

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1913-14.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS
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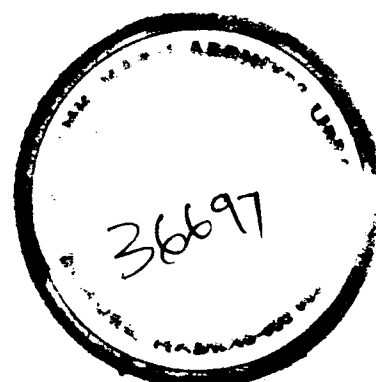
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 27th October 1914.

C. No. 9462 of 1914.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1913-14.

2. A brief resumé of the chief events of the year is given below, each of them being described at greater length where necessary under the appropriate heads of the report:—
Events of the year.

(1) With a view to the more efficient supervision of education in Bangalore and Coorg, the Inspecting agency was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Inspector in the *cadre* of the Indian Educational Service and the territorial jurisdiction of the old eight circles was revised and a new ninth circle with headquarters at Bangalore was formed. Pending the consideration of a larger scheme for the reorganization of the agency, sanction has been accorded to the continuance for another year of the 48 temporary Sub-Assistant Inspectors referred to in the last report.

(2) The scheme for the reorganization of Training Schools for Masters was given effect to; and with the view of meeting the growing demand for qualified teachers, temporary training schools and classes were opened in which provision has been made for the training of extra batches of students of the higher as well as the lower elementary grade.

(3) Effect was given to the sanction accorded to the creation of the post of instructor in physical training for European schools on Rs. 200 per mensem temporarily for a period of five years. Mr. S. J. Hall, the instructor so appointed, entered upon his duties in September last.

(4) Sanction was received also to the appointment of two instructors in manual training on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500 each for a period of five years. One of the instructors, viz., Mr. C. R. Porrett, accordingly appointed by the Secretary of State, has just arrived and reported himself for duty.

(5) The following important changes were sanctioned in the Madras Educational Rules:—

(i) In elementary schools under public management all trained and approved teachers, whose pay is less than Rs. 10 a month, have been granted such an allowance as will raise their monthly pay to Rs. 10, the grant of capitation allowance has been extended to trained teachers in schools containing standards higher than the third, and the concession in regard to the admission of pupils belonging to the backward classes has been extended to such pupils reading in schools not expressly intended for such communities.

(ii) In training schools the rate of monthly stipends of secondary teachers has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, and the special rate for Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses of the secondary grade from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14; and stipends of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 have been fixed for European and Anglo-Indian teachers of the elementary grade.

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

- (i) The list of backward classes or castes has been further enlarged.
- (ii) The scale of teaching grants to elementary schools has been modified with a view to encourage the employment of trained teachers. Instead of a uniform rate of Rs. 36 per year for each teacher, the scale is now Rs. 48 for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade, Rs. 42 for each trained teacher of the lower elementary grade and Rs. 36 for each untrained teacher.
- (iii) The sanctioning authorities have been empowered in the case of elementary schools to increase the rate of grant to one rupee for each pupil belonging to the backward classes.
- (iv) It has been ruled that the aid to institutions under private management in connection with the expenditure on gymnasia and games should ordinarily be confined to colleges and secondary schools.
- (v) The restriction that no grant should be given for books of the value of eight annas and under has been removed.
- (vi) The rates of stipendiary grants for masters and mistresses of the secondary grade have been raised from Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 to Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per mensem, respectively.

(7) No alteration of any importance was made during the year in the Code of Regulations for European Schools, except that sanction was accorded to the holding of the examination for Teachers' certificates under the code in the month of December instead of April.

(8) In the notification relating to the test for Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools the translation test, lower grade, which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses had to pass, has been replaced by a departmental linguistic test forming part of the sub-assistant's test.

3. Public institutions rose in number and strength by 964 and 99,604 or by

General statistics.

3.5 and 8.0 per cent., respectively. There was an increase under private institutions also, 30 more schools and 8,159 additional pupils having been returned, showing an increase on the previous year of 0.6 and 7.0 per cent. in number and strength, respectively. Thus taking institutions of all classes and grades together it will be observed that there was an accession of 3.1 per cent. to their number and 7.9 per cent. to their strength, the corresponding figures for 1912-13 being 2.6 and 6.4, respectively. All classes of schools (except unaided) participated in the general improvement noticed above.

The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school age also increased further from 36.4 and 7.9 to 39.0 and 8.8 per cent., respectively, and the increase was shared by nearly all classes of the community.

It will be gratifying to note that the total number of scholars unprotected from small-pox which had increased in 1912-13, declined during the year under report by 3.0 per cent.

The number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas shewed an increase of 1.7 and 8.0 per cent., respectively, while the corresponding figures showing the increase in non-municipal areas were 3.3 and 7.9 per cent. The percentage of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 8.7 and 19.3, respectively.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 158 lakhs to nearly Rs. 180 lakhs, an increase of 14 per cent. The amount met from the five main sources, Provincial funds, District funds, Municipal funds, fees and private funds all increased. The expenditure from the first three sources increased by 13, 39 and 36 per cent., respectively, but these figures do not represent the true incidence of the increased cost of education on the three public funds, as the increase in the District Board and Municipal expenditure was largely met by the contributions from Provincial funds; taking the three public funds together there was an increased expenditure of 20 per cent.

The total direct expenditure on education has risen from over Rs. 106 lakhs to nearly Rs. 120 lakhs, the increase being shared by all classes of institutions, viz., colleges, secondary, elementary and special schools. The increase of nearly 10

lakhs on the last two classes of schools was spent mainly in opening additional elementary schools, in increasing the pay of the teachers therein, in placing on a more permanent footing a number of unstable teacher-manager schools, towards the payment of higher rate of stipends in order to offer greater inducement to teachers to undergo training and to the training of extra batches of students with a view to provide for the larger number of teachers required for the expansion of elementary education. A subsidy of nearly 15 lakhs was given for the equipment and maintenance of Board and Municipal schools and the total expenditure by District Boards and Municipalities on their own schools amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs which does not compare favourably with the large amount of subsidy given to the Boards. This may be partially attributed to the fact that the whole subsidy sanctioned during the year could not be spent before the close of the year.

The total indirect expenditure increased from over Rs. 51 lakhs to over Rs. 60 lakhs. The expenditure from each source showed an increase; the most noticeable increase being under buildings, equipment and furniture which showed an increase of 9 lakhs due chiefly to the distribution of Imperial grants given by the Government of India.

In 1912-13, the expenditure on education was shared almost equally between public and private funds while during the year under review, the former showed an increase of 3 per cent. and the latter an equal decrease.

The budget estimate for the year 1913-14 under "22. Education" was Rupees 97,63,000 and the revised estimate Rs. 81,67,000 or including printing at private presses Rs. 81,67,010. The difference under revised estimate is mainly due to the transfer from the educational budget of about Rs. 12 lakhs to the head "45. Civil works" on account of expenditure on educational buildings. The expenditure under the above heads was Rs. 79,51,100 or nearly Rs. 2 lakhs less than the revised estimate. During the year considerable grants have been made from Imperial to Provincial funds earmarked for more or less definite purposes. The Imperial allotments are briefly summarized below.

The first was the non-recurring assignment of Rs. 2.25 lakhs out of Rs. 4.50 lakhs sanctioned in 1912-13 for the improvement of hostels. Two recurring assignments made in previous years, viz., 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 were fully spent during the year. The Coronation grant of Rs. 8.25 lakhs made in 1912-13 was also entirely spent. Lastly, the lump allotment of Rs. 23 lakhs sanctioned in 1913-14 was made up of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 6.80 lakhs and the sum of Rs. 16.20 lakhs being the portion of the non-recurring grant of 49 lakhs made in 1912-13 for education in general. A large portion of the Imperial grants was transferred as special grants for building and equipment and as subsidies to District and Municipal funds and distributed to each Board and Municipality proportionately to their requirements.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on Government educational buildings, provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 3,13,574 and Rs. 82,34,442 against Rs. 2,98,860 and Rs. 67,59,161 in the previous year. The increase under charges will be noticed under Subsidy to District Boards and Municipalities, training schools and grants-in-aid and the nature of increased expenditure on the first two items has been explained above. The figures under grants-in-aid which amounted to Rs. 32,31,497 were swelled by expenditure from Imperial grants and from special allotments from Provincial revenues. The main objects of expenditure were on buildings, hostels, furniture and teaching appliances and the improvement of existing aided elementary schools by the payment of increased teaching grants and an enhanced rate of capitation grant on behalf of girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes and castes.

4. *Controlling Agencies.*—Sir Alfred Bourne was in charge of the department till 21st February 1914 when he went on six months' leave on private affairs and I was in charge for the rest of the year. I was a Deputy Director

until November 1913 when I availed myself of three months' privilege leave and Mr. A. I. Mayhew acted for me as Special Deputy Director until he was relieved by Mr. E. W. Middlemast on his return from leave on 7th February 1914. Mr. Middlemast continued to hold the post of Special Deputy Director until 30th June 1914 when the appointment ceased to exist. Sir Alfred made seven tours during the year, one of which was to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a Training college for Europeans at Bangalore, another to Coimbatore to attend the meeting of the Agricultural Conference and the rest were in connection chiefly with the improvement of elementary education. At the request of Sir Alfred I made special tours in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and Salem districts. At Salem I attended the conference of Educational officers which was convened in accordance with the wishes of His Excellency for suggesting measures for the improvement of education in the district. The new Inspector of Schools who was appointed in connection with the formation of an additional circle with head-quarters at Bangalore having arrived, a redistribution of circles was given effect to during the year. The inspecting officers of all grades did more work on the whole and inspected a larger number of schools in spite of the fact that their charges continued to be heavy. Proposals for the strengthening of the inspecting agency are still under consideration.

5. *University and collegiate Education.*—Among the University regulations passed during the year may be mentioned the following:—

(1) The sanction of Government has been accorded to a Transitory Regulation permitting Bachelors of Arts under the old by-laws to appear under certain conditions for the final examination as conducted in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 in accordance with the regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours). Such of them as pass the examination shall be declared to have qualified for the degree of Master of Arts.

(2) A revised set of regulations for University Lectureships and University Studentships was adopted.

(3) Provision has been made (i) for text-books being prescribed for non-detailed study for Vernacular Composition under Part II of the Course for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, (ii) for a special subject being brought up for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination in English Language and Literature by candidates to whom the linguistic side of the course has more attractions than the literary and (iii) permitting students who have taken Sanskrit as an optional subject in the Intermediate course to continue the study of that language in the Honours course.

(4) The course of study for the L.T. degree examination has been lightened.

(5) In connection with the proposals made for the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India and especially of South India Mr. Mark Collins, B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Dublin, was appointed as University Professor of Comparative Philology and sanction has recently been accorded to the appointment of four University readers in the Philology of Indian Languages for a period of two years on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 each.

(6) Certain modifications were made in the regulations concerning the position occupied by languages other than English in the courses for the B.A. degree examination.

(7) A course of special University lectures on Differential Geometry, etc., was delivered by Mr. E. H. Neville, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and they were attended throughout by a large number of teachers and students.

(8) During the year further affiliation was granted to the American Mission College, Madura, in Group II-A—Physical Science and to the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, in Group V—History and Economics—of the B.A. degree courses. The Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, was affiliated in Branches V (History and Economics) and VII (English Language and Literature), the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in Branch V and the Central College, Bangalore, in Branch II-A (Physical Science) of the B.A. (Honours) degree courses.

In consequence of the raising of the American Mission College, Madura, to the status of a first-grade college, the number of first-grade colleges rose from 10 to 11, while that of second-grade colleges decreased from 21 to 20. The number on the rolls of Arts Colleges notably advanced from 5,547 to 7,000, the increase being shared by all the departments except the post-graduate class. Of the 49 post-graduate students at the close of the year 23 were attending the Presidency College, 21 the Madras Christian College and the remaining 5 the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. For the B.A. Honours Course there were in all 325 students, of whom so many as 204 were in the Presidency College, while the Madras Christian College and the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, had 69 and 52 students respectively.

A summary of the results of the various University examinations will be found in the supplemental statistics. The results of the last Intermediate examination in Arts showed a slight improvement, although the percentage (39) of passes was still small compared with the success at many of the other examinations.

In the three professional colleges under the control of this department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, all of which continued to do useful and efficient work, there were 504, 380 and 102 students, respectively, on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 566, 357 and 93 in the previous year. Mr. Nelson, who had long held the office of Principal of the Law College, retired during the year and the post is now held by Mr. A. Davies. Mr. Nelson, however, died shortly after his retirement and his death has been deservedly lamented by his many friends and students in this presidency.

6. *Secondary education.*—The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools rose from 106,396 to 115,425, an increase of over 8 per cent., but there was again an apparent decrease in the total number of secondary institutions from 333 to 332. As a matter of fact, 6 secondary schools were newly opened, 2 were closed, 2 were converted into elementary schools, 5 "branch" schools were in the course of the year "amalgamated" to the parent institutions of which they really form an integral part and 4 small incomplete secondary schools in the Kistna district with a total average daily attendance of only about 160 have become private indigenous schools. There is thus an apparent decrease of 7 institutions but a real increase of 4, or considering public secondary institutions alone there has been a decrease of 2. There were 155 complete secondary schools, and 9 in the course of becoming complete, of which 3 had forms up to the fifth and 6 up to the fourth. The number of pupils reading in the three highest forms increased from 23,090 to 24,756 or by over 7 per cent. Out of a total strength of 115,425 pupils in reading in secondary schools, only 4,100 or nearly 4 per cent. were in residence in hostels attached to the schools. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools has increased from 4,543 to 4,748, but the increase is greater among those without professional certificates than among those with them.

The general working of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme continued satisfactory, though in some schools sufficient attention is not yet given to the subjects comprised in the "B" portion of the scheme. During the year Shorthand and Typewriting was recognised as an additional optional from which the two "C" group subjects that a pupil should take in order to make himself eligible for admission into Government service might be selected. The courses of study in shorthand and typewriting have been made to correspond with those that are ordinarily followed by pupils who appear for the Government Technical Examination of the Elementary grade. The examination in Shorthand may be in either English or a vernacular. During the year, 4,860 Secondary School Leaving Certificates were completed, while 2,241 candidates were taking a supplementary course in order to improve their certificates, the corresponding figures for last year being 4,379 and 2,447.

Marked advances were made during the year by way of improving the equipment and both general and hostel accommodation in schools. For equipment a sum of Rs. 3,76,990 was spent, much the major part of which was distributed

as a special grant free of contribution from the managing bodies. Endeavours were also made by distributing grants and subsidies to an amount of over Rs. 1½ lakhs to improve the salaries and prospects of teachers. For compensation to managers for their probable loss of fee income on account of the admission of Muhammadans, Uriyas, girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes and castes a sum of about Rs. 39,000 was granted. Failing the establishment during the year of a State-managed Provident fund for teachers in aided schools, managers have in several instances instituted Provident funds of their own. Expenditure by managers on funds managed under rules approved by the department is admitted in calculating teaching grants.

Excluding the half dozen Municipal and Board secondary schools that were formerly Government institutions and whose net cost is borne by Government, 71 per cent. of the Board and Municipal complete secondary schools are self-supporting, their total expenditure being met from fees alone. In the case of aided schools, fees met 75 per cent., Government grant 10 per cent. and manager's funds 15 per cent.

The total direct expenditure in secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 26,75,412 to Rs. 28,69,782. The expenditure on Government, Board and unaided schools slightly increased and that on aided schools showed an increase of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 10 per cent., fees 77 per cent. and other sources 13 per cent. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 25-5-0. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19-6-0.

7. *Elementary education.*—Public elementary schools for boys made a further advance both in number of schools and pupils during the year, the one having increased from 25,211 to 26,005 or by 3.1 per cent. and the other from 1,014,448 to 1,083,686 or by 7.3 per cent. The number of elementary schools with standards above the fourth rose from 181 to 207 with a more than corresponding rise in their strength, while the general increase noticed above was mainly in schools teaching only up to the third standard. The percentage of male pupils in public elementary schools to the male population of school age also rose from 29.1 to 31.1. During the year some important changes in the scale of teaching grants were sanctioned, measures were taken which were calculated to raise the emoluments of teachers of schools under public management, and the list of backward classes was enlarged.

There was a net increase of only 21 and 9 in the number of municipal and local board schools respectively, which was due to the fact that for want of funds no subsidies could be sanctioned in the past year for the opening of new schools in addition to the large allotments contributed towards the maintenance of schools opened in previous years with the aid of the Imperial grant. Arrangements have since been made, however, for the opening during the current year of 341 schools, and a subsidy of Rs. 78,480 has been sanctioned for increasing the teaching establishments of existing elementary schools.

The increase in the total number of public schools further resulted in the employment therein of about 2,300 more teachers. To meet the demand for qualified teachers arrangements have been made by which the number of teachers under training in existing training schools has been largely increased as a temporary measure and some new temporary training schools have been opened.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 42,30,660, to Rs. 48,37,008 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 33,93,186 or 70 per cent. fees Rs. 6,77,88 or 14 per cent. and other sources Rs. 7,65,942 or 16 per cent. Out of the increase of 6 lakhs which was to a large extent met from public funds, over 4½ lakhs was spent on Board schools, and teaching grants to aided elementary schools increased by Rs. 1.20 lakhs. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-10-0 against Rs. 4-5-0. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 11-2-3, in a Board school Rs. 6-5-2, and in an aided school Rs. 3-15-4. Fees met 4 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 6 per cent. in Board schools and 18 per cent. in aided schools.

8. *Special Education.*—The number of schools for special education increased further from 197 to 202. Their strength from 8,539 to 9,068, the increase

having been contributed chiefly by Training schools for masters and by sessional schools. The institutions classed as Technical, Industrial or Art schools showed, however, slight fluctuations in number as well as in strength. During the year the scheme for the reorganization of Training schools for masters referred to in the last report was given effect to and the revised scales of salaries were introduced. The six lower Elementary schools, viz., those at Chicacole, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (Panchama), Cuddalore and Badagara, continued, however, to work under the old scale. To meet the growing demand for qualified Elementary teachers arrangements were made for the training of extra batches of students in almost all the existing training schools, both permanent and temporary, for a course of twenty-two months and a temporary training school was opened at Amalapur for a similar period to train 80 students—40 Higher elementary and 40 Lower elementary. Two Higher Elementary Training schools were also opened, one at Coonoor and the other at Madras, for a period of two years.

The number of training schools for masters increased by seven and their strength by 295. The number of training schools for mistresses both for non-Europeans and Europeans remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 22 and 1, but their strength rose from 452 and 13 to 466 and 19 respectively. The proposal to start additional training schools for mistresses referred to in the last report are still under consideration. As already observed there was an increase of 18 in the number of sessional schools at work during the year and 1,770 teachers or 279 more than in the previous year were trained in them. Sites required for extensions to the Government Training School, Vizagapatam, and for the construction of a hostel and warden's quarters in connection therewith were acquired and steps are being taken to construct the buildings; a site for the construction of a building for the Government Training School for Muhammadans, Madras, was acquired; and a building for the Government Training School, Malappuram and extensions to the Government Training School, Rayachoti, are under construction.

The School of Arts, Madras, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art class, Kumbakonam, continued to do efficient work. There was a further decline in the number of pupils in the School of Arts, which is attributed by the Superintendent to the reduction in the total number of scholarships assigned as well as to an imperfect understanding on the part of the public in general of the value of the education imparted in the school.

As many as five students of the School of Commerce, Calicut, qualified for the diploma in commerce and 14 for group certificates in various subjects.

There were on the 31st March last 5,280 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 1,210 were pursuing Art education, 279 Technical education, 2,127 Industrial education, 1,651 Commercial education, and 13 Agricultural education. The fall from 75 to 13 in the number of agricultural students was due chiefly to the closure of the Agricultural school at Kavali.

The total number of subject candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical examinations was 13,573 (including 333 females), of whom 5,992 (including 170 females) were successful. Twelve diplomas, of which one was for drawing, and 111 group certificates, of which 31 were for shorthand, were issued during the year.

The Department of Industries continued to work under Mr. Tressler except during his absence on leave for seven months when M.R.Ry. M. Velayudasari Avargal of the School of Arts was in charge of the educational work of that department. Dr. Marsden and Mr. Guthrie, the dyeing and leather experts, continued to be in charge of their respective departments throughout the year and M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar headed the peripatetic weaving demonstration party.

The plans of the Technical Institute, Madura, had not been sanctioned by the end of the year under report and the condition of the work remained unchanged. During the year a class was held in the Tinctorial laboratory, Madura, and was attended fairly regularly by the five students who were admitted. The interest was well maintained even though as in the previous year the students suffered from the lack of a sufficient preliminary training. The plans for the Government Tannery, Washermanpet, were sanctioned at the end of March. Mr. Guthrie visited

a few tanneries in different places in order to find out what work was most urgently needed when the laboratory was fitted and he was able to undertake research. Later on he worked in the Chemical laboratory of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and during his stay there he did a considerable amount of preliminary work on the manufacture of tanning extracts, trying to find methods suited to Indian conditions. The Chemical apparatus ordered earlier in the year arrived at the end of January and when the tannery is built it may be expected to lead to further practical results of commercial value.

The peripatetic weaving party visited the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; but the work in the last named district had not been completed before the close of the year. As a direct result of the party's work 331 fly shuttle skays and 28 dobbies have been introduced.

The control of industrial education has since the close of the year been placed under a separate officer, viz., the Director of Industries.

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 179 more schools (163 public and 16 private) and about 14,200 pupils more in attendance than on the corresponding day of the previous year, while including the girls reading in schools not solely intended for them it is observed that the increase in the total number of girls under instruction was over 28,000. The strength of the two colleges for Indian women—viz., Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, and U.F.C.M. College, Royapuram—was 28 as against 22 in the previous year and there were besides 38 female students studying in other non-European colleges, as many as 32 of the latter being in the Presidency College. The number of public secondary schools for girls increased by one and their strength by 781 and the increase was fairly spread throughout the various classes and forms. There was a further noteworthy increase in the number of Brahman girls receiving secondary education. This was also the case with the Muhammadan girls whose number has more than doubled in the course of the past two years. Elementary education of non-European girls received a further impetus during the year owing largely to the additional funds made available for the purpose. The number of elementary schools advanced by 163—of which 154 were managed by Local and Municipal Boards—and their strength by 12,686, while the increase in the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction in all classes of public institutions was 24,319 and this was fairly distributed among all the districts of the presidency. Though the total number of teachers employed in non-European public secondary and elementary schools for girls who held professional certificates increased during the year it will be seen that about 38 per cent. were still unqualified. It is hoped that this number will diminish gradually as a consequence of the additional number of training schools for mistresses recently opened. The hostel for Brahman widows referred to in the last report was removed to Triplicane and attached to the Government secondary and training school for Indian girls. It had 25 boarders on the 31st March last.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 9,53,893 to Rs. 10,80,085 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 6,43,018 or 59 per cent., fees Rs. 72,816 or 7 per cent. and other sources Rs. 3,64,251 or 34 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1912-13 being 55, 7 and 38 respectively. The total expenditure increased by 1.26 lakhs, of which 1.19 lakhs was met from Public funds. The increase of over half a lakh in the expenditure on board schools was mainly due to the opening of additional elementary schools for girls. The teaching grant for aided schools also increased by Rs. 39,000.

10. *European education.*—The total number of institutions for teaching Europeans rose from 86 to 87, the increase being due to the recognition of the Hebron High School at Coonoor, while the number receiving instruction rose from 7,299 to 8,139. This increase in strength is considerable and may be attributed to some extent to the policy of aiding managers to give clothing and free meals to poor children and to allow them compensation for remitting fees of indigent pupils. There has been a further slight improvement in the qualifications of teachers employed in schools for Europeans and their number has

increased from 610 to 613. The establishment of a training college for Europeans has been under discussion but it has been impossible to make much progress with the scheme. Two teachers from this Presidency were undergoing training in the Government Training Class at Sanawar during the year.

In addition to the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 52,000 provided in the sanctioned budget, another recurring sum of Rs. 57,000 (a part of the recurring portion of 6.80 lakhs out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 23 lakhs) was subsequently sanctioned, making a total of Rs. 1,09,000 available from Imperial funds for European education in general during the year. This sum was utilized for the following objects:—

(1) For improving the pay and prospects of the teaching staffs by enhancing the fixed grants to schools;

(2) For increasing the number of poor children under instruction by compensating managers of schools for the remission of school fees of deserving pupils and for the supply of books and slates to poor pupils, and by making additional payments in the shape of boarding grants on behalf of orphans and the poorer classes of European pupils living in out of the way places;

(3) For helping poor pupils who have shown intelligence to continue their studies by the institution of 22 additional scholarships; and

(4) For the establishment of physical training and domestic economy classes.

Besides the above sum, the recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 was specifically available for poor schools and orphanages in the city of Madras, and also a non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 which was the unexpended allotment sanctioned for the same purpose in the previous year. These sums were utilized towards payment of enhanced rate of boarding grants and for grants for free meals and clothing to poor pupils and also for payment of grants for equipment free of contribution by the managers.

Imperial finances further provided a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs—the expenditure of which should be extended over the three years 1913-14 to 1915-16. No portion of this grant was spent during the year under review since schemes for its utilization had not fully matured before the close of the year.

The accommodation and equipment in schools continues to improve. The results of the high school and primary examinations showed a considerable improvement over last year's, but those of the middle school examination were disappointing. The failures continue to be mainly in English.

No final orders have yet been received on the report of the Simla Conference but as indicated above a good deal has already been effected in this Presidency on the lines of their recommendations.

The total expenditure in European institutions rose from Rs. 11,55,634 to Rs. 12,93,632, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 5,35,369 or 41 per cent. fees Rs. 2,04,047 or 16 per cent. and private funds Rs. 5,54,216 or 43 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1912-13 being 39, 17 and 44, respectively.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans was 2,439 or 131 less than in the previous year, and their strength diminished by 10,701. The decrease was solely confined to elementary schools for boys which declined in number from 1,399 to 1,238 and in strength from 88,772 to 72,826. The number of secondary and training schools remained the same, viz., 4 and 9, respectively. Notwithstanding the fall in the total number of these institutions there was an increase of one in the number of Government institutions and of 39 in those managed by boards and their total strength increased by 3,188. There was a further advance in the number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts Colleges and in Secondary schools for non-Europeans, from 125 and 5,885 to 167 and 6,529, respectively. The percentage of the total number of Muhammadan scholars in all classes of institutions to the Muhammadan population of school age also rose from 37.4 to 39.6. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans, 154 were elementary schools for girls attended by 8,454 pupils, these figures showing an increase of 19 in the number of schools and of 1,194 in strength. Private

institutions showed an advance both in number and strength. The schools in the Laccadives continued to make fair progress.

During the year 160 Muhammadans were awarded secondary school-leaving certificates and 79 others passed through a supplementary course under the scheme for the award of such certificates. Of the three Muhammadans who appeared for the Matriculation examination two were successful, while at the Intermediate examination in arts 25 Muhammadans passed out of 95 that appeared. In the English language, second language and science divisions of the B.A. degree examination under the old by-laws out of 19, 3 and 13 registered 1, 2 and 7, respectively passed. In the B.A. degree examination under the new regulations four Muhammadans appeared, of whom one passed in part I and three in part II. One candidate appeared for the M.A. degree examination and one for the B.A. (Honours) Preliminary examination and both of them were successful. At the L.T. degree examination under the new regulations the two Muhammadan candidates that appeared passed. Three Muhammadans passed out of four that appeared for the F.L. examination and two appeared for the B.L. examination and failed.

The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rupees 6,80,324 towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,79,331, Local funds Rs. 2,22,356, Municipal funds Rs. 61,830, fees Rs. 61,104 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,55,703. In other words public funds met 68 per cent., fees 9 per cent. and other sources 23 per cent. of the total expenditure on these schools.

12. *Education of Panchamas.*—This class of the community showed a very marked advance during the year, the total number of institutions and the number of pupils under instruction having risen by 918 and 25,502 respectively. The increase was noticeable in all grades of institutions, both for boys and girls. The increase in the number of Government institutions is due to five schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjam having been returned as intended for Panchamas. The local boards were able to maintain 10 additional schools while the aided schools showed a very satisfactory accession of 877 to their number with a corresponding increase in their strength which, however, seems to have been due partly to the classification of many pupils as Panchamas who were returned as Native Christians in the returns for the previous year.

13. *Education of the Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—In the agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts where these tribes are usually found in large numbers the number of schools intended for them showed an increase in the first two districts while it remained stationary in the Gōdāvari district. Three more Government schools were opened during the year—two in the Ganjam and one in the Gōdāvari district—while the number of Board schools showed a decrease of one in the Ganjam district. The total number of aboriginal pupils in the Presidency as a whole decreased during the year, although there was a marked advance in the agency tracts mentioned above.

14. *Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes.*—The schools at Palamcottah for the blind and deaf-mutes continued to do good work. Though the schools managed by Miss F. Swainson showed a diminution in strength, it is gratifying to note that more than a third of the pupils who had left had gone out to earn their livelihood—two of them to work as carpenters in the Tuticorin mills—and that one pupil passed the Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making and Joiner's work. The branch school at Vepery opened last year appears to have supplied a want; its strength has risen to 18 (11 boys and 7 girls) during the year and it is likely to rise further if better accommodation is provided and as the existence of the school becomes better known. Three of the pupils attended the School of Arts in the mornings. In the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission school for the blind at Rentachintla there were 11 pupils (4 boys and 7 girls) and instruction was provided for them in the three R's, besides music, weaving, clay-modelling and sewing.

15. *Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.*—There is as yet no Chiefs' College in this Presidency, but the question of establishing one is engaging the attention of Government. In the institution maintained at Newington for the education of minors of the estates under the Court of Wards there were as in last

NON-EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

	1 year. 2 years. 3 years.				POF GRADUATE COURSE. [46 + 1.]			
	L.T.	B.L.	B.E.		FIFTH YEAR HONOURS COURSE. [85 + 1.]	FOURTH YEAR	THIRD YEAR	
Professional Collegiate. [983 + 3.]	:	:	:			Pass Course. [594 + 3.]	Honours Course. [120 + 2.]	B.A. Pass Course. B.A. Honours Course.
						Pass Course. [528 + 4.]	Honours Course. [113 + 4.]	
						SECOND YEAR [2,573 + 21.]	FIRST YEAR [2,873 + 30.]	
Technical and Industrial, Higher.				Advanced. [182 + 2.]				Intermediate Course.
				Intermedi- ate. [596 + 34.]				
Technical and Industrial, Lower.				Elementary. [1,193 + 29.]				Elementary. Seventh Standard [720 + 435.]
				Standard D. [488 + 66.]				
				Standard C. [185 + 91.]				
				Standard B. [223 + 146.]				
				Standard A. [400 + 224.]				
								B.A. Honours Course. Arts Collegiate.

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

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

Technical and Industrial, Higher.	Advanced. [1 + 5.]		POST GRADUAL. Nil.	Arts Collegiate.
			FOURTH YEAR Nil.	
			THIRD YEAR Nil.	
			SECOND YEAR. Nil.	
			FIRST YEAR. Nil.	
				High Department.
	Intermediate. [2 + 15.]		Ninth Standard [97 + 80.]	
			Eighth Standard [93 + 87.]	
			Seventh Standard [224 + 194.]	
			Sixth Standard [275 + 249.]	
Technical and Industrial, Lower.	Elementary. [3 + 39.]		Fifth Standard [334 + 336.]	Middle Department.
	Standard D. [0 + 8.]		Fourth Standard [385 + 404.]	
	Standard C. [0 + 23.]		Third Standard [421 + 420.]	
	Standard B. [0 + 16.]		Second Standard [482 + 512.]	
	Standard A. [0 + 11.]		First Standard [497 + 548.]	Primary Department.
			Upper [400 + 462.]	
			Lower [721 + 776.]	

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

year 11 minors in residence. One of them is stated to have passed the Matriculation examination. The institution continued to be maintained with success on the same lines as in previous years.

16. *Private institutions.*—There was an increase in the total number of these institutions which was mainly confined to those of the elementary grade for boys.

17. *Books.*—Two meetings of the Text Book Committee were held during the year and out of 447 books considered in them, 253 were found suitable for use in schools. The rules for the working of the committee were revised and a consolidated list of books approved by it up to the close of the year 1912-13 was issued.

The number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library rose from 462 to 934, the increase being most marked in those relating to Religion, Poetry and Philosophy. There was an increase in the number of visitors to the library, but the number of manuscripts consulted by them fell from 4,210 to 3,034 which, however, was not much below the average number for the last triennium.

The triennial catalogue referred to in the last report was completed and issued during the year.

The library still continues to be under the management of Government, effect not having yet been given to its amalgamation with the Local University Library.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 4,447 and this was the highest figure on record. Of these 2,549 were classed as books and 1,898 as periodicals, 1,189 being again works in English and 3,258 in the Vernaculars. Classified according to the subject matter, the largest number came under Religion.

The total number of books in regard to which copyright was registered was 679. There were two cases of assignments of copyright effected under the Indian Copyright Act XX of 1877. The practice of registration of copyrights was discontinued from 24th February 1914 (the date on which the Indian Copyright Act of 1914 received the assent of the Governor-General).

During the year under report Government sanctioned a special temporary establishment for preparing a card catalogue of the books in the Registrar's office library. The work has since been completed and the library has been thrown open to the students who are readers in the Connemara, University and Oriental Manuscripts Libraries.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks.*—The two diagrams on the opposite page show for the year 1913-14 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 European and non-European institutions. It will be noted with satisfaction that there has been an increase in the number of scholars in each of the standards, forms and classes of the several kinds of non-European institutions for general education and that the hope expressed in the last report in regard to the improvement in the attendance of the fourth and higher standards of elementary schools has been to some extent realized. Other important variations have been noticed under various heads elsewhere in this report.

Physical education continued to receive the usual attention, the number of institutions teaching gymnastics having advanced by over 2,000. Students in colleges and secondary schools also showed considerable interest in physical games and out-door sports and exercises.

The supplemental statistics appended to the report will show that further progress was made during the year in regard to school accommodation, libraries, hostels and educational associations and reading rooms. No general conferences of importance were held during the year except those arranged by inspecting officers from time to time for the benefit of teachers in secondary and elementary schools.

It is reported that the system of utilizing the services of Government and Local Board schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued to work satisfactorily. The number of post offices in charge of such teachers increased by 573 per

cent. and the percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes on the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 36.45 as against 35.28 in the previous year.

The proper maintenance of service registers and verified copies of them continued to receive due attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. STONE,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools. (a)	Primary schools. (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) 142,491	Towns 79	Males ... (f) 20,389,666	Institutions { For males 34 For females 2	3	3	364	(j) 26,018 (k) 1,443
	(e) Villages ... 53,853	Females ... (g) 21,029,264	Total ...	36	3	433	(l) 27,461
	(e) Total ... 54,132	Total ... (h) 41,418,930	Scholars ... { Males 7,028 Females 66	7,028	983	117,956	(m) 952,086 (n) 248,214
		Total ...	7,094	986	128,167	(o) 1,200,249	

- (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.
 (c) Includes also the statistics of Industrial schools.
 (d) Do. 161 square miles being the area of the Native State of Sandur.
 (e) Do. 18 villages in the Native State of Sandur.
 (f) Do. 6,711 being the male population in the Native State of Sandur.
 (g) Do. 6,815 being the female population in the Native State of Sandur.
 (h) Do.

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

1	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Institutions ... { For males ... For females ...	Rs. 10,95,214	Rs. 2,29,443	Rs. 31,98,022	Rs. 48,70,672	Rs. 6,38,607	Rs. 3,85,044	Rs. 1,04,16,902
Total ...	7,210	...	4,88,761	8,66,731	1,38,609	42,340	15,48,651
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	4.99	2.55	9.98	29.10	9.66	2.07	55.30
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	26	...	14	79.12	3.36	...	82.88
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	...	69.44	46	18	61.08
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6.13	1.27	20.48	31.88	4.32	2.37	66.45
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	183 3 7	167 6 4	50 0 0	9 15 6	155 9 3	113 5 10	35 7
Total cost ...	279 11 6	229 7 1	62 13 1	10 5 1	157 4 4	137 7 1	41 10 1
District Board institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... { Cost to District Funds ...	241 9 10	...	0 4 6	5 12 3	96 9 5	...	0 0 2
Total cost ...	241 9 10	...	17 14 5	6 2 8	96 9 8	...	6 13 10
Municipal institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... { Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 0 6	7 5 7	...	7 3 1	0 11 4
Total cost ...	93 4 9	...	25 6 3	7 10 1	...	7 3 1	11 7 7
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ... { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided institutions... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	17 12 9	...	5 1 3	2 2 5	108 13 2	17 6 2	2 13 2
Total cost ...	127 8 0	...	0 0 2	0 1 10	0 9 4	...	0 1 7
Unaided institutions ...	96 7 6	...	30 11 2	4 8 6	160 6 0	161 10 8	9 4 3
All institution { Cost to Provincial Revenues ... { Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	45 1 0	167 6 4	5 3 1	1 7 9	120 0 1	37 2 5	2 12 10
Total cost ...	0 13 10	...	0 0 5	1 14 11	15 11 8	0 4 5	1 12 8
	151 7 11	229 7 1	29 5 8	4 15 6	146 16 8	116 8 9	9 3 6

* 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 1913-14.

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
97	68	26,584	368	4,222	31,174
23	16	1,553	4	118	1,675
120	84	28,137	372	4,340	32,849
4,573	3,273	1,085,848	10,950	95,013	1,191,811
513	709	250,706	427	18,001	278,134
5,086	3,982	1,345,554	11,377	113,014	1,469,945

- (h) Includes 13,526 being the total population in the Native State of Sandur.
 (i) Do. 4 schools in the Native State of Sandur.
 (j) Do. 1 school Do.
 (k) Do. 5 schools Do.
 (l) Do. 152 male scholars Do.
 (m) Do. 77 female scholars Do.
 (n) Do. 229 total scholars Do.
 (o) Do.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,05,952	1,18,004	8,62,256	1,64,568	19,70,011	5,63,946	18,53,454	60,38,139	1,79,98,742
5,05,952	1,18,004	8,62,256	1,64,568	19,70,011	5,63,946	18,53,454	60,38,139	1,79,98,742
4.84	1.80	13.13	1.83	11.70	8.53	3.02	44.70	100.00
...	...	...	.02	16.58	...	.52	17.12	100.00
...	...	...	.01	38.91	...	...	38.92	100.00
2.81	.66	4.79	.91	10.95	3.13	10.30	33.55	100.00

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

Public													
Under public management.													
Classes of institutions.	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	...	1,266	1,277	1,173	3	357	375	339	...	...	...	...	
Oriental { For girls	...	...	...	...	1	26	26	22	...	...	...	...	
Total	4	1,266	1,277	1,173	4	383	401	361	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—													
Law	1	504	514	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	1	380	383	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	1	102	108	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	986	1,000	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools—													
For boys { High schools, English (a) ...	5	1,308	1,284	1,147	30	12,705	12,661	11,541	...	...	...	...	
{ Middle schools, English (b) ...	1	130	105	95	54	9,029	8,792	7,843	...	...	...	...	
{ Vernacular schools, English (a) ...	6	1,057	995	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls { High schools, English (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Middle schools, English (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Vernacular schools, English (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	12	2,495	2,384	2,040	84	21,734	21,453	19,884	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools—													
For boys... { Upper (c)	121	7,825	7,712	6,351	2,041	169,584	160,407	131,865	1	103	87	73	
{ Lower (d)	58	1,807	1,800	1,452	4,130	188,765	183,486	160,156	3	52	51	41	
For girls... { Upper (c)	171	22,511	21,502	15,368	50	5,044	4,823	3,746	1	74	67	40	
{ Lower (d)	25	1,470	1,437	1,067	334	16,964	15,813	12,839	...	...	...	...	
Total	375	33,613	32,451	24,228	6,555	380,347	364,529	298,606	5	229	205	154	
Schools for special instruction—													
Training schools for masters ...	37	3,023	3,090	2,845	43	821	808	773	...	...	...	...	
Do. for mistresses	9	208	237	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Arts	1	256	272	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial schools (e)	3	98	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commercial schools	1	217	256	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural schools	1	251	240	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Reformatory schools	1	39	61	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools (f)	...	...	...	...	5	98	98	63	...	...	...	...	
Total	53	4,112	4,256	3,819	48	919	906	836	...	...	...	...	
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction ...	447	42,472	41,368	32,210	6,601	403,383	387,289	319,187	5	229	205	154	
Private institutions.													
1. Advanced, teaching—													
(a) Arabic or Persian { For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Sanskrit { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary, teaching—													
A vernacular only or mainly—													
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Elementary, teaching the Qur'an—													
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—													
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand total	447	42,472	41,368	32,210	6,601	403,383	387,289	319,187	5	229	205	154	

(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 form higher than the third.
 (c) European primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and also Preparatory Secondary schools with standards up to the fourth.
 (d) Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
 (e) These relate to Industrial schools.
 (f) These relate to Higher class Technica or Art schools.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

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	5,045	5,180	4,787	2	304	320	303	29	6,972	6,686	38	697	14
2	28	20	28	...	...	...	...	2	28	...	28	...	1
4	68	70	65	...	...	...	...	5	94	94	...	94	...
26	5,141	5,279	4,890	2	304	320	303	36	7,094	6,780	66	791	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	504	504	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	380	380	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	102	99	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	986	983	3	...	...
137	68,602	67,682	60,688	4	3,114	3,142	2,906	176	85,729	78,366	447	6,434	56
125	23,561	22,650	19,880	8	706	703	597	188	33,426	26,905	1,125	1,140	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	4,069	3,855	3,346	...	...	...	...	35	5,126	296	4,308	13	303
34	3,876	3,723	3,319	...	...	...	...	34	3,876	457	3,072	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	100,108	97,019	87,233	12	3,820	3,845	3,503	433	128,137	100,024	8,952	7,587	364
1,981	152,083	146,680	120,004	70	4,208	3,633	3,006	4,164	333,803	35,213	2,550	4,761	843
13,537	456,630	444,690	372,015	4,136	108,431	100,688	86,922	31,854	755,675	4,820	394	19,706	7,816
460	44,735	42,947	33,647	20	1,787	1,661	1,286	692	74,101	642	9,649	68	881
825	15,714	14,986	11,041	67	2,522	2,266	1,814	751	36,670	53	366	279	1,882
16,233	669,162	649,303	537,697	4,203	116,898	108,248	93,028	27,461	1,200,249	40,728	12,979	24,808	11,422
15	677	796	728	2	80	78	70	97	4,001	14	1	...	...
14	277	280	282	...	...	...	...	23	485	...	113	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	256	103	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	1,900	1,614	1,420	1	94	84	75	(p) 37	2,092	181	130	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	217	175	5	...	...
1	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...
4	161	154	130	33	837	777	685	(A) 43	1,165	934	16	...	...
67	3,026	2,854	2,571	36	1,011	939	830	204	9,083	1,533	279	...	...
16,651	777,437	755,355	632,381	4,343	122,033	113,352	97,664	28,137	1,345,554	156,048	22,279	33,196	11,801
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	6,021	43	...	6,065	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	4,643	501	1	4,367	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	164	...	...	3	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,809	63,865	322	22	1,126	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	736	...	...	2	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	31,293	...	...	17,654	8,547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3,301	...	...	480	2,363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	14,336	720	17	163	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	...	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,712	124,391	1,586	59	29,860	11,490
16,651	777,437	755,355	632,381	4,343	122,033	113,352	97,664	32,949	1,469,945	157,634	22,338	63,046	23,291

(p) Of these, 15 schools with 674 pupils were for girls.

(A) Of these, one school with 16 girls and 6 boys was for girls.

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14—continued.

Classes of institutions—cont.		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.									
		Boys.	Girls.			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.				
		26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—														
	English	{ For boys ...	3,601	9	52	585	4,806	1,554	167	1	2	5	38		
	Oriental	{ For girls ...	24	27	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...		3,625	36	52	610	4,804	1,573	167	1	2	5	38		
	Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—														
	Law	...	...	...	1	28	379	92	4	...	...	...	...		
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering	...	...	...	17	18	274	67	3	...	...	1	...		
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	17	78	7	...	...	...	...	3		
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	...	18	63	731	186	7	...	...	1	3			
School education, general.	Secondary Schools.														
	For boys.	{ High schools, English (a) ...	79,022	573	1,788	7,899	39,496	31,488	4,989	2	25	42	636		
		{ Middle schools, English (b) ...	30,558	866	2,038	2,470	12,113	15,206	1,533	2	22	42	1,333		
		{ Vernacular (a) ...	110	3,646	1,484	2,009	540	1,040	10	...	24	19	...		
	For girls.	{ High schools, English (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		{ Middle schools, English (b) ...	267	2,472	1,462	1,786	149	445	11	...	19	4	...		
		{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...		109,957	7,557	6,772	14,164	52,298	48,179	6,543	4	90	107	2,019		
	Primary Schools—														
	For boys...	{ Upper (c) ...	294,357	43,469	981	21,008	37,996	238,361	32,629	24	2	3,102	43,726		
	{ Lower (d) ...	669,780	97,973	29	50,853	40,362	579,198	70,816	15	...	5,402	98,681			
For girls...	{ Upper (c) ...	3,062	70,819	417	12,174	15,278	42,903	3,294	3	5	27	...			
	{ Lower (d) ...	1,974	34,985	...	2,642	6,107	22,880	5,030	...	...	2	...			
Total ...		983,673	247,252	1,427	86,677	108,443	888,342	111,778	42	7	8,533	142,407			
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—														
	Training schools for masters	...	4,433	27	...	662	1,539	1,947	414	10	...	29	...		
	Do. for mistresses	...	...	372	...	339	19	30	26	...	...	...	...		
	Schools of Arts	...	139	...	10	31	14	183	13	...	...	14	...		
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...		
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Technical and Industrial schools (e)	...	1,237	544	192	1,096	84	516	291	...	...	3	...		
	Commercial schools	...	37	...	7	12	109	54	35	...	...	...	5		
	Agricultural schools	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—														
	(a) Arabic or Persian	{ For boys ...	563	22	...	...	...	1	6,020	...	...	...	98		
		{ For girls ...	1,487	87	...	14	3,546	1,079	...	...	...	...	138		
	(b) Sanskrit	{ For boys ...	3	151	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		{ For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	2. Elementary, teaching—														
	A vernacular only or mainly—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	For boys	...	58,041	4,130	...	795	3,084	57,349	2,439	37	...	161	4,116		
	For girls	...	41	730	...	21	268	361	86	...	...	...	...		
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—															
For boys	...	6,519	1,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
For girls	...	94	405	...	...	...	1	31,292	...	...	...	9,308			
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—															
For boys	...	13,197	1,141	...	85	1,259	12,471	500	...	...	21	1,141			
For girls	...	...	42	...	...	29	13	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of private institutions		79,950	7,932	...	915	8,340	71,275	43,642	27	...	182	14,801			
Grand total		1,163,513	263,670	8,478	104,657	176,966	1,007,817	162,969	96	99	8,863	159,315			

(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 form 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 Industrial schools.
 (f) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

3 (a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1914, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Classes of institutions.	1	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Collegiate education.									
Arts Colleges—									
English { For boys ...	34	572	4,603	1,550	167	1	2	5	...
{ For girls ...	18	13	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	25	75	19	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for professional training—									
Law ...	1	28	379	92	4	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	17	18	274	67	3	...	...	...	1
Teaching ...	...	15	78	6	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70	673	5,415	1,739	174	1	2	6	...
Secondary schools—									
For boys. { (a) High schools, English ...	1,610	7,735	39,317	31,326	4,987	2	24	42	...
{ (b) Middle schools do. ...	178	164	179	162	2	...	12	...	...
{ Do. Vernacular ...	1,312	2,274	11,965	14,963	1,530	...	10	7	...
For girls. { (a) High schools, English ...	726	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ (b) Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Do. Vernacular ...	202	46	19	46	6	...	1	18	...
Total ...	1,282	1,963	621	994	4	...	23	...	...
Primary schools—									
For boys. { (c) Upper ...	572	16,633	29,085	209,941	30,802	15	1	2,988	...
{ (d) Lower ...	409	4,345	8,601	29,420	1,827	9	1	114	...
For girls. { (c) Upper ...	18	36,060	56,884	618,629	60,236	5	...	5,142	...
{ (d) Lower ...	11	14,793	12,468	60,569	10,580	...	...	260	...
Total ...	167	853	15,011	41,321	3,171	3	5	22	...
Total ...	250	11,321	99	1,229	378	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,109	100,841	160,741	981,621	118,321	46	97	8,640	...
Schools for special instruction—									
Training schools for masters ...	...	640	1,539	1,941	414	10	...	29	...
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts ...	62	339	19	39	26	2	...	1	...
Law schools ...	2	27	14	183	13	...	...	2	...
Medical schools ...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Technical and Industrial schools ...	16	557	84	467	291	...	...	3	...
Commercial schools ...	96	539	109	54	35	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Other schools ...	13	66	703	387	20	...	...	...	...
Total ...	209	2,228	2,470	3,282	832	12	...	35	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.									
...	8,478	103,742	168,626	986,542	119,327	59	99	8,681	...

(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 form 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 all Industrial schools.
 (f) These relate to higher class Technical or Art schools.

3(a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1914, classified according to sex, race or creed—continued.

Classes of institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Advanced teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian for boys { Male ...	...	...	...	1	5,022	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...
(b) Arabic or Persian for girls { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Sanskrit for boys ... { Male ...	...	14	3,463	1,024	4	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	83	55	...	...	...	...
(d) Sanskrit for girls ... { Male ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Any other Oriental classic. { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching—								
A Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys ... { Male ...	...	636	2,761	53,343	2,326	3	...	146
Female ...	...	159	323	3,506	113	...	...	15
For girls ... { Male ...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	21	227	361	86	...	...	...
3. Elementary; teaching the Quran only—								
For boys ... { Male ...	...	...	...	1	21,98	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	9,308	...	...	...
For girls ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	562	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	2,739	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—								
For boys ... { Male ...	...	58	1,141	11,484	492	...	...	0
Female ...	...	27	118	987	8	...	...	1
For girls ... { Male ...	...	...	29	13	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions ...	...	915	8,340	71,275	43,642	...	...	188
Grand total ...	8,478	104,857	176,966	1,007,817	162,969	96	99	8,868

No. 3 (b)—Return of European colleges, schools, and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-1914.

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

Classes of institutions.		Under public management.												Under private				
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—																	
	English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	English { For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary schools—	For boys { High schools, English...	1	278	279	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,852	1,294	1,169
		For boys { Middle schools } English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,100	1,943	1,686
		For girls { High schools, English...	1	152	158	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,388	1,310	1,473
		For girls { Middle schools } English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,515	1,472	1,305
		Total ...	2	430	437	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	6,355	6,019	5,333
	Primary schools—	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	792	751	614
For girls		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	420	419	375	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,212	1,170	989	
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—																	
	Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	13	13	
	Industrial schools (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	101	86	72	
	Other schools (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	25	22	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	142	124	107	
Total of public institutions		2	430	437	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	7,706	7,313	6,429	
Private institutions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of private institutions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand total ...		2	430	437	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	7,706	7,313	6,429	

(a) These relate to Higher Class Technical, Art or Industrial schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

Institutions.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
management.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	1,630	1,630	461	714	1,574	27	16	1	12	183	...
...	...	...	...	20	2,100	2,100	22	961	2,014	39	19	6	22	749	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,540	1,540	295	300	1,433	30	44	5	28	...	21
...	...	...	...	18	1,515	1,515	4	796	1,430	33	36	2	14	...	34
...	...	...	...	63	6,785	6,785	782	2,771	6,451	129	115	14	76	1,81	55
...	...	...	...	13	792	792	...	195	749	35	4	2	2	389	...
...	...	...	...	8	420	420	...	43	409	2	5	...	4	...	16
...	...	...	...	21	1,212	1,212	...	238	1,158	37	9	2	6	589	168
...	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	101	90	...	16	96	15	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	...	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	(b) 3	142	127	...	15	125	16	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87	8,139	8,124	782	3,024	7,734	181	126	16	82	1,320	733
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87	8,139	8,124	782	3,024	7,734	181	126	16	82	1,320	733

(b) All these are girls' schools with 136 girls and 6 boys.

44 (a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

[illegible]

European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.	45,06,288	38,66,769	...	1,79,98,743
European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third.				
European Primary schools, Elementary schools (Non-European) with no form higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with the fourth.				
Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.				
Surplus fees to the University, Rs. 40,679.				
Includes Kadowment Grant, Rs. 500 and Provincial Grant to Lawrence Memorial School, Rs. 35,962.				
Includes expenditure on Private schools and hostels.				
Includes Provincial Contribution, Rs. 18,07,994.				
Includes Provincial Contribution, Rs. 1,62,669.				

4 (a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14—continued.

Public institutions—continued.																		
Under private management.																		
Total expenditure from																		
Grand Total.																		
Objects of expenditure—cont.																		
Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.																		
Unaided.																		
Total.																		
Provincial revenues.																		
District funds.																		
Municipal funds.																		
Rees.																		
Subscriptions.																		
Endowments and other sources.																		
Total.																		
Rees.																		
Subscriptions.																		
Endowments and other sources.																		
Total.																		
Rees.																		
Subscriptions.																		
Endowments and other sources.																		
Total.																		
Rees.																		
Subscriptions.																		
Endowments and other sources.																		
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Subscriptions.																		
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GENERAL TABLES.

(5)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 1st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			(c) Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Total.		
			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																	
Government { English	6	1,433	453		453	489		489	133		133	307		307	315		315
District Board { Vernacular	82	13,879	1,519		1,519	5,554		5,554	2,686		2,686	3,853		3,853	3,983		3,983
Municipal { Vernacular	22	7,855	1,695		1,695	3,190		3,190	1,405		1,405	1,502		1,502	1,519		1,519
Native States { English	262	92,163	20,413		20,413	32,148		32,148	13,219		13,219	24,039		24,039	25,189		25,189
Aided { Vernacular	12	3,820	841		841	1,580		1,580	636		636	708		708	727		727
Unaided { Vernacular	364	119,155	24,921		24,921	42,989		42,989	18,079		18,079	30,404		30,404	31,733		31,733
Total	6	1,057	79		79	165		165	83		83	8		8	599		599
Primary Schools—																	
Government { English	493	128,157	24,921		24,921	42,925		42,925	1,177		1,177	31,048		31,048	36,542		36,542
District Board { Vernacular	179	9,632				186		186	569		569	5,551		5,551	5,802		5,802
Municipal { Vernacular	444	36,471				1,411		1,411	1,567		1,567	2,064		2,064	2,142		2,142
Native States { English	15,458	698,713				3,103		3,103	1,338		1,338	416,388		416,388	470,497		470,497
Aided { Vernacular	4,206	112,639				66		66	97		97	54,129		54,129	58		58
Unaided { Vernacular	86,018	1,089,478				4,398		4,398	1,621		1,621	76,853		76,853	22,946		22,946
Total	186	23,981				716		716	1,222		1,222	338		338	15,905		15,905
Government { English	356	19,555				26		26	184		184	239		239	12,844		12,844
District Board { Vernacular	28	2,453				34		34	66		66	59		59	1,906		1,906
Municipal { Vernacular	1	74				1,618		1,618	3,282		3,282	8,272		8,272	45,941		45,941
Native States { English	775	60,449				14		14	102		102	153		153	2,840		2,840
Aided { Vernacular	87	4,259				86		86	200		200	4,061		4,061	79,478		79,478
Unaided { Vernacular	1,443	110,771				14		14	4,870		4,870	4,061		4,061	79,478		79,478
Total	37,461	1,200,249				4,912		4,912	6,491		6,491	740,080		740,080	908,633		908,633
GRAND TOTAL	37,994	1,328,406				47,837		47,837	7,608		7,608	771,078		771,078	945,175		945,175

(a) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools. (b) These relate to European Primary schools and Elementary schools. (c) The statistics of pupils in standards V to VII of Elementary schools with standards above the IV appear under this head.

GENERAL TABLES.

5 (a) — *Picture of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools, for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.*

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.			Reading printed books.						Not reading printed books.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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GENERAL TABLES.

(6) — *Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1913-14.*

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Race or creed of passed scholars.										
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.		
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
ARTS COLLEGES.																							
1. Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Preliminary English Language.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Bachelor of Arts (New Regulations) Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Do. do. Part II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. B.A. (English Language Division)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. B.A. (Second Language Division)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. B.Sc. (Intermediate Examination)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. B.Sc. (Intermediate Examination) Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																							
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																							
Law.																							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First Examination in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine.																							
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Medicine (Final M.B. & C.M.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. L.M. & S. (Final)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Third M.B. & C.M. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Second M.B. & C.M. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. First M.B. & C.M. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Second L.M. & S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GENERAL TABLES.

(5)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1913-14—continued.

GENERAL TABLES.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.						Number passed.						Race or creed of passed scholars.									
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—cont.																										
Medicine—cont.																										
9. First L.M. & S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Engineering.																										
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Teaching.																										
1. Licentiate in Teaching (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. Do. do. (Old regulations) Practical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																										
1. Secondary School Leaving Certificate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. Matriculation Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3. Lower Secondary Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4. Upper Primary Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5. Lower Primary Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6. Public Service Certificate Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																										
1. Training Schools for { Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. Training Schools for { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(a) Excludes 2,948 candidates or supplementary certificates.

(b) Excludes 2,241 candidates for supplementary certificates but represents all those whose certificates were completed in the year.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on Public Instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.										In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(A) Arts Colleges— English Oriental Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training— Law Medicine Engineering Teaching Agriculture	1	26	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	26	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(B) Secondary Schools— For boys { High schools, English { Middle schools { English { Vernacular For girls { High schools, English { Middle schools { English { Vernacular	14 48	5,908 7,971	5,820 7,774	5,357 6,944	(a) 3,314 ...	...	...	(b) 1,19,718 1,16,336	...	730 483	1,24,267 1,19,088	...	44	1,000	1,044 2,389
Total	62	13,879	13,604	12,801	3,814	2,209	...	2,35,544	480	1,213	2,45,350	...	44	1,000	3,343
(C) Primary Schools— For boys { Upper Primary { Lower Primary For girls { Upper Primary { Lower Primary	1,885 3,812 5,727	150,931 170,857 321,868	143,010 163,318 309,828	118,222 136,784 255,006	...	8,11,077 8,73,440 17,84,517	...	1,96,984 918 1,27,902	929 54 983	855 641 1,596	9,30,945 9,76,063 19,14,998	...	...	10 34 44	8,11,087 9,76,374 17,84,561
Total Primary boys	41	3,733	3,668	2,828	...	22,760 86,461	...	154 80	250	3	22,917 86,791	...	...	...	92,760 86,461
Total Primary girls	315	15,833	14,799	12,083	...	1,09,221	...	234	250	3	1,09,708	...	...	...	1,09,221
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	356	19,566	18,467	14,923	...	18,95,738	...	1,28,136	1,233	1,999	20,24,706	...	...	44	18,95,738
(D) Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters Do. for mistresses Schools of Art Law schools Medical schools Engineering and surveying schools	43	931	806	773	...	78,045	...	10	...	2	78,055	1,938	...	594	80,575
Total	43	931	806	773	...	78,045	...	10	...	2	78,055	1,938	...	594	80,575
(E) Technical and industrial schools Commercial schools Agricultural schools Reformatory schools Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(F) Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(G) Inspection— Art colleges Medical colleges Other professional colleges Secondary schools Primary schools Technical schools Technical and industrial schools Other special schools Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	6,188	356,149	342,623	283,025	41,390	23,77,233	...	3,63,680	2,013	2,814	27,87,140	1,438	44	1,638	28,93,680

(a) Represents net cost paid to the Board High School, Chittoor.

(b) Surplus fees to Local Boards Rs. 11,634.

GENERAL TABLES.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																
Objects of expenditure—cont.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by				Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	
	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.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Arts Colleges—																
English	3	367	376	...	339	...	...	Rs. 34,825	...	...	Rs. 162	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,363
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	367	376	...	339	...	...	Rs. 34,825	...	...	Rs. 162	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,363
Secondary Schools—																
For boys { High schools, English	16	6,797	6,841	8,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools { English	6	1,058	1,018	809	...	...	...	Rs. 15,978	...	...	Rs. 1,204	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,044
{ High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 579	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,369
For girls { Middle schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	7,855	7,859	7,083	...	...	...	Rs. 31,896	...	...	Rs. 1,763	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,283
Primary Schools—																
For boys { Upper Primary	156	18,608	17,397	13,643	...	...	...	Rs. 9,733	...	...	Rs. 150	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower Primary	288	17,988	16,668	13,372	...	...	...	Rs. 102	...	...	Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary boys ...	444	36,471	34,065	27,016	...	...	...	Rs. 9,836	...	...	Rs. 153	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Upper Primary	6	1,312	1,235	918	...	...	...	Rs. 116	...	...	Rs. 11,306	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower Primary	19	1,141	1,014	744	...	...	...	Rs. 8	...	...	Rs. 2	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary girls ...	25	2,453	2,260	1,662	...	...	...	Rs. 124	...	...	Rs. 2	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	472	38,924	36,324	28,677	...	...	...	Rs. 9,960	...	...	Rs. 155	...	...	...	...	...
School education General.																
Total ...	22	7,855	7,859	7,083	...	...	...	Rs. 31,896	...	...	Rs. 1,763	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,543
Primary Schools—																
For boys { Upper Primary	156	18,608	17,397	13,643	...	...	...	Rs. 9,733	...	...	Rs. 150	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower Primary	288	17,988	16,668	13,372	...	...	...	Rs. 102	...	...	Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary boys ...	444	36,471	34,065	27,016	...	...	...	Rs. 9,836	...	...	Rs. 153	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Upper Primary	6	1,312	1,235	918	...	...	...	Rs. 116	...	...	Rs. 11,306	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower Primary	19	1,141	1,014	744	...	...	...	Rs. 8	...	...	Rs. 2	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary girls ...	25	2,453	2,260	1,662	...	...	...	Rs. 124	...	...	Rs. 2	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	472	38,924	36,324	28,677	...	...	...	Rs. 9,960	...	...	Rs. 155	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DO. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

(a) Surplus fees Rs. 86. (b) Represents net cost to Municipal Schools. (c) Surplus fees Rs. 3,118.

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1913-14.

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
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	13	925	341	94	168	220	158	Rs. 28,737	Rs. ...	Rs. † 63,227	Rs. 86,702	Rs. 1,78,756
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	3	196	81	...	85	30	...	...	7,916	2,520	3,891	14,327
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	22	1,553	...	...	384	1,132	37	56,057	768	44,986	43,877	1,45,688
4. Unaided ...	205	9,553	1,157	...	3,907	3,805	1,184	...	...	3,05,922	2,36,285	5,42,207
Total ...	243	12,227	1,579	94	4,479	4,606	1,379	84,794	8,684	4,16,655	3,70,845	8,80,978
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	3	197	...	...	91	86	20	† 7,225	...	§ 38,982	4,803	51,010
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	27	1,195	...	...	526	603	66	54,421	2,183	50,532	42,867	1,50,003
4. Unaided ...	95	5,171	21	1	1,024	3,632	493	...	...	1,58,480	74,920	2,33,419
Total ...	125	6,563	21	1	1,641	4,321	579	61,646	2,183	2,48,013	1,22,590	4,34,432
Grand total ...	368	18,790	1,600	95	6,120	9,017	1,958	1,46,440	10,867	6,64,668	4,93,435	13,15,410

* Lawrence Memorial school Provincial grant.

† Lawrence Memorial school Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 62,622.

‡ Lawrence Memorial school Provincial grant.

§ Lawrence Memorial school Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 38,982

(9)—Number and qualifications of teachers.

	* In Primary schools.										† In Middle schools.						‡ In High schools.						§ In colleges.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Government.			Municipal.			Native States.			Aided.			Unaided.			Government.			Board.			Municipal.			Aided.				Unaided.			Government.			Board.			Municipal.			Aided.			Unaided.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Teachers of Vernacular.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 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 class 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 but includes Oriental colleges.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1915.

Spare copies

G.O. Nos. 93, 94, 29th January 1915.

Report on Public Instruction.

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1913-14.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 93, Educational, dated 29th January 1915.

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—Further Imperial grants for the advancement of education were received during the year under report. These consisted of a recurring grant of 6.80 lakhs and a non-recurring grant of 49 lakhs distributed over three years. The assignments for 1913-14 were almost fully utilized within the year.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—The total number of institutions of all grades and their strength increased by 994 or 3.1 per cent. and 107,763 or 3 per cent., respectively. Taking the figures relating to non-European schools alone into account, there was an accession of 26.2, 7.8 and 7.8 per cent. to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education, respectively. There was a slight fall in the strength of the professional colleges, but that in the special schools rose by 6 per cent.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources during the year reached the high figure of nearly 180 lakhs, representing an increase of 14 per cent. over that of the previous year. The share borne from Provincial funds, local and municipal funds, and fees and other sources, amounted to 79.91 lakhs (including subventions of 13.08 and 1.63 lakhs to local boards and municipal councils), 14.71 lakhs and 85.36 lakhs, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 65.58, 13.45 and 78.59 lakhs. While the total expenditure on education in 1912-13 was distributed almost equally between public and private funds, the share of the former in the year under review exceeded that of the latter by 9.26 lakhs. The "direct" outlay on colleges and schools was 119.60 lakhs, or 13.50 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the "indirect" expenditure on University, administration, building and equipment grant, scholarships and miscellaneous was 60.38 lakhs, or 8.86 lakhs over that of 1912-13. Secondary and elementary schools claimed 45.39 lakhs from public funds, or 7.55 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the major portion of this (39.48) was allotted for elementary schools. The grants-in-aid from Provincial funds 32.31 lakhs, while that from district board funds remained almost stationary, and that from municipal funds fell from Rs. 81,675 to Rs. 73,235. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was nearly seven annas, or one anna more than in the previous year, and public funds contributed more than half of it.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—Among the chief events connected with the University may be mentioned the appointment of Mr. Mark Collins as University Professor of Comparative Philology and of four University readers in the Philology of the Indian languages and the course of special lectures on Differential Geometry, etc., delivered by Mr. E. H. Neville. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of students attending the Arts colleges. The slight fall in the total attendance at the professional colleges was solely due to the decrease in the number on the rolls of the Law College—from 566 in 1912-13 to 504 in 1913-14—a variation not attributed to any specific cause but apparently dependent on the results of the B.A. degree examination.

6. *Secondary and elementary education.*—The fall in the number of secondary schools for boys from 339 to 332 is explained in paragraph 6 of the report. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 106,396 to 115,425. The complete high per cent., in the number of pupils in the three highest forms. The special help given teachers and the equipment and general accommodation of the institutions was continued and further grants were made for the provision and improvement of hostel accommodation.

The expansion of elementary education inaugurated in recent years was sustained during the year under report. The number of public elementary schools for boys and the attendance thereat further advanced from 25,211 and 1,014,448 to 26,005 and 1,088,686, respectively. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned grants to enable local bodies to open under their control 341 additional schools, many of which are intended for the backward classes.

7. *Special education.*—In order to meet the increasing demand for qualified teachers arrangements were made for the training of another extra batch of students in almost all the existing training schools and some temporary schools and higher classes in the existing institutions were also opened. The Government have also since sanctioned the permanent retention of the six lower elementary training schools which had been working on a temporary basis. The rates of stipends and stipendiary grants for secondary teachers were also enhanced.

The total number of students receiving education of a technical character exhibited a further decline, the fall being marked in the case of students studying "technical" and "commercial" subjects. The large decrease in the number against "civil engineering" apparently needs enquiry, which the Director of Public Instruction is requested to institute and report the result thereof to the Government. Since the 15th April 1914 the Director of Industries has been placed in direct charge of industrial education.

8. *Female education.*—The education of girls showed a further noticeable advance, there having been at the close of the year an accession of over 28,000 pupils (including the girls reading in schools not solely intended for them) to the number at the close of the previous year. With the help of Provincial funds 154 new elementary schools were opened by local bodies. The hostel for Brahman widows attached to the Government secondary and training school for mistresses, Triplicane, did useful work.

9. *European education.*—The number of institutions intended chiefly for Europeans rose by one, and the number of pupils in the several stages of instruction in them also exhibited generally an improvement. A further assignment from the Imperial grant was made to the recurring grant available for this branch of education and the objects on which it was utilized are mentioned in paragraph 10 of the report.

10. *Muhammadan education.*—The general progress noticed under this head in the last year's report was sustained. The number of institutions for Muhammadans under public management rose from 799 to 839 and their strength from 48,131 to 51,319. The Government of India have since sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 per annum for the improvement of Muhammadan education and proposals for the utilization of this amount have been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

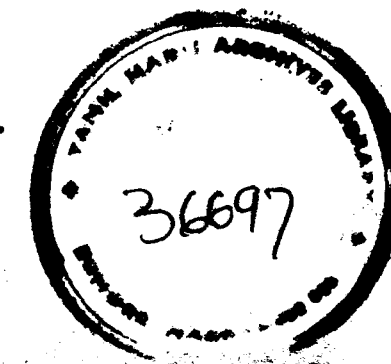
11. *Panchama education.*—This branch of education showed a marked advance. As already noticed in paragraph 6 *supra*, in sanctioning grants to local bodies in the current year for the opening of new schools, the claims of Panchamas and other backward classes were prominently kept in view.

12. The Government are glad to note that the report is a record of sustained progress. An important event which took place during the last month of the year was the departure of Sir Alfred Bourne on long leave preparatory to retirement. The Governor in Council has placed on record his high appreciation of Sir Alfred's efficient administration of the department and of the zeal and judgment which he always brought to bear in the discharge of his duties.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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



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Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.