

REPORT

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1914-15.

VOLUME I.

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From

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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 1914-15.

2. *Events of the year.*—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:—

(1) Pending the issue of final orders on the scheme of reorganization of the inspecting agency sanction has again been accorded by Government to the retention for another year from 1st November 1914 of the 48 temporary officers in the Sub-Assistant's cadre referred to in the last report. Sanction has also been given to the formation temporarily for a year of a new range in Malabar under the charge of a probationary Sub-Assistant Inspector with a view to equalize the work of the ordinary Sub-Assistant Inspectors in that district. The new range under the designation of "Badagara Range" was opened on the 5th December 1914.

(2) A second-grade residential college for women under departmental management was started in Madras in July 1914 as an experimental measure.

(3) Government have sanctioned, with effect from 1st January 1915, the permanent retention of the six temporary lower elementary training schools, viz., those at Chinnole, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (Panchama), Cuddalore and Badagara, with the revised scale of staff sanctioned for the other lower elementary training schools under the scheme of reorganization introduced in the previous year.

(4) The post of Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools has been included in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service, the extra cost being met from the savings effected by a reduction from 6 to 5 of the number of appointments in the first grade of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(5) The organization of a peripatetic party has been sanctioned for a year in connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library in view to the search for and acquisition of rare manuscripts in the various languages.

(6) A recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 has been made towards the expansion of Muhammadan education and proposals for its utilization during 1915-16 were submitted to Government before the end of 1914-15.

(7) The following were the important changes sanctioned in the Madras Educational Rules during the year:—

(i) The selection of subjects for the courses laid down for teachers' certificates of the secondary and elementary grades at the preliminary examination has been left to the Director's decision, and the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been empowered to determine which of the candidates shall be declared to have passed the examinations of the above grades, to notify the results in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and to enter them in the certificates of the

successful candidates in the form of marks, which shall be percentages of the maxima obtainable. This Inspector has also been allowed full discretion in regard to the appearance of a candidate who fails in the preliminary examination at a part or the whole of a subsequent examination without further attendance at a training school.

(ii) Government have sanctioned a permanent enhancement by Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem of the rate of stipends for students of the elementary grade under training in lieu of the temporary special allowance granted in consideration of the high prices of foodstuffs.

(iii) Rule 140 of the Madras Educational Rules has been amended by the addition of a provision empowering the Inspector of European and Training Schools to issue without further training on the specific recommendation of the Circle Inspector to a teacher holding a teachers' certificate of a lower grade who subsequently passes a higher literary examination a teachers' certificate corresponding to the higher literary examination that he has subsequently passed. The award of a teachers' certificate of the collegiate grade is, however, not subject to this rule.

(S) (i) Government have approved the proposal to enhance the limit of powers of Inspectors of Schools to sanction building grants from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 and also vested the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools with the same powers.

(ii) Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools have also been authorized to sanction grants to elementary schools for boys and girls respectively for furniture, books, etc., up to Rs. 100 within the allotment assigned by the Director for the circle.

(9) (i) No change of importance was made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools during the year except the alteration providing for the signature of the Inspector of European and Training Schools in the bill form for special grants to European schools (Appendix VII to the code).

(ii) The Inspector of European and Training Schools has been empowered to sanction cadet grants and the Primary, Middle and High school scholarships under the Code of Regulations for European Schools, while the European School Examination Board has been empowered to appoint examiners and superintendents for the above examinations.

(iii) The number of final scholarships awardable under the Code of Regulations for European Schools has been increased by two, making four in all, of which three, which are tenable ordinarily for one year only, are to be awarded to students in the third-year class of the B.A. Honours course, and the remaining one to a student reading for the B.L. degree.

3. *General statistics.*—Public institutions had a further accession of 946 to their number and 72,286 to their strength, the increase representing 3.4 and 5.4 per cent., respectively, against 3.5 and 8.0 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. There was an increase under private institutions also, 38 additional schools and 724 additional pupils having been returned showing an advance on the previous year of 0.8 and 0.6 per cent. in number and strength, respectively, the corresponding percentages in the preceding year being 0.6 and 7.0. It will thus be observed that the increase in the number of scholars did not keep pace with that in the number of schools. Taking the institutions of all classes and grades together it will be observed further that there was an accession of 3.0 per cent. to their number and 5.0 per cent. to their strength, against 3.1 and 7.9 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. All classes of institutions except those classed as unaided participated, as last year, in the general improvement noticed above.

The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school-age also increased further from 39.0 and 8.8 to 40.8 and 9.4 per cent., respectively, and the increase was shared by all classes of the community except Europeans who showed a slight decrease. The advance made by Muhammadans in particular both under males and females was noteworthy.

There was a further fall by 12.4 per cent. in the total number of scholars unprotected from small-pox, the decrease being shared by male pupils in all classes of schools and by female pupils in all except the elementary schools.

The number of institutions in municipal areas decreased by 2.8 per cent., while the number of scholars in them rose by 1.7 per cent. In non-municipal areas, however, both the number of institutions and scholars increased, the former by 3.5 and the latter by 5.7 per cent. The proportion of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 8.2 and 18.7 per cent. respectively.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 180 lakhs to Rs. 193.5 lakhs, an increase of nearly 8 per cent. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 54 per cent. and private funds 46 per cent., the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 53 and 47 respectively. Compared with the previous year there was an increased expenditure from public funds and fees, while there was a decrease of about rupees half a lakh from private funds. This decrease is however only apparent. The accounts of the Industrial Department were shown under Scientific, etc., Departments prior to January 1914 under Education from 1911 till April 1914 and from this date they have been retransferred to the head "Scientific, etc., Departments;" the Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of a separate department under the control of the Director of Industries. The figures for 1914-15 exclude the statistics of the Industrial Department. An apparent decrease in expenditure from private funds is thus statistically indicated.

The total direct expenditure on education has risen from nearly Rs. 120 lakhs to over Rs. 130 lakhs. Deducting for the sake of comparison the expenditure of the Industrial Department from the figures of the previous year, it will be seen that the increase was shared by all classes of institutions, viz., colleges, secondary, elementary and special schools. The expenditure in Arts Colleges increased by over a lakh of rupees, that on secondary schools by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs and that on elementary schools by over Rs. 6 lakhs. The total expenditure by District Boards and Municipalities on Board schools increased by more than Rs. 4 lakhs while the Provincial subsidy to these schools increased by little over Rs. 1 lakh. Local Boards spent during the year unspent balances of previous years' grants as indicated in the last report.

The total indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs against an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs in the previous year. It will be observed that the expenditure under the heads University, Direction and Inspection decreased, while that on Buildings, Scholarships and Miscellaneous showed an increase. The decrease under the three heads is accounted for thus:—

(1) Grants to University decreased from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1913-14 and from Rs. 3 lakhs to nearly Rs. 1 lakh in 1914-15.

(2) The temporary appointment of the Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction who was appointed for two years from July 1912, the cost of which appeared under Direction, ceased to exist from July 1914.

(3) The expenditure on account of the Superintendent of Industrial Education has been excluded from the accounts of the Educational Department from April 1914 as already stated.

The budget estimate for the year 1914-15 under "22. Education" was Rs. 79.42 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 79.38 lakhs. Including the accounts relating to the printing at private presses the expenditure was Rs. 78.25 lakhs or Rs. 1.17 lakhs less than the altered grant. The bulk of the decrease was under "Europe stores and Laboratory charges" of Government Colleges, General, and "Grants for furniture, apparatus, etc.," to aided schools. This is due to the fact that on account of the war, the articles indented for from Europe could not be got in time to incur the charges during the year.

The following is the summary of the Imperial grants that were available during the year. The first was the non-recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 16.31 lakhs (the second instalment of the total grant of Rs. 40 lakhs given by the Government of India for expenditure in three years 1913-14 to 1915-16) out of which Rs. 11.69 lakhs were spent during the year. The other non-recurring assignment was Rs. 16,600 towards Muhammadan hostels which was fully spent during the year. Three recurring assignments, viz., Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided secondary schools, Rs. 30,000 for the extension of education among the poorer

classes of the domiciled community in the city of Madras and Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of Muhammadan education were fully spent during the year. Lastly, there was the recurring assignment of Rs. 16.30 lakhs which is made up of Rs. 8.25 lakhs sanctioned in 1912-13, Rs. 6.80 lakhs sanctioned in 1913-14 and Rs. 1.25 lakhs sanctioned in 1914-15. Of this, the amount intended for the extension and improvement of elementary and girls' education is approximately Rs. 11 lakhs. Excluding the amount of Rs. 12,090 relating to industrial education, the whole of this recurring grant of Rs. 16.18 lakhs was spent during the year. A large portion of this assignment appears under subsidies to local boards and grants-in-aid, the main objects of expenditure being the improvement of existing schools by the payment of increased teaching grants, enhanced rates of capitation grants for girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes, capitation allowances on account of pupils in the four lower standards in all elementary schools under public management irrespective of their grade and by additions to and improvements in the scale of salaries of the staff of Local Board and Municipal schools.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on Government educational buildings, Provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 3.25 lakhs and Rs. 84.80 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 3.14 lakhs and Rs. 82.34 lakhs of the previous year. It will be noticed, however, that the expenditure decreased under the following heads, viz., University, Direction, Inspection and Grants-in-aid and Miscellaneous charges which excluded industrial schools. The decrease under grants-in-aid was only about a quarter of a lakh. Excluding furniture grants there has been a general increase. As regards furniture grants, a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned in 1913-14 while during the year 1914-15 only Rs. .86 lakh was spent on furniture, etc.

Out of Rs. 6 lakhs provided for the acquisition of sites for play-grounds for educational institutions in the Madras city and in the mufassal, a lakh of rupees was spent during the year for the latter and Rs. 1.36 lakhs for the former. In the Madras city, lands were acquired by Government and lent to institutions under private management for so long as they are utilized for the purposes for which the alienation was made.

4. *Controlling agencies.*—Sir Alfred Bourne, who availed himself of six months' leave from 22nd February 1914, having retired at the end of the leave, I was appointed to the office of Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations permanently with effect from 22nd August 1914. Sir Alfred was connected with the department for the long period of 28 years and he presided over it for more than a decade. The conspicuous ability and zeal with which he discharged the duties of his office were duly recognized by Government and recorded in Gazette Notification No. 115, dated 9th September 1914.

I was in charge of the department almost the whole year towards the close of which unforeseen contingencies compelled me to proceed on six months' combined leave. Mr. H. S. Duncan who was appointed to succeed me took charge of the department on the afternoon of 10th March 1915.

During the year, I made six tours, during one of which I conferred with the Honourable the Resident in Mysore on educational matters affecting Coorg and Bangalore. I visited several places and inspected a large number of schools in about 16 districts.

During the year Rao Bahadur M. Kameswara Rao Pantulu, Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, died on the 1st July 1914 after a brief illness. He was unostentatious and gentlemanly in his dealings with his subordinates and was well known as a methodical and conscientious worker during a service of over 37 years in the department.

I presided over a conference of inspecting officers at Ootacamund in June 1914, at which several important educational questions were discussed some of which were dealt with in my letter No. 5536-14, dated 9th March 1915.

My revised proposals for the reorganization of the inspecting agency are still under the consideration of Government and consequently no relief could be given to the inspecting officers most of whom have had to work at high pressure. I am, however, glad to state that the inspecting officers of all grades have striven energetically to maintain the level of efficiency attained in previous years.

5. *University and Collegiate education.*—Among the University Regulations passed during the year may be mentioned the following:—

(1) In accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate at its meeting held on 30th October 1914 the Syndicate has issued a circular to all affiliated colleges notifying the "rules and directions" to come into force in 1916 in connection with the admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates to University courses of study under Regulation 166 (a) and intimating that, while for the current year they may be regarded as recommendations only, after the year 1915-16 no student admitted other than in accordance therewith will be eligible for registration as a Matriculate of the University.

Agreeably to this resolution a system of moderation was worked out under the supervision of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the moderated marks were entered in each secondary school-leaving certificate issued in May last by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The rules and directions drawn up were, however, found unsatisfactory in practice and require considerable modification before they can be enforced.

(2) In their order No. 1318, Educational, dated 21st November 1914, Government sanctioned the amendment to Transitory Regulation 416 relating to the continuance of the B.A. degree examination under the old by-laws for the years 1915 and 1916.

(3) Certain alterations in the Law Regulations passed by the Senate with a view to make somewhat less rigid the conditions governing the grant of attendance certificates to law students have been sanctioned by Government, who have further sanctioned since the close of the year the new regulations providing for a three-year course involving the institution of three examinations entitled the "First Examination in Law," the "Second Examination in Law," and the "B.L. Degree examination" in lieu of the two examinations under the existing regulations, and a Transitory Regulation dealing with the continuance of the existing regulations until the introduction of the new courses.

(4) A revised body of regulations for the B.E. degree examination passed by the Senate in November last has been sanctioned by Government with effect from the examinations of 1917.

(5) Certain alterations in Regulations 185 and 187 relating to vernacular languages for the Intermediate Examination in Arts have been sanctioned.

(6) A revision of Regulations 197 and 198 relating to the B.A. degree examination has also been sanctioned by Government, the object of the alterations being (1) to revise and expand the syllabus in physics prescribed for optional Group (II-B.) of the B.A. degree courses, (2) to improve and simplify the courses in Sanskrit for the B.A. degree examination and (3) to improve the syllabus of studies for the B.A. degree examination under Group VI—Arabic and Persian.

(7) Certain amendments to Regulations 203, 209 and 210 relating to the B.A. (Honours) degree examination in Physical and Natural sciences and in Branch VII—English have been sanctioned in G.O. No. 1350, Educational, dated 1st December 1914.

(8) (i) M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., has been appointed University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, and the results of his researches in these subjects will, it is expected, be announced in the form of University lectures for the benefit of students in History studying for the B.A. degree and B.A. (Honours) degree examinations.

(ii) Dr. Mark Collins, the University Professor of Philology, who has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, etc., and has also been entrusted with the supervision of the University Readers the number of whom has been increased from 4 to 5 including the newly appointed Reader in Telugu, has been lecturing on "Comparative Philology" to students of the Sanskrit Honours course.

(iii) Special University lectures on "Drainage works" were delivered by Mr. J. W. Madley, Special Engineer, Madras Corporation, in the College of Engineering in November and December 1914 to qualified persons likely to profit thereby and a course of similar lectures on "Cities in Evolution" was given in the

Presidency College, Madras, from 1st to 6th February 1915 by Professor P. Geddes, the cost being met from the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 65,000.

A lecture on "Investigations in Acoustics" was delivered in the Presidency College in January 1915 by M.R.Ry. C. Venkataraman Avargal, M.A., of the Finance Department in connection with the Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectureship of 1915.

(iv) Arrangements have also been made for courses of special University lectures being delivered during the year 1915-16 on (i) Tropical diseases including Malaria, Kala Azar, etc., (ii) Indian Ethnology and (iii) Architecture, the cost being met from the recurring Imperial grant referred to above.

(v) At the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction arrangements were made for holding a series of vacation lectures in Laboratory Practice under the auspices of the University for the benefit of Science teachers in secondary schools, the lectures being delivered at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Government College, Rajahmundry, and the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, by the respective lecturers in physics.

(9) (i) During the year the Government Madras College for Women and the Madanapalle High School were affiliated to the University in Group III of the Intermediate courses, and further affiliation was granted in Group III of the same courses to the Central College, Bangalore.

The affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, as a first-grade college in Group V—History and Economics, of the B.A. degree courses has also been sanctioned by Government after a protracted discussion by the Senate.

(ii) During the year the Saivaprakasa Vidya Sala, Chidambaram, and the Raja's Sanskrit Patasala, Parlākimedi, were recognized by the Syndicate as qualified to give instruction under the regulations for the Oriental Title Examination, the former for the title of Vidwan in Tamil and the latter for the title of Vidwan in Sanskrit and Uriya.

The revision of the regulations for the Oriental Title Examination is under the consideration of a committee appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose.

The number of first-grade colleges continued to be 11, while that of second-grade colleges rose from 20 to 21 in consequence of the opening by Government in July 1914 of the Madras College for Women. There was a further accession to the strength of Arts colleges which had on the 31st March last 8,159 students on the rolls or 1,159 more than in the previous year, the increase being shared by all the departments. The post-graduate class disappeared altogether from the scene presumably as the result of the regulation permitting graduates in arts who desire to qualify for the M.A. degree to present themselves for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination in the subjects in which they qualified for the B.A. degree. For the B.A. (Honours) course there were in all 401 students, of whom 213 were in the Presidency College, 109 in the Madras Christian College and 79 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, against 204, 69 and 52 respectively in the preceding year.

A summary of the results of the various University examinations held under both the old and new regulations will be found in the supplemental statistics. The results of the B.A. (Honours) degree examination were on the whole satisfactory, but those of the Intermediate examination were poor, the percentage of success having fallen from 39 to 27.5. The lower percentage was presumably due to indiscriminate admissions and promotions in the Intermediate classes.

In the three professional colleges under the control of the department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, all of which maintained their level of usefulness and efficiency during the year, there were 500, 429 and 100 students respectively on the rolls on the 31st March last, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 504, 380 and 102.

The new equipment of the Electrical Engineering laboratory in the College of Engineering has been completed under the direction of Mr. Cartwright, the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, while the appointment of a Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Indian Educational Service and of a laboratory assistant to him on a salary of Rs. 200—40—400 has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

6. *Secondary education.*—During the year the number of secondary schools increased from 332 to 333, the number of pupils reading therein from 115,425 to 123,140, i.e., by 6.7 per cent. and the number of teachers employed from 4,748 to 5,004 or by 5.4 per cent. Two schools were newly opened—Georgetown Secondary school for Muhammadans and Palni Sri Dandapani National Secondary school; two elementary schools became secondary—Tiruppur Local Board school and Rentachintala A.E.L.M. school; the Proddatur Local Board school was amalgamated with the Proddatur National Secondary school, the Chebrole Hindu school containing 44 pupils has become a private institution, while the Adōni Hindu Secondary school which contained 21 pupils has been closed. There were 159 complete secondary schools, as against 155 last year, and in addition 11 schools were in course of becoming complete. Five of these contained forms up to and including the fifth and six contained forms up to and including the fourth. The number of pupils reading in the three highest forms increased from 24,756 to 26,813, i.e., by 8.3 per cent. as compared with a 7 per cent. increase the previous year. The percentage of male pupils attending secondary schools to the male population of school-going age has increased from 3.75 to 4 per cent. Anantapur remains the most backward district from the point of view of secondary education, Madras and Tanjore the most advanced. There is a notable increase in the number of Panchamas and non-Brahman caste Hindus reading in secondary schools. The number of teachers professionally qualified shows a steady increase though the increase is not sufficiently large to prevent a slow decrease in the percentage of professionally qualified teachers employed in secondary schools. The opening of the Teachers' College in the Circars will, it is expected, eventually arrest this percentage decrease of professionally qualified teachers.

During the year Government approved the proposal to improve the study of languages other than English under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme by (i) making Sanskrit and other classical languages and modern European languages in Group C alternative with vernacular translation and composition under Group A and (ii) stiffening the vernacular course under Group A by setting text-books and insisting on a modicum of grammar. These proposals have not yet been given effect to as the revision of syllabuses under certain subjects and the drawing up of text-books under vernacular are still under the consideration of the School-Leaving Certificate Board. During the year 5,529 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed, while 2,339 candidates were taking a supplementary course in order to improve their certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,860 and 2,241 respectively.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 28.7 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs. To this increase of Rs. 4.3 lakhs, Board schools contributed about Rs. 1.5 lakhs and schools under private management about Rs. 2.6 lakhs. In addition thereto, non-recurring grants-in-aid to the extent of about Rs. 2½ lakhs were sanctioned to aided schools on account of school buildings, hostels and playgrounds. Out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 80,000 made during the year for the improvement of aided English secondary schools, over Rs. 48,500 was given as extra teaching grant to cover the loss of fee income foregone on account of Muhammadans, Uriyas, girls and pupils of the backward classes and castes and about Rs. 31,500 as additional teaching grants to secondary schools. To the total direct expenditure, public funds contributed 13 per cent., fees 73 per cent. and other sources 14 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 10, 77 and 13 respectively. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 27-3-0. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19-14-0. In the case of Municipal and Board secondary schools fees met 76 per cent. of the total expenditure, Board funds 21 per cent., the balance of 3 per cent. being met by Government. As regards aided schools, fees met 74 per cent., Government grant 9 per cent. and manager's funds 17 per cent. of the total expenditure.

7. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 26,005 to 26,905 or by 3.5 per cent., while the number of pupils in them rose from 1,088,686 to 1,143,995 or by 5.1 per cent. The increase was shared by all the three grades of elementary schools. The number of schools with standards above the fourth increased by 10.6 per cent.; and of this increase

72.7 per cent. was among schools under public management. This latter increase was evidently due to the removal of the restriction that formerly existed of paying capitation allowance only to those elementary schools under public management, which contained the four lower standards only. The percentage of male pupils attending public elementary schools to the male population of school-age rose from 31.1 per cent. to 32.7 per cent.

Municipal Councils and Local Boards opened 32 and 388 new schools respectively during the year, the cost being met mainly out of a portion of the Imperial grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. These schools accounted for 37.2 per cent. of the net increase in the number of public elementary schools, and for 58.3 per cent. of the net increase in the number of pupils attending them.

The increase in the number of public elementary schools led to an increase of 1,949 in the number of teachers employed in them. The number of teachers holding professional certificates was 32.6 per cent. of the total number employed. In seven districts every village with a population of over 2,000 was supplied with a school.

During the year 571 buildings were constructed to provide accommodation for public elementary schools. Of these 274 were constructed for schools under the management of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. On the 31st March 1915, 38.3 per cent. of the public elementary schools were held in buildings of their own, 33.6 per cent. in rented buildings and 28.1 per cent. either in chavadis, choultries or in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 48.37 lakhs to Rs. 53.17 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 73 per cent., fees 13 per cent. and other sources 14 per cent., the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 70, 14 and 16 respectively. Out of the increase of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs which was to a large extent met, as usual, from public funds, about Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on Board schools and more than Rs. 2.5 lakhs as teaching grant to aided elementary schools. This large increase of teaching grant is accounted for thus. Against a total demand of Rs. 14.44 lakhs in 1913-14 only Rs. 13.41 lakhs was paid in that year as teaching grant to aided elementary schools. In view, however, of the desirability of paying in full the teaching grant to elementary schools, the balance, viz., Rs. 1.03 lakhs, was sanctioned during 1914-15. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-12-1 against Rs. 4-10-0. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 13-8-9, in a Board school Rs. 6-3-6 and in an aided school Rs. 4-2-6. Fees met 3 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 5 per cent. in Board schools and 17 per cent. in aided schools.

8. *Special education.*—The number and strength of schools for special education fell from 204 and 9,068 to 166 and 7,134, respectively, the decrease, which is nominal, being due mainly to the transfer of Industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries. The institutions classed as technical and intended for non-Europeans were fewer in number by six and contained consequently 296 students less than in the previous year, while the single European Technical school had an accession of 28 students.

During the year the six Government temporary lower elementary training schools for masters, viz., those at Chinnacole, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (Panchanna), Cuddalore and Badagara (Malabar) were placed on a permanent footing with the revised scale of staff and establishment sanctioned for schools of the same grade under the scheme of reorganization but without claim to grain compensation allowance. The absence of separate Drill instructors in this class of training schools having interfered with the work of the staff and indirectly with the efficiency of the schools, separate instructors on Rs. 20 per mensem each have been sanctioned for all the lower elementary training schools. The existing higher elementary training schools having failed to meet the requirements of some districts, higher elementary sections have been opened as a temporary measure in the lower elementary schools at Berhampur, Madras (Muhammadan) and Tanjore, while an extra batch of higher elementary teachers had to be admitted into the higher elementary training school at Nellore under a special temporary assistant on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. The question of opening additional training schools in some

of the districts where training schools already exist and new schools in such districts as Kintna, Ramnad, etc., which, it is reported, have need for such schools, are under consideration. The existing facilities for the training of caste mistress not being considered sufficient to meet the growing demand for qualified women teachers, the conversion of some of the large and important Government Girls' schools into training schools for mistresses is being urged and I intend remitting the question of selecting the seats of such schools and formulating the necessary proposals to the conference of the Inspectresses which it is proposed to summon in December next.

Of the two Manual Training Instructors stated to have been appointed by the Secretary of State in the last report, the senior, viz., Mr. C. R. Porrett, has been attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the junior, viz., Mr. W. Fyfe, has been placed at the disposal of the Inspector of European and Training Schools. A class for training Manual Instructors has been working in connection with the Teachers' College, Saidapet, since January 1915 with the sanction of Government accorded in their Order No. 27, Educational, dated 8th January 1915, and ten stipends of Rs. 15 per mensem each have been awarded to the students who are required to undergo the course for two years, and who being either Matriculates or holders of secondary school-leaving certificates are also permitted to receive instruction in the secondary training section attached to the college in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum with a view to qualify themselves as ordinary secondary teachers.

The construction of a manual training workshop has been administratively approved by Government and the preparation of the necessary detailed plans and estimates for the work by the Public Works Department has been ordered.

The number of training schools for masters rose from 54 to 56 and their strength from 3,780 to 3,979, in consequence of the opening of three temporary training schools at Guntūr (Muhammadan), Triplicane (Madras) and Coonoor and the closing at the end of the year of the temporary training school at Amalapuram.

The training schools for non-European mistresses increased by one and the numbers under training by 180, the addition to the list having been brought about by the conversion of the C.M.S. Secondary Girls' School, Masulipatam, into a Training school for mistresses. Twenty-three mistresses or 4 more than in the previous year were under training on the 31st March 1915 in the single European Training school, viz., the Presentation Convent Training class, Georgetown. Forty-six sessional schools were at work at the close of the year with 875 students, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 43 and 821.

No progress worth recording has been made with regard to the construction of buildings for training schools. The question of erecting a new building in the Johannes Gardens, Saidapet, in place of the existing buildings which are in a dilapidated condition is still under consideration.

The School of Arts, Madras, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art class, Kumbakonam, continued to work on the usual lines. There was a further fall in the strength of the first two institutions, the decrease being but slight in the one case and due in the other case to the introduction of commercial subjects for the school final course in many secondary schools. During the year four students of the School of Commerce qualified themselves for the diploma in commerce and six for group certificates, two in book-keeping and four in shorthand.

The Art class, Kumbakonam, had 48 pupils only on the 31st March last, the attendance being subject to frequent fluctuations in the course of the year. It is noteworthy that six female pupils were in attendance in the class from June to November 1914.

There were on the 31st March last 2,339 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 463 were pursuing art education, 47 technical education dealing with engineering subjects and telegraphy, 420 industrial education and 1,409 commercial education. None were returned under the head "agriculture". The decrease under industrial education was due to causes already explained.

The total number of subject candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical examinations was 13,867 (including 398 females), of whom 6,430 (including 236 females) were successful. Eight diplomas of which six were for commerce and 134 group certificates, of which three were for letter press printing, were issued during the year.

9. *Female education.*—The number of schools intended for non-European girls increased by 72 (of which 69 were public institutions) and their strength by about 10,000; while the total number of girls under instruction on the 31st March last, including those in schools not solely intended for them, showed an advance of nearly 18,500 over the figure for the corresponding day of the previous year. During the past year a college for women under departmental management was opened in Madras with a staff consisting of a lady Principal and the requisite number of assistant professors and Language teachers, most of whom are part-time officers; it has been affiliated to the local University as a second-grade college fitted to impart instruction for the intermediate course in Group III, though arrangements have also been made for instruction in Groups I and II which the students taking Mathematics and Science and Natural Science are receiving at present in the Presidency College and is virtually a residential college with a hostel attached to it. The institution was started at first tentatively for a year and its retention for another year from 1st July 1915 has since been sanctioned. The necessary buildings have been acquired for the college and a hostel has recently been built. The establishment of this institution resulted in the increase in the number of colleges for women from two to three and in their strength from 28 to 65. There were besides 39 female students in non-European colleges for men, of whom 25 belong to the Presidency College. The number of public secondary schools for girls was 38 as in the previous year, while their strength increased by nearly 6 per cent. There was a further advance of 41 per cent. in the number of Brahman girls receiving secondary education and the number of Muhammadan girls in public secondary schools also rose from 14 to 31. Elementary schools for girls increased by 82 in number (of which 48 were managed by local or municipal boards) and by about 9,600 or 9 per cent. in their strength. In all classes of public institutions the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction showed an increase of about 17,300 or 7 per cent. over the figure for the 31st March 1914. Of the total number of teachers employed in non-European public secondary and elementary schools for girls 57 per cent. held professional certificates and only 7 per cent. were entirely unqualified. The hostel for Brahman widows, which is attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for Indian Girls, Triplicane, had 31 boarders on the 31st March last and worked successfully during the year; a hostel for Indian Christians was also opened in connection with this school and it had 12 boarders on the last day of the year. The number of widow scholarships allotted for the Brahman hostel has been increased tentatively from 30 to 34, the excess number having been transferred from the unutilized scholarships available from the hostel attached to Queen Mary's Girls' School, Vizagapatam, in which 38 Brahman widows are studying.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 10,80,085 to Rs. 12,25,253, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 7,78,523 or 63 per cent., fees Rs. 80,138 or 7 per cent. and other sources Rs. 3,66,592 or 30 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the year 1913-14 being 59.7 and 34 respectively. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1.45 lakhs of which Rs. 1.35 lakhs was met from public funds. The increase of nearly Rs. 75,000 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 over Rs. 50,000.

10. *European education.*—Two schools, viz., the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway School, Donakonda and the Home Missionary Society's Children's Home, Coonoor, were recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools during the year. One school (Holy Trinity Church School, Bellary) was closed, while another (St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Bellary) was transferred to the

Director of Industries. The total number of institutions intended for Europeans remained the same as last year, viz. 87, while the number receiving instruction fell slightly from 8,139 to 8,080. There has been an increase from 613 to 618 in the number of teachers employed in the schools, but the number holding diplomas and professional certificates has decreased from 453 to 427. No great improvement can be expected in the number of qualified teachers until additional facilities are provided for the training of European teachers. A scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, is now under the consideration of Government. Six teachers from this Presidency were undergoing training in the Government Training Class, Sanawar, at the end of the year.

The recurring grants provided from Imperial funds for the education of the domiciled community mentioned in last year's report continued to be utilized for the several objects indicated therein. Out of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs from Imperial funds mentioned in the last year's report, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was allotted for expenditure during the year and it was utilized for the payment of building grants.

The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. The results of the Middle School examination were much better than those of the previous year. The failures in these examinations continue to be mainly in English.

Final orders on the resolutions of the Simla Conference relating to education of the domiciled community have not yet been received.

The Government of India State scholarship of £200 per annum tenable in England for European or Anglo-Indian women which was instituted in 1913 and which is open to all the provinces of India was awarded during the year to a teacher in this Presidency.

The total expenditure in European institutions rose from Rs. 12,93,632 to Rs. 14,42,923 towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,01,985 or 42 per cent., fees Rs. 2,00,031 or 14 per cent., and private funds Rs. 6,40,907 or 44 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1913-14 being 41, 16 and 43 respectively.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 2,139 to 2,535 and their strength from 124,665 to 130,525. Of secondary schools there was one more in consequence of the opening of a Government Secondary School for Muhammadan boys in Georgetown, while public elementary schools for boys as well as girls contributed to the general advance both in number and strength. There was an increase also in the total number of institutions managed by Government and local boards, which rose from 62 and 777 to 65 and 821, respectively, with a corresponding increase in their strength. The number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts Colleges and in Secondary schools for non-Europeans continued to advance, the figures for the 31st March last being 195 and 6,769 against 167 and 6,529, respectively, at the close of the previous year. The percentage of the total number of Muhammadan scholars in all classes of institutions, both public and private, to the Muhammadan population of school age also rose from 39.6 to 42.4. The proportion of Muhammadan scholars in the high and middle stages of secondary education to the total number of scholars in each of those stages on the 31st March last stood at 4 and 5 per cent. respectively. At Guntūr a temporary training school for Muhammadan masters was opened under Government management, which increased the number of training schools for masters of this class of the community from 7 to 8, while their strength rose from 247 to 265. The question of opening one or two additional training schools for the benefit of the Muhammadan teachers in the inland and southern districts is under consideration. The three special schools shown in the statistics of the previous year have since been transferred to the control of the Department of Industries. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans 162 were elementary schools for girls attended by 9,803 pupils, these figures showing an increase of 8 and 1,349, respectively, over those for the previous year. Private institutions also showed an advance both in number and strength. The Collector of Malabar states that no

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

13

Special Education.

General Education.

Technical and Industrial, Higher.	Advanced.		POST GRADUATE.		
	[0 + 3.]		Nil.		
			FOURTH YEAR	..	Arts Collegiate.
			Nil.		
			THIRD YEAR	..	
			Nil.		
			SECOND YEAR.	Inter- mediate Course.	
			Nil.		
			FIRST YEAR.	Nil.	
Technical and Industrial, Lower.	Intermediate.		Ninth Standard	..	High Department.
	[1 + 38.]		[95 + 89.]		
			Eighth Standard	..	
			[98 + 90.]		
			Seventh Standard	..	Middle Department.
			[240 + 209.]		
			Sixth Standard	..	
			[267 + 236.]		
			Fifth Standard	..	Primary Department.
			[306 + 314.]		
			Fourth Standard	..	
			[359 + 419.]		
			Third Standard	..	
			[425 + 483.]		
			Second Standard	..	
			[479 + 535.]		
			First Standard	..	
			[464 + 503.]		
			Upper	Infant	
			[494 + 455.]	Stand- ard.	
			Lower		
			[689 + 758.]		

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

Native Chiefs and Noblemen. In this institution ten minors of estates, two sons of zamindars and one of the Nawab of Banganapalle and a minor zamindar were in residence during the year or part of it. Their physical training was as usual well cared for during the year and they were given regular religious and moral instruction by the religious Superintendent and by pandits specially employed for the purpose. Their educational progress and conduct are reported to have been satisfactory.

Final orders have not yet been passed on the question of establishing near Madras a Rajakumar college.

16. *Private institutions.*—Private schools showed a slight increase both in number and strength, the increase in both respects having occurred mainly under secondary schools for boys. It is noteworthy that while the total number of private schools increased by 8 per cent, the number of pupils attending them advanced by only 5 per cent, which suggests the ephemeral character of schools of this class.

17. *Books.*—As usual two meetings of the Text-Book Committee were held during the year under report, and out of 557 books considered in them 358 were found suitable for use in schools. A list of the books so approved was issued as a supplement to the general consolidated list mentioned in the report for last year and duly published in the *Port St. George Gazette*. The number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library fell from 934 to 524, the decrease being partly attributable to the strict rejection of unnecessary duplicates and triplicates and partly to the reduction in the number of tours undertaken by the permanent staff in view of the organization with reference to G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated 18th September 1914, of a separate search party sanctioned for a period of one year for systematically conducting the search and acquisition of manuscripts. A classification, according to subject-matter, of the manuscripts acquired shows that works relating to Religion, Philosophy, Science and Poetry were most numerous. There was a decrease in the number of visitors to the library and consequently the number of manuscripts consulted by them fell from 3,034 to 2,703. This decrease in the number of visitors appears to be largely due to the doors of the library on the Archaeological room-side of Museum being kept closed for many months during the year on account of the work of re-arranging the stone exhibits carried on in the said Archaeological room. The figures for the current official year are, however, very promising and it is reported that normal conditions have already been restored.

The library still continues to be under the management of Government, the question of its transfer to the local University having been deferred at the request of the Syndicate until the new University buildings are erected and ready for occupation.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 4,538 which, it is observed, was the highest figure on record since the enforcement of the Act XXV of 1867 and which is evidence of the steady growth in printing and publishing activity in this presidency. Of the above publications 2,610 were classed as books and 1,928 as periodicals, 1,398 being again works in English and 3,140 in the vernacular. Classified according to the subject-matter the largest number came under Religion. Vernacular publications in an easily intelligible modern prose style, being mostly translations or adaptations of English and Sanskrit works, have continued to be put forth in a noticeable manner contributing to the enrichment of the popular literature in the Presidency. A good number of publications relating to the great war in Europe have been registered during the year, and all of them indicate that the people of the Presidency are taking a keen and loyal interest in its progress.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks.*—The two diagrams on the opposite page show for the year under report 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 non-European and European institutions. A comparison of the statistics for the past two years is favourable to the year under report pointing to a steady numerical progress in respect of both collegiate and school education

in all classes and forms and in all the standards of elementary schools except the seventh on the non-European side, while there have been greater fluctuations in the attendance of European schools.

The Deputy Director of Public Instruction calculates from these tables the average duration of school life in elementary schools for boys as 2.19 years. A similar calculation on last year's figures gives 2.22 years.

There was evidence of increasing interest displayed in the matter of physical education, 1,084 more institutions than in the previous year having made provision for the teaching of gymnastics according to the Educational rules.

The supplemental statistics appended to the report indicate that the progress made in the previous year in regard to school accommodation, libraries, hostels and educational associations and reading rooms was well maintained during the year.

A conference of Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools was held at Ootacamund on the 15th June 1914 and three other days under the presidency of the Director with Mr. R. Littlehales, the present Deputy Director as Secretary. Messrs. E. W. Middlemast, and H. S. Duncan were also present at the conference throughout and Messrs. D. T. Chadwick, the Director of Agriculture, and Cecil Wood, the Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, on one day. The topics of discussion included the following: (1) the improvement of Muhammadan education, (2) the duration of school life in public elementary schools, (3) rates of fees in elementary schools and their appropriation by headmasters, (4) capitation allowances, (5) relation of elementary to secondary education, (6) grants-in-aid to secondary schools, (7) introduction into training schools of nature study, elementary rural science and instruction in agriculture, (8) the reorganization of the inspecting agency, (9) administration of schools under local boards and municipal councils, (10) formation of village educational committees, (11) publication of books for the use of teachers and pupils in elementary schools, (12) Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme, (13) sessional schools and (14) institution of circulating libraries. Some of the recommendations of the conference have already taken a practical shape and the rest are under consideration.

The Postmaster-General, Madras, considers 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 2.3 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 36.12 as against 36.45 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,

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. (b)	Primary schools. (c)
					1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) 142,310	Towns ... (a) 275	Males ... (a) 20,382,955	Institutions	For males	34	3	364	26,917
				For females	3	...	69	1,527
	Villages ... (a) 153,835	Females ... (a) 21,922,449	Scholars	Males	8,180	1,927	125,155	989,685
				Females	10	2	10,630	265,623
	Total ... (a) 54,114	Total ... (a) 41,405,404	Total		37	3	433	28,444
			Total		8,284	1,929	135,085	1,255,308

(a) Excludes the statistics of the Native State of Saurashtra.
 (b) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools.
 (c) These relate to European Primary and all Elementary schools.

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.								
1.	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		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Institutions	11,91,642	2,77,820	3,15,578	5,15,084	6,57,219	1,36,193	1,13,12,912	
For males	27,105	...	5,06,710	9,02,344	1,82,738	6,852	17,29,101	
For females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	12,21,747	2,77,820	3,15,578	5,15,084	6,57,219	1,36,193	1,13,12,912	
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	4.3	3.10	9.60	3.71	10.15	1.61	60.13	
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	0.22	...	0.60	13.24	3.17	...	78.03	
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1.50	...	7.15	12.06	9.27	0.10	51.84	
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total expenditure on public instruction.	0.31	1.14	21.49	32.81	1.57	0.76	67.98	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government Institutions.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Government Institutions.	150 8 11	136 14 0	47 11 10	10 8 10	168 14 2	123 8 3	37 2 0	
Cost to Provincial revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to District and Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	251 0 4	261 1 5	69 9 6	10 17 6	170 8 9	123 8 3	37 2 0	
District Board Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to Provincial revenues	161 1 10	...	2 15 10	5 13 0	106 2 6	...	6 6 9	
Cost to District funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	162 1 7	...	2 15 10	5 13 0	106 2 6	...	6 6 9	
Municipal Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to Provincial revenues	29 10 5	...	2 2 4	7 5 3	...	23 5 3	0 5 9	
Cost to Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	29 10 5	...	2 2 4	7 5 3	...	23 5 3	0 5 9	
Institutions in Native States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to Native State revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to District and Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Voluntary Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to Provincial revenues	14 1 6	...	1 12 10	2 7 9	101 1 5	3 16 0	3 0 0	
Cost to District and Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	14 1 6	...	1 12 10	2 7 9	101 1 5	3 16 0	3 0 0	
Unaided Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to Provincial revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to District and Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to Provincial revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cost to District and Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* 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 1914-15.

Institutions.			Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
Training schools.	All other special schools.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102	39	27,159	97	1,248	34,084	Institutions to number of towns and villages {
24	1	1,024	1	121	1,749	
126	49	29,083	391	4,359	23,833	
4,820	1,546	1,149,713	11,669	94,060	1,246,882	Male scholars to male population of school-going age
703	65	277,127	354	19,662	296,573	Female scholars to female population of school-going age
5,523	1,611	1,426,840	12,023	113,722	1,540,565	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Director.	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.
3,55,602	96,178	8,35,573	1,75,762	28,64,882	1,06,097	18,81,244	63,11,378	1,33,72,200
148	144	1253	139	1804	139	50	3957	1000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	980	432	081	1479	054	972	3262	1000

Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Institutions.				Under private management.								Number of scholars on the 31st March.		
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.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24a	24b	25a		
20	6,098	6,210	5,741	2	319	333	310	20	8,094	7,736	78	819		
2	32	38	31	...	...	...	...	3	65	65	...	...		
4	84	79	74	...	...	...	...	5	125	125	...	125		
26	6,154	6,321	5,849	2	319	333	310	37	8,241	7,891	103	844		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	500	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	470	470	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	98	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,099	1,027	...	...		
144	71,817	71,019	69,759	4	3,143	3,168	3,029	182	93,845	82,477	613	6,550		
123	23,297	22,398	22,228	5	621	585	556	182	32,931	27,663	1,002	1,962		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29	4,172	4,091	3,553	...	...	...	...	35	5,471	5,223	...	4,765		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34	3,555	3,757	3,292	...	...	...	...	34	3,855	414	3,600	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
267	106,136	101,824	91,832	0	3,734	3,714	3,405	44	130,000	111,747	9,500	1,100		
1,063	153,418	153,419	158,790	51	3,013	2,877	2,394	1,269	257,905	268,747	2,707	11,100		
14,507	180,556	181,093	185,760	3,705	98,552	92,885	70,842	22,619	750,541	5,210	587	21,434		
108	40,504	45,054	45,477	18	1,702	1,698	1,267	732	78,205	801	10,651	1,100		
329	16,637	15,844	13,913	85	3,122	3,100	2,504	735	6,977	24	317	...		
17,267	706,615	695,497	582,700	3,856	106,719	100,476	84,040	28,414	1,283,908	1,117,905	14,105	26,900		
16	804	816	763	1	57	59	49	102	1,854	211	...	...		
15	907	920	412	...	...	...	...	1	679	104	138	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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2	87	126	80	30	700	654	577	37	290	756	10	...		
33	1,303	1,372	1,263	31	783	713	626	166	7,131	1,218	200	...		
17,653	819,273	807,935	683,636	3,898	111,565	105,275	90,410	29,683	1,317,840	106,258	22,973	28,764		
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- (1) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms higher than the third.
- (2) 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.
- (3) European primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and Elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth.
- (4) Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
- (5) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.
- (6) Of these 1 school with 18 girls and 2 boys was for girls.

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15—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.		Hindus.											
		Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.				
		26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—														
	English	For boys	3,175	12	51	653	5,599	1,599	195	1	2		39		
	Oriental	For girls	62	13	38	94	3	3							
	Total		4,237	25	89	747	5,602	1,602	195	1	2		39		
	Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—														
	Law				2	6	391	100	1						
	Medicine				12	24	292	60	6		1				
	Engineering				1	8	88	3					3		
	Teaching														
	Agriculture														
Total				15	42	771	163	7		1		2			
School education, general.	Secondary Schools—														
	For boys.	High schools, English (a).	85,131	600	1,852	8,278	11,179	30,223	1,222	12	26	18	800		
		Middle schools, English (b).	30,502	986	1,822	2,622	12,199	11,729	1,521	8	29	8	1,320		
		High schools, Vernacular (a).	109	3,770	1,587	7,022	815	1,097	23		14	3			
	For girls.	Middle schools, Vernacular (b).	220	2,502	1,326	1,857	140	85	17		28	2	103		
	Total		116,312	7,918	6,687	14,779	25,333	53,135	6,791	12	88	41	2,120		
	Primary Schools—														
	For boys.	Upper (c).	314,817	44,853	864	21,515	37,122	250,625	31,761	17		3,391	15,134		
	For girls.	Upper (c).	689,767	109,550	27	50,482	46,220	611,365	77,860	20		5,727	105,634		
		Lower (d).	2,414	49,178	243	2,638	6,526	26,727	6,324	1		61	1,241		
Total		1,010,109	208,613	1,436	87,155	105,901	949,918	121,167	73	5	9,183	150,768			
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—														
	Training schools for masters		34		817	1,735	1,880	381	9						
	Schools of Arts for mistresses		531		196	2	18	33			29	34			
	Law schools	131		17	29	13	171	13	3						
	Medical schools														
	Engineering and Surveying schools										2	14			
	Technical and Industrial schools														
	Commercial schools														
	Agricultural schools	53		3	13	29	42	15	8						
	Reformatory schools	251			13	2	205	21					2		
Other schools (e)		101		61	16	492	228	69							
Total		5,119	765	173	1,114	2,314	3,587	567	18		31	51	2		
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction		1,135,806	274,947	8,278	104,121	170,120	996,899	128,967	104	96	9,255	152,989	6,174		
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—														
	(a) Arabic or Persian	For boys	506												
	(b) Sanskrit	For girls	1,125	50		13	3,316	1,076	6,724			78			
	(c) Any other Oriental classic	For boys		57		54	3	9			35	132			
	2. Elementary, teaching—														
	A vernacular only or mainly—														
	For boys		61,222	1,680		293	3,157	59,968	2,192						
	For girls		51	917		64	387	504	228		412	4,651			
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—														
	For boys		3,192	1,075											
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—															
For boys		18	269					31,859				9,762			
For girls								2,115					103		
Total of private institutions		76,828	7,921		1,077	7,982	76,319	15,219			20	759	10		
Grand total		1,212,634	282,868	8,278	105,198	178,111	1,073,218	144,186	104	96	9,275	153,748	7,184		

(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 Middle 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 Higher class Technical or Art schools.

3 (a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1915, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Classes of institutions				Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muslims.	Buddhists.	Others.
						Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—									
	English	For boys	Male	12	634	5,687	1,594	185	1	2
		Female	12	19	3	5				
	For girls	Male	13	34	7	7				
		Female			93	32				
	Oriental	Male								
	Female									
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	2	6	391	160	1			
		Female								
Medicine	Male									
	Female									
Engineering	Male	12	24	292	60	6			1	
	Female									
Teaching	Male	1	7	88	3					
	Female									
Agriculture	Male									
	Female									
Total		82	733	6,461	1,831	292	1	3		
School education, general.	Secondary schools									
	For boys.	(a) High schools, English	Male	1,627	8,122	11,956	36,629	5,227	12	24
		Female	225	156	224	1,194	1,321			2
		(b) Middle schools do.	Male	1,159	2,336	12,617	11,141	1,321		10
		Female	623	226	182	285	5			10
	Do. Vernacular	Male								
		Female								
		(a) High schools, English	Male	269	50	26	47	5		5
		Female	1,378	1,972	789	960	18			11
	Do. Vernacular	Male								
		Female								
		(b) Middle schools, English	Male	397	88	18	65	7		8
		Female	1,019	1,769	122	130	10			20
	Do. Vernacular.	Male								
		Female								
	Primary schools—									
	For boys	(c) Upper	Male	479	17,184	28,820	226,371	32,861	31	
		Female	385	1,261	8,602	29,651	1,760			
		(d) Lower	Male	18	35,869	31,726	5,657,20	64,169	16	
Female		9	11,693	15,194	5,685	12,741	1			
For girls	(c) Upper	Male	205	963	1,942	1,651	165			
	Female	340	11,927	16,511	11,292	3,067	3,067	5	5	
	(d) Lower	Male		314	132	1,473	185			
	Female		2,321	6,564	25,251	5,820	1			
Total		8,923	101,974	161,324	962,179	198,198	85	94		
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—									
	Training schools for masters	Male		790	1,731	1,871	384	9		
		Female		27	1	6				
	Training schools for mistresses	Male								
		Female	90	96	2	48	31			
	School of Arts	Male	7	27	13	171	13	3		
		Female	10	2						
	Law schools	Male								
		Female								
	Medical schools	Male								
		Female								
	Engineering and Surveying schools	Male								
		Female								
	Technical and Industrial schools.	Male								
		Female								
	Commercial schools	Male	3	12	29	12	15			
		Female	1	1						
	Agricultural schools	Male								
		Female								
Reformatory schools	Male		13	2	265	31				
	Female									
(e) Other schools	Male	16	16	163	236	60	6			
	Female	47			2					
Total		173	1,114	2,334	2,587	567	18			
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		8,923	101,974	161,324	962,179	198,267	103			

(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 Higher class Technical or Art schools.

3 (a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1915, classified according to sex, race or creed—continued.

Classes of institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.	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	...	...	...	6,616	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	78	...	...	...
(b) Arabic or Persian for girls	Male	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
(c) Sanskrit for boys	Male	13	3,229	999	5	...	...	35
	Female	...	87	15	...	...	...	...
(d) Sanskrit for girls	Male	...	54	3	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching—								
A. Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys	Male	763	2,671	55,298	2,627	...	...	381
	Female	239	486	3,850	84	...	...	31
For girls	Male	11	...	40	5	...	...	...
	Female	43	387	264	223	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—								
For boys	Male	...	...	...	22,097	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	9,762	...	...	...
For girls	Male	...	...	...	493	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	2,952	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—								
For boys	Male	16	935	9,094	214	...	...	19
	Female	1	83	656	17	...	...	1
For girls	Male	...	50	33	26	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions	...	1,677	7,982	70,349	15,249	...	...	467
Grand total	8,278	165,199	178,111	1,667,239	174,210	194	96	9,723

3 (b)—Return of European colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

Under public

Under public

objects of expenditure

Managed by Government.

Managed by District of

[illegible]

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

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 3,57.
(b) Law College, surplus* for Rs. 45,473.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 3,91.
(d) Lawrence Memorial School, Male branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 23,526.

(e) Lawrence Memorial School, Male branch, total cost, Rs. 26,656.
(f) Not cost to Municipal schools.
(g) Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 11,113.
(h) Non-departmental, Rs. 19.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15

institutions

Under private management.

Municipal Boards

Managed by Native States.

Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.

[illegible]

(a) Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, 104, Rs. 11,415.
(b) Non-departmental, Rs. 1,577.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 2,250.
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 40.
(e) Lawrence Memorial School, Technical branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 4,628.
(f) Lawrence Memorial School, Technical branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 4,628.
(g) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.
(h) Includes grants for hostels, Rs. 2,01,442.

4. (a).—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Public institutions.															
Under public management.															
Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.	
Objects of expenditure.		Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—															
{ English } For boys															
{ English } For girls															
Total															
Schools—															
{ High schools, English }		25,656						25,656							
{ Middle schools, English }		11,015						11,015							
{ High schools, English }															
{ Middle schools, English }															
Total		36,671						36,671							
Primary Schools—															
{ For boys }															
{ For girls }															
Total															
Schools for special instruction—															
{ Training schools for masters }															
{ Do. for mistresses }															
{ Industrial schools }															
{ Other schools }		11,897						11,897							
Total		11,897						11,897							
Bldings															
{ Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) }															
Total															
Scholarships held in—															
{ Arts colleges }															
{ Professional colleges }															
{ Secondary schools }															
{ Elementary schools }															
Miscellaneous															
Total															
Total expenditure on European education		48,578						48,578							

* European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
‡ European Primary schools, Elementary schools (Non-European) with standards above the fourth and those with standards up to and including the fourth.
§ Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
(a) Surplus fees to the University, Rs. 17,763.
(b) Includes Endowment grant, Rs. 1,650.
(c) Includes expenditure on private schools and hostels.
(d) Includes grants to orphanages not paid through the department, Rs. 14,57,881.
(e) Includes Provincial contribution, Rs. 1,329
(f) Do. do. Rs. 1,54,854.

1 (a) — Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15 — continued.

Public Institutions—continued.															Grand Total.					
Under private management.																				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.														
Objects of expenditure—contd.	Provincial Revenues.		District Funds.		Municipal funds.		Fees.		Subscriptions and other sources.		Total.		Provincial Revenues.		District Funds.		Municipal funds.		All other sources.	
	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.
Arts Colleges—																				
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools—																				
English	74,057	...	67,161	1,86,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	47,600	...	70,764	1,29,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,957	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	26,457	...	64,188	1,24,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,711	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	74,057	...	1,31,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,668	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—																				
English	2,68,213	...	2,61,229	5,70,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	9,706	...	17,567	33,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	6,664	...	10,012	21,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,664	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,380	...	27,579	55,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction—																				
Training schools for handicapped	880	...	2,043	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	8434	...	145	11,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8434	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3720	...	102	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,924	...	147	17,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,924	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	1,43,020	...	1,43,020	2,36,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,020	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus	19,082	...	19,082	19,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,62,102	...	1,62,102	2,55,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European education	3,97,588	...	3,75,269	8,90,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,62,885	...	...	...	...	...	...

2 (a) — Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	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.		Total.	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		Total.	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.		Total.	Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.				
Secondary schools—																
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

c (a) — Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	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 beyond 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 Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.									
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.							
Secondary Sch. A— For Govt. (Aided) ...	1	272	11	14	53	...	85	39	32	...	128	11	277	277						
	30	3,542	179	31	712	104	876	255	64	299	...	1,056	162	3,492						
	31	3,619	193	31	797	104	961	274	64	338	...	1,053	173	3,619						
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Secondary Sch. B— For Govt. (Government) ...	1	138	16	16	...	11	11	...	16	16	...	34	11	138						
	50	2,969	132	132	...	354	576	29	271	567	...	1,673	226	2,969						
	51	3,068	...	148	...	355	611	29	290	579	...	1,729	231	3,068						
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Total Secondary schools	62	6,657	193	179	813	759	1,572	303	354	657	1,824	3,652	175	2,499	6,657					
	Primary Sch. A— For Govt. (Aided) ...	12	811	...	...	...	...	...	10	34	74	299	307	606	71	60	131	410	601	811
		12	811	...	...	...	...	...	40	34	74	299	307	606	71	60	131	410	601	811
		11	529	...	...	...	...	...	16	31	47	166	276	442	16	34	50	198	341	529
Total		11	529	...	...	...	...	16	31	47	166	276	442	16	34	50	198	341	529	
Total Primary schools	23	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	26	65	121	463	583	1,048	87	94	181	608	742	1,350	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GENERAL TABLES

[illegible]

(7)--Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

GENERAL TABLES

GENERAL TABLES

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the fiscal year 1914-15.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.										Institutions managed by District Boards.					Institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons.	Total.	Grand total.
College of Arts and Science—																				
English	1	11	11	11	37	1,052														
Oriental																				
Total	1	11	11	11	37	1,052														
College of Arts and Science—																				
Law																				
Medicine																				
Engineering																				
Agriculture																				
Total																				
Secondary Schools—																				
For boys	15	1,250	1,250	1,250	6,843	10,800		1,100	767	1,317	1,26,283			1,000	1,28,593				21,800	
For girls	17	1,250	1,250	1,250	6,843	10,800		1,100	767	1,317	1,26,283				1,28,593				21,800	
Total	32	2,500	2,500	2,500	13,686	21,600		2,200	1,534	2,634	2,52,566			1,000	2,53,566				43,600	
Primary Schools—																				
For boys	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531														
For girls	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531														
Total	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062														
Other Schools—																				
For boys	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531														
For girls	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531														
Total	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062														
Technical and Industrial Schools—																				
Commercial schools																				
Agricultural schools																				
Reformatory schools																				
Other schools																				
Total																				
Other Institutions—																				
For boys																				
For girls																				
Total																				
Grand total																				

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15—continued.

Objects of expenditure— <i>spec.</i>	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.										In institutions managed by				Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by				Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	
	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 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges—																
Oriental	3	109	110	411	...	13,311	...	10,807	...	24,118	...	...	...	24,118	24,118	24,118
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—																
Medicine	1	7,271	7,267	6,630	18,007	63,620	...	1,75,037	...	2,16,664	...	...	...	2,16,664	2,16,664	2,16,664
Engineering	1	774	743	628	...	6,822	...	13,187	...	20,009	...	...	...	20,009	20,009	20,009
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools—																
For boys { High schools, English	17	7,271	7,267	6,630	18,007	63,620	...	1,75,037	...	2,16,664	...	...	...	2,16,664	2,16,664	2,16,664
For boys { Middle schools, Vernacular	5	774	743	628	...	6,822	...	13,187	...	20,009	...	...	...	20,009	20,009	20,009
For girls { High schools, English	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Middle schools, Vernacular	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—																
For boys { Upper Primary	17	20,803	20,800	13,629	...	1,23,871	...	8,781	...	1,32,652	...	...	...	1,32,652	1,32,652	1,32,652
For boys { Lower Primary	1	1,062	1,062	1,062	...	1,23,871	...	8,781	...	1,32,652	...	...	...	1,32,652	1,32,652	1,32,652
For girls { Upper Primary	1	1,062	1,062	1,062	...	1,23,871	...	8,781	...	1,32,652	...	...	...	1,32,652	1,32,652	1,32,652
For girls { Lower Primary	1	1,062	1,062	1,062	...	1,23,871	...	8,781	...	1,32,652	...	...	...	1,32,652	1,32,652	1,32,652
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	21	23,927	23,926	15,753	...	1,38,015	...	16,553	...	1,54,568	...	...	...	1,54,568	1,54,568	1,54,568
Schools for special instruction—																
Technical schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	23,927	23,926	15,753	...	1,38,015	...	16,553	...	1,54,568	...	...	...	1,54,568	1,54,568	1,54,568
Buildings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection—																
Arts colleges	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional colleges	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	536	32,783	32,783	21,003	...	1,38,015	...	16,553	...	1,54,568	...	...	...	1,54,568	1,54,568	1,54,568
Grand total	557	32,783	32,783	21,003	...	1,38,015	...	16,553	...	1,54,568	...	...	...	1,54,568	1,54,568	1,54,568

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Art colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Elementary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Free.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>For Males.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	24	1,389	328	179	169	179	593	19,868	...	19,868	18.	18.
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	3	292	111	...	61	30	...	...	6,766	936	9,920	16,716
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	21	1,557	...	...	1,277	270	...	59,632	723	19,022	62,725	1,72,102
4. Unaided ...	197	9,255	1,436	...	1,325	3,991	193	...	...	2,61,255	2,52,781	5,15,036
Total ...	248	12,593	1,873	179	5,772	3,470	1,086	70,500	7,183	1,61,176	1,29,503	9,10,682
<i>For Females.</i>												
1. Managed by Government ...	7	253	20	2	83	81	67	12,432	...	12,432	10,157	61,572
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	29	1,285	...	...	913	358	34	60,547	1,974	63,521	39,722	1,69,174
4. Unaided ...	91	5,510	32	...	1,799	3,671	298	...	...	1,51,282	75,162	2,26,444
Total ...	127	7,048	62	2	2,595	4,090	399	72,979	1,974	2,54,696	1,25,284	1,54,630
Grand total ...	375	19,641	1,935	181	8,277	7,560	1,485	1,43,479	9,157	2,57,872	2,54,787	10,65,312

* Lawrence Memorial school (Male branch), Provincial grant.
† Lawrence Memorial school (Male branch), Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 90,179.

* Lawrence Memorial school (Female branch), Provincial grant.
† Lawrence Memorial school (Female branch), Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 39,533.

(9)—Number and qualifications of teachers.

In schools for Indians.	• In Primary schools.						† In Middle schools.						‡ In High schools.						§ In Colleges.						Total.
	• In Primary schools.						† In Middle schools.						‡ In High schools.						§ In Colleges.						
	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.				
Teachers of Vernacular.	Trained	955	7,494	1,019	7,757	116	8	219	27	731	14	13	101	187	1,692	49	4	2	13	124	9	21,199			
	Untrained	311	6,181	163	22,027	1,571	8	121	16	361	84	13	87	126	1,159	19	37	1	7	178	11	31,773			
	Total	1,266	13,675	1,182	29,784	2,737	16	340	43	1,092	98	26	188	313	3,851	68	11	3	20	202	20	52,972			
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of Classical Languages.	Trained	8	1,217	12,991	1,688	1	1	17	2	15	3	41	52	78	837	26	7	1	14	122	8	1,617		
	Untrained	1,217	12,991	1,688	23,226	1,497	15	13	15	1,047	29	26	196	235	2,254	82	11	2	1	81	2	31,556			
	Total	1,225	14,208	1,688	24,723	1,497	16	31	17	1,062	32	37	248	333	3,311	108	18	3	15	203	10	33,168			
Teachers for Europeans.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463			
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215			
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678			
	Possessing a degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17			
Teachers for Europeans.	Possessing a degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371			
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618			
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	989			
	Grand total of all teachers	1,225	14,208	1,688	24,723	1,497	16	31	17	1,062	32	37	248	333	3,311	108	37	3	15	203	30	56,290			

* All European teachers in the Madras Presidency are included in the above figures.
† Native teachers who are holders of a degree in the third and fourth years of the University of Madras are included in the above figures.
‡ Native teachers who are holders of a degree in the third and fourth years of the University of Madras are included in the above figures.
§ Excludes Professional teachers but includes Quaker teachers.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1916.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. &c. Nos. 1468, 1469, 29th December 1915.

Report on public instruction.

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1914-15.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency
for the year 1914-15.

Order—No. 1468, Educational, dated 29th December 1915.

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—During the year under review three additional grants were received from the Government of India. There were two recurring grants, one of 1.25 lakhs for education generally and one of .30 lakh for the improvement of Muhammadan education, and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 16,000 towards the construction of a Muhammadan hostel in the City of Madras. All were fully expended within the year. The final proposals for the utilization of the recurring grant for Muhammadan education not having matured before the close of the year, the year's grant was spent on non-recurring items connected with the same object.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—The year was one of general advance, the total number of institutions of all grades and their strength having increased by 984, or 3 per cent and 73,010, or 5 per cent respectively, though the increase in the latter case was not as marked as in the previous year. In schools for Indians, there was an accession of 15.05, 6.6 and 5.0 per cent respectively, to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from all sources amounted to 193.5 as against 180 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Provincial funds contributed 82.64 lakhs, local and municipal funds 21.77 lakhs and fees and other sources about 89.11 lakhs. The percentages of aggregate outlay from public and private funds to the total expenditure remained practically the same as in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, the "direct" outlay advanced by nearly eleven lakhs and the "indirect" by about three. Secondary and elementary schools claimed 53.31 lakhs from public funds, or 7.42 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the major portion of this (45.52 lakhs) was allotted to private management aggregated 52.06 lakhs, or .25 lakh less than in the previous year; those from district board funds remained almost stationary, while those from municipal funds declined from .73 to .61 lakh. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was As. 7-6 as against As. 7 in the previous year.

A special feature of the expenditure of the year was the disbursement of a sum of 2.36 lakhs from Provincial funds on the acquisition of play-grounds.

5. *University and Collegiate education.*—Events of importance connected with the University were the appointment of a University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology and the delivery of special lectures on "Cities in Evolution", "Drainage Works" and "Investigations in Acoustics" by Professor Geddes, Mr. J. W. Madeley and M.R.Ry. C. Venkataraman, respectively. The University was also engaged with the question of the improvement of the study of vernacular languages during the intermediate course and the investigation of the important question of the regulations for admission to the collegiate course of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates. The latter question is still under examination. In the field of collegiate education the most noteworthy step taken was the opening of a college for women in Madras by the Government. This institution has been

affiliated to the local University as a second-grade college. There was a satisfactory increase in the number on the rolls in the Arts colleges. The strength of the Engineering College showed an appreciable advance, while that of the Law College and the Teachers' College remained almost stationary.

6. *Secondary and Elementary education.*—The number of secondary schools increased by one; and four of the incomplete secondary schools of the previous year developed into complete secondary schools during the year under report. This factor and the general improvement in the attendance at existing secondary schools resulted in an increase of 6.7 per cent in the total number of pupils availing themselves of secondary education. The strength in the three highest forms shared in this general advance to a proportionately greater degree than in the previous year, thus evidencing the growth of a desire on the part of parents to leave students at school long enough to complete the course. Orders were passed during the year on proposals for the improvement of the study of languages other than English under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme; but effect has not yet been given to them pending the revision of syllabuses and the drawing up of text-books. The Government have, since the close of the year, afforded special financial help to enable local boards and municipal councils to improve the pay of the pandits and other language teachers in the secondary schools and colleges maintained by them, as had already been done in the case of Government institutions.

The advance in elementary education noticed in previous years was maintained. The number of public elementary schools for boys and their strength rose from 26,005 and 1,088,686 to 26,905 and 1,143,995, respectively.

Several important questions connected with elementary and secondary education formed the subject of discussion at the informal conference of inspecting officers held by the Director of Public Instruction in June 1914. These are engaging the attention of the department; and some of them will be placed for further discussion before a conference of officials and non-officials which will be summoned shortly.

7. *Special education.*—The transfer of the control of industrial education to the Director of Industries is mainly responsible for the fall in the number of schools for special education from 204 to 166. The question of opening additional training schools for masters and of converting some of the large and important Government girls' schools into training schools for mistresses is engaging the attention of the department. There was a further fall in the attendance at the School of Arts and at the School of Commerce, Calicut, the decline being attributed in the case of the latter institution to the introduction of commercial subjects for the school final course in many secondary schools. With a view to inducing more students to avail themselves of the instruction imparted in the School of Arts, the Government have, since the close of the year, sanctioned the institution of thirty additional scholarships in the school.

The year was notable in that in it were taken the first steps towards imparting correct methods of giving manual training to students, the experts sanctioned for the purpose having arrived and commenced work.

8. *Female education.*—The education of girls exhibited a further satisfactory advance, there having been an accession of 72 to the number of schools intended solely for Indian girls and of about 18,500 to the number of girls under instruction, including those in institutions not specially intended for them. Thirty-one and 38 Brahman widows were under instruction at the close of the year in Madras and Vizagapatam, respectively.

9. *European education.*—The number of institutions intended for Europeans remained stationary, and there was a slight decline in their strength. A scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, is now under consideration.

10. *Muhammadan education.*—The improvement under this head noticed last year was sustained. The number of institutions for Muhammadans under public management rose from 839 to 886 and their strength from 51,319 to 55,551.

11. *Panchama education*.—This branch of education showed considerable expansion. Local boards alone opened as many as 84 new schools for people of this class. It is specially noteworthy that secondary education has begun to attract the attention of this community, there having been an increase of more than 63 per cent during the year in the total number of Panchama pupils in secondary schools.

12. The year was one of progress in all directions on which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and his department may justly be congratulated.

(True Extract.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 1469, Educational, dated 29th December 1915.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

