

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

* செப்பவருவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட

* 30 மாதம் 1913-14 வருடம்

* செப்பவரு முடிந்த

* 31 மாதம் 1913-14 வருடம்

* குறியீடு உடனடியாக
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட

MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1913

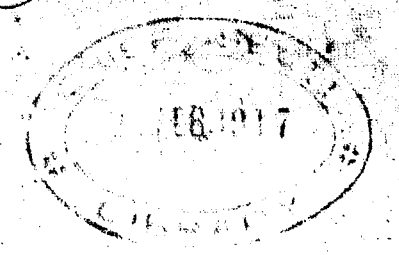
[8 pages]

36705

2

REPORT

ON



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

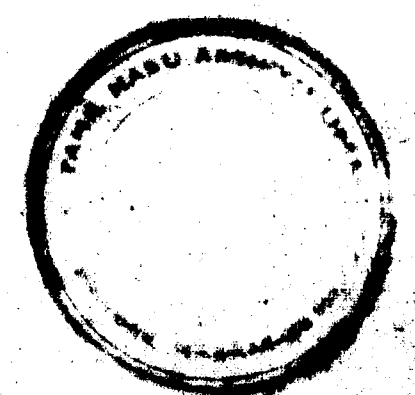
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

R

1915-16.

2112 NIS
N 17-1

VOLUME I.



MADRAS.
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1916.

36705

P
7.2.11.7.2015
117

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARA.	PAGE
1. Introduction	1
2. Events of the year	1
3. General statistics	3
4. Controlling agencies	5
5. University and Collegiate education	5
6. Secondary education	8
7. Elementary do.	9
8. Special do.	9
9. Female do.	12
10. European do.	12
11. Education of Muhammadans	13
12. Education of Panchamas	14
13. Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes	14
14. Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes	14
15. Education of Native Chiefs and noblemen	15
16. Private institutions	15
17. Books	15
18. Miscellaneous remarks	15

GENERAL TABLES.

NO.		
(1)	Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars	18-19
(2)	Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction	18-19
(3)	Return of colleges, schools and scholars	20-22
(3a)	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1916 classified according to sex, race or creed	23-24
(3b)	Return of European colleges, schools and scholars	25-27
(4)	Return of expenditure on public instruction	28-30
(4a)	Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools	31-32
(5)	Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education	33
(5a)	Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education	34
(6)	Return showing the results of prescribed examinations	35-36
(7)	Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction	37-41
(8)	Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses.	42
(9)	Number and qualification of teachers	43

4

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 24th October 1916.

C. No. 8800 of 1916.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION),
Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1915-16.

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 was renewed for the retention for another year of the 49 temporary ranges referred to in the last report and it was also accorded to the establishment for a year from 1st December 1915 of an additional girls' range in the Southern circle.

(2) The continuance of the peripatetic party attached to the Oriental Manuscripts Library was sanctioned for another year.

(3) The employment of a lecturer in needlework and dress-making in European schools on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem was sanctioned temporarily for a year with effect from 7th February 1916, the date on which Miss Kenny took charge of the post.

(4) New designs for hostels including students' dining hall with kitchen and store rooms for 20 students and for warden's quarters prepared by the Chief Engineer were issued.

(5) An additional lecturer on Rs. 200 outside the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service was sanctioned for the Kumbakōnam College with effect from 1st July 1915 in view to the provision of instruction in Group II-A (Physics) of the B.A. Pass course in that institution.

(6) Sanction was accorded to the employment tentatively for a maximum period of three years from 1st July 1915 of an additional Professor in the Presidency College, a special temporary post having been created for the purpose in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service to relieve the Principal of a portion of his lecturing work and enable him to devote more time to office work and supervision.

(7) Government approved of the opening at Anantapur under their management of a second-grade college to meet the long-felt want of the Ceded Districts.

(8) Government approved of the Director's proposal to improve the instruction in "Nature Study" in elementary schools and to depute three officers of the department who had specialized in Botany, Zoology and Geology and Elementary

Science for special training and lecturing for a period of one year from 1st July 1915, selected teachers from training schools being allowed to attend their lectures for a period of three months from 1st April last.

(9) A contribution of Rs. 1,000 was made by Government towards the cost of publishing the Uriya Dictionary prepared by M.R.Ry. Gopinatha Nando, Senior Uriya Pandit of the Parlākimedi College, in return for fifty copies of the book intended for free distribution by the department.

(10) Government sanctioned the Director's proposal to institute thirty additional scholarships in the School of Arts, at an aggregate monthly cost of Rs. 70, to be awarded at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Institution to deserving students.

(11) Government approved of the Surgeon-General's proposal to entrust the work of supervising the medical inspection of the Madras Corporation Elementary Schools to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan and requested the Director to report on the question of extending the inspection to other educational institutions.

(12) Sanction was accorded to the payment of a monthly grant of Rs. 230 to the Young Men's Christian Association towards the employment of a Physical Director and Adviser to Government in physical education.

(13) Notice was required to be given to all educational institutions conducted or controlled by hostile missions that all grants to them either from Government or other public funds would cease with effect from 30th September 1915 except those which had been already promised for specific purposes and also that recognition would be withdrawn with effect from 31st March 1916 from all institutions under the management of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Schleswig-Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, and Basel Mission with the exception of those which had been transferred to Government or Local Board management. Subsequently, however, it was resolved that recognition and aid be continued to the above institutions up to 31st March 1917, since the Missionary Educational Council of South India agreed to undertake their management without any further aid from public funds than what they were eligible for under the ordinary rules, but that building, furniture and other special grants should not be given to them so long as their eventual ownership and management of institutions were in question.

(14) The following were the important changes sanctioned in the Madras Educational Rules, the Grant-in-Aid and other Codes during the year:—

(i) The institution of a special examination for bona fide teachers who have failed in the Matriculation examination with a view to determine their eligibility for admission to a Secondary Training Class.

(ii) The substitution in rule 146 of the Educational Rules of the words "from 1st April of the year" for the words "from the 1st January in the year after that" so as to show the revised date necessitated by an alteration in the date of holding the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates, from which counts the period of three years for which persons who have qualified themselves for probationary teachers' certificates are regarded as trained certificated teachers for all purposes of the Public Service Notifications, the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(iii) The addition of a new proviso to rule 53 of the Educational Rules empowering headmasters of secondary schools to charge such fee for the grant of a transfer certificate, at any period of more than one year after a pupil's leaving the school, as may be approved as reasonable by the Inspector. This rule is intended to check inordinate delays in the submission of applications for transfer certificates.

(iv) The addition to rule 111 of the Educational Rules of a provision authorizing Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools to lengthen the period of training in training schools in the case of students who owing to illness or other unavoidable cause of absence during their period of training require an extended course or in the case of students who having failed in the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates seek re-admission with a view to improve their chances of passing at a second attempt.

(v) Revised rule 53 (iii) of the Grant-in-Aid Code lays down the forms of bills in which grants sanctioned for erection or enlargement of school-houses or buildings or students' hostels including residential quarters for the warden or the other staff attached to the school or for the execution of extensive alterations and repairs to buildings newly purchased for school purposes on the one hand and for purchase of school-houses or buildings or for acquisition of land for school or hostel purposes on the other shall be drawn. The forms in the above two cases have been prescribed in Appendix S and Appendix SS, respectively.

(vi) Rule 54 (i) of the Grant-in-Aid Code has been amended so as to make the grant promised in the case of buildings to be erected depend on the total cost of the work shown in the management's estimate as approved by the Director of Public Instruction and modified by the Public Works Department and in the case of buildings or lands acquired on the Collector's estimate of their value.

(vii) Rule 55 of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to the claims of Government for a period of forty years in respect of buildings for which grants have been drawn on account of construction, extension, alterations or repairs has been modified so as to include cases of grants sanctioned for acquisition of lands and buildings.

(viii) In rule 60 of the Grant-in-Aid Code the sanctioning power of the Director with regard to furniture and other special grants has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 and that of Inspectors from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, the power of the latter officers being restricted to elementary schools.

(ix) In rule 60-A of the Grant-in-Aid Code the maximum amount of grant sanctionable for village school-houses and for equipment has been raised from Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 and Rs. 100, respectively.

In the same rule have been laid down simpler rules of procedure to be followed in dealing with applications for building grants for village schools by Inspectors of Schools who have been permitted to avail themselves of such technical assistance of the local Executive Engineer as may be required.

(x) Alterations consequential on the changes referred to in clauses (viii) and (ix) above have been made in Appendix S and Appendix U.

(xi) All references to the Director of Industries and the schools under his control have been omitted from the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Educational Department.

(xii) No change had been made during the year in the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(xiii) Rule 95 of the Madras Inspection Code and the note thereunder have been modified under the orders of Government, and the modified rule gives the meaning of the expression "a day on tour" for the purpose of calculating the minimum period of tour prescribed for Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of Schools.

3. *General statistics.*—Public institutions rose in number from 29,083 to 30,474 and in strength from 1,417,840 to 1,491,945, the increase representing 4.8 and 5.2 per cent, respectively, against 3.4 and 5.4 per cent in the previous year. The increase in the number of scholars, it will be observed, did not altogether keep pace with that in the number of schools. Private institutions on the other hand fell from 4,750 with a strength of 125,115 to 4,609 with a strength of 123,214, these figures showing a decrease of 3.0 per cent in number and 1.5 per cent in strength on those of the previous year. The increase in the number and strength of public institutions was shared by all classes of schools according to management, even unaided institutions contributing to the advance noticed above among the institutions under private management. Taking the institutions of all classes and grades together, it will be observed that there was an accession of 1,250 to their number and 72,204 to their strength or of 3.7 and 4.7 per cent respectively, against an increase of 3.0 and 5.0 per cent respectively in the previous year.

The proportion of male and female scholars in both public and private institutions taken together to the respective population of school-age also increased from 40.8 and 9.4 to 42.6 and 9.9 per cent, respectively, and this numerical progress was shared by all the four main classes of the community including Europeans and Eurasians.

There was again a fall by 14.5 per cent and 30.5 per cent in the number of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox, the decrease being shared by male pupils in secondary schools for both Europeans and non-Europeans and in elementary schools and by female pupils in European secondary and in elementary schools.

The number of institutions as well as scholars in both municipal and non-municipal areas increased by 5.7 and 8.8 per cent respectively in the one case and by 3.5 and 3.7 per cent respectively in the other. The proportion of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 8.4 and 19.4 per cent respectively.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 193.5 lakhs to Rs. 206.5 lakhs. The latter includes an expenditure of nearly 11 lakhs relating to professional colleges and special schools (viz., Medical, Forest, Agricultural and Veterinary colleges and Medical and Industrial schools) which are not under the control of this department. Under the recent orders of the Government of India, however, the statistics of these institutions have been incorporated in the report for this year. Deducting this 11 lakhs, for the sake of comparison, the total expenditure on education increased by only Rs. 2 lakhs against Rs. 13 lakhs in the previous year. It will be noticed that the expenditure from fees and other sources, increased by 6 lakhs, while that from public funds decreased by 4 lakhs. To the total expenditure public funds contributed 51 per cent and private funds 49 per cent.

The total direct expenditure on education has risen from Rs. 130 lakhs to Rs. 135 lakhs, and to the increase of 5 lakhs, public funds contributed 1.5 lakhs and private funds 3.5 lakhs. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions for general education. The expenditure on arts colleges increased by about Rs. 1 lakh, that on secondary schools by Rs. 2.5 lakhs and that on elementary schools by over Rs. 2 lakhs. The amount spent by District Boards and Municipalities on their own schools increased by Rs. 1.5 lakhs, while the provincial subsidy to these institutions increased by nearly the same amount.

The total indirect expenditure decreased from Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. The most noticeable variations have been under "buildings" which showed a decrease of over 4 lakhs and under "miscellaneous" which showed an increase of Rs. 1.5 lakhs on account of increased expenditure on hostels or boarding-houses.

The budget estimate for the year 1915-16 under "22. Education" was Rs. 77.67 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 76.86 lakhs. The actuals under this head were Rs. 76.97 lakhs, an increase of 11 lakh over the revised estimate which appears under the head "Europe Stores to Government Colleges—General." This item of expenditure, as remarked in the previous report, could not be accurately estimated for on account of the war.

The Imperial grants both recurring and non-recurring, to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs, which were available during the year may be summarized as follows: The first was the non-recurring assignment of Rs. 3.3 lakhs (a portion of the total grant of Rs. 49 lakhs given by the Government of India in 1912-13), out of which Rs. 1.78 lakhs was spent during the year. Two recurring assignments, viz., Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided secondary schools and Rs. 30,000 for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the domiciled community in the city of Madras, were fully spent during the year. Out of the recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of Muhammadan education, only Rs. 10,000 was spent as the schemes having this object in view had not fully matured, and it was impossible to utilize the total amount available during the year. Lastly, there was the recurring assignment of Rs. 16.30 lakhs 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 nearly Rs. 12 lakhs related to elementary education. The whole of this recurring grant was spent during the year. A large portion of it was placed at the disposal of the District Boards and Municipalities for the improvement of elementary education. The main objects of expenditure were the payment of increased teaching grants to aided elementary schools, increased rate of provincial stipends in training schools, extra capitation allowance and enhanced salaries to the staff of local board and municipal schools.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and professional colleges and special schools under the control of other departments, but including the expenditure on educational buildings, provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 3.12 lakhs and Rs. 80.66 lakhs respectively, against Rs. 3.25 lakhs and Rs. 84.80 lakhs of the previous year. The decrease in receipts occurred under "Fees, Arts Colleges" and that in charges under "Schools, Special—Training Schools," "Grants to hostels," and "Government Educational buildings." As regards training schools additional provision was made in the previous year for training extra batches of students in some of the training schools and this provision was not repeated. The expenditure on hostels was over 2 lakhs during 1914-15 against Rs. 36,000 during the year 1915-16.

4. *Controlling agencies.*—Mr. H. S. Duncan continued to act for me till the 6th September 1915, when I returned to duty on the expiry of my combined leave. He made a short tour in the Malabar district in June 1915. I made four tours and visited various centres in the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Canara and Malabar districts from October to March and I proceeded also, with the sanction of Government accorded in G.O. Mis. No. 1107, Educational, dated 4th October 1915, to Poona, Bombay and Allahabad with the view of studying the systems of grants-in-aid obtaining in Bombay and the United Provinces.

At the beginning of the year M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Ayyar Avargal, i.s.o., Inspector of Schools, IV Circle, who had been connected with the department for about 36 years and had rendered conspicuously good service in various capacities, retired from the service. Mr. D. A. Hobday, acting Inspector of Schools, III Circle, also retired later in the year after an unblemished service of over 33 years.

Mr. J. H. Melville, the Inspector of European and Training Schools, was employed on special duty for two months from 30th August 1915 in the Chief Secretariat in connection with the preparation of a draft Bill on the lines of the English Children's Act; and on the expiry of that period his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for three months for the elaboration of a suitable scheme for the establishment of a separate Reformatory school and also of an Industrial school in that province for juvenile offenders convicted of crime not sufficiently serious to involve detention in a Reformatory.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Miss A. Arnold, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, in January 1915 has not yet been filled up permanently owing to the difficulty of recruitment during the war.

Final orders on the reorganization of the inspecting agency as a whole have not yet been received; but to relieve the immediate pressure in certain branches of the service, the formation of an additional temporary Girls' Range was sanctioned for the Southern Circle; and proposals for the employment of additional Sub-Assistants for Muhammadan schools and the abolition of the agency of Muhammadan Supervisors were under consideration towards the close of the year.

The inadequacy of the inspecting staff has thrown a considerable burden of work on its members and I am glad to be able to say that with very few exceptions officers of every grade have sustained it with uncomplaining zeal.

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

(1) Government were requested according to a resolution of the Senate to provide adequate hostel accommodation for the students of the Government colleges in Madras, and the authorities of the other colleges in Madras were similarly requested to provide hostel accommodation for such of their students as still required it.

Government, while recognizing the importance of extending hostel accommodation to the students of their own and other colleges, expressed their inability to admit any responsibility to the University for providing such accommodation to the students of the Government colleges.

(2) Each college affiliated to the University has been required to furnish an annual return to the Registrar showing, of the total number of students in the college, the number living (a) in hostels attached to the college, (b) with relations or guardians, (c) in unattached hostels or hostels approved by the college

authorities, (d) in lodgings approved by the college authorities. It has been resolved to publish annually in the Syndicate's report a tabular statement of the returns received.

(3) With a view to lightening the Intermediate course, especially in the Optional Groups, certain alterations in Regulation No. 183 which related chiefly to the courses in Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Science and History were adopted by the Senate at its meeting held on 22nd October 1915 and sanctioned by Government with effect from 1918 in their Order No. 1344, Educational, dated 8th December 1915.

(4) Certain minor alterations relating to Boards of Studies, the discontinuance of the issue of Matriculation certificates to candidates other than those who pass the Matriculation examination of the University, the exemption from the production of the additional year's attendance certificate after his first failure in the Intermediate examination of a bona fide teacher employed in a secondary school or college and the revision of the courses of study and the examination in Chemistry under Group (II-A) and (II-B) of the B.A. Degree examination and the courses in languages under Groups (IV) and (V) and for bringing the course of study under Group (VI) Sanskrit and the time-table for the examination into harmony were also sanctioned by Government during the year.

(5) Alterations were also sanctioned in Regulations Nos. 200 (e), 201, 205, 207 and 208 relating to the B.A. (Honours) Degree, and in Regulation No. 210 (1) relating to the M.A. Degree without Honours.

(6) Transitory Regulations providing for the holding of the F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations under the Old Regulations in October 1916 and 1917 in addition to the usual examinations in April have been sanctioned.

(7) Certain alterations relating to the days and hours fixed for the holding of the First, Second and Third M.B. & B.S., or L.M.S., examinations intended mainly to provide that the written examinations should be finished before the practical and oral examinations commenced were sanctioned by Government in January 1916.

(8) (i) With the sanction of Government Mr. Gilbert Slater, M.A., D.Sc., Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, was, on the nomination of the Syndicate, appointed with effect from 20th December 1915 as University Professor of Indian Economics.

(ii) Detailed reports of the work done during the year by the above University Professor and the University Professors of Comparative Philology and of Indian History and Archaeology will be found appended to the Syndicate's report for the past academical year.

(9) It was resolved by the Syndicate (1) to continue the system of moderation of marks of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination held in March 1916 on the principle adopted in 1915-16, (2) to consider as qualified for admission to colleges those candidates whose final marks so moderated are not less than the Presidency average in the final examination in each of the three subjects of Group A and in any two of the subjects of Group C, (3) to request the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to permit a committee appointed by it to consider the certificates of candidates who have failed to satisfy the above standard in one subject only, other than English, and (4) to accept the proposals of the Directors of Public Instruction, Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad and the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with regard to the standard of qualification of the certificate-holders in those States which might be accepted by the Syndicate in the special circumstances of each State.

Accordingly a committee of four gentlemen, two officials and two non-officials, was appointed to scrutinize the secondary school-leaving certificates completed before 1916 received from persons desirous of seeking admission to colleges, those issued by the Native States only having been transferred to the Educational Authorities of those States for scrutiny, and a preliminary list of all the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders who were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study in 1916-17 both by the above committee and by the Educational Authorities of the Native States was printed and issued to all affiliated colleges in June 1916, and the final list published later in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(10) A proposal to revise Regulation 217 relating to the L.T. Degree examination has been referred to the Board of Studies in Teaching for consideration and report which is being awaited.

(11) The Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectureship of 1916 was offered to M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and he delivered two lectures in Madras in March 1916 on (i) the Astronomical basis of Ancient Indian Chronology and (ii) Practical applications of Ancient Indian Chronology.

(12) The B.S.Sc. Degree of the Madras University has been recognized under the sanction of the Government of India as a qualification for Health Officers of the first class.

(13) The report of the committee appointed to revise the Regulations relating to the Oriental Title examination and their further opinion on the proposal to abolish the test in English were referred to the various Boards of Studies to whom the original report of the committee was referred for consideration, and their replies were considered by the Syndicate at its meetings held in February and March 1916 with the result that the whole question has been referred to a committee consisting of three members of the Syndicate including the convener for report with power to take such action in consulting other persons as they might find desirable. This report is awaited.

The number of first-grade colleges rose from 11 to 13 in consequence of the opening of B.A. Classes in the Findlay College, Mannargudi, and of the establishment under the management of the United Free Church Mission of a Women's Christian College which has since been affiliated to the University in Group (III) of the Intermediate courses and in Groups (IV) and (V) of the B.A. Degree courses, while the number of second-grade colleges fell from 21 to 20, the decrease being due to the raising of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, to the first grade and the closure of the United Free Church Mission College for Women at Rayapuram on the one hand and to the raising of the High School, Madanapalle, to the status of a second-grade college.

There were in Arts Colleges on the 31st March last 8,378 students or 219 more than in the previous year, of whom 393 were undergoing the B.A. (Honours) course, 170 in the Presidency College, 113 in the Madras Christian College and 110 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, against 213, 109 and 79, respectively, in the previous year.

Government have sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1915 the opening of a class for Group (II-A) (Physics) of the B.A. Pass course in the Kumbakonam College and the employment of an additional lecturer in that subject on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem outside the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service. The affiliation of the college in the above group is still under the consideration of the Syndicate.

A summary of the results of the various University examinations held during the year under both the Old and the New Regulations will be found appended to the Syndicate's report for the past academical year, the supplemental statistics relating to them being omitted from Volume II of the Public Instruction Report with reference to G.O. No. 718, Educational, dated 30th June 1916.

The results were poor both in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and in the B.A. (Honours) under the Transitory Regulations, the percentage of passes being 26.3 and 25.7, respectively. The results of the other Degree examinations, both arts and professional, may be considered to have been satisfactory on the whole.

In the Oriental Title examination, 21 passed out of 28 examined, 19 of the successful candidates being Brahmans and the remaining two non-Brahman Hindus.

In the three Professional Colleges under the control of the department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering, and the Teachers' College, all of which continued to work efficiently, there were 472, 491 and 111 students, respectively, on the rolls at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 500, 429 and 100.

The three years' course and a revised scale of staff have since the close of the year been introduced in the Law College. In the College of Engineering instruction has begun to be given in Electrical Engineering by Mr. H. B. Mathews, the newly appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering, assisted by Mr. F. N. Mowdawalla, his laboratory assistant.

To meet the requirements, with regard to the supply of trained teachers of the collegiate grade, of the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts which at present cannot be adequately met by the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Training College at Rajahmundry which it is proposed to open in July 1917.

In the other four Professional Colleges which are not under the control of this department, viz., the Medical, Veterinary, Forest and Agricultural Colleges, there were 280, 75, 61 and 92 students, respectively, on the rolls on the 31st March last. The first institution only has been affiliated to the local University, while the rest prepare their students for the respective departmental examinations.

6. *Secondary education.*—During the year the number of secondary schools increased from 333 to 340 and their strength from 123,140 to 130,353 or by 5·8 per cent. The number of teachers employed in them rose from 5,004 to 5,304 or by 6 per cent. The increase of seven in the number of schools is due to the opening of eight new schools and to the conversion of the Board elementary school at Purushottapur in Ganjam into a secondary school, while the Sannadhi Street school at Madura was merged in the Madura College, and the Basel Mission school at Madura was merged in the Madura College, and the Basel Mission reduced to elementary the grade of their school at Bantwal. It is interesting to observe that one of the eight new schools is at Karaikudi in the heart of the Chettinad. The increase in the number of complete secondary schools from 159 to 165 is satisfactory especially as there is still a tendency to overcrowding in the higher classes. Moreover, six schools were in course of becoming complete. Five of these contained forms up to and including the fifth and one contained forms up to and including the fourth. The number of pupils reading in the three highest forms increased from 26,818 to 29,059 or by 8·3 per cent as in the previous year. The percentage of male pupils in secondary schools to the male population of the school-going age has increased from 4 to 4·23 per cent.

During the year 5,276 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed, while 3,195 candidates were taking a supplementary course in order to improve their certificates against 5,529 and 2,339, respectively, in the previous year. The changes in the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme for improving the study of languages referred to in last year's report were not brought into effect during the year as the revision of the syllabuses and the arrangements for text-books in vernacular were not completed by the Board during the year. Towards the close of the year the strength of the Board was temporarily raised to 12 by the addition of four members nominated by the University; its number has since been fixed at 10 including the University members. An important change was introduced by the action of the University in publishing a list of secondary school-leaving certificate holders eligible for admission to University courses of study. It was felt necessary to control the admissions instead of leaving them entirely to the Principals of Colleges.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 35·7 lakhs. To the increase of over Rs. 2½ lakhs, aided schools contributed over Rs. 2 lakhs, and the Board schools about half a lakh. In addition to this, non-recurring grants such as grants for furniture, buildings and hostels to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned during the year. Out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided English secondary schools, over Rs. 56,000 was given as extra teaching grant towards the loss of fee income foregone on account of Muhammadans, Uriyas, girls and pupils of the backward classes and castes and about Rs. 24,000 as additional teaching grants to secondary schools. To the total direct expenditure, public funds contributed 12 per cent, fees 73 per cent and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 10, 77 and 13, respectively. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 27·9-11. Each

pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 20-2-10. In the case of Municipal and Board secondary schools fees met 78 per cent of the total expenditure, Board funds 17 per cent, the balance of 5 per cent being met by Government. As regards aided schools, fees met 73 per cent, provincial funds 8 per cent and managers' funds 19 per cent of the total expenditure.

7. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 26,905 to 28,151 or by 4·63 per cent, while the number of pupils in them rose from 1,143,995 to 1,201,273 or by 5·006 per cent which is practically the same as in 1914-15. Though this increase was shared by all the three grades of elementary schools, the rate of increase was decidedly marked among schools having standards above the fourth, being 17·03 per cent in number of schools and 23·75 per cent in strength as against 8·9 per cent and 2·29 per cent respectively in schools with the fourth and lower standards and 5·17 per cent and 5·24 per cent respectively in schools with standards below the fourth. Of the total increase in the number of schools with standards above the fourth, 58·97 per cent was accounted for by schools under public management. This is no doubt due to the removal of the disability under which capitation allowances could not be earned for pupils in this class of schools. This measure has not so far, however, achieved its main object,—the increase in the proportion of fourth standard schools—there was an increase of only 36 such schools. The percentage of male pupils in public elementary schools to the male population of school age rose from 32·7 to 34·3.

Municipal Councils and Local Boards opened 19 and 108 schools respectively. These schools constitute 10·19 per cent of the net increase in the number of public elementary schools and account for 33·50 per cent of the number of pupils attending them.

The number of teachers employed in public elementary schools also increased by 2,427 as a natural consequence of the increase in the number of schools. Of the total number of teachers employed in public elementary schools, 33 per cent were trained.

During the year 676 buildings were constructed to provide accommodation for public elementary schools as against 571 in 1914-15. Of these, 273 were built for schools under Municipal and Local Board managements, while as many as 229 were for aided schools under non-mission management as against 170 in 1914-15.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 53·17 lakhs to Rs. 54·99 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 72 per cent, fees 13 per cent and subscriptions and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 73, 13 and 14, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-10-8 against Rs. 4-12-1. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 13-2-10, in a Board school Rs. 6-4-3 and in an aided school Rs. 4-0-1. Fees met 3 per cent of the expenditure in Government schools, 4 per cent in Board schools and 18 per cent in aided schools.

8. *Special education.*—The number and strength of schools for special education rose from 166 and 7,134 to 202 and 9,024, the increase being due mainly to the inclusion in the figures for the year under report of statistics relating to industrial and medical schools as required in G.O. No. 453, Educational, dated 26th April 1916. No useful comments regarding the fluctuations in the number of special schools and classes can be attempted in the absence of figures relating to industrial and medical schools for the year 1914-15.

During the year the temporary higher elementary training school that was working at Amalapuram was closed as also the extra higher elementary training class attached to the Government higher elementary training school, Nellore. Owing to the enlargement of the secondary training class at Calicut in view of the increasing demand for trained Malayalam teachers of the secondary grade, the staff of the school was strengthened by the appointment of a temporary assistant on Rs. 60 per mensem and similar assistance has since the close of the year been afforded to the secondary training schools at Mangalore and Rajahmundry. In order to impart separate instruction to the Canarese and Telugu students in the Government higher elementary training school, Bellary, who had been hitherto

taught together, an assistant on Rs. 75 per mensem outside the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools has been permanently added to the staff since the close of the year. This arrangement will, it is hoped, conduce to the greater efficiency of the teachers trained in the school.

The question of opening a training school to cater for the teachers of the Rāmnād district is still under consideration, and meanwhile the teachers from the Rāmnād district have been admitted partly in the higher elementary training school at Dindigul and partly in the higher elementary training school at Tinnevely. The temporary higher elementary training class attached to the lower elementary training school at Tanjore has also been of help in meeting the wants of the Rāmnād district. The opening of a temporary higher elementary training school at Ellore in Kistna has been sanctioned and arrangements are being made to start the school under departmental management, the cost of its upkeep being met from savings in the provincial subsidies paid to the local board partly for the opening of new board schools and the entertainment of additional staffs in others and partly for the upkeep of certain board sessional schools in the district which have since been abolished. The question of increasing the facilities for the training of caste mistresses was duly considered at the Conference of Inspectresses held at my office in December last and a lump provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for the purpose in the budget estimate for the current year, but further action has been deferred until receipt of complete proposals which have been called for from the Inspectresses. Meanwhile the major portion of this allotment has been utilised for other educational objects of urgent importance.

In the Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, the employment of a Kindergarten Mistress on Rs. 150—10—200 was sanctioned during the year in view to the efficient supervision of that department. The staff of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Karantattangudi, was also strengthened during the year by the employment temporarily of three additional teachers and the questions of providing the former school with permanent buildings of its own and of removing the latter into the palace buildings in the Tanjore Fort are still under correspondence.

The two manual training instructors did their work satisfactorily. The manual training workshop for the construction of which in the compound of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, detailed plans and estimates were stated to have been called for from the Public Works Department in the last report was completed during the year. At the instance of Miss Lynch, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Mr. Porrett, the Manual Training Instructor, gave a course of lessons in drawing to the students of the Government Secondary Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, on a few Saturdays during the year, and it is under contemplation to start a drawing class next year in the Teachers' College under the supervision of the above instructor with a view to give instruction in up-to-date methods of drawing to the drawingmasters employed in schools so as to fit them for the duties of their posts, which most of them are at present ill-qualified to hold.

The number of training schools for masters as well as their strength fell from 56 and 3,979 to 55 and 3,526 respectively, the decrease of a single school being due to the abolition during the year of the Hermansburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission Training School, Nayadupet, Nellore.

The number of training schools for mistresses, both European and non-European, remained stationary at 1 and 23 respectively, but while the numbers under training in the single European Training school, viz., the Presentation Convent Training Class, Georgetown, fell from 23 to 20, those in the non-European schools rose from 646 to 745.

Forty-four sessional schools were at work at the close of the year with 846 students, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 46 and 875.

Owing to the present financial stringency no new buildings were constructed during the year for any of the training schools.

The acquisition of a site belonging to the R.C. Mission for the location of the Government Training School, Cuddalore, which is now being held in a building owned by the above mission, is under correspondence. The demolition of the

buildings in the Johannes Gardens at Saidapet has been approved by Government and detailed plans and estimates for the construction of a new building in the compound for the location of the Government Higher elementary training school, are under preparation in the Public Works Department. Meanwhile the school is now being held in a rented building and suffers from lack of adequate accommodation. A portion of the Government building occupied by the Government Higher elementary training school, Villupuram, has been condemned as unsafe and has consequently had to be vacated.

Hostels are attached to the training schools for masters and mistresses noted in the margin and are reported to be working satisfactorily. None of them have, however, been provided with buildings of their own.

Russellkonda.	Coimbatore.
Chinnole.	Calicut.
Guntur.	Malappuram.
Onole.	Mangalore.
Nellore.	Government Training
Rayachoti.	School for Mistresses,
Anantapur.	Triplicane, Madras.
Madras (Muhammadans).	Government Training
(Panchamas).	School for Mistresses,
Saidapet.	Karantattangudi
Villupuram.	(Tanjore).
Dindigul.	

There were at the close of the year four medical schools with a strength of 471 including the school department of the Madras Medical College, the other three schools being located at Vizagapatam, Rayapuram (Madras) and Tanjore. All of them are under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Since the close of the year another medical school for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons has been opened at Calicut to meet the wants of the West Coast public.

The School of Arts, Madras, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art class, Kumbakonam, continued to work satisfactorily. To increase the usefulness of the last-named institution and to enable the students to earn a better livelihood on the completion of their course, it is proposed to attach a carpentry class to it next year and to this end some tools and appliances costing about Rs. 100 have already been purchased and the equipment will be completed early next year as soon as further funds become available. The permanent housing of the school is also under consideration.

All the four institutions had a larger number on the rolls and showed better attendance than in the previous year.

There were on the 31st March last 5,313 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 1,627 were pursuing art education, 956 technical education dealing with engineering subjects and telegraphy, 1,546 industrial education and 1,184 commercial education. Nine as against none in the previous year were returned under the head "Agriculture" owing to the inclusion this year of the statistics of the single agricultural school under the supervision of the Director of Industries. The decrease in the number of students receiving commercial education was apparently due to the inclusion of commercial subjects in the list of optional subjects for the secondary school final course and to the privilege of admission to the public service as type-writing clerks allowed to pupils who pass both in Shorthand and Type-writing under the scheme relating to the above course.

There were under the control of the Department of Industries at the close of the year 38 recognized industrial schools with 1,922 pupils, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 36 and 1,876. The bulk of the schools were carpentry and lace schools numbering 16 and 15, respectively, while weaving schools, including the one for blind boys, numbered 3, printing schools 2 and agricultural school one.

Some very fine exhibits were contributed by some of the industrial schools to the People's Park Exhibition held in December and January last under His Excellency the Governor's patronage.

The total number of subject-candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical Examinations were 13,883 (including 456 females), of whom 6,072 (including 258 females) were successful. Eighteen diplomas, of which 15 were for commerce and 153 group certificates, among which there was one for electrical engineering and another for sanitary science, were issued during the year.

9. *Female education.*—The number of schools intended for non-European girls increased by 127 (of which 111 were public institutions) and their strength by about 8,500, 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 about 16,500 over the figure for the corresponding day of the previous year. The strength of the three colleges for women rose from 65 to 98, of whom 43 were reading in the Government College for Women, Madras. This institution had a successful career during the year and has amply justified the expectations formed of it; the staff has been further strengthened with a view to its being affiliated to the B.A. Pass course; the buildings and equipment have been improved; its continuance for another year from 1st July 1916 has also been sanctioned by Government; and it has since the close of the year been raised to the first grade by the opening of B.A. classes. At the last Intermediate Examination in Arts, the results were excellent, 11 students of the college having come out successful including three in the first class, out of 13 that appeared. The other College for Women in Madras, viz., the Women's Christian College, is of the first grade, having been affiliated to the University in Groups (IV) and (V) of the B.A. Degree courses. The success attained by this college in the Intermediate examination was also gratifying. Out of seven students, four passed. There were besides 36 female students in non-European colleges for men, of whom 13 were in the Presidency College. The number of girls in non-European public secondary schools rose from 7,281 to 7,837, of whom 14.4 and .2 per cent represented the proportion of Brahman and Muhammadan girls, respectively, in the secondary stage. Elementary schools for girls rose by 95 in number (of which 39 were managed by Local or Municipal Boards) and by about 6,400 or 6 per cent in strength. In all classes of public institutions the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction showed an increase of about 15,000 or 6 per cent over the figure for the 31st March 1915. In all the elementary schools for girls 5,147 teachers were employed, of whom about 58 per cent were trained, the percentage being highest (76) in the city of Madras and lowest (36) in the Malabar district. There were 33 boarders in all in the European, Indian Christian and caste Hindu sections of the hostels attached to the Government College for Women and the same number in those attached to the Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane. The number of boarders in the Brahman Widows' hostel rose from 31 to 42.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 12.25 lakhs to Rs. 12.75 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 7.99 lakhs or 63 per cent, fees Rs. .83 lakh or 6 per cent, and other sources Rs. 3.93 lakhs or 31 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 63, 7 and 30 respectively. Towards the increase of Rs. 50 lakh Government institutions contributed Rs. 10 lakh and Board and aided institutions Rs. 20 lakh each.

10. *European education.*—One school, viz., St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal, was recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Two schools for special education, viz., St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Bellary, and the School of Dress-making, New Town, Madras, which are under the control of the Director of Industries, have been included in the present report under the orders of the Government of India who desired that the statistics relating to industrial schools should be included in the Report on Public Instruction even though such schools may be under the control of the Director of Industries. Two schools, viz., St. John's Primary School for Girls, Vellore, and the School of Music, Madras, were closed during the year, while the Presentation Convent Primary School, Georgetown, Madras, was amalgamated with St. Mark's Orphanage in the same locality. Including the two schools for special education mentioned above, the net result is that the total number of schools intended for Europeans remained the same, viz., 87, while the number receiving instruction rose from 8,080 to 8,325. There has been an increase from 618 to 635 in the number of teachers employed in the schools, and the number holding diplomas and professional certificates has also increased from 427 to 446. It is satisfactory to note that the number holding

no certificates has decreased from 72 to 54. The scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community referred to in the last year's report is still under consideration. Four 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 the reports of the last two years continued to be utilized for the several objects indicated therein. The balance out of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs from Imperial funds referred to in the last year's report was temporarily resumed by Government during the year.

In the European special classes centre, the physical and the manual training classes, and the domestic science classes were at work during the year. The proposal to appoint a peripatetic teacher of music for European schools and for the Presidency Training School for Mistresses was sanctioned by Government as a temporary measure and the teacher appointed joined duty after the close of the year.

The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. The percentage of passes in the European school examinations conducted in 1915 compared with that of the previous year has improved in the case of boys, while it has declined in the case of girls. The failures continued as usual to be mainly in English.

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

The Government of India permitted a European male candidate to whom a special State scholarship tenable in England was awarded in the previous year to avail himself of the scholarship in the year under report. A special Government of India State scholarship tenable in England was awarded during the year to a European female teacher in this Presidency.

The total expenditure in European institutions fell from Rs. 14.43 lakhs to Rs. 13.70 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. .73 lakh. This decrease which appears under "Building grant" is due to the fact that the balance out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs was not available during the year for the reasons stated above. Towards the total expenditure Provincial funds contributed Rs. 5.61 lakhs or 41 per cent, fees Rs. 2.23 lakhs or 16 per cent, and private funds Rs. 5.86 lakhs or 43 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 42, 14 and 44 respectively.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 2,535 to 2,719 and their strength from 130,525 to 141,911. Secondary schools which remained the same in number, viz., 5, received a substantial accession to their strength, while public elementary schools for boys as well as girls chiefly contributed to the general advance both in number and strength. There was an increase in the total number of institutions managed by Government and Local Boards, which rose from 886 to 906 with a corresponding increase in strength. In Arts Colleges there were 186 Muhammadan students, while the number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for non-Europeans continued to advance from 6,769 on the 31st March 1915 to 6,950 at the close of the past year. The percentage of the total number of Muhammadans in all classes of institutions both public and private to the Muhammadan population of school age rose from 42.4 to 44.5. In the training schools for Muhammadan masters the strength rose from 263 to 305, which in view of the difficulty in satisfactorily staffing Muhammadan schools is a matter for satisfaction. The two special schools shown in the statistics are industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans, 167 were elementary schools for girls attended by 10,102 pupils, these figures showing an increase of 5 and 299, respectively, over those of the previous year.

Private institutions also increased both in number and strength. No report on the condition of education in the Laccadives was received by the Collector of Malabar as the islands were not visited during the past year.

Secondary school-leaving certificates were awarded to 184 Muhammadans while 115 others passed through a supplementary course under the scheme for

the award of such certificates. The one Muhammadan who appeared for the Matriculation examination failed; while at the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 24 Muhammadans passed out of 118 that appeared. In the English Language and Science divisions of the B.A. Degree examination under the old regulations 5 and 1 passed out of 8 and 4, respectively, that were examined while for the same examination under the new regulations 26 Muhammadans appeared in Part I and 18 in Part II, of whom 11 and 12, respectively, were successful. All the 3 Muhammadans who appeared for the B.A. (Honours) Degree examination—Preliminary—passed; but the single Muhammadan who appeared for the M.A. Degree examination under the transitory regulations failed. Both the Muhammadan candidates for the L.T. Degree examination were successful. At the First Examination in Law under the old regulations the single Muhammadan candidate failed; while of the 3 Muhammadans that appeared for the same examination under the new regulations, one was successful. There was only one Muhammadan candidate for each of the final L.M. & S. Degree examination and the First Examination in Engineering, but neither of them was successful.

The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 6.87 lakhs to Rs. 7.40 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs. 5.37 lakhs or 73 per cent, fees Rs. .77 lakh or 10 per cent and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1.26 lakhs or 17 per cent. Out of the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 the amount spent during the year was Rs. 10,000; the allotment could not be utilized in full, as the scheme for the expenditure of the amount was not fully matured within the past year.

Among the objects on which it was proposed to spend the above recurring grant with the approval of Government may be mentioned (1) the opening of a Government Muhammadan Incomplete Secondary School at Vellore, (2) the transfer of the Islamiah Incomplete Secondary School at Trichinopoly to departmental management, (3) the establishment of a Government Elementary Training School at Arcot and (4) the appointment of five additional Muhammadan Sub-Assistants, the expenditure relating to their offices being met partly from the Imperial grant and partly from the savings to be effected by the abolition of the 14 posts of Muhammadan Supervisors. Proposals (1) and (3) have been given effect to since the close of the year, proposal No. (2) which has been approved by Government is awaiting the final reply of the present management as to the terms of the transfer and Government have been finally addressed regarding the last proposal.

12. *Education of Panchamas.*—The number and strength of institutions intended for this class of the community further advanced during the year, the former having risen by 530 and the latter by about 15,000; and the increase was confined almost entirely to public elementary schools for boys. It is also noteworthy that of secondary schools there were four with 345 pupils as against two with 282 pupils on the 31st March 1915. As many as 506 schools more than in the previous year received aid from public funds. The total number of Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction in all classes of public schools also increased from 104,528 to 114,072 or by about 9 per cent.

13. *Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.*—During the year ten more schools intended for these tribes were at work in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, but the number remained stationary in the Ganjam and Gōdāvari districts. In the Presidency as a whole the total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes was 6,257, while in the three agencies alone the number of such pupils was 4,654. The proposals submitted during the past year for the improvement of elementary education in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district by the opening of a hill school in each Agency taluk and four hill training schools, all to be maintained from provincial funds, have been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year.

14. *Education of the blind and of deaf mutes.*—The boys' and girls' schools for the blind at Palamcottah continued to do good work. In the former 6 pupils passed the Elementary and 2 the Intermediate examination in cotton-weaving. From the Deaf and Dumb school under Miss Swainson 3 pupils appeared for the

NON-EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

	1 year. 2 years. 4 years.			Post Graduate Course. [Nil.]	FIFTH YEAR HONOURS COURSE. [114 + 3]	FOURTH YEAR Pass Course. Honours Course. [1,025 + 7.] [151 + 2.]	THIRD YEAR Pass Course. Honours Course. [683 + 13.] [121 + 2.]	SECOND YEAR [3,416 + 37.]	FIRST YEAR [2,734 + 70.]	8,244 + 134	Total Arts, Collegiate.
	L.T.	B.L.	B.E.								
Professional Collegiate. [1,565 + 17.]	..	..	..								
Technical and Industrial, Higher.	Advanced. [162 + 4.]										
	Intermedi- ate. [494 + 33.]										
	Elementary. [858 + 92.]										
	Standard D. [390 + 69.]										
	Standard C. [208 + 90.]										
Technical and Industrial, Lower.	Standard B. [193 + 135.]										
	Standard A. [372 + 187.]										
	Total ... 2,677 + 610.										
General Education.											
B.A. Honours Course. Arts Collegiate.											
B.A. Pass Course. Intermediate Course.											
Elementary. Seventh Standard. [889 + 476.]											
Sixth Standard. [1,636 + 771.]											
Fifth Standard. [3,812 + 1,753.]											
Fourth Standard. [38,725 + 7,223.]											
Third Standard. [142,097 + 29,109.]											
Second Standard. [174,645 + 32,606.]											
First Standard. [230,292 + 52,605.]											
Infant Standard. [455,622 + 164,320.]											
Total 129,202 + 7,537											Total 1,947,718 + 279,863

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

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Elementary examination in Free-hand Drawing, of whom 2 passed. The strength of the Deaf and Dumb school at Mylapore was 25 at the close of the past year (10 boys and 15 girls). The South Indian Blind School in Madras and the Blind school at Rentachintala continued to do useful work during the year.

15. *Education of Native Chiefs and noblemen.*—The Newington Institution at Madras continued to be the only centre intended for the education of Native Chiefs and noblemen. During the year or part of it, eight wards of estates, the son of a zamindar, a minor zamindar and a step-brother of a zamindar were in residence in this institution. Their physical education received, as usual, adequate attention, and their general health was satisfactory. The religious superintendent and the pandits specially appointed for the purpose imparted regular religious and moral instruction to them. A few excursions—the most important of which was a visit to Hampi in the Bellary district paid in January 1915—were arranged for during the year. The conduct and the educational and general progress of the minors are reported to have been good.

It is proposed to award prizes annually to deserving wards on their class work. Final orders have not yet been received on the question of establishing a Rajkumar College near Madras.

16. *Private institutions.*—Private schools showed a marked decrease of 2.96 per cent in number and 1.5 per cent in strength, the fall in the former case having been contributed both by secondary and elementary schools for boys, and in the latter case confined to elementary schools for boys.

17. *Books.*—As usual two meetings of the Text-Book Committee were held during the year under report and out of 714 books considered in them, 571 were found suitable for use in schools. A list of the books so approved was issued as a supplement to the quinquennial general consolidated list of 1913 and duly published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The number of manuscripts acquired or copied for the Oriental Manuscripts Library rose from 524 to 926, the increase being due to the large number of manuscripts received on loan and made available for transcription as the result chiefly of the labours of the separate search party sanctioned in G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated 18th September 1914. Among the manuscripts collected, those relating to religion, philosophy and poetry were most numerous in Sanskrit, those relating to medicine, science and philosophy in Tamil and those relating to poetry and fiction in Telugu. There was, as anticipated last year, an increase in the number of visitors to the library and consequently in the number of the manuscripts consulted by them which rose from 2,703 to 3,810. An earnest endeavour was made to acquire copies of the rare and important Telugu manuscripts of the Tanjore Palace Library. For want of local copyists possessing a knowledge of Telugu the transcription of all the selected books could not be completed before the close of the year. The transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the local University has not yet been effected.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 4,168 as against 4,538 in the previous year, the decrease being presumably due to the continuance of the war. Of these, 2,421 were classed as books and 1,747 as periodicals. Under the classification approved in G.O. No. 684, Educational, dated 25th June 1915, the number of publications registered during the year totalled, however, 3,027, of which 778 were works written in English and 2,249 in the vernacular. Classified according to the subject-matter, the largest number came, as usual, under religion. Vernacular publications in an easily intelligible modern prose style, being mostly translations or adaptations of English and Sanskrit works, have been produced, as usual, contributing to the enrichment of the popular literature in the Presidency. A number of publications relating to the present war and to Indian politics were registered during the year and they contain ample evidence that the people of this Presidency are taking a keen and loyal interest in the momentous conflict in which the Empire is engaged.

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 relating to Arts and Collegiate education for the past two years furnishes evidence of progress during the year under report, there having been 189 male and 30 female students more in the collegiate stage than in the previous year though the increase under both male and female scholars was confined to the B.A. Pass and Intermediate courses. The numbers prosecuting their studies for the Honours courses fell slightly, being 8 fewer (7 males and 1 female) than in the preceding year.

With regard to school education also the year witnessed an increase in the number of male and female pupils under instruction in all classes and forms of secondary schools except in the case of male pupils in the infant class and in all the standards of elementary schools on the non-European side, while there were, as usual, greater fluctuations in the strength of the several standards of European schools though the total numbers under instruction were slightly larger than in the previous year.

Calculated from the figures given in the diagrams the average duration of school life in public elementary schools for boys was 2.17 years as against 2.19 for 1914-15 and 2.22 for 1913-14.

Physical education including the teaching of drill and gymnastics under the Educational Rules, judging from the figures, received increased attention during the year, and there was steady improvement in regard to school accommodation, libraries, hostels and educational associations and reading rooms.

A conference of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools was held in my office under my presidency on the 21st December 1915, at which means for the development and improvement of female education were discussed.

Another conference of a highly representative character consisting of selected officers of the department, correspondents of institutions under private management, Chairmen of Municipal Councils, etc., was opened on the 16th March 1916 at the Museum Theatre, Egmore, by His Excellency the Governor. It resolved itself into four committees, the first of which discussed the question of fees in elementary schools and appropriation of fees, the second capitation allowances and grants, the third concessions to backward classes and the revision of rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules and the fourth grants to secondary schools.

The resolutions passed by the conference, with the Director of Public Instruction as the President and Mr. R. Littlehailes, who had been placed on special duty from the 3rd February to 25th April 1916, as Secretary, together with my comments thereon, were submitted to Government with my letter Cl. No. 24, dated 1st July 1916.

The Postmaster-General, Madras, considers that the system of utilizing the services of Government and Local Board schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued to give satisfaction. Unlike in previous years, the number of post offices in charge of such teachers decreased by 65 per cent, and, similarly, the percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes on the total number of extra departmental branch offices showed a decrease, being 35.05 as against 36.12 in the previous year.

Service registers and verified copies of them are reported to have been properly maintained.

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

(1)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the								
Total area in square miles.	Area and population.		Institutions and scholars.	Public				
	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Collegiate education.		School education, general.		
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools. (a)	Primary schools. (b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
142,330	Towns ... 279 Villages ... 54,835 Total ... 54,114	Males ... 20,382,955 Females ... 21,022,449 Total ... 41,405,404	Institutions { For males For females Total ...	37 3 40	7 ... 7	399 71 470	28,166 1,619 29,785	
			Scholars { Males Females Total ...	9,400 134 9,534	1,565 17 1,582	132,518 11,840 143,858	1,048,390 280,558 1,328,938	

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

(2)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

1	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Institutions ... { For males ... For females ... Total ...	Rs. 12,59,790 53,124 13,12,914	Rs. 5,48,964 ... 5,48,964	Rs. 39,03,609 5,20,325 44,23,934	Rs. 55,30,304 10,37,528 65,67,832	Rs. 6,42,663 1,92,216 8,34,879	Rs. 5,96,310 85,376 6,81,686	Rs. 1,24,60,730 18,98,668 1,43,59,398
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	5'28	6'39	9'00	20'45	9'50	4'82	65'30
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	0'28	...	2'71	74'80	3'22	...	81'07
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	3'90	...	2'78	43'78	0'46	0'16	51'14
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6'36	2'66	21'42	31'85	4'04	3'06	69'39
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal funds ... Total cost ...	207 1 1 ... 308 1 0	290 14 4 ... 364 12 2	44 8 5 ... 57 1 5	10 10 1 ... 10 14 8	170 1 7 5 8 5 175 10 11	194 5 9 0 2 2 194 7 11	45 2 1 0 6 0 45 8 11
District Board institutions. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... Cost to District funds ... Total cost ...	171 3 7 ... 171 3 7	...	0 2 4 5 8 6 5 10 0	5 15 4 ... 5 15 4	100 12 3 ... 100 12 3	...	0 0 1 6 2 5 6 2 6
Municipal institutions. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... Cost to Municipal funds ... Total cost ...	173 15 0 ... 173 15 0	...	23 6 4 3 2 0 26 8 4	6 3 8 7 3 5 13 6 3	100 12 4 ... 100 12 4	...	7 1 10 0 6 19 7 7 29
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal funds ... Total cost ...	178 15 8 ... 178 15 8	...	28 13 6 ... 28 13 6	7 6 7 ... 7 6 7	...	11 13 4 ... 11 13 4	12 0 4 ... 12 0 4
Aided institutions. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal funds ... Total cost ...	14 10 4 ... 14 10 4	...	4 9 8 0 0 4 4 9 8	2 4 2 0 1 3 2 5 5	104 7 6 0 8 6 104 16 2	23 0 6 ... 23 0 6	2 13 9 0 1 2 2 15 1
Unaided institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal funds ... Total cost ...	119 14 4 ... 119 14 4	...	31 13 7 ... 31 13 7	4 7 3 ... 4 7 3	163 15 2 ... 163 15 2	163 13 0 ... 163 13 0	9 7 6 ... 9 7 6
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues ... Cost to District and Municipal funds ... Total cost ...	43 9 8 4 14 11 48 4 11	290 14 4 ... 290 14 4	4 1 0 0 11 11 4 12 11	1 8 10 2 0 6 1 10 16	125 1 7 19 8 0 144 9 7	88 2 8 0 0 0 88 2 8	3 0 11 1 13 8 4 13 9
Total cost ...	152 2 8	364 12 1	81 0 11	5 0 10	140 6 10	168 9 4	9 12 8

* 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 1915-16.

Institutions.		Total of public institutions.	Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of
School education, special.			Advanced.	Elementary.		
Training schools.	All other special schools.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
99	62	28,740	375	4,063	33,208	Institutions to number of towns and villages { 61'4 5'4
24	17	1,734	4	137	1,875	
123	79	30,474	379	4,200	35,083	64'9
4,344	3,112	1,198,328	11,607	91,909	1,301,844	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 42'6
793	775	293,617	455	19,243	313,315	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 9'9
5,137	3,887	1,491,945	12,062	111,152	1,615,159	52'5

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,26,753	90,545	8,16,917	2,52,890	26,15,268	1,26,392	20,64,405	63,23,170	2,06,52,468
3,26,753	90,545	8,16,917	2,52,890	26,15,268	1,26,392	20,64,405	63,23,170	2,06,52,468
1'25	1'32	12'56	2'70	12'55	1'84	2'68	34'70	100'00
...	...	...	0'03	18'33	...	0'57	18'93	100'00
...	...	...	...	48'47	...	0'39	48'66	100'00
1'58	0'44	4'10	1'23	12'60	0'61	10'00	30'61	100'00

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

Classes of institutions.	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges—												
English	1	1,229	1,234	1,132	3	375	400	371	...	...	...	...
Oriental	1	43	43	41	1	47	49	47	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1,272	1,277	1,173	4	422	449	418	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—												
Law	1	472	483	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	280	283	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	491	493	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	111	111	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	1	75	75	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	1,542	1,545	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools—												
For boys—												
High schools, English (a)	5	1,490	1,489	1,368	32	15,242	15,242	13,675	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English (b)	2	271	264	233	53	9,617	9,563	8,445	...	...	...	...
High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—												
High schools, English (a)	6	1,813	1,826	1,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English (b)	1	129	127	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	3,209	3,206	2,908	85	24,859	24,805	22,120	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—												
For boys—												
Upper (c)	135	8,599	8,295	6,904	2,150	197,731	193,865	150,690	...	...	...	...
Lower (d)	52	1,487	1,411	1,163	4,371	304,710	292,437	194,060	...	...	...	...
For girls—												
Upper (e)	174	23,551	22,981	16,901	89	8,044	7,685	6,266	...	...	...	...
Lower (d)	20	1,429	1,335	1,000	582	21,823	21,051	16,919	...	...	...	...
Total	381	35,066	33,963	26,048	7,032	422,308	425,298	347,542	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters	41	2,579	2,624	2,408	42	830	837	788	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	9	320	345	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1	283	205	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	471	377	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	2	87	89	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools (e)	1	196	209	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	256	253	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	1	55	53	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (f)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60	4,247	4,212	3,779	47	926	932	848	...	...	...	...
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction	467	45,343	44,163	35,147	7,168	458,515	451,464	370,020	...	...	...	...
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	467	45,343	44,163	35,147	7,168	458,515	451,464	370,020	...	...	...	...

- (a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms above the third.
 (b) European Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
 (c) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and those with standards up to and including the fourth.
 (d) Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
 (e) These relate to Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.
 (f) These relate to Technical and Art schools.
 (g) Of these 17 schools with 708 pupils were for girls.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Classes of institutions.	Under private management.											
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges—												
English	21	6,563	6,425	5,912	2	316	298	277	30	6,879	7,013	6,189
Oriental	1	15	16	107	1	40	39	38	3	55	54	53
Total	22	6,578	6,441	6,019	3	356	337	315	33	6,934	7,067	6,242
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	42	42
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	256	256	256
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	491	491
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	111	111	111
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	92	92
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	75	75
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	61	61
Total	7	1,542	1,545	1,339	...	...	...	...	7	1,542	1,545	1,339
Secondary Schools—												
For boys—												
High schools, English (a)	5	1,490	1,489	1,368	32	15,242	15,242	13,675	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English (b)	2	271	264	233	53	9,617	9,563	8,445	...	...	...	...
High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—												
High schools, English (a)	6	1,813	1,826	1,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English (b)	1	129	127	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	3,209	3,206	2,908	85	24,859	24,805	22,120	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—												
For boys—												
Upper (c)	135	8,599	8,295	6,904	2,150	197,731	193,865	150,690	...	...	...	...
Lower (d)	52	1,487	1,411	1,163	4,371	304,710	292,437	194,060	...	...	...	...
For girls—												
Upper (e)	174	23,551	22,981	16,901	89	8,044	7,685	6,266	...	...	...	...
Lower (d)	20	1,429	1,335	1,000	582	21,823	21,051	16,919	...	...	...	...
Total	381	35,066	33,963	26,048	7,032	422,308	425,298	347,542	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters	41	2,579	2,624	2,408	42	830	837	788	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	9	320	345	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1	283	205	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	471	377	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	2	87	89	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools (e)	1	196	209	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	256	253	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	1	55	53	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (f)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60	4,247	4,212	3,779	47	926	932	848	...	...	...	...
Total of colleges and schools of private instruction	467	45,343	44,163	35,147	7,168	458,515	451,464	370,020	...	...	...	...
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	467	45,343	44,163	35,147	7,168	458,515	451,464	370,020	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLES

(3)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

Classes of institutions—cont.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—cont.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		A vernacular language.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.									
		Boys.	Girls.			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.				
		26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—														
	English { For boys ...	4,145	9	42	678	5,003	1,757	186	1	2	11	36			
	Oriental ... { For girls ...	88	59	19	52	9	18								
	Total ...	4,233	68	61	730	5,732	1,820	186	1	2	11	36			
	Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—														
	Law ...			1	18	369	81	3			7	14			
	Medicine ...			9	55	127	81	1							
	Engineering ...			11	36	342	95	7							
	Teaching ...			4	7	94	4	2							
	Agriculture ...				9	49	33	1							
Veterinary ...				3	49	23	1								
Forestry ...			2	5	29	19	5			1					
Total ...			27	133	1,050	335	20			1	7	17			
School education, general.	Secondary Schools—														
	For boys. { High schools, English (a) ...	91,390	695	1,851	8,520	43,758	34,800	5,470	12	26	26	895			
	{ Middle schools, English (b) ...	32,920	1,067	1,808	2,704	12,895	16,554	1,489	1	24	139	1,429			
	{ Middle schools, Vernacular (a) ...	137	4,102	1,504	2,175	570	1,287	6		8	6		318		
	For girls. { High schools, English (a) ...	230	2,552	1,465	1,999	190	541	14		20	9		550		
	{ Middle schools, English (b) ...														
	{ Middle schools, Vernacular (a) ...														
	Total ...	124,567	8,414	6,715	16,396	57,211	57,281	6,979	13	78	180	2,324	868		
	Primary Schools—														
	For boys... { Upper (c) ...	327,330	47,893	1,039	22,588	39,619	270,357	34,801	22	1	3,658	46,947			
For girls... { Lower (d) ...	728,898	113,713	126	52,153	40,376	646,345	82,340	8	2	4,080	113,128	3,380			
For girls... { Upper (c) ...	3,662	77,413	411	13,190	16,237	47,895	3,040	1	1	80		2,876			
For girls... { Lower (d) ...	42,015	2,406		2,429	7,139	28,881	6,919	1		8					
Total ...	1,087,136	282,034	1,576	90,070	108,351	903,476	127,708	31	4	7,727	160,075	6,236			
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—														
	Training schools for masters ...	4,088	28		850	1,456	1,018	385	19		35	28			
	Do, for mistresses ...		602	97	547	11	72	58				33			
	Schools of Arts ...	173	6	25	35	14	189	17	3						
	Law schools ...											36			
	Medical schools ...			36	86	177	158	13	1						
	Engineering and Surveying schools ...														
	Technical and Industrial schools (e) ...	1,159	587		999		519	197							
	Commercial schools ...	44		2	9	74	37		1			1			
	Agricultural schools ...	9													
Reformatory schools ...	256		1	15	5	206	29								
Other schools (f) ...	174		9	57	465	207	21								
Total ...	5,908	1,223	200	3,616	2,280	3,042	737	23	1	35	97				
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction		1,191,830	291,739	8,672	106,947	174,693	1,055,654	135,925	68	86	7,060	162,548	7,104		
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—														
	(a) Arabic or Persian { For boys ...	472					6,738					63			
	{ For girls ...	1,508										163			
	(b) Sanskrit { For boys ...		131		19	3,348	1,082	10							
	{ For girls ...		173			168	5								
	(c) Any other Oriental classic ...														
	2. Elementary, teaching—														
	A vernacular only or mainly—														
	For boys ...	57,808													
	For girls ...	21	4,082		927	3,603	54,927	2,290			451	4,071	21		
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—		690			259	400	1								
For boys ...	3,378	863					33,471				9,587				
For girls ...	41	955					4,435					615			
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—															
For boys ...	9,818														
For girls ...	55	843		132	943	9,589	244			8	544	55			
Total of private institutions	73,066	8,008		1,102	8,419	68,015	47,224			454	14,728	691			
Grand total		1,264,896	299,747	8,672	110,049	183,062	1,121,969	182,949	68	86	8,414	177,277	7,795		

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms above the third.
 (b) European Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
 (c) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and those with standards up to and including the fourth.
 (d) Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
 (e) These relate to Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.
 (f) These relate to Technical and Art schools.

GENERAL TABLES

(3a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1916 classified according to sex, race or creed.

Classes of institutions.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhannadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
				4					
	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9
Collegiate education.									
Arts Colleges—									
English { For boys ...		36	601	5,809	1,740	186	1	1	11
{ For girls ...		0	17	4	8				
Oriental ...		19	52	120	45				
Colleges for professional training—									
Law ...		1	18	369	81	3			
Medicine ...		5	46	127	81	1			
Engineering ...		11	31	342	95	7			
Teaching ...		2	6	94	4	2			
Agriculture ...		2	9	40	33	1			
Veterinary ...			3	49	22	1			
Forestry ...		2	5	29	19	5		1	
Total ...		38	803	6,791	2,155	290	1	3	13
Secondary schools—									
For boys { (a) High schools, English ...		1,622	8,334	43,488	38,688	5,470	13	5	36
{ (b) Middle schools, English ...		239	186	268	211			1	
{ Do, Vernacular ...		1,132	2,451	12,517	16,239	1,489	1	10	86
For girls { (a) High schools, English ...		626	253	178	315			14	43
{ (b) Middle schools, English ...									
{ Do, Vernacular ...		171	67	9	71				
For girls { (b) Middle schools, English ...		1,423	2,106	561	1,216	6		8	6
{ Do, Vernacular ...									
Primary schools—									
For boys { (c) Upper ...		563	17,975	29,546	239,060	32,809	16	1	2,559
{ (d) Lower ...		457	4,413	8,773	31,297	1,502	8		99
For girls { (c) Upper ...		86	36,688	33,87	575,234	68,891	7	2	4,611
{ (d) Lower ...		40	15,465	12,479	71,119	13,440	1		373
Total ...		8,294	105,468	165,502	1,050,757	134,682	44	33	7,907
Schools for special instruction—									
Training schools for masters ...			836	1,456	1,613	385	19		35
Training schools for mistresses ...			23		5				
School of Arts ...		97	517	11	72	38			
Law schools ...		22	9	14	195	17	3		
Medical schools ...									
Engineering and Surveying schools ...		23	67	177	154	13	1		
Technical and Industrial schools (e) ...		13	19		4				
Commercial schools ...									
Agricultural schools ...									
Reformatory schools ...									
(f) Other schools ...									
Total ...		290	2,616	2,390	3,043	737	23	1	35
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		8,672	108,087	177,833	1,055,654	135,625	68	33	7,969

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms above 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) Relates to Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.
 (f) Relates to Technical schools.

(3 a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1916 classified according to sex, race or creed—continued.

Classes of institutions.	European and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Private institutions.								
1. Advanced teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian for boys { Male ...	...	...	...	...	6,860	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...
(b) Arabic or Persian for girls { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Sanskrit for boys ... { Male ...	...	19	3,246	1,016	10	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	97	66	...	...	...	...
(d) Sanskrit for girls ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	168	5	...	...	...	...
(e) Any other Oriental classic { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching—								
A Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys ... { Male ...	...	644	3,217	51,644	2,181	...	...	447
{ Female ...	...	243	392	3,283	109	...	...	4
For girls ... { Male ...	...	...	4	17	...	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	255	413	1	...	...	...
3. Elementary teaching the Quran only—								
For boys ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	23,884	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	9,587	...	...	...
For girls ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	3,820	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—								
For boys ... { Male ...	...	99	924	8,698	223	...	...	8
{ Female ...	...	33	59	731	21	...	...	...
For girls ... { Male ...	...	...	...	35	20	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	24	57	167	30	...	...	...
Total of private institutions ...	...	1,102	8,410	66,016	47,224	...	...	454
Grand total ...	8,672	110,049	183,062	1,121,960	182,349	68	86	8,414

(3-b)—Return of European colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

GENERAL TABLES

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

Public																	
Classes of institutions.	Under public management.												Under private				
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—																
	English { For boys ...																
	For girls ...																
	Total ...																
	Secondary schools—																
	For boys { High schools, English...		1	277	278	260								11	1,466	1,431	1,287
	Middle schools } English ...													17	1,878	1,768	1,555
	For girls { High schools, English...		1	145	143	133								13	1,479	1,472	1,314
	Middle schools } English ...													18	1,574	1,576	1,309
	Total ...		2	422	420	393								59	6,307	6,242	5,525
School education, general.	Primary schools—																
	For boys ...													15	945	914	785
	For girls ...													8	611	391	839
	Total ...													23	1,357	1,305	1,124
	Schools for special instruction—																
	Training schools for mistresses ...													1	20	23	23
	Other schools (a) ...													2	120	110	94
	Total ...													3	140	133	116
	Total of public institutions ...		2	422	420	393								85	7,903	7,680	6,765
	Private institutions ...																
Total of private institutions ...																	
Grand total ...		2	422	420	393								85	7,903	7,680	6,765	

(a) Relates to industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries

GENERAL TABLES

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Institutions.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
management.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Unaided.															
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	1,743	1,743	344	1,026	1,045	30	32	13	14	238	...
...	...	...	...	17	1,878	1,878	...	933	1,781	38	14	17	51	653	...
...	...	...	...	14	1,024	1,024	254	528	1,524	39	39	...	12	...	133
...	...	...	...	18	1,574	1,574	101	580	1,445	36	65	5	23	...	403
...	...	...	...	61	6,819	6,819	699	3,067	6,408	153	150	29	80	801	586
...	...	...	...	15	946	946	...	199	910	27	5	...	...	169	...
...	...	...	...	8	411	411	...	12	396	7	7	...	1	...	185
...	...	...	...	23	1,357	1,357	...	211	1,312	34	10	...	1	469	185
...	...	...	...	1	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	(b) 2	129	119	...	10	118	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	149	139	...	10	128	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87	8,325	8,315	699	3,288	7,858	197	160	29	81	1,360	771
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87	8,325	8,315	699	3,288	7,858	197	160	29	81	1,360	771

(b) These two schools were for girls.

* 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 Literary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and those with standards up to and including the fourth.
§ Elementary schools with standards below the fourth.
¶ These relate to Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.
‡ These relate to Technical and Art schools.

(2) Non-departmental, Rs. 74.

(4) Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, total cost, Rs. 11,270.
(j) Non-departmental, Rs. 18.
(k) Non-departmental.
(l) Non-departmental.
(m) Non-departmental.

(7) AMERICAN RIGHTS FOR MOSCOW, INC.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16 continued.

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Public institutions—cont.				Total expenditure from							Grand total.
	Under private management—cont.											
	Unaided.											
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.		
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges—												
English { For boys	25,805	...	10,388	35,993	3,32,773	...	34,200	7,55,010	1,06,127	...	12,28,115	
English { For girls	1,558	...	20,662	22,520	24,063	...	...	3,927	26,134	...	53,124	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	3,750	8,387	...	200	19,338	...	31,675	
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,095	41	...	41,096	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,127	217	...	1,00,955	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	67,711	...	...	35,205	140	...	1,30,857	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	84,763	...	...	100	728	...	89,433	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	68,087	...	...	480	173	...	82,445	
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	31,792	...	...	...	...	...	21,599	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	21,599	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,200	
Total	27,403	...	31,050	58,318	7,98,387	8,387	31,206	8,68,184	1,52,765	...	18,61,878	
Secondary Schools—												
High schools, English*	64,657	...	21,182	85,839	3,58,128	33,747	...	22,65,085	5,09,234	...	31,29,304	
For boys { Middle { English†	9,664	2,148	8,994	19,810	95,081	48,848	100	4,50,816	1,78,670	...	7,74,405	
High schools, { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls { Middle { English†	...	...	...	...	1,68,730	...	...	63,242	1,19,556	...	8,61,528	
High schools, { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	74,321	2,148	28,184	1,05,655	6,78,395	82,595	24,002	27,42,022	8,99,120	...	44,23,934	
Primary Schools—												
For boys { Upper Primary ‡	5,063	5,777	9,711	19,700	4,94,885	10,17,645	1,88,766	2,86,008	3,47,057	...	23,34,361	
For boys { Lower Primary §	1,15,981	16,272	60,824	1,33,027	10,70,362	10,58,026	1,39,723	4,27,456	4,98,023	...	32,05,333	
Total Primary boys	1,20,934	21,319	70,535	2,12,818	15,66,347	20,76,671	5,38,489	7,14,464	8,45,080	...	55,39,694	
For girls { Upper Primary ‡	24	1,361	14,405	16,282	3,94,830	48,081	26,571	49,541	2,71,750	...	7,81,283	
For girls { Lower Primary §	796	231	6,863	7,680	58,921	1,44,417	13,332	9,617	37,830	...	2,56,940	
Total Primary girls	820	1,592	21,268	23,680	4,52,351	1,92,498	39,903	43,158	3,09,580	...	10,57,528	
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	1,21,754	22,911	92,803	2,36,498	20,17,698	22,69,169	5,78,392	7,57,622	11,55,660	...	65,97,222	
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	4,94,400	97,512	3,078	1,326	45,349	...	6,42,665	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	1,36,516	...	...	743	34,896	...	1,72,218	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	68,726	...	...	179	4,607	...	69,742	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	1,67,169	...	...	4,079	6,068	...	1,77,316	
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial schools ¶	...	...	315	315	40,679	...	...	2,507	2,56,218	...	3,08,504	
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	6,003	...	...	4,092	1,406	...	10,496	
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	1,404	...	21,437	
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	19,446	...	1,424	3,776	5,006	...	46,396	
Other schools ¶	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	6,612	1,042	4,064	13,708	23,109	...	1,424	3,776	5,006	...	14,66,564	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	36,828	40,314	76,942	8,60,862	5,55,380	4,19,010	...	7,80,016	...	20,16,268	
Total	...	36,828	40,314	76,942	9,87,254	5,55,380	4,19,010	...	7,80,016	...	27,41,800	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(r) 2,02,918	38,855	...	3,26,753	
Directorate	...	...	...	...	85,480	...	...	...	...	...	90,545	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	90,545	...	...	...	...	...	8,46,917	
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	8,46,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	23,543	...	...	...	27,298	...	50,801	
Medical college	...	...	...	...	7,810	...	...	...	10,975	...	18,783	
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	12,877	...	...	...	3,863	...	19,340	
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	83,827	159	...	...	12,758	...	96,300	
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	22,088	386	...	...	584	...	22,844	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	21,793	...	...	...	9,843	...	51,638	
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	5,372	180	...	...	2,208	...	7,760	
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	5,855	...	...	...	18	...	5,653	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	(s) 1,83,343	17,323	3,367	8,76,764	9,83,618	...	(t) 20,94,465	
Total	...	...	...	...	18,91,610	18,062	3,367	10,79,072	10,88,809	...	55,81,610	
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,32,150	62,961	1,98,802	4,01,913	68,55,142	30,30,065	8,61,284	54,70,088	44,32,758	...	2,00,32,468	

* European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with 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.
¶ These relate to Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.
‡ Surplus fees to the University, Rs. 25,835.
§ Includes Endowment grant, Rs. 600.
¶ Includes expenditure on private schools and boarding charges in hostels.
‡ Do. do.
§ Includes Provincial contribution, Rs. 15,74,517.
¶ Do. do.
‡ Includes about Rs. 11 lakhs relating to the institutions under the control of other departments.

(4a)—Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.						Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						Maintained by Native States.								
	Provincial Revenue.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Arts Colleges— Collegiate education. English { For boys For girls Oriental Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25,316	...	...	...	...	...	25,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,270	...	...	...	...	...	11,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36,789	...	...	...	...	...	36,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools— School education. For boys For girls For Arts Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters Do. for mistresses Industrial schools Other schools Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25,579	...	...	...	...	...	25,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23,579	...	...	...	...	...	23,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only). Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Miscellaneous Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	62,368	...	...	...	...	...	62,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European education	62,368	...	...	...	...	...	62,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLES

(1-a) — Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Public institutions—continued.											Grand total.	
	Under private management.												
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.		All other sources. Private. Public.
Arts Colleges— English { For boys { For girls Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	76,756						1,76,413						
	41,157						1,32,359						
	35,730						1,31,525						
	35,350						1,63,787						
							519						
							25,638						
							3,03,974						
							18,481						
							7,344						
Secondary Schools— For boys { High schools, English { Middle schools, English For girls { Middle schools, English Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	76,756						54,088						
	41,157						74,000						
	35,730						1,32,359						
	35,350						1,31,525						
							57,145						
							519						
							25,638						
							3,03,974						
							18,481						
Primary Schools— For boys For girls Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	13,848						40,385						
	5,960						15,493						
							1,920						
							8,136						
							2,216						
							1,937						
							386						
							2,206						
							55,778						
Schools for special instruction— Training schools for minors Industrial schools Other schools Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2,730						2,230						
	9,981						12,837						
	2,000						3,561						
							8,534						
							3,482						
							2,500						
							387						
							22,411						
							7,023						
Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	68,000						1,30,028						
	20,178						29,176						
							14,390						
							29,176						
							1,30,028						
							29,176						
							14,390						
							29,176						
							1,30,028						
Scholarships Arts colleges Professional colleges Secondary schools Elementary schools Miscellaneous Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure on European education	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	3,37,983						7,85,967						
Total expenditure on European education													

* These are under the control of the Director of Industries.

(3) — Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.									
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.												
			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.			Boys.				Boys.			Boys.			Boys.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
(a) For boys	Government	7	1,767	560	566	574	374	948	188	162	350	405	9	414	1,767	25	1,742	1,767						
	District Board	62	15,471	1,774	1	1,775	6,311	36	6,347	2,808	2,808	4,103	154	4,257	15,471	229	15,242	15,711						
	Municipal	23	9,888	2,204	...	2,204	3,311	7	3,318	1,386	4	1,390	1,065	37	1,127	9,888	53	9,835	9,888					
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Aided	262	102,808	23,047	39	23,086	30,884	317	31,201	14,942	293	15,135	21,875	1,232	23,107	102,808	1,805	101,003	102,808					
	Unaided	15	4,450	995	13	1,008	1,876	28	1,904	555	7	562	884	72	956	4,450	122	4,328	4,450					
	Total	360	133,974	29,241	58	29,298	41,420	398	41,818	20,695	219	20,914	32,022	1,964	33,976	133,974	2,224	131,650	133,974					
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
(a) For girls	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Aided	64	8,442	507	507	28	1,924	1,952	40	1,995	688	3,573	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	71	9,884	...	656	666	28	2,143	2,171	40	1,123	793	4,718	5,444	...	...	...	...	...					
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
(b) For boys	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
(b) For girls	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

(a) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools.
(b) These relate to European Primary schools and Elementary schools.
(c) These relate to European Primary schools and Elementary schools above the IV appear under this head.

(5-a) - Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.				Total.					
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed the Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.									
												Reading printed books.									
												Not reading printed books.									
			1			2			3			4			5						
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary Schools—																					
For boys { Government			1	277	18	91	92	38	38	131	131	131	1	72	72	167	2730	891	3921	277	3,344
Aided			25	3,544	233	646	879	304	382	1,211	1,211	1,211	94	134	228	2,467	145	3,053	3,544	145	3,698
Total			26	3,821	251	737	981	342	764	1,106	1,106	1,106	95	206	301	2,637	2,730	3,012	3,921	3,821	3,921
For girls { Government			1	145	7	30	37	26	26	47	47	47	5	5	10	145	145	145	145	145	145
Aided			31	3,033	132	584	716	24	265	289	1,362	1,362	64	134	198	2,467	145	3,053	3,053	145	3,198
Total			32	3,178	139	614	753	30	291	321	1,689	1,689	69	139	203	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612
Total, Secondary schools			61	6,819	371	1,218	1,732	566	579	1,145	2,878	2,878	159	273	432	5,311	5,311	5,311	5,311	5,311	5,311
Primary Schools—																					
For boys—Aided			15	946	...	...	...	27	40	67	377	365	742	73	64	137	477	439	916	946	946
Total			15	946	...	...	...	27	40	67	377	365	742	73	64	137	477	439	916	946	946
For girls—Aided			8	411	...	...	...	15	18	33	132	175	307	38	33	71	185	226	411	411	411
Total			8	411	...	...	...	15	18	33	132	175	307	38	33	71	185	226	411	411	411
Total, Primary schools			23	1,357	...	...	...	42	58	100	509	540	1,049	111	97	208	662	655	1,317	1,317	1,317
Grand total			84	8,176	214	1,644	2,481	707	805	1,512	408	417	825	2,329	2,504	4,833	5,978	4,198	8,176	8,176	8,176

GENERAL TABLES

(5-b) - Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1915-16.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.			Institutions under private management.			Institutions under public management.			Institutions under private management.			Institutions under public management.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARTS COLLEGES.															
1. Master of Arts (Under Transitory Regulations) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Honours Final), Part II. (Males) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Preliminary. (Males) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bachelor of Arts (New Regulations). (Males) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bachelor of Arts (New Regulations). (Females) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. (a) Bachelor of Arts (Science Division) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bachelor of Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Intermediate Examination in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.															
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															
Law.															
1. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Law (Old Regulations) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First Examination in Law (New Regulations) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.															
1. Doctor of Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M. & S. Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M.B. & B.S. Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Second M.B. & B.S. Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. First M.B. & B.S. Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Related to Old Regulations.

GENERAL TABLES

a) Excludes 3,195 candidates for supplementary certificates.
(c) Excludes 3,181 candidates for supplementary certificates but represents all those whose certificates were completed during the year.
(d) Relates to the Teachers' certificate examinations of the Elementary grade (Both Higher and Lower).
NOTE—The aggregate results of the University Examinations held in April 1915, viz., B.A., Old and New Regulations, B.A., Honours, L.T., and Examinations in Law and Engineering, which do not find place in this table or in general table appended to the Report on Public Instruction for 1914-15, are given below:—
Number examined 3,969
Number passed 2,213.

[illegible]

77.—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.

Objects of expenditure.	In institutions managed by District Boards.										In institutions managed by				Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Rees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arts Colleges—															
English	1	47	49	44		8,387		38							8,387
Oriental															
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—															
Law															
Medicine															
Engineering															
Teaching															
Agriculture															
Total	1	47	49	44		8,387		38							8,387
Secondary Schools—															
For boys—	15	6,843	6,890	6,291	2,228	81,247		1,54,553	1,118	1,478	1,01,024				82,747
{ High schools, English	47	8,478	8,460	1,467		48,545		1,10,233	363	1,110	1,09,814				48,548
{ Middle schools															
{ Vernacular															
For girls—															
{ Middle schools															
{ English															
{ Vernacular															
Total	62	15,471	15,340	13,746	2,228	80,065		2,75,846	1,081	2,588	3,00,338				82,593
Primary Schools—															
For boys—	2,016	175,045	175,317	142,379		10,17,645		99,451	978	1,144	11,10,618				10,17,646
{ Upper Primary	4,002	183,953	183,587	140,042		10,58,031		1,087	1,000	283	10,59,454				10,58,726
{ Lower Primary															
Total Primary boys	6,078	359,000	358,904	282,421		20,75,666		1,00,538	1,083	1,727	21,78,972				20,78,671
For girls—	75	6,853	6,828	4,893		18,081		479			48,620				48,651
{ Upper Primary	337	30,169	19,501	14,417		1,44,117		53	252	147	2,47,609				1,44,417
{ Lower Primary															
Total Primary girls	432	26,522	26,329	20,443		1,95,458		532	352	147	2,48,489				1,92,468
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	6,510	386,082	386,097	313,063		22,69,127		1,01,070	1,390	1,874	23,72,401				22,69,169
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	42	880	887	788		84,280									84,280
Do. for mistresses															
Schools of Art															
Law schools															
Medical schools															
Engineering and surveying schools															
Total															

[illegible]

GENERAL TABLES

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.																
Objects of expenditure—cont.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by			Total expenditure of District Municipal Boards on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenue.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Wees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by				
												Government.	District Boards.		Private persons or associations.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Arts Colleges—																
English ..	3	315	400	371	Rs. 84,306	Rs. 37,143	Rs. 71,832	Rs. 334	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 1,998	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—																
Law ..	17	8,242	8,362	7,334	29,998	23,012	18,977	1,998	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012
Medicine ..	6	1,139	1,113	978	..	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	375	400	371	Rs. 34,205	Rs. 37,143	Rs. 71,832	Rs. 334	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 1,998	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012	Rs. 23,012
Secondary Schools—																
For boys { High schools, English ..	17	8,242	8,362	7,334	29,998	23,012	18,977	1,998	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012	23,012
For boys { Middle schools, { Vernacular ..	6	1,139	1,113	978	..	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For boys { High schools, English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls { Middle schools, { English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls { Middle schools, { Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	9,381	9,475	8,312	29,998	24,072	217,063	1,998	217,063	1,998	217,063	217,063	217,063	217,063	217,063	217,063
Primary Schools—																
For boys { Upper Primary ..	171	23,126	21,548	17,111	..	1,65,755	8,082	8,082	1,74,112	239	1,74,112	23,031	1,88,766	13,95,411	13,95,411	13,95,411
For boys { Lower Primary ..	369	26,755	19,800	15,927	..	1,39,248	13	13	1,29,215	9	1,29,215	20,551	1,49,729	13,07,776	13,07,776	13,07,776
Total Primary boys ..	540	49,881	41,348	33,038	..	2,04,943	8,148	8,148	3,03,360	298	3,03,360	43,582	3,38,445	21,14,187	21,14,187	21,14,187
For girls { Upper Primary ..	14	1,891	1,643	1,361	..	16,212	180	180	15,612	201	15,612	11,322	26,371	71,632	71,632	71,632
For girls { Lower Primary ..	25	1,654	1,358	1,106	..	11,566	14	14	11,061	22	11,061	1,777	13,352	1,51,749	1,51,749	1,51,749
Total Primary girls ..	39	3,545	3,103	2,467	..	30,778	193	193	27,263	223	27,263	13,106	39,403	2,93,401	2,93,401	2,93,401
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ..	322	46,225	44,801	34,679	..	3,21,740	8,332	8,332	3,30,383	331	3,30,383	56,688	3,75,398	29,46,567	29,46,567	29,46,567
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools for mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and surveying schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. </				

School	No.	Total	Technical and industrial schools	Commercial schools	Agricultural schools	Reformatory schools	Other schools
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	98	93	55	1,134	1,124	300
Buildings	5	98	93	55	1,134	1,124	300
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	5	98	93	55	1,134	1,124	300
Total	5	98	93	55	1,134	1,124	300
Inspection—	553	55,085	54,561	44,277	21,905	8,00,062	2,32,551
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	553	55,085	54,561	44,277	21,905	8,00,062	2,32,551
Grand total	553	55,085	54,561	44,277	21,905	8,00,062	2,32,551

(121)

Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

G.O. Nos. 115, 116, 27th January 1917

Report on public instruction

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1915-16.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Education)

Order—No. 115, Home (Education), dated the 27th January 1917.

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—The recurring grants already sanctioned by the Government of India received no additions during the year. They were fully utilized with the exception of the grant of Rs. 30,000 for Muhammadan education, of which a sum of only Rs. 10,000 was spent, as the schemes for utilizing the grant had not been completed before the close of the year.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—[Including the 46 professional colleges and special schools which, though not under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, are included in his returns under the orders of the Government of India, the number of educational institutions increased by 1,250 or 3·7 per cent and their strength by 72,204 or 4·7 per cent. The figures relating to schools for Indians show accessions of 2·8, 5·4 and 4·4 per cent, respectively, to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education, the corresponding figures for the year 1914-15 being 15·05, 6·6 and 5·0 per cent. The considerable fall in the percentage of increase in the number of students receiving collegiate education is reported to be due to the restrictions placed by the Syndicate on the admission of students to the collegiate course.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 206·5 lakhs. Deducting 11 lakhs, the amount spent on colleges and schools which are not under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, the expenditure amounted to 195·5 lakhs, as against 193·5 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Provincial funds contributed 78·48 lakhs, local and municipal funds 21·68 lakhs, and fees and other sources about 95·40 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 82·64, 21·77 and 89·11 lakhs.

The total "direct" expenditure increased by 5 lakhs, while the "indirect" expenditure decreased by 3 lakhs. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools from public funds amounted to 54·50 lakhs, or 1·19 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase 0·07 lakh was allotted to secondary schools and the balance of 1·12 lakhs to elementary schools. There was a fall in the grants-in-aid paid both from provincial and municipal funds, the decrease in the former case amounting to 2·57 lakhs and in the latter to 0·05 lakh. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was As. 7·11, as against As. 7·06 in the previous year.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—During the year Mr. Gilbert Slater, M.A., D.Sc., was appointed University Professor of Indian Economics. Two lectures on "Ancient Indian Chronology" were delivered by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal. The question of regulating the admission to the collegiate course of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates engaged the serious attention of the University and arrangements were made for the selection of candidates eligible for such admission in 1916-17. A list of them was prepared and issued for the guidance of affiliated colleges. A Government second-grade college was sanctioned for the Ceded Districts and located at Anantapur. Sanction was also accorded to the opening of a class for group II-A (Physics) of the B.A. pass course in the Kumbakonam college. There was a further increase in the aggregate number of students in the professional and arts colleges under the control of the Director, the increase in the strength of the Engineering College being marked. In that college an additional Professor in the Indian Educational Service was appointed to give instruction in Higher Electrical Engineering.

6. *Secondary and elementary education.*—There was an increase of seven in the total number of secondary schools, an addition of six being made to the number of complete secondary schools. The total strength of secondary schools rose by 5·8 per cent, the increase in the number reading in the three highest forms alone being 8·3 per cent.

The number of public elementary schools increased by 4·6 per cent, their strength rising from 1,143,995 to 1,201,272, or by about 5 per cent.

Towards the close of the year several important questions connected with elementary and secondary education were discussed at a conference of officials and non-officials and the recommendations of the conference are under consideration.

7. *Special education.*—The number and strength of schools for special education rose from 166 and 7,134 to 202 and 9,024, respectively, the increase being due mainly to the inclusion in the figures of the year under review of statistics relating to industrial and medical schools. The Government sanctioned the opening of a temporary higher elementary training school at Ellore in the Kistna district. The question of opening additional training schools for masters and mistresses is under consideration.

The number of pupils on the rolls in the School of Arts increased from 252 to 283, but the strength of the School of Commerce at Calicut fell from 202 to 196. It is understood that pupils in several secondary schools take up commercial subjects which are included as optional subjects in the secondary school final course.

8. *Female education.*—There was a further gratifying advance in the education of Indian girls, the number of schools maintained for them increasing by 127 and the total number of girls under instruction by 16,500. During the year the Government gave subsidies to local bodies to be utilized for opening 44 additional girls' schools.

In the Government Women's College, Madras, out of 13 students who appeared for the last Intermediate Examination in Arts, 11 were successful, of whom three were placed in the first class, and in the Women's Christian College, Madras, four passed out of seven. The strength of the Brahman Widows' Hostel, Madras, increased from 31 to 42.

9. *European education.*—The total number of schools for Europeans remained the same as in the previous year, but their strength rose by 245. The orders of the Government of India on the scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community have not yet been received.

10. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The progress under this head noticed in previous years was maintained during the year under review. The number of institutions under public management, mainly intended for Muhammadans, rose from 886 to 906, and their strength from 55,554 to 57,432. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in public secondary schools for Indians rose from 6,769 to 6,950.

11. *Panchama education.*—There was a further advance both in the number and strength of the institutions intended for Panchamas. The total number of Panchama scholars under instruction in all classes of public schools increased by 9 per cent.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, University of Madras.
" Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.
" Local and Municipal Department.
Directors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 116, Home (Education), dated 27th January 1917.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

26-9-1916

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATIONS.

IN INDIA.

A. C. BARRAUD & Co. (Late A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.), Madras.
R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
B. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Pudumantapam, Madras.
HIGGINSOATHS (Ltd.), Mount Road, Madras.
V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Esplanade, Madras.
G. C. LOGANATHAN BROTHERS, Madras.
S. MURTHY & Co., Madras.
G. A. NATHAN & Co., Madras.
The Superintendent, NAZAR KANUN HIND PRESS, Allahabad.
P. R. RAMA IYAR & Co., Madras.
D. B. TARAPORWALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
THACKER & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay.
THACKER, SPRING & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
S. VAS & Co., Madras.
S.P.A.J.K. PRESS, Vepery, Madras.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

B. H. BRACKWELL, 59 and 61, Broad Street, Oxford.
CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
DIGHTON, BELL & Co. (Ltd.), Cambridge.
T. FISHER UNWIN (Ltd.), 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
GRINDLEY & Co., 64, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co. (Ltd.), 69-74, Carter Lane, London, E.C.
and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
HENRY S. KINS & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.
P. S. KINS & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
LUTAC & Co., 48, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
B. QUARTON, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
W. THACKER & Co., 3, Great Lane, London, E.C.
OMYER AND BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. FORSBERG (Ltd.), 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

ON THE CONTINENT.

HENRY LEBOUX, 11, Rue de la Paix, Paris.
MARTINUS FLINHOFF, 116, Nieuwe Holland.