calicut has made a considerable progress, the number being 29 against 9 of last year. Cochin and Mangalore also show some advance, while the fluctuations in other places indicate no material change for the better or the worse.

"In the following statement the publications of the year are classified according to the languages in which they are written :—

Languages.		Number of Works.
1.	English	91
2.	Do. and Tamil	6
3.	Do. and Telugu	3
4.	Do. and Hindustani	1
5.	Do. and Malayalam	2
6.	Do. and Canarese	1
7.	Do. and Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani in Tamil	1
8.	Do. Tamil, and Telugu	3
9.	Do. German, Canarese, Telugu, and Malayalam	1
10.	Tamil	381
11.	Do. and Telugu in Tamil	2
12.	Do. and Telugu and Sanskrit	9
13.	Do. in Telugu	2
14.	Telugu	187
15.	Hindustani	6
16.	Malayalam	72
17.	Do. in Arabic	14
18.	Canarese	23
19.	Uriya	5
20.	Persian	1
21.	Sanskrit	39
22.	Do. in Canarese	2
23.	Do. in Grandha character	19
24.	Do. in Tamil	1
25.	Do. and Tamil	1
26.	Do. and Telugu	12
27.	Do. and Prackrit	2
28.	Do. and Canarese in Canarese	1
29.	Arabic	10
Total ..		898

"These figures compared with those for the previous year show a decrease under the heads *English* and *Malayalam*, but this is counterbalanced by the increase in the Tamil and other Vernacular and classical languages.

"The following reclassification shows the publications registered during the year arranged according to their subject-matter :—

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Biography ... .. .	...	4	4
2. Drama	1	30	31
3. Fiction	1	48	49
4. History	6	8	14
5. Language	11	115	126
6. Law	15	14	29

Subjects.	English.	Verna- cular.	Total.
7. Medicine	4	34	38
8. Miscellaneous	17	36	53
9. Poetry	5	93	98
10. Politics	2	...	2
11. Philosophy... ..	1	4	5
12. Religion	15	401	416
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	11	17
14. Science (Natural and others)	5	9	14
15. Travels and Voyages	2	...	2
Total	91	807	898

“Of the above works 181, or a little over 20 per cent., are educational in their aim, showing a slight improvement on the year before. Of the non-educational publications 717, or nearly 80 per cent., are as usual religious in kind.

“The most noteworthy of the publications registered during the year are as follows :—

English.

Records of the Early History of the Tinnevely Mission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Ooty and Her Sisters, or Our Hill Stations in South India, and Sketches of Hill Tribes, their Customs, Caste, Religion, &c.

A Tentative List of Books and some MSS. relating to the History of the Portuguese in India Proper, by Dr. A. C. Burnell.

The High Court Reports—Digest of Cases reported in the Bengal Law Reports, Volumes I to XV, by Frank Normandy, Esq.

A Supplement to the Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure as expounded by the High Court of Madras, with an Appendix consisting of High Court Orders and Forms, by T. Weir, Esq.

The Indian Penal Code as adopted by the MahaRajah of Indore.

A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, by J. D. Mayne, Esq.

A Dictionary of Law Terms.

The New Series of Readers of the Educational Department.

Pen and Ink Sketches of Native Life in Southern India.

The Institutes of Manu according to the Glossary of Kalluka, comprising the Indian System of Duties, Religious and Civil, with a Preface.

Digest of Cases decided by the High Court of Madras and reported in Volumes 1 to 8 of the Madras High Court Reports, by H. Wigram, Esq.

Extracts from the Manuals of the more deadly forms of Cattle Diseases in India.

The Indian Civil Service List for 1880, by A. Cotterell Tupp, Esq.

Productions and Manufactures, by T. C. Elsworthy, Esq.

Tobacco Planting and Manufacturing Tobacco, for the use of Native Planters in Southern India.

India Solvent, by W. N. Thorburn, Esq., B.A., M.C.S.

The Experimental Teaching of Chemistry, by John Cook, Esq., M.A.

The Madras Journal of Science and Literature for 1879.

Tamil.

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare (The Tempest).
 Chandrasah, an Indian Legend.
 Tamil Translation of Milton's Paradise Lost.
 Royal Colored Picture Book.
 Padartha Rusikara Chintamani, a Sanitary Primer, being a translation of Dr. Cunningham's Text-book for Schools.

Telugu.

A Metrical Translation of the Merchant of Venice, Acts I and II.
 Chamatkara Ratnavali (Drama).
 Nandaka Rajyamu, an Oriental Drama in five Acts.
 Rajasikara or Vivika Chendrika, or Moonlight of Instruction.
 Rasika Manoranjuni (Rhetoric).

Malayalam.

Al-u-din or the Wonderful Lamp, being the translation which gained the Travancore MahaRajah's Prize.

Sanskrit.

Chikitsa Saram and Sarira Ratnavali (Medical).
 Kalagnanam with Commentary.

"The total number of copyright registrations during the year under review is 91 including the 7 publications of the Educational Department."

170. The following extract is taken from my letter to Government submitting the report of the Curator of Government Books for the year 1880-81. Towards the close of the official year a separate fund designated the "Book Depôt Fund" was constituted, and all receipts and charges are now credited or debited to that head in place of the Curator of Government Books maintaining a separate account with the Bank.

"The table in the margin shows that the aggregate value of stock dealt with had increased. The Curator ascribes this to increased activity in the printing operations of the year, which, however, he adds, are by no means so large as the exigencies of the schools demand. The number of copies of books printed and their value are shown in the margin as against the operations of the previous year. The increase is substantial. The prime cost of the books printed was Rs. 21,315 and their Depôt value was Rs. 35,422, thus showing a possible profit of Rs. 14,107 or 66 per cent. against 59 per cent., the figure of last year. The advance was due to the diminishing cost of producing the new Readers after the publication of the first edition. Thirty-one books were printed during the year, and out of these, thirteen were new

Years.	Stock.	Sales.	Balance.
1879-80 ...	RS. 223,384	RS. 61,988	*161,396
1880-81 ...	230,437	67,067	163,370

* As accepted by the auditor.

The increase is substantial. The prime cost of the books printed was Rs. 21,315 and their Depôt value was Rs. 35,422, thus showing a possible profit of Rs. 14,107 or 66 per cent. against 59 per cent., the figure of last year. The advance was due to the diminishing cost of producing the new Readers after the publication of the first edition. Thirty-one books were printed during the year, and out of these, thirteen were new

Years.	No. of Copies.	Value.
1879-80 ...	117,200	RS. 14,725
1880-81 ...	307,800	35,422

books. Four of the remaining eighteen were reprints of the new Readers, the demand for which, the Curator observes, is rapidly growing. The number printed last year was twenty-four and eight only were new books.

“There is a decrease in the value of books and maps purchased. This is attributed to the displacement of some of the old text-books purchased locally and obtained from England; and the Curator considers that the decrease will continue. The Curator also observes that this year's experience points to the need for larger investments in printing work than in purchases from distant publishers in future.’ This is satisfactory. As the actual cost of books and maps purchased was Rs. 24,063, the profit, including discount obtained, is Rs. 9,556 or 39 against 38 per cent.

“The contract with Messrs. Baker and Co. for the supply of books and maps from England appears to have worked well. The profit expected, owing to smaller importation, has fallen from 48 to 41 per cent. on net invoice prices, but the gain from the discount allowed has risen from 19 to 20 per cent., and the Curator hopes that the figure will not be again affected by the variation and uncertainty of exchange. It is stated that Messrs. Baker and Co. have again complained of the short notice given in regard to prize and library books; but effectual means have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the delay complained of.

“The issues to the District Depôts have increased as will be seen from the statement in the margin, but they would have been much larger had it not been for the preference shown for the old First and Second Readers by the aided schools in the Tamil country. Taking advantage of the demand, some unscrupulous Native Presses infringed the Government copyright and issued the books. The Government are aware that the matter has formed the

subject of correspondence with their Law officers.

“Sales also have advanced, as shown in the margin, and there is a tendency towards further improvement. With two exceptions there has been fair progress in the Depôts in the Tamil country, and improvement is also perceptible in Malabar and South Canara. The decline as regards Trichinopoly is said to be due to the proposed transfer of the Depôt to Kulitalai. The decline at Cuddalore is due to smaller purchases by the Local Fund Boards in

the South Arcot District. In the Telugu country improvement is noticeable at Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Chittoor. Five Depôts show a want of activity in their operations.

“The largest sales were of books in English, Tamil, Malayalam, and Canarese. In Telugu and Sanskrit there has been a falling off, but only as regards value and not in the number of books sold. Fluctuation in other cases has been small.

“The sales to Local Fund Boards show a small advance, although in some cases transactions declined, while in others there were no transactions at all. The matter will be investigated.”

“The financial abstract shows a balance in favor of Rs. 8,234-3-1.

“The ratio of the cost of agency to total charges is less than that of the previous year, but the percentage is still very heavy, while the outlay on the

Years.	No. of Copies.	Value.
1879-80 ...	95,602	RS. 37,340
1880-81 ...	75,643	33,619

Years.	No. of Copies.	Value.
1879-80 ..	228,157	RS. 53,942
1880-81 ..	232,279	55,376

Years.	No. of Copies.	Value.
1879-80 ..	274,277	RS. 61,724
1880-81 ..	295,384	67,006

production of books is properly large. The cost of transit and contingent charges show a very small percentage. A sum equivalent to the amount disbursed monthly by the Accountant-General for the salaries of the Central Depot establishment has been paid into the Treasury. The Curator considers that if the present rate of progress is maintained it will be possible to surrender next year a moiety of the Government loan of Rs. 20,000, and in process of time to do without the loan. It appears therefore that the department so far has recovered from the depression which characterized it when the last report was sent in.

“The question of reducing the number of District Depôts is still under consideration.”

171. Mr. V. Visvanatha Pillai, the Tamil Translator attached to the Book Department, died after a valuable service of about twenty-five years. The vacancy caused has not been filled as what is now wanted is not a Tamil Translator, but Translators in a variety of languages. The amount of salary assigned to the Tamil Translator has been reserved under the sanction of Government for distribution from time to time to such persons as may be nominated to translate, revise, or edit the minor books of the department.

172. Dr. Bradshaw completed the Anglo-Tamil Fifth Reader during the year. Thus of the new series of Readers the Sixth Reader alone is not as yet finished. Different Vernacular versions of the other Readers were also issued, viz :—

New Series of Text-books.

Anglo-Tamil Third Reader.
 Do. Fourth Reader.
 Do. Fifth Reader.
 Anglo-Telugu First Reader.
 Anglo-Hindustani First Reader.
 Do. Third Reader.
 Anglo-Malayalam Third Reader.
 First Reader, Part II, Tamil.
 Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, Tamil.
 Grant-in-aid Code, Tamil.
 Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, Telugu.
 Grant-in-aid Code, Telugu.
 Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II, Hindustani.

The other eighteen books printed during the year were revised editions and mere reprints of books already in use.

The following works were in course of publication at the close of the year :—

Ango-Tamil Second Reader.
 Anglo-Telugu Third Reader.
 Do. Fourth Reader.
 Anglo-Malayalam Fourth Reader
 Tamil Fourth Reader.
 Agricultural Class Book, Tamil.
 Sanitary Primer, Malayalam.
 Smiles' Self-Help, Tamil.
 Grant-in-aid Code, Malayalam.
 Do. Canarese.
 Do. Hindustani.

There were under preparation during the year the following books which, it is to be hoped, will be sent to Press during the current year :—

Sixth Reader in English.		
Anglo-Telugu Second Reader.		
Anglo-Hindustani Second Reader.		
Anglo-Canarese Third Reader.		
Do.	Fourth Reader.	
Anglo-Hindustani Fourth Reader.		
Tamil Third Reader.		
Telugu Second Reader.		
Agricultural Class Book, Telugu.		
Do.	do.	Malayalam.
Do.	do.	Canarese.
Do.	do.	Hindustani.
Do.	do.	Uriya.
Sanitary Primer, Canarese.		
Do.	Hindustani.	
Do.	Uriya.	
History of India, English.		

Although Mr. Garthwaite's Tamil First Reader in two parts has been brought out and has been in use for more than a year, arrangements have yet to be made for preparing the other Vernacular versions of that Reader for the use of the Elementary schools in other than the Tamil districts of the Presidency. There is a difficulty, however, about this book, it being drawn upon a novel plan by which the pupil is to learn not the whole alphabet before beginning to read, but one or two of the most common letters only at a time, by being combined into easy words and then into easy sentences, so that as he advances he may become gradually acquainted with all the letters of the alphabet without going through the usual drudgery. But there will be difficulty in finding suitable words and sentences in the Telugu and other languages which will be an exact translation of the Tamil matter, and consequently the book will have to be written anew in each of the Vernacular languages, unlike the more advanced Readers, which are to be exact translations of the Tamil series.

It may be mentioned in this connexion that the Book Committee appointed by Government proposed, in their report, that the English and Vernacular books noted below should be prepared, but they have not been as yet taken in hand :—

- (a.) An English Grammar for the third class, written mainly in the Vernacular and specially adapted for Native boys.
- (b.) A Grammar in English for the higher classes.
- (c.) Three new Telugu Grammars properly graduated to supersede those in use.
- (d.) A new and revised edition of Colenso's Arithmetic in Tamil and Telugu, adopting the improvements of modern text-books in Arithmetic.
- (e.) A School Dictionary in Telugu.

173. The Committee for the Revision of Malayalam and Canarese Text-books made no progress during the year; their work, which was progressing but slowly, came to a standstill on Mr. Garthwaite's resignation of his membership. The question of appointing a fresh

Committee for the Revision of Malayalam and Canarese Text-books.

committee is now before me and proposals will be submitted to Government when the scheme is matured.

174. Dr. Oppert reported as follows on the working of the Library during 1880-81. The progress was considered very satisfactory and the Collectors of districts have been directed to afford all aid in their power in the search for valuable Sanskrit manuscripts :—

Library of Oriental Manuscripts.
 “ During the year under report some changes have occurred in the staff of the establishment by the death of M.R.Ry. M. Krishnasastri, the Assistant Librarian, who died on the 12th September 1880. M. J. Striniवासacharya, who had been previously on the temporary establishment, was appointed to the post of Assistant Librarian, and the Pandit V. Tatadesikatatachariyar has, since the 1st of October 1880, been entertained in the place of the former (see G.O., 21st September 1880, No. 1824).

“ During the year under report the Library has been visited by 678 persons against 333 last year; 399 manuscripts were given out for consulting and 133 for copying purposes.

“ The Library has been increased by the purchase of the following manuscripts:—one Nirukta, Ádhánadípiká, Párisíksá, Vaidikábharaṇa, and Mayúkhamáliká (see G.O., 7th March 1881, No. 330).

“ The printing of the Sanskrit text of the Sákraniti has been finished at the Government Press, and the book with notes will be issued in the next year. I may remark that it has meanwhile been made a text-book for the F.A. Examination in the Madras University.

“ The second volume of the Lists of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Private Libraries of Southern India is in preparation, and new lists are steadily coming in; but as long as no systematic search is instituted in this Presidency the result of these investigations must remain inferior to that in other Presidencies. If the Collectors and other Revenue Officers were in their respective districts to institute a methodic search with the help of their subordinate native officials, and if by good management and persuasion the scruples and fears of the proprietors of libraries were allayed, an inventory of the literary remains of Southern India could be undertaken and successfully concluded with comparatively few expenses.

“ Referring to G.O., 20th December 1880, No. 466, I beg leave to apply that the services of V. Tatadesikatatachariyar and of the clerk Tirumalai Nayudu be retained for another half-year after the 30th of June 1881. The first-named Pandit is occupied since last October, and is of great help to me in the arrangement of the lists to which I have alluded before; and Tirumalai Nayudu is cataloguing the inscriptions contained in the Library, a work of great use to the Government Archæologist.”

175. Owing to the relinquishment of the secretaryship by Mr. Margoschis, and to the state in which the transactions of the Society were found, no report for 1880 has as yet been issued by the Society. The annual donation of Rs. 1,500 paid by Government was withdrawn with effect from 1st April 1880.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. GRIGG,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
 PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
 MADRAS, 16th November 1881.

GENERAL TABLES.

Area and Population of the Province.				Colleges, Schools, and Scholars.	University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.					Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.					
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.	Cultivated Area in Square Miles.		Total Population.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Other Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	
21	6	139,191	27,682	30,652,558	Institutions { For Males. ,, Females Total ... Scholars { Males ... Females... Total ...	28	76	404	11,793	1	2	1	26	2	2	·00024	·00132	·03847	
						...	8	32	500	...	...	...	3	...	...	·00003	·00010	·00163
							28	84	436	12,293	1	2	1	29	2	2	·00027	·00142	·04010
							1,721	4,311	15,642	272,619	75	182	56	688	80	93	·01406	·05103	·88938
						...	38	377	31,790	11	...	...	125	...	...	·00012	·00123	·10372
						1,721	4,349	16,019	304,409	86	182	56	813	80	93	·01418	·05226	·99310	

Class of Institutions.		Government Institutions.						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning		
						English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
University Education.	Arts Colleges—							
	English	10	691	548	494	691	131	560
	Oriental	1	38	38	28	...	38	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—							
	Law	1	103	97	89	...	...	...
Medicine	1	58	56	53	...	...	...
Engineering	1	1	3	2	...	...	...
Secondary Education.	High and Middle Schools—							
	For Boys. { High Schools, English.	22	1,251	1,081	953	1,251	188	1,063
	{ Middle do. do.	126	4,513	4,124	3,625	4,513	405	4,178
	{ Do. do. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls. { High Schools, English.	1	7	14	11	7	...	7
	{ Middle do. do.	3	44	53	44	44	...	12
{ Do. do. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.	For Boys. { English	298	15,220	15,045	12,550	8,439	358	14,969
	{ Vernacular	890	26,549	26,213	21,532	...	9	26,540
	For Girls. { English	4	139	159	125	106	...	56
	{ Vernacular	40	1,618	1,518	1,123	...	...	1,618
Schools for Special or Technical Training—								
	Schools of Art	1	86	92	76	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	2	192	189	183	...	...	...
	Engineering Schools	1	56	68	61	...	...	...
	Normal Schools for Masters	23	552	530	470	13	14	552
	Do. for Mistresses.	1	20	20	19	20	...	20
	Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	2	93	96	89	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,428	51,221	49,944	41,527	15,084	1,143	49,375

Scholars for the Official Year 1880-81.

Aided Institutions.							Unaided Institutions under Regular Inspection.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
				English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12	714	528	468	714	123	602	2	116	61	56
...
...
...
51	2,789	2,789	2,333	2,789	427	2,411	3	271	229	203
133	8,445	7,780	6,743	8,434	1,209	7,342	111	2,508	2,342	2,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	179	166	130
7	31	29	26	31	...	2	...	...	...	...
19	238	236	210	238	11	17	3	34	29	24
4	40	40	33	...	...	40	3	18	19	17
698	32,485	31,892	26,653	19,853	434	31,481	234	7,615	7,212	5,983
4,810	118,192	117,273	94,814	195	2,403	118,192	4,863	83,156	81,859	68,397
87	5,002	4,850	3,891	3,414	7	2,371	10	722	665	565
251	10,377	10,284	7,468	...	...	10,377	108	3,335	3,207	2,399
...
...
3	142	155	143	115	...	142	...	...	...	...
2	99	100	87	99	...	99	...	...	...	...
1	55	63	50	...	...	...	1	25	26	23
...
6,078	178,609	176,019	142,919	35,882	4,614	173,076	5,372	97,978	95,815	79,815

No. II.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and

Class of Institutions.		Unaided Institutions under Regular Inspection— (Continued).			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
		Number of Scholars on 31st March learning				
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
		20	21	22	23	24
University Education.	Arts Colleges—					
	English	116	24	92	24	1,521
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	1	38
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—	...	...	...	...	...
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	1	103
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	1	58	
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	
Secondary Education.	High and Middle Schools—					
	For Boys { High Schools, English:	271	39	232	76	4,311
	Middle do. do.	2,503	186	2,363	370	15,466
	Do. do. Vernacular.	...	...	179	34	179
	For Girls { High Schools, English.	...	...	...	8	38
	Middle do. do.	34	...	21	25	316
Do. do. Vernacular.	...	...	18	7	58	
Primary Education.	For Boys { English	4,877	154	7,597	1,230	55,320
	Vernacular	97	352	83,059	10,563	227,896
	For Girls { English	305	...	717	101	5,863
Vernacular	11	...	3,335	399	15,330	
Schools for Special or Technical Training—						
Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	1	86	
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	2	182	
Engineering Schools ... ..	...	...	...	1	56	
Normal Schools for Masters ... ..	...	...	...	26	694	
Do. for Mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	3	119	
Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	2	80	
Others ... ..	...	...	...	2	93	
Total ...		8,214	755	97,613	12,878	327,808

Scholars for the Official Year 1880-81—(Continued).

Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.	
25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	29
1,521	278	1,254	32	104	1,358	26	1	
...	38	...	...	...	38	...	...
...	...	...	5	4	94	...	...
...	...	...	36	12	9	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4,311	654	3,706	171	310	3,726	98	6	
15,450	1,300	13,883	701	1,135	12,915	668	47	15,454 boys and 12 girls.
...	...	179	...	6	173	...	...	174 boys and 5 girls.
38	...	9	35	3	...	...	...
316	11	50	260	55	...	...	1	14 boys and 302 girls.
...	...	58	...	19	34	...	5	
33,169	946	54,047	1,706	6,089	42,264	4,239	1,022	53,978 boys and 1,342 girls.
292	2,764	227,791	7	14,400	195,594	16,518	1,377	217,928 boys and 9,968 girls.
3,825	7	3,144	2,567	1,882	1,112	158	144	558 boys and 5,305 girls.
11	...	15,330	6	4,712	10,114	322	176	155 boys and 15,175 girls.
...	...	...	24	5	56	1	...	75 boys and 11 girls.
...	...	...	44	39	92	7	...	
...	...	...	11	9	36	...	...
128	14	694	1	165	490	38	...	688 boys and 6 girls.
119	...	119	6	106	7	...	...
...	...	...	55	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	63	...	27	...	3	
59,180	6,512	320,264	5,730	29,080	268,139	22,075	2,784	

No. III.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

Class of Institutions.		Government				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.
1		2a	2b	2c	2d	2e
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University Educa- tion.	Arts Colleges—					
	English	1,16,932	...	908	25,387	...
	Oriental .....	...	...	576	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Col- leges for Professional Train- ing—					
	Law	— 2,040	...	...	5,820	...
	Medicine	13,217	...	...	7,860	...
Engineering	4,937	...	...	440	...	
Secondary Educa- tion.	High and Middle Schools—					
	For { High Schools, English.	50,423	...	1,175	31,748	71
	Boys. { Middle do. do. ...	51,109	11,234	11,867	57,775	1,610
	Do. do. Vernacu- lar. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	For { High Schools, English.	1,313	...	...	306	...
	Girls. { Middle do. do. ...	6,953	...	...	584	172
Do. do. Vernacu- lar. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.	For { English	53,059	43,906	29,229	38,160	14,749
	Boys. { Vernacular	7,512	1,06,753	...	12,060	8,343
	For { English	10,411	...	...	649	275
	Girls. { Vernacular	4,943	2,735	...	194	4,318
Schools for Special or Technical Train- ing—						
Schools of Art	12,300	...	...	111	...	
Medical Schools	57,552	252	...	683	...	
Engineering Schools	23,264	...	...	1,515	...	
Normal Schools for Masters	14,511	8,327	...	...	...
Do. do. for Mistresses	4,450	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	18,657	...	...	...	...
Others .....	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction	40,598	...	...	54,900	...	
Inspection	1,90,289	67,087	...	...	5,439	
Scholarships { Colleges	5,624	...	2,922	...	...
{ Schools	17,662	6,772	275	...	...
Buildings	167	4,351	...	...	5,144	
Miscellaneous	5,924	14,913	...	3,707	...	
Total ...		* 7,09,767	2,66,380	46,952	2,41,899	40,121

* Includes Rupees 45,950 on account of the Lawrence Asylum.

Establishments for the Official Year 1880-81.

Expenditure.								
Institutions.				Aided Institutions.				
Other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.
2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
92	1,43,319	21,859	...	16,816	16,862	...	28,120	83,657
...	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	83,553	40,581	...	11,809	62,893	...	43,876	1,59,159
7,238	1,40,883	43,248	251	11,592	1,00,732	531	38,518	1,94,872
...
...	1,619	1,654	...	2,766	681	...	800	5,901
...	7,709	5,024	...	530	3,418	...	5,555	14,527
...	...	74	...	...	50	...	241	365
21,482	2,00,585	39,981	26,400	13,092	1,00,976	16,467	91,631	2,87,547
662	1,35,330	19,069	1,51,610	1,022	1,51,218	15,615	65,803	4,04,337
...	11,335	21,556	118	11,323	19,536	1,127	61,002	1,14,665
30	12,220	28,279	20	3,588	5,733	1,159	57,501	96,380
31,295	43,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
424	58,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	24,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,838	1,344	68	2,481	1,749	...	6,757	12,999
...	4,450	492	...	...	658	...	3,821	4,971
...	...	1,800	...	2,533	...	...	4,238	8,566
...	18,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,384	57,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,62,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,546	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	1,640
...	24,709	4,577	...	...	...	...	...	4,577
†21,756	31,418	1,597	...	...	...	...	†1,870	3,467
9,143	33,687	3,634	...	...	...	...	...	3,634
94,706	13,99,823	2,35,409	1,78,467	77,552	4,64,509	34,899	4,09,828	14,00,664

† From the Educational Building Fund.

No. III.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

Expenditure—

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—						
	Unaided Institutions.				Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	
	Endowments.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.			
4a	4b	4c	4	5	6		
University Education.	Arts Colleges—						
	English ... ..	...	1,861	8,385	10,246	1,38,791
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	576
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—						
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,040
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	13,217
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,937	440
Secondary Education.	High and Middle Schools—						
	For Boys. { High Schools, English.	663	6,446	6,289	13,398	91,004	1,65,106
	{ Middle do. do.	7,244	26,259	12,256	45,759	94,357	2,87,157
	{ Do. do. Vernacular.	...	529	136	665	...	665
	For Girls. { High Schools, English.	2,967	4,553
	{ Middle do. do.	...	405	1,537	1,942	11,977	12,201
{ Do. do. Vernacular.	12	48	114	174	74	465	
Primary Education.	For Boys. { English	903	18,553	11,060	30,516	92,040	4,26,608
	{ Vernacular	2,412	1,20,430	48,407	1,71,249	26,581	6,84,335
	For Girls. { English	321	17,127	17,448	31,967	1,11,481
{ Vernacular	327	661	14,068	15,056	33,222	90,434	
Schools for Special or Technical Training—							
Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,300	31,406
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	57,552	1,359
Engineering Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	23,264	1,579
Normal Schools for Masters ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,855	19,382
Do. for Mistresses. ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,942	4,479
Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	770	770	1,800	7,536
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	18,657	...
University Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	40,598	57,284
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,90,289	72,526
Scholarships { Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,264	2,922
{ Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	22,239	7,047
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,764	33,121
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	9,558	27,763
Total ...	11,561	1,75,513	1,20,149	3,07,223	9,45,176	21,62,536	

Establishments for the Official Year 1880-81—(Continued).

(Continued).		Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.				
Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.
		Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2,37,222 576	7-63 -02	290 1 11 20 9 2	236 11 3 ...	178 12 1 ...	46 11 4 ...	186 4 8 ..
3,780	-12	42 7 7	...	...	...	...
21,077	-68	397 10 10	249 6 0	...	...	...
5,377	-17	2,688 8 0	2,468 8 0	...	...	...
2,56,110	8-24	87 10 9	52 14 7	68 3 6	17 6 4	66 0 0
3,81,514	12-28	38 13 10	14 1 7	28 14 5	6 6 7	22 10 8
665	-02	...	...	...	...	5 1 10
7,520	-24	147 2 11	119 5 10	226 15 5	63 9 10	...
24,178	-78	175 3 3	158 0 4	69 2 10	23 14 9	80 14 8
539	-02	...	...	11 1 0	2 3 11	10 3 9
5,18,648	16-69	15 15 8	4 3 7	10 12 7	1 7 4	5 1 7
7,10,916	22-87	6 4 7	0 5 7	4 4 3	0 3 3	2 8 1
1,43,448	4-62	90 10 11	83 4 7	29 7 6	5 8 8	30 14 1
1,23,556	3-98	10 14 1	4 6 5	12 14 6	3 12 7	6 4 5
43,706	1-41	575 1 3	161 13 6	...	...	...
58,911	1-90	321 14 8	314 7 10	...	...	...
24,843	-80	407 4 2	381 6 0	...	...	...
35,237	1-13	48 9 6	30 14 0	86 11 4	9 6 5	...
9,421	-30	234 3 4	234 3 4	57 2 3	5 10 6	...
9,336	-30	...	...	171 5 1	36 0 0	33 7 8
18,657	-60	209 10 1	209 10 1	...	...	...
57,284	1-84	...	...	...	...	...
40,598	1-31	...	...	...	...	...
2,62,815	8-46	...	...	...	...	...
10,186	-33	...	...	...	...	...
29,286	-94	...	...	...	...	...
34,885	1-12	...	...	...	...	...
37,321	1-20	...	...	...	...	...
31,07,712	100	...	...	...	...	...

No. IV.—Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations during the Official Year 1880-81.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Percentage of Passed Scholars on Total Number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Institutions	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Institutions	Private Students	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Institutions	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions under Inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges—																
Master of Arts	3	2	2	7	76	48	33	38	9	195	54	27	18	14	5	5
Bachelor of Arts	9	12	6	27	166	185	71	56	478	60	71	29	7	167	147	154
First Arts																
Colleges for Professional Training—																
Law—																
Doctor of Law								2	2				2	2	2	
Bachelor of Law	1		1	2	35		6		41	7				7	189	
Medicine—																
L.M.S. (Second)	1			1	6			2	8	6			2	8	19	
L.M.S. (First)	1			1	3			3	6	2			1	3		
Preliminary Scientific Examination	1			1	5				5	5				5	625	
Engineering—																
B.C.E.	1			1	2				2	1				1	50	
Schools—																
Matriculation	21	55	49	125	637	1,576	834	472	3,519	338	649	289	95	1,371	191	194
Standard equivalent to Matriculation.																
Girls	2	3	2	7	20	10	3	27	60	10	5		11	26	526	179
Middle School Examination																
Boys	46	95	72	173	869	2,104	741		3,714	526	951	288		1,765	121	108
Girls	2	17	10	26	16	84	55		155	6	28	15		49	60	106
Upper Primary School Examination																
Boys	203	565	19	787	2,566	5,743	184	181	8,674	1,891	3,492	144	141	5,668	426	309
Girls	5	67	6	78	31	528	24		583	16	344	17		377	242	198
Lower Primary School Examination																
Boys	739	1,897	150	2,786	5,912	11,754	868	285	18,819	4,194	7,992	610	224	13,020	496	46
Girls	10	122	10	142	64	1,007	37		1,108	39	719	28		786	27	45

No. V.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the Official Year 1880-81.

Name.	Object.	Income.					Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From Endowments.	From Subscriptions.	From Other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
The Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	The cultivation of science and literature and the maintenance of a circulating library.	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,387	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,387	234	4	...	238	Not registered.	1817
The Madras Religious and Tract Book Society.	The publication of religious books and tracts.	...	...	2,919	11,636	14,555	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818
The Madras Branch Christian Vernacular Educational Society.	The training of teachers, the support of the Vernacular schools, and the publication of school books.	1,151	...	12,885	22,541	36,577	...	..	...	...	Do. ...	1858
The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	To provide cheap and good school books and to encourage Vernacular literature.	...	...	...	...	*	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1820
The Madras Muhammadan Public Library.	The maintenance of a circulating library for the Muhammadan community.	...	120	120	420	660	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1850
Saidápet Reading Room ...	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	96	...	96	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1879
Negapatam Reading Room and Literary Association.	Social improvement ...	...	...	480	...	480	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	1871
The Polláchi Literary Society.	Do. ...	...	...	55	...	55	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1880

* Fluctuating.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 1.—Statistical Return of Colleges

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.				
			Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts, Licentiate, or corresponding Examination.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
ARTS COLLEGES.												
GOVERNMENT.												
<i>First Grade.</i>												
Madras ...	Presidency College ...	1	98	95	193	171	152	6	4	176	7	
Tanjore ...	Kumbakonam do. ...	1	49	203	252	204	189			251	1	
Godavari ...	Rajahmundry do. ...	1	15	50	65	50	46			64	1	
<i>Second Grade.</i>												
Ganjam ...	Berhampore College ...	1		9	9	6	5		1		8	
Bellary ...	Bellary do. ...	1		19	19	10	7				18	
S. Arcot ...	Cuddalore do. ...	1		23	23	15	13		1		22	
Salem ...	Salem do. ...	1		17	17	16	14				17	
Madura ...	Madura do. ...	1		32	32	14	13		1		30	
Malabar ...	Calicut do. ...	1		43	43	36	32		3		40	
S. Canara ...	Mangalore do. ...	1		38	38	26	23	1	5		31	
Total ...		10	162	529	691	548	494	7	15	657	1	
AIDED.												
<i>First Grade.</i>												
Madras ...	Madras Christian College ...	1	100	201	301	249	222	3	34	251	13	
	Doveton Protestant do. ...	1	4	17	21	15	12	19	2			
Tanjore ...	Negapatam St. Joseph's do. ...	1	17	32	49	36	33		24	25		
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	1	13	55	68	43	39	1	7	59	1	
<i>Second Grade.</i>												
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam Hindu College.	1		20	20	14	13	1		19		
Kistna ...	Masulipatam Noble do. ...	1		23	23	15	13			23		
Madras ...	Pachaiyappa's do. ...	1		55	55	28	26			55		
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly S.P.G. do. ...	1		77	77	55	49		2	75		
	Sawyerpuram do. ...	1		20	20	10	10		18	2		
Tinnevely ...	Tinnevely C.M.S. do. ...	1		14	14	10	8		2	11	1	
	Do. Hindu do. ...	1		28	28	26	22			28		
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore do. ...	1		38	38	27	21	1		37		
Total ...		12	134	580	714	528	468	25	89	585	15	

* Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 5,141.

† Exclusive of Scholarship

the Official Year 1880-81.

Number of Scholars on 31st March learning							Expenditure.				Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.					
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.		Cost to Government.			
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9	10		11			
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
193	153	2	...	5	33	53,196	487	9,583	...	63,266	416	3	6	349	15	7
252	189	...	...	...	63	15,566	...	9,081	78	24,725	130	13	1	82	5	9
65	55	...	...	...	10	20,492	...	2,077	3	22,572	490	11	2	445	7	6
	6	...	...	...	3	4,966	...	204	...	5,170	1,034	0	0	993	3	2
	14	...	...	1	4	3,623	...	321	...	3,944	563	6	10	517	9	2
	22	...	...	...	1	4,013	...	519	...	4,532	348	9	10	308	11	1
	17	...	...	...	...	3,800	80	523	...	4,403	314	8	0	271	6	10
	31	...	...	1	...	1,640	...	533	...	2,173	167	2	6	126	2	6
	43	...	...	...	...	4,505	...	1,743	11	6,259	195	9	6	140	12	6
	30	...	...	...	8	5,131	341	803	...	6,275	272	13	3	223	1	6
1	560	2	...	7	122	*1,16,932	† 908	25,387	92	1,43,319	290	1	11	236	11	3
201	273	...	...	5	21	6,180	2,493	9,392	12,072	30,137	135	12	0	27	13	5
21	...	18	...	...	...	2,354	4,175	704	62	7,315	609	9	4	196	2	8
49	28	21	...	...	...	2,522	3,153	996	4,223	10,894	330	1	11	76	6	9
68	53	1	...	...	14	1,087	...	1,305	533	2,925	75	0	0	27	13	11
	19	1	...	...	...	1,067	...	230	1,671	2,968	228	4	11	82	1	3
	19	...	...	...	4	1,862	2,433	323	1,202	5,820	447	11	1	143	3	8
	47	...	...	...	8	938	2,013	1,061	...	4,012	154	4	11	36	1	3
	72	...	...	...	5	1,179	...	1,154	1,917	4,550	92	13	9	30	2	11
	20	...	16	...	...	257	...	240	1,343	1,840	184	0	0	25	11	2
14	13	...	...	...	1	1,191	2,479	150	...	3,820	477	8	0	148	14	0
28	24	...	...	...	4	1,135	70	638	1,960	3,803	172	13	10	51	9	5
38	34	1	...	...	3	1,787	...	669	2,117	5,573	265	6	1	85	1	6
714	602	42	16	5	60	‡ 21,859	16,816	16,862	28,120	83,657	178	12	1	46	11	4

Amounting to Rs. 2,203.

‡ Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,640.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st Mar		
			Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts, Licentiate, or corresponding Ex-amination.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c
ARTS COLLEGES—(Contd.)										
UNAIDED.										
<i>Second Grade.</i>										
Vizagapatam. Malabar ...	English } Vizianagrum H. H. The Maharajah's College ... Calicut Kerala Vidyasala...	1	...	26	26	16	15	...	...	2...
		1	...	90	90	45	40	...	...	5
		Total ...	2	...	116	116	61	55	...	...	11
Total English Colleges ...		24	296	1,225	1,521	1,137	1,017	32	104	1,38
ORIENTAL.										
<i>Government.</i>										
Tanjore ...	Tiruvadi Sanskrit College ...	1	8	30	38	38	28	...	...	38
Total Arts Colleges ...		25	304	1,255	1,559	1,175	1,045	32	104	1,396
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
GOVERNMENT.										
Madras ...	Law ... Presidency College.	1	103	...	103	97	89	5	4	94
	Medical ... Medical College ...	1	16	42	58	56	53	36	12	9
	Engineering. Civil Engineering College	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...
Total ...		3	120	42	162	156	144	41	16	103
Grand Total all Colleges ...		28	424	1,297	1,721	1,331	1,189	73	120	1,499

* Excluding Scholarships amounting to Rs. 480.

Official Year 1880-81—(Continued).

Number of Scholars on 31st March learning						Expenditure.					Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.			
Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.			
8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9	10	11			
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
26	8	...	...	18	...	...	362	4,794	5,156	343	11 9	...	...
90	84	...	...	6	...	...	1,499	3,591	5,090	127	4 0	...	...
116	92	...	...	24	...	...	1,861	8,385	10,246	186	4 8	...	...
1,521	1,254	44	16	206	1,38,791	17,724	44,110	36,597	2,37,222	233	4 1	136	7 6	
17														
32														
43														
38														
601														
				38	...	576	...	...	576	20	9 2	...	...
	54	44	16	12	244	1,38,791	18,300	44,110	36,597	2,37,798	227	8 11	132	13 0
20														
23	...	...	...	...	— 2,040	...	5,820	...	3,780	42	7 7	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	*13,217	...	7,860	...	21,077	36	10 10	249	6 0
77	...	...	...	...	4,937	...	440	...	5,377	2,688	8 0	2,468	8 0
20	...	...	...	...	16,114	†	14,120	...	30,234	209	15 4	111	14 5
14														
28														
35														
714	254	44	16	12	244	1,54,905	18,300	58,230	36,597	2,68,032	225	6 10	130	4 6

† Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 714

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.				
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.												
GOVERNMENT.												
Canjam.	Berhampore Govern-ment School.	High ...	1	77	77	63	56	...	3	74	...	
		Middle...	1	...	79	79	114	103	1	6	72	...
	Chicacole Govern-ment School.	High ...	1	30	30	20	19	...	...	29	1	
		Middle...	1	...	117	117	97	90	...	...	114	3
	Tekkali Middle School	...	1	...	42	42	26	23	...	...	42	...
	Russellkonda do.	...	1	...	16	16	15	14	...	...	14	2
	Ichápur do.	...	1	...	15	15	11	11	...	...	13	2
	Berhampore Municipal School	Middle ...	1	...	40	40	33	29	...	...	40	...
		Total ...	8	107	309	416	379	345	1	9	398	8
	AIDED.											
	Chatrapur Onslow Middle School.	...	1	...	35	35	29	25	2	1	32	...
	Parlakimedi Zemindari do.	...	1	...	39	39	35	31	...	...	38	1
	Mandasa do.	...	1	...	16	16	15	9	...	...	16	...
	Total ...	3	...	90	90	79	65	2	1	86	1	
UNAIDED.												
	Aska Factory Results School	...	1	...	9	9	9	7	...	...	9	...
	Total for the District ...	12	107	408	515	467	417	3	10	493	9	
GOVERNMENT.												
Virajapatam.	Pálkonda Middle School	...	1	...	21	21	22	20	...	...	21	...
	Anaképaik do.	...	1	...	16	16	19	17	...	...	15	1
	Bimlipatam do.	...	1	...	18	18	14	13	...	...	16	2
	Yellamanohilli do.	...	1	...	16	16	15	13	...	...	16	...
	Kasimkót do.	...	1	...	16	16	10	10	...	...	13	3
	Gunupur do.	...	1	...	6	6	6	5	...	...	6	...
	Párvatipur Local School	Fund Middle ...	1	...	8	8	7	6	...	...	8	...
		Total ...	7	...	101	101	93	84	...	...	95	6

Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 314.

Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1880-81.

Number of Scholars on 31st March Learning				Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.			Number passed.					
7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	7m	7n	7o	7p	7q			
Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek. Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesser.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.				
80	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	8m	8n	8o	8p	8q	8r			
44	58	30	116	42	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	9	0	0	7	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	361	...	...	54	4,243	...	...	6,633	-9	...	10,927	31	10	9	12	4	9	13	48
35	35	...	...	12	290	...	421	373	...	...	1,074	42	15	4	11	3	2	...	1
39	39	...	...	6	373	...	...	300	...	790	1,453	46	13	11	12	0	6	...	1
6	16	...	...	...	257	...	...	64	...	567	898	98	10	8	28	8	11	...	...
0	90	...	...	18	910	...	421	787	...	1,347	3,415	52	8	7	14	0	0	...	2
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	14	4	7	...	...	...	...	...
480	...	...	...	72	5,153	...	421	7,530	-9	1,347	14,442	34	10	2	12	5	9	13	60
21	...	...	...	...	299	...	...	229	...	...	528	26	6	5	14	15	2	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	791	...	...	183	...	23	847	58	10	4	46	8	6	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	722	...	...	125	...	...	847	65	2	6	55	8	7	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	135	...	...	545	41	14	9	31	8	7	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	349	...	...	82	...	...	431	43	1	7	34	14	5	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	38	...	...	292	58	6	5	50	12	10	...	...
101	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	20	...	...	201	38	8	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,825	181	...	812	...	23	3,841	45	11	7	33	10	1	...	...

† Exclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 87.

and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1880-81—(Continued).

Number of Scholars on 31st March learning										Expenditure.				Annual Cost of education for each Scholar.			Number passed.	
9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9i	9j	9	10	11	12	13	Middle School Examination.	Matriculation Examination.		
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.			
41	41	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	...	482	...	724	1,640	601	16	2	9
150	149	...	...	...	...	...	738	...	...	1,518	...	238	2,509	23	4	6	20
37	35	2	...	...	...	...	490	...	...	420	...	1,262	2,172	74	4	16	10
147	138	5	...	...	...	...	472	...	...	1,010	...	628	2,110	20	4	4	13
38	38	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	219	...	350	852	31	8	7	...
413	401	7	...	...	...	4	2,437	...	...	3,644	...	3,202	9,383	31	9	8	33
73	44	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1,231	...	3,545	4,776	74	0	...	19
234	161	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	2,215	...	4,666	6,881	36	5	...	24
16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	225	249	31	2	0	...
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	170	198	33	0	0	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	49	56	14	0	0	...
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	132	149	29	12	10	...
33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	10	165	6	5	6	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	68	11	5	4	...
381	332	7	...	...	...	106	5,282	181	...	3,745	...	8,797	12,542	40	5	3	19
288	288	...	...	...	...	32	1,646	...	...	3,824	...	12,022	25,666	37	2	4	19
17	17	...	...	...	...	6	3,999	...	...	1,698	...	8	5,478	53	2	11	37
61	61	...	...	...	...	8	287	...	...	813	...	4	2,101	35	0	3	37
14	14	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	...	184	...	...	1,100	17	7	4	...
20	20	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	9	...	...	485	24	2	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	192	...	...	103	12	14	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	...	170	28	5	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	...	458	23	13	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,947	...	...	6,720	...	12	9,840	35	8	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	276	...	970	2,395	140	14	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	...	...	604	...	2,069	3,138	56	0	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	365	...	668	1,247	44	8	7	...

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.	
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	
Godavari—(Continued).	ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Contd.)												
	AIDED—(Continued).												
	Cocanada Hindu School.	{ High ... Middle ...	1 1	58 ...	58 198	58 198	47 178	41 155	57 189	1
	Narsapur Central School.	{ High ... Middle ...	1 1	26	26 106	25 70	24 63	26 106
	Pithapuram Samasthanam School		1	...	31	31	38	34	24	7	...
	Innispetta Middle School		1	...	108	108	77	69	102	6	...
	Rajahmundry Town do.		1	...	69	69	67	65	1	...	67	1	...
	Kottapetta Middle do.		1	...	15	15	16	15	1	...	13	1	...
	Dowlaisweram do.		1	...	27	27	25	22	27
	Volla do.		1	...	12	12	12	11	12
	Rámachandrapuram do.		1	...	9	9	11	10	8	1	...
	Akivedu do.		1	...	11	11	7	6	11
		Total ...	16	115	695	810	690	616	12	5	744	49	...
	UNAIDED.												
	Results School, Rajahmundry Municipality.		1	...	32	32	26	24	32
Do. Schools, Cocanada Circle.		2	...	27	27	24	19	...	...	27	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	59	59	50	43	...	...	59	...	...
	Total for the District ...	26	225	950	1,175	1,045	936	14	7	1,090	64	...	
GOVERNMENT.													
Guntur Government School.	{ High ... Middle ...	1 1	22 ...	...	22 84	10 65	8 57	...	...	22 81	...	...
Masulipatam Muhamadan Schl.		1	...	5	5	5	4	...	...	...	5	...
Kaikalur Local Fund School		1	...	8	8	5	4	...	...	4	4	...
Nizampatam do.		1	...	4	4	6	5	...	...	3	1	...
	Total ...	5	22	101	123	91	78	...	...	110	13	...
AIDED.													
Masulipatam Noble School.	{ High ... Middle ...	1 1	37 ...	...	37 118	38 97	30 81	...	1	35 109	2 7	...
Guntur American Mission School.	{ High ... Middle ...	1 1	26 ...	...	26 63	16 63	13 47	...	1 17	24 42	1 3	...

Godavari—(Continued).

Kistna.

and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1880-81—(Continued).

Number of Scholars on 31st March learning							Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.			Number passed.				
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.	Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.		
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10			11	12	13		
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
58	58	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	960	...	1,571	3,693	90	1	2	28	5	6	6	...
198	189	...	...	...	...	36	876	...	...	2,741	...	433	4,050	26	2	1	5	10	5	...	28
26	25	...	...	...	...	1	1,358	...	...	452	...	428	2,238	93	4	0	56	9	4	6	...
106	106	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	764	...	117	1,124	17	13	6	3	13	9	...	2
31	31	...	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	502	...	765	1,675	49	4	3	12	0	0	...	6
108	75	...	...	...	...	58	498	...	...	1,306	...	-75	1,729	25	0	11	7	3	6	...	4
69	23	...	...	...	...	46	421	...	...	1,132	...	83	1,636	25	2	8	6	7	8	...	4
15	14	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	108	...	337	562	37	7	6	7	12	10	...	2
27	27	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	313	...	177	737	33	8	0	11	3	8	...	1
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	87	...	24	223	20	4	4	10	3	0	...	...
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	121	...	50	265	26	8	0	9	6	5	...	...
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	179	...	...	251	41	13	4	12	0	0	...	...
810	701	1	...	...	18	141	7,436	...	...	9,910	...	7,617	24,963	40	8	5	12	1	2	19	59
32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	279	11	6	0	...	...	...	...	...
27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	291	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	...	...	564	13	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
1,175	1,028	1	...	...	26	179	10,283	...	...	17,194	261	7,629	35,367	37	12	7	10	15	9	56	106
22	22	...	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	197	...	...	648	81	0	0	56	6	0	...	...
84	84	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	1,149	...	...	1,322	23	3	1	3	0	7	...	14
5	5	...	...	...	5	...	119	...	...	23	...	...	142	35	8	0	29	12	0	...	...
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	12	...	...	116	29	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	16	...	...	206	41	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
123	123	...	...	...	5	...	743	294	...	1,397	...	...	2,434	31	3	3	9	8	5	...	14
37	35	...	...	...	...	2	733	...	744	597	...	573	2,647	88	3	9	24	6	11	10	...
118	114	...	...	...	...	4	878	...	21	1,197	...	1,637	3,733	46	1	5	10	13	5	...	20
26	26	...	...	...	...	...	589	...	...	263	...	2,134	2,986	229	11	1	45	5	0	3	...
52	63	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	489	...	1,126	1,911	40	10	7	6	4	9	...	10

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.	
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	
Bellary (Contd.)	ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Contd.)												
	AIDED.												
	Bellary London Mission School.	{ High ...	1	23	...	23	22	17	...	1	22
		{ Middle ...	1	...	121	121	131	105	2	4	112	3	...
		Total ...	2	23	121	144	153	122	2	5	134	3	...
	Total for the District ...	11	68	288	356	355	292	14	7	325	10	...	
	GOVERNMENT.												
	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Government School.	{ High ...	1	25	...	25	21	17	1	...	24	...
			{ Middle ...	1	...	106	106	68	55	...	3	97	6
		Madanapalle Middle School	1	...	17	17	14	11	...	...	17	...
Proddutur Local Fund do.		1	...	8	8	8	6	...	...	7	1	
Badvel do.		1	...	6	6	6	5	...	...	5	1	
Jajmalamadugu do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	25	137	162	117	94	1	3	150	8	..		
UNAIDED.													
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Results School	1	...	4	4	7	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Kalasapad do.	1	...	9	9	9	8	...	9	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	13	13	16	12	...	13	...	...	...
Total for the District ...	7	25	150	175	133	106	1	16	150	8	...		
GOVERNMENT.													
Kurnool.	Kurnool Government School.	{ High ...	1	19	...	19	15	12	...	...	15	4
		{ Middle ...	1	...	71	71	61	54	3	3	51	14	
	Nandyal Middle School	1	...	11	11	8	7	...	...	7	4	
	Total ...	3	19	82	101	84	73	3	3	73	22		
UNAIDED.													
Muttialpad Results School	1	...	13	13	13	13	...	13	...	...	...
Total for the District ...	4	19	95	114	97	86	3	16	73	22	...		

and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1880-81--(Continued).

Number of Scholars on 31st March learning								Expenditure.						Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.			Number passed.				
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.				
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13				
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
23	23	...	...	...	...	...	484	...	...	325	...	4,762	5,571	327	11	4	28	7	6	2	...
121	121	...	...	...	...	...	595	...	...	1,855	...	214	2,236	21	4	9	5	10	8	...	22
144	144	...	...	...	...	...	1,079	...	...	2,180	...	4,548	7,807	63	15	10	8	13	6	2	22
356	336	5	...	...	...	25	6,274	743	...	5,742	...	4,548	17,307	59	4	4	21	7	9	18	34
25	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,387	...	...	485	...	3	2,875	169	1	11	140	6	7	3	...
106	106	...	...	...	5	...	2,042	...	...	1,124	...	7	3,173	57	11	1	37	2	0	...	4
17	17	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	122	...	...	353	32	1	5	21	0	0	...	...
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	50	...	1	382	63	10	8	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	30	...	...	376	75	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	7	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	162	...	...	...	5	...	4,660	881	...	1,818	...	11	7,370	78	6	6	49	9	2	3	4
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	475	59	6	0	...	...	...	...	...
10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	475	39	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
172	175	...	...	...	5	...	4,660	881	475	1,818	...	11	7,845	74	0	2	43	15	5	3	4
19	17	...	...	...	...	2	3,853	...	...	392	...	...	4,245	353	12	0	321	1	4	3	...
71	67	...	...	...	...	10	1,425	...	...	982	...	...	2,407	44	9	2	26	6	3	...	11
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	62	...	...	386	55	2	3	46	4	7	...	...
101	95	...	...	...	...	12	5,602	...	...	1,436	...	...	7,038	96	6	7	78	11	10	3	11
13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	6	...	...	1,081	83	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
114	108	...	...	...	...	12	5,602	...	1,075	1,442	...	...	8,119	94	6	6	65	2	3	3	11

No. 2.—Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Others.
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f
Nellore.	ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(Contd.)												
	GOVERNMENT.												
	Ongole Middle School	1	..	19	19	20	16	..	..	18	1	..	..
	Kandukúr Local Fund do.	1	..	14	14	14	10	..	..	13	1	..	..
	Venkatagiri do.	1	..	15	15	15	12	..	..	15	..	..	..
	Allúr do.	1	..	10	10	9	7	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Nayadupet do.	1	..	10	10	9	8	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Buchireddipalayam do.	1	..	8	8	5	5	..	..	7	1	..	..
	Gúdúr do.	1	..	8	8	6	5	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Kavili do.	1	..	6	6	9	7	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Atmakúr do.	1	..	5	5	5	5	..	..	4	1	..	..
	Total ...	9	..	95	95	92	75	..	..	91	4	..	..
	AIDED.												
Nellore F. C. Mission School.	High ...	1	62	..	62	48	42	..	..	61	1	..	..
	Middle ...	1	..	118	118	99	85	..	2	110	6	..	..
Nellore Hindu School	High ...	1	55	..	55	52	49	..	..	55	..	..	..
	Middle ...	1	..	101	101	91	79	..	2	92	7	..	..
Total ...	4	117	219	336	290	255	..	4	318	14	..	..
Total for the District ...	13	117	314	431	382	330	..	4	409	18	..	..
GOVERNMENT.													
Presidency School ...	High ...	1	137	..	137	132	108	3	3	116	15	..	..
	Middle ...	1	..	81	81	70	62	2	..	70	9	..	..
Madrasa-i-azam ...	..	1	..	87	87	90	85	..	..	..	87	..	..
Practising Middle School	..	1	..	66	66	54	47	5	8	43	5	5	..
Mylapar do.	..	1	..	14	14	14	12	..	..	..	14	..	..
Total ...	5	137	249	385	360	314	10	11	229	130	5	..	
AIDED.													
Free Church Mission Institution.	High ...	1	200	..	200	194	180	..	17	177	6	..	..
	Middle ...	1	..	428	428	362	318	7	40	342	39	..	..
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School.	High ...	1	64	..	64	60	51	..	9	49	6	..	..
	Middle ...	1	..	167	167	135	117	8	14	132	13	..	..
Church of Scotland Mission Institution.	High ...	1	97	..	97	75	67	..	6	90	1	..	..
	Middle ...	1	..	152	152	122	102	..	16	129	7	..	..
MADRAS.													

and Vernacular) for Boys for the Official Year 1880-81—(Continued).

Number of Scholars on 31st March												Expenditure.					Annual Cost of education for each Scholar.		Number passed.		
8a	8b	8c	8d/8e	8f	8g	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13.					
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.				
19	19	..	..	..	..	..	723	352	..	229	..	..	952	59	8	0	45	8	0	..	1
14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	522	..	32	..	..	384	38	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	..	69	..	..	691	49	4	0	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	454	..	27	..	..	322	46	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	40	..	..	494	61	12	0	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	6	..	..	164	32	12	10	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	17	..	..	278	55	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	..	25	..	..	418	59	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	15	..	..	246	49	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
95	95	..	..	..	..	..	723	2,666	..	460	..	..	3,850	51	5	1	9	10	3	..	1
62	61	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	..	..	1,252	..	..	2,750	65	7	7	25	13	4	9	..
18	18	..	..	..	..	..	430	..	..	1,098	..	..	1,941	22	13	4	5	0	11	..	6
45	55	..	..	..	..	..	780	..	..	1,379	..	..	2,356	48	1	4	15	14	8	7	..
101	100	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..	1,150	..	..	1,472	18	10	2	6	4	3	..	2
336	334	..	..	..	..	..	2,711	..	..	4,819	..	989	8,518	33	6	6	10	10	1	16	8
431	429	..	..	..	..	..	3,434	2,666	..	5,279	..	989	12,368	37	7	8	10	6	6	16	9
137	96	..	..	..	..	..	11,765	..	..	4,150	..	..	15,915	147	5	9	108	15	0	42	..
81	51	..	..	..	..	..	2,828	..	..	1,901	..	..	4,729	76	4	5	45	9	10	..	33
87	87	..	..	..	..	..	2,917	..	..	994	..	..	3,911	46	0	2	84	5	1	..	1
66	66	..	..	..	..	..	3,451	..	..	626	..	..	4,027	85	10	11	73	6	10	..	1
14	14	..	..	..	..	..	785	..	..	75	..	..	860	71	10	8	65	6	8	..	..
385	314	..	..	..	..	..	21,746	..	..	7,636	..	..	29,442	93	12	3	69	4	1	42	35
200	196	..	..	..	..	..	1,980	..	..	5,204	..	2,718	9,872	54	13	6	10	13	4	44	..
438	421	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	5,630	..	4,293	9,973	31	5	9	0	2	6	..	29
64	61	..	..	..	..	..	514	..	..	1,177	..	8,537	5,258	103	1	7	10	10	8	13	..
167	149	..	..	..	..	..	733	..	..	1,793	..	96	2,450	20	15	1	8	7	0	..	6
97	96	..	..	..	..	..	1,999	..	..	1,728	..	3,098	6,825	101	13	10	29	13	4	12	..
152	152	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	1,900	..	1,718	4,018	39	6	3	3	14	9	..	10