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கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்
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REPORT

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ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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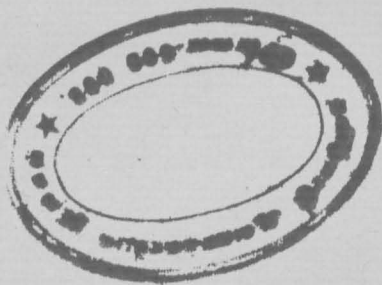
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR 1912-13.

VOLUME I

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1914



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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 31st October 1913.

C. No. 9760 of 1913.

From

THE HON'BLE SIR ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1912-13.

2. I give here a brief resumé of the chief events of the year to which the present report relates. They will be described at greater length under the appropriate heads of the report:—

Events of the year.

(1) The opening of a number of Board Elementary schools out of the additional funds provided by the Government of India has rendered the strengthening of the Subordinate Inspecting Agency very necessary. Accordingly pending the sanction of the Secretary of State to a general scheme involving additions to the various grades of inspecting officers Government have sanctioned the creation for a year of 48 temporary posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectors all in the probationary grade, of which two were for the charge of the two newly formed districts, viz., Rāmnād and Chittoor, two others were for Muhammadan schools and the rest for the ordinary schools.

(2) The Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the long expected reorganization of the Government Training schools for masters mention of which was made in the last report was received in the latter half of the year. The scheme as sanctioned and modified subsequently by the Local Government agreeably to the suggestions contained in the above despatch improves the pay and prospects of the staffs of these schools.

(3) A home for Brahman widows was started during the year at Egmore in connection with the Presidency Training school for Mistresses and has been placed under the supervision of a member of the staff, herself a Brahman widow graduate, assisted by her aunt. The widows, who are pupils of the model school attached to the Presidency Training school, are paid scholarships from Government to meet their boarding and other expenses.

(4) The maximum number of members of the Text Book Committee has been further raised from 24 to 30 to allow of vernacular books being considered by more than one member of the Sub-Committee concerned.

(5) With a view to improving Sanskrit education the following recommendations made by the Director of Public Instruction have been sanctioned, viz.:—

(i) that for the purposes of inspection and recognition Sanskrit schools shall, in future, be classified into three grades—Collegiate, Advanced and Elementary;

(ii) that a preliminary examination shall be held at the end of the advanced course for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates for admission into a college;

(iii) that colleges and advanced schools shall be aided under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the amount of grant for each institution being fixed by the Director of Public Instruction;

(iv) that Elementary schools shall be aided on a special system, the grant being fixed at the rate of Re. 1 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance; and

(v) that a system of scholarships shall be instituted in accordance with the proposals of the Director made in December 1911.

Government have also sanctioned the appointment of two supervisors of the first grade, one with head-quarters at Vizianagram and the other with head-quarters at Calicut. Both the supervisors work under the guidance of the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.

(6) The power of sanctioning the increments of all their non-gazetted subordinates has been delegated to heads of colleges.

(7) The only change of importance in the Madras Educational Rules was the raising of the rate of stipends prescribed for students of the elementary grade under training from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per mensem.

(8) The following changes were sanctioned in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year:—

(i) The conference of inspecting officers has been authorized to increase tentatively during the year 1912-13 the teaching grant allotted to an elementary school by 50 per cent. on account of efficiency, the limit previously mentioned in rule 16 being 25 per cent.

(ii) The date of submission of applications for aid under rule 17 has been changed from July to December.

(iii) The conference of inspecting officers hitherto held in September under rule 18 has been discontinued.

(iv) The publication of the lists of elementary schools admitted to aid under rule 20 has been left to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

(v) In future the teaching grants to secondary schools may be increased under rule 32 by half the amount of the fee income foregone under rule 102 of the Educational Rules in respect of Muhammadans, Uriyas and other backward classes and castes.

(vi) The power to sanction stipendiary grants under rule 46 in training schools under private management has been delegated to Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools according as the schools are for masters or for mistresses.

(vii) The rates of stipendiary grants for students of the elementary grade prescribed in rule 47 have been increased by Re. 1 with effect from 1st March 1912.

(viii) Gymnasia and games have been included in the list of objects for which half grants may be allowed under rule 57, provided that the expenditure is to be incurred upon objects of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.

(ix) The amount of grant for furniture, books and other appliances sanctionable by the Director under rule 60 has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

(x) Inspectors of Schools have been empowered to sanction furniture grants for elementary schools for boys up to a limit of Rs. 50.

(xi) The chapter relating to building grants was completely revised during the year. The essential features of the changes are the following:—

The amount of building grant that can be sanctioned by the Director has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, and Inspectors of Schools have been empowered to sanction such grants up to Rs. 100.

The proportion of the grant that can be sanctioned has been raised from one-third to one-half of the total cost of the work as finally accepted by the Director and by the Public Works Department.

The Government Solicitor has been permitted to charge fees at a rate not exceeding one per cent. of the grant sanctioned for the examination of titles and the settlement of mortgages in connection with building grants.

A new chapter, viz., IX-A, has been added to the Code providing for payment of grants to enable villagers to erect and equip village school-houses.

(9) The following were the important among the alterations connected with the Code of Regulations for European Schools:—

(i) The power of authorizing payment of grants for furniture, apparatus, etc., to European schools and of recognizing change of correspondent in such schools has been delegated to the Inspector of European and Training schools and the Inspectresses.

(ii) The rates of stipends allowed under article 121 of the Code to European Mistresses undergoing training in training schools managed under the Code have been fixed at Rs. 15 a month for the primary grade, at Rs. 20 for the middle grade and at Rs. 30 for the high grade.

(iii) The form of transfer certificate prescribed in Appendix V to the Code has been modified by the omission of the testimony borne by the head teacher as to the character of the pupil on the date of his leaving a school.

3. Public institutions rose in number by 1,314 or by 5.1 per cent. and in strength by 93,064 or by 8.1 per cent., while private institutions declined by 9.8 per cent. in number and by 8.6 per cent.

General statistics. In strength, the fall occurring mainly under minor schools for boys which do not conform to departmental standards.

Taking institutions of all classes and grades together it will be observed that there was an accession of 2.6 per cent. to their number and 6.4 per cent. to their strength.

Government, local board and municipal institutions among those under public management and unaided institutions among those under private management contributed to the increase both under number and scholars.

The variations will be found explained under the appropriate heads in the paragraphs that follow.

It is gratifying to note that the proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school age had also increased from 34.4 and 7.2 to 36.4 and 7.9 per cent. respectively and that the increase in the number of scholars was shared by all classes of the community.

The total number of scholars unprotected from small-pox increased by 995 or by 20.9 per cent. Elementary schools were mainly responsible for the increase which, it is hoped, will receive the attention of the Sanitary Department.

The number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas showed an increase of 2.6 and 6.3 per cent. respectively, the corresponding increase in non-municipal areas being almost the same, viz., 2.6 per cent. in the case of institutions and 6.4 per cent. in that of scholars. The percentage of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 8.8 and 19.2 respectively.

The total expenditure on education for the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,62,290, an increase of 16 per cent. or nearly 22 lakhs, towards which Provincial funds contributed over 18 lakhs. Compared with the previous year there was increased expenditure from public funds and fees, while there was a decrease of over 1½ lakhs from private funds. This decrease, which was in connection with expenditure on Arts colleges and secondary schools, was mainly due to the payment during the year of large provincial grants for furniture, apparatus and appliances without a corresponding contribution from managers.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 94,53,469 to Rs. 1,06,09,743 or by nearly 11½ lakhs and this rise was shared by all classes of schools, viz., colleges, secondary, elementary and special schools, the percentages of increase being 4, 10, 13 and 28 respectively.

The total indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 41,11,633 to Rs. 51,52,547 or by 25 per cent. The most noticeable increases have been under University—from Rs. 22,626 in 1911-12 to Rs. 6,15,480 in 1912-13, building and furniture grants and miscellaneous which includes expenditure on hostels and private schools. The amount spent by District and Municipal Boards on their own schools rose from nearly 14½ lakhs to about 21 lakhs, of which over 16 lakhs or an increase of 4½ lakhs was spent on elementary education. The great bulk of the money spent in this way was provided by subsidies from Government.

The proportion of expenditure met from public and private funds was 44 and 56 per cent. respectively in the previous year, while during 1912-13 public and private funds contributed equally.

The budget grant for the year 1912-13 under "22. Education" was Rs. 58,88,000 and the altered grant Rs. 65,60,000, or including printing at private presses Rs. 65,60,060. The expenditure under the above heads was Rs. 65,43,144 or Rs. 16,916 less than the altered grant.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on educational buildings, provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 2,98,860 and Rs. 67,59,161 against Rs. 3,25,359 and Rs. 49,21,783 in the previous year. The apparent decrease in receipts is due to the inclusion in the accounts of the previous year of the sale-proceeds of the tanning department amounting to nearly Rs. 56,030. If these are excluded, the receipts show an increase of nearly Rs. 30,000 due chiefly to fees in the Law College as the result of increased strength. The provincial charges during the year increased by over 18 lakhs. The payment of a large grant to the University as mentioned above, the sanctioning of special Imperial grants for the equipment of Government Girls' schools and opening of additional Government Elementary Girls' schools and the payment of increased stipends in training schools, all contributed to the increase of provincial charges. Moreover the expenditure under 22-G. Grants-in-Aid also increased. The total amount under this head rose from Rs. 21,36,346 to Rs. 26,29,473 or an increase of about 23 per cent. against 14 per cent. in the previous year. The large increase was due to the fact that, during the year, about 3 lakhs was given from Imperial funds for the equipment of secondary and European schools, Rs. 96,000 for hostels and Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided secondary schools. Excluding about Rs. 82,000 which was paid from Municipal funds and Rs. 1,000 contributed by the District Board to the Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, the entire amount was met from Provincial funds. In addition, over 7½ lakhs was given as subsidy to District Boards and above Rs. 43,000 to municipalities for the improvement of elementary education. Grants to the extent of over Rs. 38,000 were directly paid from Provincial funds to the Board and Municipal secondary schools on account of furniture, apparatus, etc., and hostels.

It will be convenient here to summarize briefly the Imperial assignments made during the year. There are two non-recurring amounts to consider. The first was of 6.57 lakhs made in 1910-11 for expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13. Of this 3 lakhs were spent during 1911-12 and the balance during the year under review, mainly on the equipment of secondary schools. The second was of 4½ lakhs for hostels, an amount which it was impossible to utilize during the year. As to recurring assignments, Rs. 80,000 earmarked for the improvement of aided secondary schools was utilized in full. Rs. 30,000 was allotted for the extension of education amongst the poorer classes of the domiciled community in the City of Madras, but only Rs. 5,000 could be spent before the end of the year. Lastly assignments totalling 8.25 lakhs were made and these were utilized chiefly for the extension and development of elementary education, technical and special schools, hostels and European education.

4. *Controlling agencies.*—I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Mr. E. W. Middlemast was on special duty in my office till the 30th June 1912 when Mr. J. H. Stone resumed that duty under the designation of special Deputy Director of Public Instruction and continued as such during the rest of the year. I made six tours during the year, one of which was to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to discuss educational matters relating to that station and the province of Coorg, and another was to Simla in connection with the European Educational Conference. At my request Mr. Stone also made special tours in the Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Malabar, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. A redistribution of the existing Inspectors' circles was sanctioned during the year resulting in the formation of an additional circle, designated the Ninth Circle, comprising Bangalore, Coorg and South Canara, but this redistribution has not yet been given effect to pending the appointment of the new officer. The Subordinate inspecting agency was strengthened by the appointment of 48 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools on the temporary establishment, of whom two were placed in district charge as Assistant Inspectors and two were employed as Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools. Two Supervisors of Sanskrit Schools both in the first class (Rs. 50), with head-quarters at Vizianagram and Calicut respectively, were for the first time appointed during the year with the object of securing closer and more efficient supervision of these schools and of helping the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools in his inspection and examination of such schools in the Presidency.

I am, on the whole, favourably impressed with the work of the inspecting agency, which, however, urgently requires further and permanent increase. Proposals in regard to this have been submitted to Government.

5. *University and Collegiate education.*—The last quinquennial report described in detail the various reforms effected by the University during the five years ending with 1911-12. Since then no regulations necessary to be recorded here have been enacted.

Among matters of interest may, however, be mentioned the following:—

(1) Special lectures have been arranged for in connection with the Honours courses.

(2) An interim report presented by the Committee appointed on 1st March 1912 to consider and report upon the position occupied by languages other than English in the various courses of study was adopted by the Senate in March last.

(3) Two courses of University Lectures on Phonetics were on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in English and on the sanction of the Senate delivered in December 1912 at the Senate House by Mr. Daniel Jones, M.A., Lecturer in Phonetics in University College, London, and Joint Secretary of the International Phonetic Association to representatives of a number of colleges and schools in Southern India consisting of Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, to about 100 graduate students under training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and to about 70 Honours and post-graduate students from the Presidency and Christian Colleges who all appear to have derived considerable profit from the lectures.

(4) The compilation of a Tamil Lexicon out of the materials left by the late Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope has been entrusted under the supervision of the Syndicate to a committee of gentlemen under the Chairmanship of the Rev. J. S. Chandler. A provincial contribution of a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by Government for expenditure on this project.

(5) The construction of a separate building for the University Library and the amalgamation with that Library of the Oriental Manuscripts Library now under the direct control of the Educational Department have met with the approval of Government who are now considering the measures to be taken to secure this object.

(6) For the convenience of mufassal candidates the Syndicate have decided to permit candidates for the B.A. Degree examinations under the New Regulations in groups (ii) and (iii) appearing at certain centres outside Madras, viz., Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum. This last will also be a centre in future for the holding of the F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations.

(7) During the year, Pachaiyappa's College has been affiliated in group (ii-A)—Physical science of the B.A. Degree courses, the Coimbatore College in group (iii)—Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam of the Intermediate courses, the American College, Madura, in group (v)—History and Economics of the B.A. course, the Madras Christian College in Branch (i)—Mathematics—of the B.A. (Honours) course, and the Central College, Bangalore, in group (ii-B)—Chemistry of the B.A. course.

(8) The following institutions were approved by the Syndicate as qualified to provide instruction for the Oriental Titles examination:—

(i) Sanskrit College, Tenali, for the titles of "Vedanta Siromani" and "Vidwan."

(ii) Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, for the titles of "Vyakarna Siromani" and "Vidwan."

The total number of First-grade Arts colleges continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 10, but the number of Second-grade colleges declined from 22 to 21 owing to the reduction of the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, to the status of a High school.

The number on the rolls of Arts colleges advanced from 4,939 on the 31st March 1912 to 5,547 on the corresponding date this year, the increase having been shared by all the departments except the fourth-year class of the B.A. pass course. Of the 70 post-graduate students, the Presidency College had 38; the Christian College, 24; and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the remaining eight.

For the B.A. Honours course there were 203 students in all in the above three institutions, and of them so many as 130 were in the Presidency College; 46 in the Christian College; and 27 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. The aims proposed in the re-organization of the Presidency College have, therefore, been largely realised.

From the summary of the results of the various University examinations given in the supplemental statistics it will be observed that the percentages of passes compared favourably on the whole with those of the year 1911-12 except in regard to the M.A. Degree examination in which 36.5 per cent. only passed against 46.5 per cent. in the previous year. The results of the Intermediate examination held in March last were not encouraging, 33.4 per cent. only having passed against 43.5 per cent. in the year preceding, a result due to the failure of some colleges to exercise due discrimination in admissions.

The three Government professional colleges under the control of the Educational department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work efficiently. There were on the rolls of these institutions on the 31st March last 566, 357 and 93 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 455, 308 and 99. All the institutions secured better results than in the previous year at the University examinations concerned except at the Bachelor Degree examination in Civil Engineering in which the results were not so satisfactory as on the previous occasion.

In the Teachers' College, a separate lecturership in Geography has been created by the conversion of the post of Third Assistant on Rs. 150-5-200 into a special appointment on Rs. 200 outside the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service.

6. *Secondary education.*—The number of pupils shows an increase from 99,668 to 106,396 while there has been a slight fall of 4 in the number of institutions. The decline in the number of secondary schools has been the subject of frequent criticism. It has, however, to be remembered that the decline is apparent rather than real, inasmuch as up till 1908 European schools used to be shown in the same return as Indian schools and the "branches" of a high school were shown separately and not included, as they now are, under the central institution. Thus a numerical comparison between a former and an up-to-date list is fallacious, while in the case of ill-managed incomplete schools which were really elementary in character their classification as elementary cannot be a matter for regret. The important point is, that there has been no diminution either in the number of schools providing a complete secondary course or in the number of pupils attending the higher classes. In 1906-07, for example, there were 159 complete Indian High schools with a total of 22,137 boys reading in Forms IV, V and VI, while last year there were 160 with a total of 23,090 boys. The character and working of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme were exhaustively dealt with in the quinquennial report last year and there is little that requires comment during the year under review. Minor changes have been introduced in the form of the certificates and in the regulations. It is being found difficult to combat a tendency to disregard the school record and marks, and Government have endorsed an appeal made by me for co-operation in this respect. Further, complaints have been received that the "B" group subjects are not sufficiently encouraged and attended to. Moreover much greater care has to be exercised by school authorities to see that candidates sent up for the examination are in every way eligible. During the year under review 4,379 certificates were completed while there were 2,447 candidates for a supplementary course. A satisfactory feature has been the steady improvement in the average daily attendance in schools, which has increased by more than 10 per cent. during the last three years. The number of teachers has increased, but there is little change to record in their qualifications. With the special and additional Imperial and provincial allotments there has been a marked improvement in the equipment and accommodation of schools. In particular generous assistance has been given to enable managers to meet the capital expenditure involved in the introduction of practical work in science and of such

subjects as manual training and typewriting. Funds have also been allotted for the erection of hostels.

The total direct expenditure in secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 24,41,066 to Rs. 26,75,412. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 2,05,136 was paid to improve the equipment of secondary schools, of which 2 lakhs was met from the Imperial grant sanctioned for the purpose. Out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 80,000 made during the year for the improvement of aided English Secondary schools, over Rs. 46,000 was given as extra grant to cover the loss of fee income foregone on account of Muhammadans, Uriyas, girls and pupils of the backward classes and castes and about Rs. 34,000 as additional teaching grant to better the pay and prospects of teachers. The expenditure on Government schools remained practically the same as last year, while that on Board and aided schools increased by about Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 2,28,000 respectively and that on unaided schools decreased by Rs. 30,000 owing to some of these schools having been classed as aided during the year. To the total expenditure, Public funds contributed 11 per cent., fees 75 per cent. and other sources 14 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 25-11. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19-3-0.

7. *Elementary education.*—Judged by the increase in the number and strength of elementary schools for boys the year witnessed a marked advance in regard to elementary education, public elementary schools for boys having increased from 24,034 to 25,211 or by 4.9 per cent. and their strength from 940,084 to 1,014,448 or by 7.9 per cent. The increase was, however, confined to lower elementary schools with standards below the fourth. There was a fall in the number of higher elementary schools, which, however, did not affect their strength. As pointed out in the last quinquennial report the non-progressive character of schools of this grade was partly due to the premature withdrawal of pupils from school by the parents and partly to the other causes mentioned therein. It is hoped that the recent changes in the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code, especially the enlargement of the list of backward classes, and the provision of books and slates to poor and backward pupils in schools under public management recently sanctioned by Government will enable parents to retain their children in school for a longer period.

With the aid of the Imperial grant 119 Municipal and 1,665 Board elementary schools for boys were opened during the year. This accounts for an increase in the number of schools under such management as well as in their strength. The number of aided elementary schools decreased from 15,184 to 14,463, as the result of the policy followed during the year of taking over under board and municipal management a number of ill-conducted and inefficient "Teacher-Manager" schools. On the whole, the increase from 27.1 to 29.1 per cent. in the proportion of male pupils under instruction to the male population of school age in public elementary schools indicates a fair measure of success in our efforts towards the expansion of elementary education.

With a view to show graphically the progress of elementary education a special map of each taluk showing the location and form of management of each school is being made. It is expected that on completion these maps examined along with improved lists of schools showing the grade, number of pupils, etc., will prove to be of immense value in indicating the direction towards which the department should work for the further development of elementary education.

To improve the status of elementary school teachers the minimum salary of those in schools under public management was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and in order to meet the extra expenditure, Local Boards and Municipal Councils were subsidized to the extent of Rs. 80,976. In the case of aided schools, Inspecting officers were empowered to increase the teaching grant by 50 per cent. instead of by 25 per cent. for increased efficiency.

Considerable improvement was also made in the matter of accommodation and equipment. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 6,98,280 were distributed to Local Boards and Municipal Councils for construction of elementary school buildings and their equipment. Sixty-eight new buildings were constructed during the

year and 142 were commenced but could not be completed before 31st March. The average cost of a building in rural areas was Rs. 1,847 and in municipalities Rs. 2,904.

For improvement of elementary school gardens a sum of Rs. 10,000 was distributed to Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Consequent on the increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys and in their strength the number of teachers in them had increased from 38,773 on the 31st March 1912 to 40,958 on the corresponding date this year. These comprised a large number of teachers without professional certificates. To reduce this number a special batch of lower elementary teachers was admitted in July 1912 for a course of 22 months' training into the various training schools and sanction has since the close of the year been obtained for the admission of a similar batch of teachers this year and for the opening of a temporary training school at Amalapuram to meet the want of Telugu teachers of both the higher and lower elementary grades. Subsidies were given to aided training schools to enable them similarly to train special batches.

The extended course of training prescribed for these teachers presents an obstacle to their recruitment for training which has, however, been overcome to some extent by an enhancement of the rates of stipends allowed to them.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rupees 37,55,272 to Rs. 42,30,660 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 28,08,253, fees Rs. 6,80,264 and other sources Rs. 7,42,143. Out of the increase of nearly 5 lakhs, which was to a large extent met from public funds, about 4 lakhs was spent on the opening and maintenance of Board schools and about a lakh of rupees towards increased teaching grants to aided elementary schools. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-5-0 against Rs. 4-2-0. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in agency tracts) cost Rs. 11-3-2, in a Board school Rs. 5-5-5 and in an aided school Rs. 4-0-1. Fees met 5 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 8 per cent. in Board schools and 19 per cent. in aided schools.

8. *Special education.*—From the particulars regarding the number and strength of schools and classes for special education furnished in the supplemental statistics it will be observed that the number of such institutions rose from 178 to 197 and their strength from 7,699 to 8,539. The increase in both respects was contributed by the training schools, both for masters and mistresses and by the sessional schools, the number of which showed a perceptible increase under the stimulus of the subsidy given to local boards for the purpose from imperial grants. The institutions classed as Technical, Industrial or Art schools had declined both in number and in strength.

During the year the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme of re-organization of training schools for masters referred to in the last report was received, and though the essential parts of the scheme, viz., those relating to the extension from one year to two of the course of training for teachers of the higher elementary and secondary grades with the exception in the latter case of students who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. examination, and to the reduction from 15 to 10 in the number of higher elementary training schools and the increase from 11 to 14 in the number of lower elementary training schools were carried out as far as practicable before the close of the year, the re-organization of the secondary training schools which involved the abolition of the existing four institutions and their replacement by six training sections to be attached to selected model secondary schools was temporarily held over and consequently the introduction of the revised scales of staffs and salaries sanctioned for training schools of the different grades had to be deferred.

The scheme involved the abolition of six of the existing lower elementary training schools, viz., those at Chicacole, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (Panchama school), Cuddalore and Badagara. But as even the provision made in the scheme for the larger output of teachers trained annually in this Presidency has been considered insufficient to meet the growing demand for elementary teachers owing to the rapid increase in the number of board and municipal elementary schools, the retention of these training schools as a temporary measure for a period of one year has been sanctioned by Government.

Since the close of the year orders have been received for the working of the six secondary training classes independently of the creation of model secondary schools by the temporary expedient of utilizing existing secondary or elementary schools as practising sections. Accordingly it is proposed to work the six classes for the present at Rajahmundry, Saidapet, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Calicut and Mangalore, tentatively substituting Saidapet, Tanjore and Calicut for Chittoor, Tiruvalur and Palghat, these last being three of the six centres proposed originally for the location of the secondary training classes. At Rajahmundry, Saidapet and Mangalore the classes will be attached to the existing Government secondary schools which are capable of furnishing the requisite practising material of the higher grade, and at the other places the elementary model schools hitherto utilized as practising sections of the secondary training schools in them will serve as model schools.

The new scheme improved considerably the pay and prospects of the training staffs by the inclusion of the posts of Headmaster and Assistant in the secondary training classes and the posts of Headmasters and two of the Assistants in the higher elementary training schools in the cadre of Sub-Assistants consisting of six grades with pay ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 per mensem, while the other posts in the latter class of schools and all the appointments in the lower elementary training schools were to be in the cadre of Supervisors with pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Government have since included the headmaster-ships in all the lower elementary schools also in the cadre of Sub-Assistants considering the responsibility of the position. Thus 54 appointments have been added to the cadre of Sub-Assistants and 38 to that of Supervisors.

There was a single addition to the number of training schools for masters and an addition of 933 to their strength, the increase in the former case being due to the opening of an elementary training school at Nandyal by the S.P.G. and in the latter case to the admission in July 1912 of the fresh batch of students of the lower elementary grade in most of the Government training schools to meet the urgent need for qualified teachers.

The re-organization of the training schools for mistresses, the details of which were explained in the last report, was also completely given effect to during the year. Three new training schools were opened during the year, one at Mangalore, the other at Karantattangudi (Tanjore) and the third at Triplicane, the last school being formed by the transfer of the Tamil Training section attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore. The first school is of the higher elementary grade, while the other two, which before the close of the year worked as elementary schools, will in future take in secondary mistresses also for training. On the 31st March last there were 22 training schools for non-European mistresses and one school for European mistresses with 452 and 13 students respectively under training, against 21 non-European schools with 444 students in the previous year.

As the development of female education mainly depends upon the supply of qualified women teachers which is obviously disproportionate to the demand, proposals are under my consideration for starting additional training schools for non-European mistresses in a few important centres where there are Government Girls' schools.

As already observed, a larger number of sessional schools worked during the year and a larger number of teachers were trained in them, the increase in the one case being 23 and in the other 795. A sessional school for Muhammadan teachers was opened at Guntur and another at Trichinopoly by the District Boards concerned with the aid of the provincial subsidy.

Owing to the difficulty of acquiring sites no buildings were constructed during the year for any of the Government training schools or for their hostels. The purchase of the 'Johannes gardens' in which the Government Elementary Training school at Saidapet is now located has been approved by Government; but its acquisition has not yet been completed by the Collector of Chingleput. Plans and estimates for the construction departmentally of a hostel building in the above compound on the model of the Teachers' College hostel have been called for, and

in other selected places where there are no hostels the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been instructed to start hostels in rented buildings adjoining the training schools.

The School of Arts, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput and the Art class, Kumbakonam, were generally efficiently conducted and the decline that was noticeable in the strength of the first school has conduced to the consolidation and increased efficiency of the school. An experiment was conducted at Chingleput, of sending selected pupils of the Reformatory School on errands outside the school without escort with a view to develop a sense of responsibility. The experiment has so far been successful.

There were on the 31st March last 5,379 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 1,024 were pursuing Art education, 683 Technical education, 1,767 Industrial education, 1,830 Commercial education and 75 Agricultural education.

In their Order No. 175, Educational, dated 24th February 1913, Government approved of the revised syllabuses including for the first time a syllabus for an advanced examination in tailoring for the elementary and intermediate grades.

The total number of subject candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical Examinations was 12,066 including 249 females, of whom 5,623 including 134 females were successful. Seven diplomas, of which five were for Commerce, and 132 group certificates among which there were five for Bridge construction, were awarded during the year.

The Department of Industries was under the charge of Mr. Tressler throughout the year and Dr. Marsden and Mr. Guthrie, the Dyeing and Leather Experts continued to have charge of their respective duties. During the year a scheme was submitted to Government for the introduction of State Apprenticeships in Mechanical Engineering and for the establishment of a Technical school in Madras. Detailed plans of the proposed Madura Technical Institute and the Madras Leather Trades school were also under the consideration of Government. The buildings of the Madura Technical Institute have been sold and work is now temporarily carried on in some sheds. A rented building has been secured in Madura for a Dyeing Laboratory for the fitting up of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted. The attendance of a few students belonging to the Sourashtra community was secured to enable Dr. Marsden to see for himself the degree to which it was possible to impart instruction to them in the subjects appertaining to dyeing.

Quarterly reports of the work which he is carrying on are being submitted to Government with reference to their Order No. 112, Educational, dated 9th February 1912.

Pending the erection at the approved site at North Washermanpet, Madras, of the proposed Leather Trades school, Mr. Guthrie was deputed to Bangalore to study the working of the Mysore Tannery and while there, he is reported to have introduced a considerable number of improvements into the local methods of manufacture, more particularly with regard to the proper use of modern tools and appliances.

Since the close of the year he has been sent to Coimbatore to make some experiments and analyses in the Chemical Laboratory attached to the Agricultural College there.

As the result of a report submitted by the Weaving Assistant on the observations made by him during his tours through villages occupied by the indigenous weaving classes, Government have on my recommendation approved of the establishment by local and municipal bodies with the help of a provincial subsidy of schools for the children of weavers in certain selected centres.

Towards the end of the year orders were passed for the organization for a period of one year of a peripatetic weaving party for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods in weaving. The party headed by the Weaving Assistant first camped in Salem and have since moved on to Coimbatore.

9. *Female education.*—There was a further advance in the number and strength of schools intended for non-European girls. On the 31st March last there were 97

more schools and about 9,300 pupils more were in attendance than on the corresponding day of the previous year; while, including girls reading in schools not solely intended for them, it is seen that the increase in the total number of girls under instruction was nearly 22,900 or about 10 per cent. The two colleges for Indian women were attended by 22 students and there were besides, 34 female students in other non-European colleges—as many as 25 of the latter being in the Presidency College. A noteworthy feature of the year was the opening of a new Government Secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam; and this and the constitution of the Tamil Training section of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses into a separate institution at Triplicane with a model high school attached to it account for the addition of two to the number of secondary schools for girls. About 450 pupils more than in the previous year were reading in non-European secondary schools for girls and the increase was fairly spread throughout the various classes and forms. Another striking feature is the fact that the number of Brahman girls in these schools has nearly doubled itself, indicating as it does, a growing desire on the part of the community to educate their daughters beyond the elementary stage. Elementary schools for non-European girls also received an impetus during the year; 120 more public schools came into existence and an additional number of about 10,000 girls were under instruction, while the increase in the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction in all classes of public institutions was about 24,000. As a result of the additional funds made available during the year 14 new elementary schools for girls were opened by Government and 110 by local and municipal boards. Of the total number of teachers employed in non-European secondary and elementary schools for girls 37 per cent. were not professionally qualified. It is hoped that an increased supply of trained women will be available in future years in consequence of the increase in the number of training schools for mistresses. The hostel for Brahman widows, which was opened in connection with the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, has already fulfilled its function. It is proposed to remove it to Triplicane which is now the proper locality for it as the new Government Training and Secondary school for Indian girls has been stationed in that part of the city and to start a similar home for non-Brahman widows. The hostel had nine boarders in it at the close of the year, and provision has since been made for the admission of six more.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 8,09,466 to Rs. 9,53,893 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 5,23,728 or 55 per cent., fees Rs. 64,368 or 7 per cent. and other sources Rs. 3,65,797 or 38 per cent. Owing to the additional grant received from Imperial funds for the education of girls, the total expenditure increased by 1.44 lakhs, out of which 1.39 was met from public funds. In other words about a lakh of rupees was spent in opening new Government and Board schools and equipping them and Rs. 39,000 was paid as grants to aided schools.

10. *European education.*—Three new schools have been opened during the year, including a training class at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown. On the other hand, the College department of Doveton and the Friend-in-Need Society's school have been closed. The total number of institutions is now 86 with a strength of 7,299 as compared with 85 in the previous year with a strength of 7,189. It is improbable that there is any large number of European and Anglo-Indian children not attending any school, but in Madras City there has been a tendency to discontinue studies at an early age on the part of the poorer section of the community. The Government of India, during the course of the year, sanctioned for the poor schools and orphanages in Madras a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 in addition to a recurring grant of Rs. 52,000 for European education in general. With these grants it has been possible not only to give enhanced grants but also to meet the special needs of Madras, where inducements have been held out to parents to send their children and to keep them at school by the grant of clothing and of a free meal a day. The managers also of orphanages and poor schools have been further aided in their work by compensating them for the remission of fees to poor and deserving pupils and by enhancing the rate of boarding grants. This policy is being carried out to a further extent during the year 1913-14 and further funds have been provided.

In the matter of buildings and equipment there has been considerable activity of late, and the libraries, apparatus and appliances of the schools have greatly improved. This improvement is largely due to a special allotment of Rs. 1 lakh from provincial funds in aid of buildings and equipment. As compared with the previous year the results of the High, Middle and Primary examinations were very disappointing. It is reported that the failures were chiefly in English. It is hoped that the results will improve as it will be possible in future to set apart funds for the improvement of the qualifications, pay and prospects of teachers in the schools. Even as it is, there has been a slight improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, while their number has increased from 581 to 610. Further the lack of adequate facilities for training will soon be met by the establishment of a training college in Bangalore.

In July 1912 a Conference was held at Simla to consider the whole question of the education of the domiciled community. The final orders of Government on the report of the Committee and on my recommendations have not yet been received. But I anticipate with confidence a rapid improvement in the quality of the education given to the community as a result of the discussions of the Conference and of the measures which it has been possible to take as a consequence of the Imperial and Provincial contributions which have been allotted.

The total expenditure in European Institutions which was Rs. 10,16,530 in 1911-12 rose to Rs. 11,55,634, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 4,51,705 or 39 per cent., fees Rs. 1,91,250 or 17 per cent., and private funds Rs. 5,12,679 or 44 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1911-12 being 33, 17 and 50 respectively.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans was 2,570, which was 279 more than in the previous year, and they received a large accession to their strength—the increase in the number of pupils being about 26,300. The number of secondary schools was the same, viz., 4; but of public elementary schools there were 349 more than in 1911-12. This increase was due mainly to the opening of 218 schools for the benefit of this community by local boards and municipal councils out of the additional funds placed by Government at their disposal. Five sessional schools were at work during the year, which accounts for the increase from 86 to 203 in the strength of the training schools intended for Muhammadans. There was an advance also in the number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts colleges and secondary schools for non-Europeans, the numbers having risen from 96 and 5,507 to 125 and 5,885 respectively. Consistently with the advance indicated by the facts mentioned above the percentage of the total number of Muhammadan scholars in all classes of institutions to the Muhammadan population of school age rose from 35.5 to 37.4. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans 135 were elementary schools for girls attended by 7,260 pupils, these figures showing an advance of 4 in the number of schools and of about 500 in their strength. The total number of private institutions and, their strength showed a decline during the year; but this is not altogether a matter for regret, as it was in part due to the classification as public schools of such of the private institutions as conformed to the departmental standards of instruction. There was a notable advance in the number and strength of schools for Mappillas, both public and private, and also in the number of Mappilla girls under instruction—the reason for the increase under public schools being the opening of three municipal and 56 local board schools for the benefit of this class of the community out of the provincial subsidy. Fair progress continued to be made on the whole by the schools in the Laccadives; the best of them according to the report received from the Collector of Malabar was the school at Kalpeni which was under the charge of a trained teacher of the lower secondary grade.

During the year 156 Muhammadans were awarded Secondary School Leaving Certificates and 79 others passed through a supplementary course under the scheme for the award of such certificates. None of the five Muhammadans who appeared for the Matriculation examination were successful, while at the Intermediate examination in Arts, 15 Muhammadans passed out of 61 that appeared.

In the English Language, Second Language and Science divisions of the B.A. Degree examination 8, 7 and 9 Muhammadans came out successful out of, respectively, 24, 11 and 20 entrants. One out of the two candidates for the M.A. Degree examination was successful; and at each of the F.L. and B.L. examinations one passed out of four that appeared.

For the more efficient inspection and examination of Muhammadan schools two additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors were appointed during the year. The Inspecting agency for the schools for Muhammadans in this Presidency consists at present of 9 Sub-Assistant Inspectors and 19 Supervisors, 3 of the former and 5 of the latter being placed in special charge of Mappilla schools.

The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 5,86,554 towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,59,500, Local funds Rs. 1,69,569, Municipal funds Rs. 52,095, fees Rs. 57,828 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,47,562. In other words public funds met 65 per cent., fees 10 per cent. and other sources 25 per cent. of the total expenditure on these schools.

12. *Education of Panchamas.*—This class of the community made a substantial advance during the year, the total number of Panchamas under instruction in public schools having increased by about 7,750. There were the usual fluctuations in the statistics relating to schools under private management owing to want of uniformity in the classification of Christians of Panchama origin. The local boards were able to maintain 128 additional Panchama schools with the help of the provincial subsidy sanctioned during the year. Despite a decline in the case of schools under private management there was a net increase of eight schools and of about 5,400 pupils on the whole, taking together all public and private institutions chiefly intended for Panchamas.

13. *Education of the Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—In the agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts where these tribes are mostly to be found, there was a slight increase in the number of schools intended for them, while they had a marked accession to their strength. Five additional Government and three more Board schools were opened during the year. The total number of 'aboriginal' pupils in the presidency also advanced by about 2,300 or 40 per cent.

14. *Education of the blind and of deaf mutes.*—The schools at Palamcottah for the blind and deaf mutes continued to do useful work. At Rentachintala in the Guntūr district there is a school for the blind under the management of Mrs. A. L. Albrecht; it had nine children (5 boys and 4 girls) on the rolls on the 31st March last and they were taught to work at some industries in addition to their receiving instruction in the usual subjects of general education. A deaf and dumb school with twelve pupils was opened at Vepery in Madras by Miss Swainson as a branch of the school at Palamcottah; it is intended for European and Indian defectives from those parts of the country where Tamil is not the prevailing vernacular.

15. *Education of Native Chiefs and noblemen.*—As stated in the last report there is no Chiefs' College in this presidency. In the institution maintained at Newington for the education of minors of the estates under the Court of Wards eleven minors were in residence during the year. One of them has passed the Matriculation examination and is continuing his studies at Newington for the Intermediate examination in Arts with a special exemption granted by the Syndicate from attendance at a college during his further University course. The progress made by the wards is reported to have been, in all cases, noticeable and, in a few cases, markedly so.

16. *Private Institutions.*—These institutions fell in number by about 10 per cent. and there was a corresponding decline in their strength also. This, however, must be regarded as an evidence of progress rather than of retrogression, for the reason that schools of this class are being gradually induced to conform to the departmental standards of instruction and, when they have done so, are placed in the category of public schools.

17. *Books.*—Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year, and out of 571 books considered in them 410 were found suitable for use in schools. Government have raised the maximum number of members of the Committee further, viz., from 24 to 30.

Rao Bahadur M. Ranga Achariyar, Curator of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, was on furlough for 9 months from 1st July 1912, during which period, M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastri Avargal, M.A., was in charge of the library.

The number of manuscripts acquired for the library fell from 689 to 462 during the year, the decrease being due mainly to the changes in the staff and the heavy work entailed on the office by the preparation and printing of the Triennial Catalogue.

Some of the 462 manuscripts acquired were reported to be very valuable. There has been a steady increase in the number of visitors and in the number of books consulted and copied by them.

With a view to make known to scholars and to the public interested in Sanskrit and Vernacular literatures the discovery of new manuscripts and their contents, a descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts collected during the triennium ended with 1912-13 is under preparation and it is expected to issue shortly.

Sanction has as already observed been accorded by the Government of India to the amalgamation of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library with the local University Library but it will be some time before effect can be given to the above transfer.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 4,069, the highest figure on record.

Of these, 2,454 were classed as books and 1,615 as periodicals, 1,216 being again works in English and 2,853 in the vernaculars. Out of the total number, 1,107 were original works, 47 republications and two translations. Classified according to the subject-matter the largest number came under Religion.

The total number of books in regard to which copyright was registered during the year was 683.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks.*—On the opposite page are two diagrams showing for the year 1912-13 the number of pupils in each year of the school or University course on the one side and the numbers under instruction in special or technical subjects on the other in the case of European and non-European institutions. A glance at the figures given under the head non-European elementary schools reveals the fact that, while the number on the rolls of the various standards had generally risen consistently with the increase in the total strength of the elementary schools, there was a slight fall in the numbers under instruction in the fourth and the fifth standards as compared with those in the preceding year. In the former standard the proportion of male and female scholars to the respective total strength of the elementary schools fell from 4.2 and 3.1 per cent. in 1911-12 to 3.8 and 2.8 per cent. during the year. The decline in the case of the fourth standard was presumably partly due to the operation of the rules limiting the number of pupils proceeding from the fourth standards in elementary schools to secondary schools and is almost balanced by the rise of strength of the same standard in secondary schools, and the disability of the teachers in elementary schools containing the fourth and higher standards in regard to the earning of any capitation allowance was no doubt a contributory cause. The alteration of rule 83 of the Madras Educational Rules sanctioned in G.O. No. 715, Educational, dated 5th August 1913, extending the benefit of the above allowance to each trained teacher in the school irrespective of its grade may be expected to improve the attendance of the fourth and higher standards in future. The other important variations have already been noticed under the various heads.

Physical education received the usual attention, the number of institutions teaching gymnastics having advanced and the number of those in which provision did not exist for such instruction having fallen during the year. Considerable interest also continued to be shown by students in colleges and secondary schools in physical games and out-door sports and exercises.

The acquisition of sites for common play-grounds in municipalities is being encouraged by the department. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 has already been sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 45, Educational, dated 16th January 1913, for distribution to a number of local boards and municipalities for the formation of elementary school gardens.

NON-EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

General Education.

Special Education.

			Post Graduate Course. [69 + 1.]	
			FIFTH YEAR ..	
			FOURTH YEAR	
			Pass Course. [449 + 2.]	Honours Course. [88 + 1.]
			THIRD YEAR	
			Pass Course. [437 + 3.]	Honours Course. [112 + 2.]
			SECOND YEAR	
			[1,986 + 25.]	
			FIRST YEAR	
			[2,350 + 22.]	
			Secondary.	
			Sixth Form.	
			[7,726 + 132.]	
			Fifth Form.	
			[6,693 + 135.]	
			Fourth Form.	
			[8,644 + 191.]	
			Third Form ..	
			[10,996 + 349.]	Seventh Standard [568 + 392.]
			Second Form ..	
			[12,812 + 454.]	Sixth Standard. [1,171 + 638.]
			First Form ..	
			[15,283 + 618.]	Fifth Standard. [2,402 + 1,466.]
			Fourth Class ..	
			[15,765 + 746.]	Fourth Standard. [84,129 + 6,197.]
			Third Class ..	
			[12,330 + 786.]	Third Standard. [120,709 + 16,016.]
			Second Class ..	
			[6,592 + 752.]	Second Standard. [149,690 + 26,193.]
			First Class ..	
			[4,701 + 738.]	First Standard. [200,431 + 43,119.]
			Infant Class ..	
			[4,016 + 1,105.]	Infant Standard. [379,759 + 129,233.]

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

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

*Special Education.**General Education.*

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GENERAL TABLES.

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

Total area in square miles.	Area and population.		Institutions and scholars.	Public																								
	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Collegiate education.		School education, general.																						
				Arts colleges.	Profes- sional colleges.	Secondary schools. (a)	Primary schools. (b)																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																					
142,401	{	Towns 279	Males 20,382,666	{	Institutions	{	For males 29	3	870	25,223																		
											{	For females 2	...	68	1,281													
																Total ...	31	3	438	26,504								
																					{	Males 5,491	1,015	108,534	880,833			
																										{	Females 56	1
Total ...	5,547	1,016	117,620	1,113,228																								
					{	Towns 53,853	Females 21,029,264	{	Scholars	{	Males 5,491	1,015	108,534	880,833														
															{	Females 56	1	9,086	222,835									
																				Total ...	54,132	Total ...	41,418,930	Total ...	5,547			

(a) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools.
(b) These relate to European Primary schools and all Elementary schools.

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

* These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary Schools.
† These relate to European Primary and Non-European Elementary schools.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.			Elementary.
Training schools.	All other special schools. (c)					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
87	70	25,782	396	4,210	30,358	Institutions to number of towns and villages { 36 2
23	17	1,301	4	102	1,497	
110	87	27,173	370	4,312	31,855	58
4,212	3,108	1,011,753	11,181	89,564	1,112,498	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 36
484	735	234,197	407	15,080	249,684	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 7
4,696	3,843	1,245,950	11,588	104,644	1,362,182	21

(c) Includes also the statistics of Industrial schools

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Public

Classes of institutions.	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges—												
English { For boys ...	4	1,021	1,021	919	3	269	203	178				
Oriental { For girls ...												
Total ...	4	1,021	1,021	919	3	269	203	178				
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—												
Law ...	1	566	574	535								
Medicine ...	1	357	357	347								
Engineering ...	1	93	96	87								
Agriculture ...												
Total ...	3	1,016	1,027	969								
Secondary Schools—												
For boys { High schools, English (a) ...	5	1,273	1,279	1,133	27	11,067	10,891	9,899				
Middle schools, English (b) ...	1	103	107	95	59	8,414	8,194	7,192				
High schools, Vernacular ...	4	553	507	419								
For girls { Middle schools, English (a) ...	2	273	253	216								
Middle schools, Vernacular ...												
Total ...	12	2,304	2,146	1,883	83	19,481	18,085	17,001				
Primary Schools—												
For boys { Upper (c) ...	118	7,420	7,167	6,066	1,998	152,117	149,002	122,634	1	82	92	70
Lower (d) ...	55	1,813	1,755	1,457	4,343	181,147	172,900	142,371	5	87	98	81
For girls { Upper (e) ...	166	20,752	19,626	15,921	30	3,757	3,547	2,784	1	78	73	45
Lower (f) ...	30	1,972	1,845	1,365	191	10,342	9,402	7,584	1			
Total ...	369	31,957	30,393	23,799	6,371	347,343	334,941	275,373	7	242	263	196
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters ...	31	2,507	2,387	2,218	40	746	745	702				
School of Arts for mistresses ...	9	196	185	170								
Law schools ...	1	281	328	227								
Medical schools ...												
Engineering and Surveying schools ...												
Technical and Industrial schools (g) ...	2	67	66	62	1	33	34	18				
Commercial schools ...	1	269	321	267								
Agricultural schools ...	1	236	237	231								
Reformatory schools ...	1	64	56	39								
Other schools (h) ...	1											
Total ...	46	3,710	3,580	3,224	44	844	823	748				
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction ...	434	39,008	38,159	29,734	6,501	367,987	355,059	293,300	7	242	263	196
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(a) Arabic or Persian { For boys ...												
(b) Sanskrit { For girls ...												
(c) Any other Oriental classes ...												
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys ...												
For girls ...												
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys ...												
For girls ...												
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys ...												
For girls ...												
Total of private institutions ...												
Grand total ...	434	39,008	38,159	29,734	6,501	367,987	355,059	293,300	7	242	263	196

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms higher than the third.
 (b) European middle schools and Non-European secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and also preparatory secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
 (c) European primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth.
 (d) Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
 (e) These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools and also all Industrial schools.
 (f) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

institutions.	Under private management.*								Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				English.			A classical language.			
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Boys.			Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24a	24b	25a	25b	
20	4,037	4,052	3,772	2	198	211	193	29	5,525	5,374	33	688	13	
2	22	22	21	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	12	...	2	
22	4,050	4,074	3,793	2	198	211	193	31	5,547	5,374	55	688	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	566	566	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	357	357	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	93	92	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,016	1,015	1	...	...	
134	62,733	61,513	55,217	5	2,806	2,816	2,577	171	77,879	70,949	481	6,156	47	
130	22,271	21,616	18,901	12	896	876	743	199	31,684	26,401	926	1,488	4	
28	3,836	3,755	3,290	...	...	...	...	32	4,391	275	3,840	9	450	
33	3,370	3,256	2,885	1	17	15	13	36	3,666	360	3,124	...	51	
325	92,316	90,120	80,293	18	3,719	3,707	3,332	438	117,620	97,094	8,371	7,653	552	
1,934	142,010	139,374	114,563	89	5,087	5,415	4,597	4,140	307,316	32,908	2,415	4,044	712	
12,541	408,824	403,806	341,793	4,339	115,519	109,201	93,687	21,083	707,790	4,415	394	24,738	3,142	
459	43,404	42,294	34,324	26	1,931	1,870	1,338	688	69,957	668	9,321	180	559	
293	13,097	12,638	10,017	76	2,754	2,520	2,078	593	28,165	19	392	292	1,732	
15,227	607,395	598,112	500,697	4,530	126,291	119,006	101,665	26,504	1,113,228	38,000	12,522	29,234	6,145	
15	844	796	728	1	44	42	37	87	4,231	172	1	...	...	
11	289	291	277	...	...	...	...	23	465	...	75	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	128	17	...	...	
32	1,730	1,487	1,314	2	61	64	59	(g) 37	1,900	...	76	...	...	
1	11	11	11	1	45	45	45	2	56	228	1	...	...	
4	190	201	166	37	782	711	638	(h) 45	1,101	957	24	...	...	
66	3,053	2,756	2,496	41	932	862	779	197	8,539	1,635	194	...	...	
15,640	706,723	695,062	587,279	4,591	131,140	123,786	105,999	27,173	1,245,050	143,918	21,143	37,375	6,712	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	6,289	8	...	6,482	97	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	4,753	440	2	4,010	69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	194	...	...	2	192	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,107	66,516	334	61	2,642	94	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	527	...	...	4	243	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	28,200	...	...	19,026	7,730	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	2,720	...	...	373	2,368	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	7,009	249	3	205	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,682	116,232	1,031	66	33,944	10,786	
15,640	706,723	695,062	587,279	4,591	131,140	123,786	105,999	31,855	1,362,182	144,949	21,209	71,519	17,438	

(g) Of these, 16 schools with 638 pupils were for girls.

(h) Of these, one school with 24 girls and 4 boys was for girls.

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13—continued.

Classes of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—cont.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	A vernacular language.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.				
	Boys.	Girls.			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.								
26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
Collegiate education.														
Arts Colleges—														
English { For boys ...	3,026	12	40	500	3,690	1,157	125	...	1	3	34	...	...	
Oriental ...	...	20	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,026	32	40	521	3,691	1,157	125	...	1	3	34	...	...	
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—														
Law ...	...	...	1	31	450	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ...	...	...	20	21	257	56	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Agriculture ...	...	...	1	6	79	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	22	58	786	145	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Secondary Schools.														
For boys, { High schools, English (a), { Male ...	71,218	493	1,078	7,202	36,581	27,929	4,400	29	20	40	585	...	...	
For boys, { Middle schools, English (b), { Female ...	29,164	831	1,591	2,684	11,229	14,647	1,476	4	28	25	1,100	...	...	
For boys, { Vernacular schools, { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls, { High schools, English (a), { Male ...	97	3,048	1,397	1,967	109	796	7	3	20	2	...	...	...	
For girls, { Middle schools, English (b), { Female ...	151	2,325	1,413	1,524	274	421	9	...	22	3	...	...	...	
For girls, { Vernacular schools, { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	100,630	6,897	6,079	13,377	48,283	43,793	5,892	36	90	70	1,685	...	...	
Primary Schools—														
For boys, { Upper (c) ... { Male ...	270,328	40,854	699	20,819	39,392	216,383	29,873	54	85	3,011	40,785	...	...	
For boys, { Lower (d) ... { Female ...	625,492	78,910	81	51,885	46,312	534,376	69,336	5	...	5,895	89,665	...	...	
For girls, { Upper (c) ... { Male ...	2,958	67,300	456	11,758	14,223	40,475	3,929	...	3	13	...	...	...	
For girls, { Lower (d) ... { Female ...	1,681	26,587	...	2,678	4,605	10,440	1,434	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Total ...	900,459	213,351	1,236	86,940	101,532	807,680	107,272	59	88	8,421	130,450	...	...	
Schools for special instruction—														
Training schools for masters, { Male ...	4,940	18	...	793	1,375	1,741	397	8	...	7	19	...	...	
Do, for mistresses { Female ...	...	390	...	521	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School of Arts, { Male ...	136	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools, { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools, { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying schools, { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial schools (e), { Male ...	1,157	617	85	1,105	63	438	207	...	1	1	5	...	...	
Commercial schools, { Female ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural schools, { Male ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Reformatory schools, { Female ...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools (f), { Male ...	120	...	33	165	677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,785	1,025	193	2,392	2,289	2,977	626	11	1	50	42	...	...	
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction ...														
1. Advanced, teaching—	1,009,900	221,105	7,579	103,288	156,581	855,752	113,920	106	180	8,544	132,212	...	...	
(a) Arabic or Persian { For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Arabic or Persian { For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Sanskrit { For boys ...	1,094	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Sanskrit { For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Any other Oriental classic { For boys ...	2	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Any other Oriental classic { For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary, teaching—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Vernacular only or mainly— { For boys ...	62,310	4,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Vernacular only or mainly— { For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— { For boys ...	30	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— { For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— { For boys ...	1,355	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— { For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of private institutions ...	72,630	5,835	3	849	9,661	66,392	39,363	...	...	64	12,443	...	...	
Grand total ...	1,082,530	226,940	7,582	104,137	166,642	922,144	153,783	106	180	8,608	144,655	...	...	

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms higher than the third.
 (b) European Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
 (c) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and Elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth.
 (d) Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
 (e) These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools and also all Industrial schools.
 (f) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

(3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1913, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Classes of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammads.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—										
	English	For boys	Male	36	484	3,688	1,154	125		1	3
			Female	13	16	2	3				
		For girls	Male								
			Female		21	1					
	Oriental		Male								
			Female								
	Colleges for professional training—										
	Law		Male	1	31	450	84				
			Female								
Medicine		Male									
		Female									
Engineering		Male	20	21	257	56	3				
		Female									
Teaching		Male	1	6	79	4	2				
		Female				1					
Agriculture		Male									
		Female									
Total			71	579	4,477	1,302	130		1	3	
School education, general.	Secondary schools—										
	For boys.	(a) High schools, English	Male	1,511	7,039	36,450	27,808	4,400	29	18	39
			Female	167	163	131	121			2	1
		(b) Middle schools, do.	Male	1,064	2,525	11,074	14,401	1,476	4	16	25
			Female	527	159	155	246			13	
		Do. Vernacular	Male								
			Female								
	For girls.	(a) High schools, English	Male	182	47	97	46	3		1	1
			Female	1,215	1,929	192	750	4	3	19	1
		Do. Vernacular	Male								
			Female								
		(b) Middle schools, English	Male	330	9	7	11	4		7	
			Female	1,083	1,515	267	419	5		15	2
		Do. Vernacular	Male								
			Female								
	Primary schools—										
	For boys	(c) Upper...	Male	390	16,379	27,881	190,642	28,236	45	64	2,864
			Female	309	4,440	8,511	25,741	1,697	9	21	147
		(d) Lower...	Male	69	37,318	34,532	481,872	59,207	5		5,122
		Female	13	14,367	11,780	62,504	10,729			273	
		Male	190	778	281	1,646	195			2	
		Female	268	10,880	13,942	38,829	2,834		3	11	
For girls	(c) Upper...	Male		338	86	341					
		Female		2,345	4,519	15,566	4,093			2	
Total			7,315	100,317	140,815	851,473	113,164	95	178	8,491	
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—										
	Training schools for masters	Male		778	1,375	737	307	8			7
		Female		15							
	Training schools for mistresses	Male	55	321	7	54	26				2
		Female	4	21	9	222	5	3			
	School of Arts	Male	11	6							
	Law schools	Male									
		Female									
	Medical schools	Male									
		Female									
	Engineering and Surveying schools	Male									
		Female									
	(e) Technical and Industrial schools.	Male	13	503	63	419	207			1	1
		Female	72	602		19					
	Commercial schools	Male	4	11	156	65	32				
		Female	1								
	Agricultural schools	Male		16							40
		Female									
	Reformatory schools	Male		14	2	191	29				
Female											
(f) Other schools	Male	14	105	677	261	20					
	Female	19			5						
Total			193	2,392	2,289	2,977	626	11	1	50	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,579	103,288	150,581	855,752	113,920	106	180	8,544	

(3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1913, classified according to sex, race or creed—continued.

Classes of institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Advanced teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian for boys	...	...	...	1	6,191	...	...	...
(a) Arabic or Persian for girls	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...
(c) Sanskrit for boys	...	...	3,813	855	2	...	...	...
(c) Sanskrit for girls	...	...	56	29	...	...	...	...
(d) Sanskrit for girls	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Any other Oriental classic.	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching—								
A Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys	...	3	613	3,930	55,765	2,200	...	...
For girls	...	...	110	329	3,458	64	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—								
For boys	...	...	...	...	20,198	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—								
For boys	...	...	97	539	5,758	290	...	19
For girls	...	...	23	42	226	...	...	1
Total of private institutions	3	349	9,061	66,392	39,863	...	...	61
Grand total	7,582	104,137	165,642	922,144	153,783	106	180	8,608

(3 b)—Return of European colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.



(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

* European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
‡ European Primary schools, Elementary schools (Non-European) with standards above the fourth and also Preparatory Secondary schools with the fourth.
§ Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 446.
(b) Law College Surplus fees, Rs. 56,322.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 53.
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 850.
(e) Lawrence Memorial School, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 20,178.

(f) Lawrence Memorial School, Male Branch, Total cost, Rs. 20,178.
(g) Surplus fees to Local Board, Rs. 2,220.
(h) Lawrence Memorial School, Female Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 9,749.
(i) Lawrence Memorial School, Female Branch, Total cost, Rs. 9,749.
(j) Net cost of Municipal schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

(p) Lawrence Memorial School, Technical Branch, Total cost, Rs. 6,723.
 (q) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.
 (r) Hostel Grant to Municipal College, Salem.
 (s) Includes grants for hostels, Rs. 52,195.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13—continued.

Public institutions—cont.												Grand Total.
Under private management—cont.												
Total expenditure from												
Unaided.												
Objects of expenditure—cont.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.			
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Private.	Public.	40	
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
English for boys	12,383											
Oriental for girls			19,353	31,736	3,54,827		4,667	4,80,546	1,01,639		10,31,679	
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—					2,300			888	4,064		7,342	
Law												
Medicine												
Engineering								34,765	32		34,797	
Teaching												
Agriculture					83,549			24,395	1,258		1,08,202	
					69,831			220	1,414		63,405	
Total	12,383		19,353	31,736	5,01,597		4,667	5,40,814	1,98,437		12,45,515	
School education, general.												
Secondary Schools—												
High schools, English*	48,107	1,029	25,914	75,050	3,08,321	1,000	10,911	16,64,309	3,61,185		23,45,766	
For boys												
Middle schools, English†	10,050	275	5,914	16,339	80,774	10,512	2,402	3,84,758	1,36,426		6,14,872	
High schools, Vernacular												
For girls												
Middle schools, Vernacular												
Middle schools, English†					1,14,082			47,830	1,15,194		2,77,116	
Middle schools, Vernacular												
Total	58,157	1,304	32,328	91,789	5,47,591	11,512	13,343	21,15,372	6,79,229		33,67,047	
Primary Schools—												
For boys												
Upper Primary†	6,277	1,219	18,532	26,058	3,81,865	6,71,292	1,36,608	2,95,612	2,99,423		17,54,842	
Lower Primary‡	1,15,374	19,533	89,636	2,19,363	5,05,949	7,06,584	1,16,967	3,87,749	4,84,781		24,70,039	
Total Primary boys	1,21,651	20,752	1,08,168	2,45,921	11,85,804	13,77,886	2,53,635	6,83,361	7,64,206		42,34,872	
For girls												
Upper Primary†	163	675	17,023	17,861	3,13,930	14,188	30,285	34,706	2,62,929		6,45,123	
Lower Primary‡	575	187	6,878	7,640	38,059	42,615	7,478	2,618	88,707		1,30,477	
Total Primary girls	738	862	23,901	25,501	3,51,989	56,803	37,763	37,318	3,00,727		7,84,600	
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	1,22,389	21,614	1,32,069	2,70,922	15,37,793	14,34,660	2,91,398	7,20,679	10,54,933		50,39,472	
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters												
Do. for mistresses												
School of Arts				2,317	2,317	4,97,643	57,034	1,558	330	30,745	4,97,319	
Law schools						81,632			390	21,858	1,03,600	
Medical schools						14,800			99	6,425	51,324	
Engineering and Surveying schools												
Technical and Industrial schools												
Commercial schools												
Agricultural schools												
Reformatory schools												
Other schools												
Total	13,101	1,503	3,590	17,167	18,168	5,923		974	18,867	4,298	2,36,918	
Buildings												
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)												
Total												
University												
Directorate												
Inspection												
Arts colleges												
Medical colleges												
Other Professional colleges												
Secondary schools												
Primary schools												
Medical schools												
Technical schools												
Other special schools												
Miscellaneous												
Total												
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,06,630	57,990	2,03,162	4,67,182	(e) 58,19,105	17,27,342	(g) 4,14,954	41,43,988	36,26,401		1,57,62,390	

* European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools.

† European Middle schools. Non-European Secondary schools.

* European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with the fourth.
‡ European Primary schools, Elementary schools (Non-Europeans) with standards above the fourth and those with standards up to and including the fourth.
§ Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
(e) Surplus fees (University) Rs. 18,835.
(u) Includes special grant to Lawrence Memorial School, Rs. 48,330 and Endowment grant Rs. 1,650.
(e) Includes expenditure on Private schools and hostels.
(u) Includes grants to Orphanages not paid through the department, Rs. 1,320.
(y) Includes Provincial Contribution, Rs. 7,51,207.
Do. do. 45,061.

(4 a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.										Total.											
	Under public management.																					
	Managed by Government.																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
Collegiate education.																						
Arts Colleges—																						
English for boys																						
English for girls																						
Oriental																						
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—																						
Law																						
Medicine																						
Engineering																						
Teaching																						
Agriculture																						
Total																						
School education, general.																						
Secondary Schools—																						
High schools, English*																						
Middle schools, English†																						
High schools, Vernacular																						
Middle schools, English*																						
Middle schools, Vernacular																						
Total																						
Primary Schools—																						
For boys																						
For girls																						
Total Primary boys																						
Total Primary girls																						
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls																						
School education, special.																						
Schools for special instruction—																						
Training schools for masters																						
Do. for mistresses																						
Industrial schools																						
Other schools																						
Total																						
Buildings																						
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).																						
Total																						
Scholarships held in																						
Arts colleges																						
Professional colleges																						
Secondary schools																						
Elementary schools																						
Miscellaneous																						
Total																						
Total expenditure on European education																						

Objects of expenditure.

Managed by Government.

Managed by District or Municipal Boards.

Maintained by Native States.

(6)—*Showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1912-13—continued.*

Names of examinations	Number of examinations				Number passed			
	Institutions under public management	Other institutions	Private institutions	Total	Institutions under public management	Other institutions	Private institutions	Total
1. M.C.E.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
2. B.C.E. or B.I.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
3. L.C.E. (First)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
4. First L.C.E.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Engineering.								
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—								
Engineering.								
1. State in Technics (New Regulations)								
Do.								
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION								
1. Secondary School								
Certificate.								
2. Matriculation Exam.								
3. Lower Secondary								
4. Upper Primary								
5. Lower Primary								
6. Public Service Certificate Examination.								
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION								
1. Training Schools for								
2. Blind								
3. Deaf								
4. Idiots								
5. Physical Defectives								
6. Other								
(a) Includes								
1. 184								
2. 1,748								
3. 40								
4. 385								
5. 2,352								
6. 381								
7. 306								
8. 15								
9. 15								
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100. 15								

7—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

GENERAL TABLES.

Expenditure of District Boards on Public Instruction.															
Objects of expenditure.	In institutions managed by District Boards.										In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
Arts Colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College departments of Colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	5,227	5,122	4,005	...	10,312	...	...	...	747	1,18,040	...	...	1,000	1,600
Secondary Schools—															
For boys { High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys { Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	63	12,650	12,370	10,963	...	10,312	...	2,25,349	900	1,286	2,36,128	...	...	1,000	11,312
Primary Schools—															
For boys { Upper Primary	1,847	135,005	129,519	100,648	...	6,71,976	...	1,85,435	680	743	7,08,384	...	...	6	6,71,982
For boys { Lower Primary	3,871	165,723	158,239	130,569	...	7,06,568	...	1,425	30	201	7,08,210	...	...	20	7,06,584
Total Primary boys	5,718	301,327	287,031	240,017	...	13,77,840	...	1,26,860	910	944	13,06,594	...	...	26	13,77,866
For girls { Upper Primary	28	2,576	2,435	1,905	...	14,188	...	65	...	...	14,253	...	...	...	14,188
For girls { Lower Primary	184	9,039	8,503	7,124	...	42,615	...	...	323	2	42,870	...	...	...	42,615
Total Primary girls	212	11,615	10,938	9,029	...	56,803	...	66	323	2	57,125	...	...	...	56,803
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	5,930	312,942	302,289	249,106	...	14,34,643	...	1,26,925	1,233	946	13,63,717	...	...	26	14,34,769
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	40	746	745	702	...	54,307	...	...	...	6	54,371	2,438	...	200	57,034
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLES.

Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40	746	745	702	...	54,307	...	...	...	6	54,371	2,438	...	200	57,034	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection—																
Head colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Surplus fees to Local Boards Rs. 2,226.

(b) Represents net cost to Municipal Schools.

(c) Grants for Hostels.

GENERAL TABLES.

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1912-13.

Class of Hostels or Boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Elementary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>For Males.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	13	976	200	122	109	178	177	Rs. 4,255	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,07,278	Rs. 74,602	Rs. 1,86,105
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	2	137	...	...	107	30	...	...	...	10,718	...	10,718
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	16	940	...	...	416	523	1	37,974	744	41,558	36,512	1,16,788
4. Unaided ...	187	8,854	919	...	3,759	3,356	820	...	...	2,75,026	1,79,952	4,54,978
Total ...	217	10,807	1,209	122	4,391	4,087	998	42,229	744	4,53,580	2,91,126	7,68,679
<i>For Females.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	2	174	...	...	72	86	16	Rs. 8,780	...	Rs. 37,062	1,347	Rs. 46,792
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	22	935	...	...	372	532	31	40,296	3,205	45,117	29,306	1,16,924
4. Unaided ...	91	4,927	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	115	6,036	15	...	1,859	3,701	401	48,086	3,205	1,47,877	73,284	2,21,161
Grand total ...	332	16,843	1,224	122	6,250	7,848	1,399	90,314	2,949	6,01,457	3,64,410	11,53,503

* Lawrence Memorial school Provincial grant.

† Lawrence Memorial school Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 1,06,780.

‡ Lawrence Memorial school Provincial grant.

§ Lawrence Memorial school Miscellaneous receipts.

GENERAL TABLES.

(9)—Number and qualifications of teachers.

* In Primary schools.										† In Middle schools.					‡ In High schools.					§ In colleges.		
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trained	887	6,405	847	6	7,469	681	13	231	26	741	24	72	188	150	1,792	49	30	16	131	4	...	...
Untrained	287	4,281	351	10	19,073	4,773	10	106	16	205	30	26	73	86	992	50	58	...	5	99	11	...
Total	1,174	10,746	1,198	16	26,542	5,454	23	337	42	1,036	54	98	261	236	2,784	99	74	...	21	230	15	...
Possessing a degree.	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	37	...	1	42	44	738	22	62	...	17	166	14	...
Possessing no degree.	1,142	10,746	1,198	16	26,537	5,432	21	320	40	999	53	56	165	174	2,046	77	12	...	4	64	1	...
Total	1,144	10,746	1,198	16	26,542	5,434	23	327	42	1,036	54	98	209	236	2,784	99	74	...	21	230	15	...
Trained	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	191	...	15	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	81	...	8	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	272	...	23	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing a degree	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing no degree.	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	264	...	21	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	272	...	23	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of all teachers.	1,144	10,746	1,198	16	26,613	5,434	23	327	42	1,308	54	121	209	236	3,028	99	74	...	21	230	15	...
In Schools for Europeans.																						
In Schools for Indians.																						
Teachers of Vernacular.																						
Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of Vernacular Languages.																						

* All Elementary schools in the case of schools for Indians.

† Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third and Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth in the case of schools for Indians.

‡ Non-European Secondary schools with forms higher than the third in the case of schools for Indians.

§ Excludes Professional colleges.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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G.O. &c., Nos. 204, 205, 16th February 1914.

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — in the Madras Presidency for 1912-13.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 204, Educational, dated 16th February 1914.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the report is confined to a summary of the salient features of the year's work, information of a more elaborate character being reserved for the next quinquennial report.

2. *Grants from the Government of India.*—The chief events of the year are enumerated in paragraph 2. The outstanding feature was the impetus given to all descriptions of education by the large grants received from the Government of India. At the Coronation Darbar of December 1911 it was announced that a recurring grant of 50 lakhs would be given for the promotion of truly popular education, and of this sum Madras received eight and a quarter lakhs with effect from the 1st April 1912 to be devoted to the expansion and improvement of elementary education for boys, including the extension of the principles of free education, the education of girls, the provision of hostels for students, technical and industrial education and the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Other recurring grants sanctioned by the Government of India during the year were Rs. 65,000 for the development of University work, Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided secondary schools, and Rs. 30,000 for the extension of education amongst the poorer classes of the domiciled community in the City of Madras. That Government also made two non-recurring grants to this Presidency, one of four lakhs to the Madras University and another of four and a half lakhs for the improvement or erection of hostels. The grants sanctioned to the University were disbursed to that body to be funded pending submission of schemes for their utilization, which have since been approved. A moiety of the non-recurring grant for hostels was temporarily diverted for the erection of elementary school buildings and a large portion of the grant made for the education of the domiciled community in Madras City had to be carried over to the current year for expenditure on the equipment of schools for that class. Otherwise the grants made by the Government of India were fully utilized during the year.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—With the help of these large grants, much progress, as has been said, was made during the year. The total number of institutions of all classes and grades increased by over 800, or 2.6 per cent., and that of European schools, the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education advanced by 12.3, 7.0 and 8.2 per cent. respectively. Students in professional colleges rose in number from 862 to 1,016 and those in special schools from 7,516 to 8,413.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure in the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial funds (including the grants from the Government of India above mentioned), from local and municipal funds and from fees and other sources was the highest on record and amounted to 157.62 lakhs against 135.65 lakhs in 1911-12. Towards this, Provincial funds (including subventions to local boards and municipal councils amounting to 7.69 and .90 respectively) contributed 65.58 lakhs, or 18.76 lakhs more than in the previous year; local and municipal funds gave 13.45 lakhs or about .93 more; while from fees and other sources (including subscriptions, income from endowments and the like) came 78.59 lakhs, or about half the total expenditure. In previous years the total under this last head always exceeded the aggregate expenditure from public funds (the excess amounted to 30 per cent. in 1911-12), but during the year under review the amounts contributed by each were almost equal, partly owing to the large increase in the allotments from

Provincial funds and partly to the payment therefrom of large grants to aided colleges and secondary schools for furniture, apparatus and appliances free of any condition requiring a corresponding contribution from their managers. Of the above expenditure of 157.62 lakhs, 106.10 lakhs represented "direct" outlay (*i.e.*, expenditure on colleges and schools) and the balance of 51.52 lakhs "indirect," *i.e.*, expenditure on the University, direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous items, including 11.53 lakhs on hostels. The expenditure from public funds on secondary and elementary schools was 38.34 lakhs, and all but 5.7 lakhs of this was given to the latter. A sum of 25.46 lakhs (five lakhs more than in 1911-12) was spent from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid to institutions under private management, while the expenditure from local and municipal funds upon these was Rs. 1,325 and Rs. 81,675, respectively, the latter figure being nearly Rs. 10,000 less than in the previous year. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was little over six annas, or nine pies more than in the previous year, and just half of this was met from public funds.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—Events of importance in the history of the University were the decision to erect a separate building for its library and to amalgamate therewith the Government Library of Oriental Manuscripts, the beginning of the compilation of a Tamil lexicon by a committee supervised by the Syndicate and the arrangement of special lectures by outside experts in connection with the Honours courses. At the arts colleges, the numbers on the rolls advanced from 4,939 to 5,547, while in the three Government colleges giving instruction in law, engineering and teaching the numbers were 566, 357 and 93, respectively, against 455, 308 and 99 in the previous year.

6. *Secondary and elementary education.*—The number of secondary schools of all grades for non-European boys was 339 with 106,396 pupils. Of these, 160 were complete high schools in which 23,090 boys were reading in forms IV, V and VI. A decrease of four (presumably incomplete schools) in the total number of secondary institutions was accompanied by an increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the number of pupils attending them. Special financial help was afforded to aided schools to better the pay and prospects of their teachers and to improve their equipment (especially for the introduction of practical work in science) and accommodation.

In elementary education a notable advance took place during the year in the number both of schools and scholars, while a beginning was made with the improvement of the teachers employed. With the help of the Imperial grant for popular education already mentioned, 119 municipal and 1,665 board elementary schools for boys were opened during the year, nearly 40 per cent. of which were schools taken over from private management in pursuance of the policy of placing under the care of local boards or municipal councils some of the numerous "teacher-manager" or venture schools. Public elementary schools increased by nearly 5 per cent. and their strength by nearly 8 per cent. The minimum pay of trained or approved teachers in schools under public management was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and aided schools were assisted to provide a similar enhancement. Nearly seven lakhs were distributed to local bodies towards the betterment of the accommodation and equipment of elementary schools.

7. *Special education.*—The scheme for the reorganization of the training schools for masters, which provided improved pay and prospects for the staffs, received the sanction of the Secretary of State and was partly given effect to during the year. The portion of it which relates to secondary training schools depends upon the final settlement of the details of the scheme for model secondary schools, but, to allow it to be introduced, temporary arrangements for practising sections have since been sanctioned. To meet the growing need for qualified women-teachers, three more training schools for mistresses were opened. Special arrangements were also made for the training of extra batches of students in most of the existing training schools for masters and a larger number of sessional schools were started.

The number of institutions imparting education of a technical character and the numbers on their rolls declined. This decrease occurred chiefly under "Art education," there being an advance under "Technical education," which comprises civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and telegraphy.

Now that orders have been received from the Secretary of State regarding the constitution of the separate department of industries, and the organization of the three special institutions for technical and industrial education sanctioned by the Government is under way, it is hoped that a definite advance will be made in this branch of education.

8. *Female education.*—Steady progress occurred in the education of girls, the number of schools increasing by 7 per cent. and the pupils under instruction by 10 per cent. Prominent events were the opening of a Government secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam and another at Triplicane with a training school and a hostel for Brahman widows attached to it. This hostel, which has been established with the object of encouraging child-widows to take up teaching as a profession, has begun successfully and the Government have since sanctioned the opening of another hostel for Indian Christians to be attached to the same institution.

9. *European education.*—The college department of the Doveton Protestant College, the only institution of the collegiate grade intended chiefly for Europeans in this Presidency, was closed during the year, apparently from lack of students. The number of Europeans receiving collegiate education increased however from 33 to 49, and an improvement occurred in the numbers in the other grades of instruction. The withdrawal of pupils from school at an early age has been the chief impediment to the education of this class and some portion of the Imperial grant specially made for European education has been utilized to remove it, and further steps to increase facilities are under consideration.

10. *Muhammadan education.*—There was an all-round advance under this head. Here, also, the Imperial grant already referred to mainly contributed to this result, so many as 218 new elementary schools specially for Muhammadans having been opened by local bodies.

11. *Panchama education.*—An increase of about 7,750 in the number of pupils under instruction formed an indication of the progress made by Panchamas.

12. The year was thus marked by increased activity in almost all directions. The organization of the expansion of elementary education fell mainly on the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne personally, and the Government congratulate him and his department upon another successful year's work.

(True Extract.)

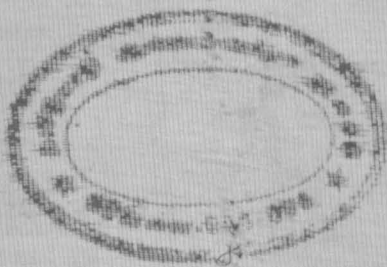
W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 205, Educational, dated 16th February 1914.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.



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