

Secretary Educational Dept.

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

VOLUME I.

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* செப்பனிட வதற்காக எடுத்துக் *
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* ஆராய்ச்சி தயாரிப்பின் *
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 22ND OCTOBER 1918.

C. No. 8800 of 1918.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. DUNCAN, M.A.,
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
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 1917-18.

Mr. J. H. Stone, the permanent Director who was in charge of the department throughout the year, having left India on three months' privilege leave with effect from the 13th September 1918 preparatory to retirement, the preparation of the report for the past year has devolved on me.

2. *Events of the year.*—The salient features of the year having been noticed in the following paragraphs under the appropriate heads there is little to be specially recorded here except the following :—

(1) The special gazetted appointments outside the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service sanctioned for the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Kumbakonam College were included in the above cadre.

(2) The permanent retention of the Queen Mary High School, Vizagapatam, which was originally sanctioned experimentally for a period of five years, was sanctioned at the close of it.

(3) Orders were passed sanctioning the permanent retention of the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, with a scale of lecturers and assistant lecturers consisting of a special temporary post of Principal on Rs. 500 outside any cadre pending the inclusion of the appointment in the Indian Educational Service, of three lecturerships in the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and of six lecturerships and of assistant lecturerships in the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch.

(4) Government have raised, with effect from 1st March 1918, the monthly grant paid to the Y.M.C.A. towards the employment of a Physical Director from Rs. 230 to Rs. 345 and have also sanctioned the employment of an assistant to him temporarily for a period of two years on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.

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

(i) The Madras Educational Rules were reprinted; a large number of changes was made in wording, nomenclature and classification and in the powers of the inspecting officers. Of the changes the following may be enumerated :—

(a) Secondary schools have been subdivided into high and middle schools.

(b) The term "Infant standard or class" has been dropped, the lowest class in schools being now designated as the "First class".

(c) A revised rule has been introduced requiring a teacher for every forty pupils instead of fifty in elementary schools.

(d) A visitors' book in a form prescribed for the purpose has been added to the list of registers kept in elementary schools.

(e) The power of sanctioning the admission of pupils in any class of a secondary school whether under private or public management in excess of the prescribed limit which was hitherto exercised by the Director has been delegated to the Inspectors.

(f) The final examination for Teachers' Certificates has been abolished.

(g) A separate standard rate of fees has been laid down for the Intermediate course in colleges when it is taken in parts.

(ii) (a) Rules framed for the designing and construction of school buildings were approved by Government and Rule 51 (2) of the Grant-in-Aid Code has consequently been revised.

(b) A new chapter has been added to the Grant-in-Aid Code embodying the rules approved by Government for giving grants towards the rent of buildings to be used as hostels.

(c) The scale of grants admissible to trained teachers in aided schools was raised to Rs. 48, Rs. 60 and Rs. 120 per annum to each trained teacher of the lower elementary, higher elementary and secondary grades, respectively.

(iii) The following changes have been made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools:—Additions have been sanctioned to article 65 of the Code providing for the levy of a fee of Rs. 2 for every certificate issued under the article, to article 75 providing for the levy of fee by the head teacher when an application for a transfer certificate is made after the lapse of more than one year from the date on which the pupil left the school, and to article 64 providing for the recognition of teachers holding certificates of kindergarten training issued by a European school which contains a kindergarten training class approved by the Director.

3. *General statistics.*—Public institutions had a further accession of 1,165 to their number and 41,907 to their strength, the increase representing 3·7 and 2·7 per cent, respectively, against 2·6 and 2·8 per cent in the previous year, while private institutions declined by 9·3 per cent in number and by 5·0 per cent in strength. All classes of institutions except those classed as unaided contributed, as last year, to the increase both under number and scholars. Taking institutions of all classes and grades together, it will be observed further that there was an increase of 1·9 per cent in their number and 2·1 in strength against 2·7 and 2·8 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population also increased further from 6·5 and 1·5 to 6·6 and 1·6 per cent, respectively, and the increase in the number of scholars was shared by all the four main classes of the community. The percentage of scholars under instruction to the total population was 4·1.

There was a further fall by nearly ½ per cent in the total number of scholars unprotected from small-pox.

The number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas showed an increase of 5·1 and 3·7 per cent, respectively, as against an increase of 1·7 per cent in non-municipal areas in both cases. The proportion of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 8·6 and 19·8 per cent, respectively.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from nearly Rs. 217 lakhs to about Rs. 226·5 lakhs, an increase of nearly 4 per cent. Compared with the previous year, there was increased expenditure of Rs. 19 lakhs under provincial funds, of Rs. 1½ lakhs under fees and of Rs. 4 lakhs under private sources, while the amount under local and municipal funds showed a decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs. This decrease is, however, only apparent. In the year under report, that portion of the expenditure on schools managed by local bodies which was met from provincial subsidy is shown in the column "Provincial revenues" as desired by the Government of India, instead of in the column "Local and municipal funds" as shown in previous years. Taking, therefore, the first three sources together, it

will be seen that public funds increased by Rs. 4 lakhs. The percentages of expenditure from public and private funds were the same as last year, viz., 52 and 48, respectively.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 154 lakhs to nearly Rs. 158 lakhs. All the three sources contributed to the increase which was shared by all classes of institutions except colleges. Expenditure on secondary education increased by Rs. 1 lakh, elementary by Rs. 2 lakhs, and special by Rs. 1 lakh. The increase under direct expenditure would have been greater but for the change given effect to during the year with regard to the distribution of direct and indirect expenditure. In previous years, provincial grants-in-aid to aided institutions on account of furniture, apparatus, etc., alone were shown under indirect expenditure. Agreeably to the suggestion of the Government of India, the entire provincial expenditure on account of furniture, apparatus, etc., on institutions under public and private management as well as the amount met from private sources on these objects is now shown under indirect expenditure. This change accounts also for the apparent decrease under colleges mentioned above. The amounts spent by local bodies on their own schools including the amount met from provincial subsidy practically remained the same as last year, though an additional subsidy of Rs. 2·60 lakhs was sanctioned during the year for opening new schools and for raising the minimum pay of teachers. It may be mentioned that the amount was placed at their disposal very late in the year and consequently the schemes could not be given effect to so as to utilize the whole amount before the close of the year. Provincial subsidy to local bodies, both recurring and non-recurring, increased from Rs. 18·55 lakhs to Rs. 27·49 lakhs.

Indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 63 lakhs to about Rs. 69 lakhs. To the increase of Rs. 6 lakhs public funds contributed Rs. 2 lakhs and private sources, Rs. 4 lakhs. Notable increases were under buildings and furniture to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs and under hostel (boarding) charges, over half a lakh.

The budget estimate for the year under "22. EDUCATION" was Rs. 94·79 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 92·26 lakhs. The actuals under this head were Rs. 94·01, the increase of Rs. 1·75 lakhs over the revised estimate being due to the following reasons. To meet the requirements of the local bodies for larger expenditure on buildings on elementary and secondary schools and for the equipment of secondary schools, an additional subsidy of about Rs. 3·75 lakhs was sanctioned by Government at the close of the year from the reserve at the disposal of the Financial Department and from savings under other heads. Further, the full provision under "grants-in-aid" was not spent and a sum of Rs. 1·5 lakhs under building grant and about Rs. 5 lakh under teaching grants to elementary schools were surrendered.

The recurring Imperial assignment aggregating Rs. 17·70 lakhs, which was discussed in detail in the last report, was almost fully spent during the year. Out of the recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs which was made available during the year a sum of Rs. 3·91 lakhs was utilized, and of this amount nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs related to subsidy to boards and municipalities for raising the minimum pay of teachers and over Rs. 2 lakhs related to grants to aided schools. From the non-recurring assignment of Rs. 49 lakhs made in 1912-13 for education in general, the balance available at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 11·94 lakhs, but only Rs. 5 lakhs was spent on account of the hostel attached to the Municipal High School, Anantapur.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on Government educational buildings, provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 4·17 lakhs and Rs. 110·90 lakhs against Rs. 4·09 lakhs and Rs. 98·31 lakhs respectively. Fee receipts in Arts colleges and in the Law college showed an increase. With regard to the charges, the additional grant of provincial subsidy to boards and municipalities and increased expenditure on Government educational buildings account for the increase of over Rs. 12½ lakhs. Grants to schools under private management increased from Rs. 32·92 lakhs to Rs. 33·52 lakhs. Recurring grants increased by more than Rs. 2½ lakhs, while non-recurring grants decreased by a little less than Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. *Controlling agencies.*—Mr. J. H. Stone was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. There was no change of importance in either the *personnel* or the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of Schools. Miss Alice Sergeant, who was appointed by the Secretary of State as an Inspectress of Girls' Schools in this Presidency, joined the Northern Circle in January last. The subordinate inspecting agency was strengthened by the appointment of Personal Assistants—21 to the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors and 3 to the Inspectresses—so as to cope with the increasing work of inspection and as a temporary measure pending the issue of orders on the scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency already under the consideration of Government.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—The events of the year so far as the Madras University was concerned have been recorded in the Syndicate's report for the academical year beginning from 1st August 1917 and ending with 31st July 1918, and the following may be mentioned as the most important of them:—

(1) There were two ordinary and two special meetings of the Senate during the year at which the newly-appointed Ordinary Fellows were assigned to the various faculties according to their professional qualifications.

(2) At a special meeting of the Senate held on the 17th August 1917 in response to a requisition from Government for the purpose of expressing the views of the University on such recommendations of the Royal Commission as related to matters definitely falling within the sphere of the University it was resolved that the creation of Research Professorships was necessary and desirable, that this body of Professors should be attached to the Universities and that inducements should be offered to graduates of any of the Indian Universities to go to other countries, if it should be found necessary, for purposes of study or work connected with research.

(3) The committee appointed to revise the regulations relating to the Oriental Titles examinations, in proposing to replace the existing regulations 310 to 368 by an entirely new body of regulations, considered that neither English nor modern methods of linguistic study should be compulsory in the courses for Titles in Oriental learning and should be reserved for an optional division of the examination qualifying for certificates. The revised regulations proposed by this committee were adopted by the Senate with the modification that, instead of confining the languages which a candidate for the Vidwan title might offer to Sanskrit and a Dravidian language or to Sanskrit and Uriya, it was left to the further option of the candidate to take any two Dravidian languages. These revised regulations as well as the transitory regulations passed by the Senate providing for the transition from the old regulations to the new were sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 468, Home (Education), dated 10th April 1918.

As a consequence of these changes the institution of a departmental examination in Sanskrit under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, the conduct of which is to be entrusted to a Board of Examiners with the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology as Chairman, has been approved by Government with a view to testing the qualifications of students at the end of their course in advanced Sanskrit schools. The University has also expressed its willingness to accept this examination as an entrance examination for the University course for Oriental Titles.

(4) Resolutions providing for the institution of a Faculty of Science and Degrees therein and for the courses of study and examinations and a transitory regulation providing for the continuance of the B.A. (Honours) Degree examinations in Science until the new courses and examinations for degrees in science have come into full operation, and additional regulations providing (1) for Bachelors of Science proceeding later to a higher degree, (2) for Bachelors of Arts proceeding to Science Degrees, and (3) for Bachelors of Science proceeding to an Arts Degree in Mathematics, and involving consequential alterations in regulation 207 for the deletion of the optional subjects Nos. 6 to 11 under (i) Mathematics (c) have been sanctioned by Government.

(5) Alterations (1) in Regulation 195 providing for a revised syllabus in Mathematics for the B.A. Degree examination in Group (i) with a view to the inclusion of the Elements of the Calculus, and (2) in the regulations relating to the Curriculum of Studies in Branch IV—Mental and Moral Science—for the B.A. (Honours) Degree with a view to making Psychology and Ethics alternative subjects, have also been sanctioned by Government.

Special University lectures on literary subjects were delivered in February and March 1918 by Professor Oliver Elton, Professor of English Literature in the University of Liverpool, and six University lectures—three on the "History of Hindu Chemistry" and three on the "Nitrites of Mercury and Allied Metals"—by Dr. P. C. Ray of Calcutta in January and February 1918.

Regarding the question of recognizing the examinations and degrees of the Mysore University the Syndicate informed that University that it was not the practice to give any general recognition to the courses and examinations of other Indian Universities and that it would deal with individual applications for such recognition separately.

Further affiliation has been granted by Government (1) to the American Mission College, Madura, in Urdu under part II, Group iii of the Intermediate courses, (2) to the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, in Group i of the Intermediate courses and (3) to the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, in Group ii-A of the B.A. Degree courses.

The number of first and second grade colleges both for men and women remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 14 and 20, respectively, while the number of students in the two grades of institutions was 5,938 and 2,001 on 31st March 1918 against 5,706 and 2,018, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1917.

Of the 7,989 students on the rolls of Arts colleges, 383 were undergoing the B.A. (Honours) course—139 in the Presidency College, 114 in the Madras Christian College and 130 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, against 168, 132 and 128, respectively, in the previous year. There were in Arts colleges 210 female students, 15 in the colleges for men and 195 in those for women, of whom 186 were in first-grade colleges, 108 in Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, and the remaining 78 in the Christian College for Women, Madras. The Government College for Women, Madras, which with the gracious consent of Her Majesty Queen Mary is now called after her name, was affiliated during the year in Group v History and Economics of the B.A. course. Owing to the opening of the B.A. classes the staff of this college was strengthened and the scale of salaries of the members thereof revised.

A summary of the results and other particulars of the various University examinations held during the year will be found appended to the Syndicate's report already referred to.

In all these institutions prominence has been given to the tutorial system, which is reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year.

In the four professional colleges under the control of the department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering, the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Training College, Rajahmundry, which was opened in July 1917, there were on the rolls at the close of the year 566, 526, 98 (including 6 women) and 48 students, respectively, against 511, 511 and 112 in the previous year in the first three institutions. An L.T. class was at work in connexion with St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the cost being met from provincial funds. The number of students trained during the year was 19. The class which was sanctioned for a year at first is being continued for another year.

Arrangements were made in the Law College for the first time for holding classes for the benefit of the students preparing for the M.L. Degree examination.

For want of accommodation in the College of Engineering and pending its removal to the new buildings at Guindy, the completion of which is expected next year, the question of strengthening the staff and revising the existing courses of study and examinations has not been considered.

The Training College, Rajahmundry, which was started with fifty students on the rolls, has fully justified the need for a separate training college for teachers for the Telugu country, but owing to lack of substantial accommodation its affiliation for the L.T. Degree course has been deferred by the Syndicate and consequently their permission had to be obtained specially for the admission of the students to the L.T. Degree examination.

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 288, 110, 55 and 45 students, respectively, on the rolls on the 31st March last. The last three institutions are not affiliated to the University, and consequently diplomas are awarded at the end of the college course on the results of examinations conducted departmentally by special Boards of Examiners.

6. *Secondary education.*—The number of secondary schools rose during 1917-1918 from 345 to 355. Of the new schools, four were started in Kistna. Ten middle schools opened higher forms: two of these schools were municipal, three board and five under private management. The total strength of public secondary schools for boys rose from 136,141 to 140,806 or by 3.05 per cent. Of this total, 1,886 were girls.

The number of teachers employed in secondary schools rose from 5,655 to 5,830 or by 3.09 per cent. Efforts are being made to increase the number of trained teachers. For graduate teachers, in addition to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Training College, Rajahmundry, there are now facilities at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and at selected high schools as explained in paragraph 8 below. The number of teachers so trained in 1917-18 was 89.

There was a slight increase in the number who sat for the Public examination under the S.S.L.C. scheme; 5,638 appeared for the first time and 3,753 supplementally, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 5,578 and 3,343. The working of the scheme was fully dealt with in the quinquennial report, and in particular an account was given of the changes, then in contemplation and now introduced, regarding the B group subjects, the courses in vernacular languages and the position of Sanskrit. It is unnecessary, therefore, to deal with these questions in this report.

The total direct expenditure in secondary schools rose from Rs. 38 lakhs to nearly Rs. 39 lakhs. Non-recurring expenditure on account of school and hostel buildings and equipment amounted to Rs. 3.75 lakhs. Out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 50 lakh for the improvement of aided English secondary schools, Rs. 42 lakh 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 Rs. 38 lakh as additional teaching grant to secondary schools. During the year grants aggregating Rs. 12,000 were sanctioned towards the provident funds attached to certain institutions. To the total direct expenditure, public funds contributed 10 per cent, fees 76 per cent and private funds 14 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 11, 74 and 15, respectively. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 27-12-0. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 21. In the case of municipal and board secondary schools, fees met 84 per cent of the total expenditure, while provincial and board funds met 8 per cent each. As regards aided schools, fees met 76 per cent, Government grant 8 per cent and private funds 16 per cent of the expenditure.

7. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 28,867 in 1916-17 to 29,848 during 1917-18, or by 3.39 per cent, while the total number of pupils attending these schools rose from 1,231,198 to 1,259,041, or by 2.26 per cent. The percentage of male pupils to male population rose from 5.2 in 1916-17 to 5.3 in 1917-18.

Of the net increase of 981 schools, Government, municipal and board schools accounted for 9, 64 and 235, respectively, while the aided and unaided schools together showed a net increase of 673. The increase in the number of schools

under public management has been the result of the continuance of the policy during the year under report of taking over under public management badly-managed aided schools and of opening with public funds new schools in villages unprovided with schools.

The percentage of increase in the number of schools under private management was 3.04, while that under public management was 4.53, the increase in the latter case being mainly among schools under municipal and board management and in the former case entirely among aided schools.

Of elementary schools, those with standards above the fifth and those with standards below the fifth have increased by 30.87 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively, showing, respectively, an increase in the number of pupils attending them of 26.16 per cent and 2.5 per cent, while schools with standards up to and including the fifth have decreased by 21 per cent with a decrease of 1.89 per cent in the number of pupils attending them. The reason for this may be sought in the fact that higher standards were opened in a number of schools wherein previously the fifth was the highest. Municipal and board schools alone accounted for 81.52 per cent of the net increase in the number of schools with standards above the fifth and for 26.86 per cent of the net increase in the number of schools with standards below the fifth.

The total number of teachers employed in public elementary schools increased by 1,843 or 3.75 per cent. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 35 as against 33 of last year.

During the year 593 buildings were constructed for the accommodation of elementary boys' schools, of which 106 were for schools under public management.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 53.32 lakhs to Rs. 60.10 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 73 per cent, fees 12 per cent and subscriptions and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 72, 13 and 15, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-11-3 against Rs. 4-13-0. The cost per pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) is Rs. 12-8-0, in a board school Rs. 6-7-0 and in an aided school Rs. 4-1-0. Fees met 3 per cent of the expenditure in Government schools, 4 per cent in board schools and 17 per cent in aided schools.

8. *Special education.*—The number of training schools for masters rose from 56 to 62 and their strength from 3,940 to 4,226 in consequence of the opening of two new schools under departmental management and of four under private management. The two Government schools are the lower elementary training class attached to the Government Secondary school, Bhadrachalam, and the secondary training class attached to the Ceded Districts college, Anantapur, while the four training classes under private management are the secondary training classes opened in connexion with the Onslow Institution, Chatrapur, the Pittapur Raja's college, Cocanada, the Noble college, Masulipatam, and the Thirthapathi High school, Ambasamudram. The outlay incurred in these classes on staffs, stipends, contingencies, etc., is met from provincial revenues and paid as grants-in-aid. The arrangement, which at first was sanctioned for a year and is of the nature of an experiment devised mainly for the sake of economy combined with expediency, has been given a further trial for another year in order to meet the growing demand for teachers of the secondary grade. With the same object a secondary training class with an additional teacher in the sub-assistant's cadre has been working temporarily in connexion with the Government Higher Elementary Training schools at Nellore, Dindigul and Tinnevely, the teachers in charge being placed under the control of the headmasters of these schools. During the year the permanent retention with an enlarged staff of the temporary Higher Elementary training school for Muhammadans at Madras, the corresponding training school for Hindus at Triplicane and the temporary higher elementary training class attached to the Secondary Training school at Tanjore has been sanctioned, as also the raising of the status to the higher elementary grade of the Lower Elementary Training schools at Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. Since the close of the year a higher elementary training school has been opened

at Manamadura to meet the needs of the Rāmnād district which hitherto had been met as far as possible by the Training schools at Tanjore, Dindigul and Tinnevely.

Training schools for mistresses had also an accession both to their number and to their strength which stood at 24 and 834, respectively, being 1 and 35 more than in the preceding year due to the opening of a higher elementary training class in connexion with the Government Girls' school, Cuddalore, with a strength of 24 students, of whom eight were higher elementary and the rest lower elementary. During the year the staff of the Government Muhammadan Training school for mistresses, Guntūr, was reorganized and the transfer of the Government Training school for mistresses, Karantattangudi, to the Palace buildings in Fort, Tanjore, with a separate model girls' school was approved by Government. As these buildings have not yet been rendered fit for occupation the proposed transfer has been deferred till July 1919. It is under contemplation to start additional training schools both for masters and mistresses.

During the year, 393 and 55 teachers of the secondary grade qualified for probationary and final teachers' certificates, respectively, and 1,815 and 591 teachers of the elementary grade for the respective certificates of their grade, while 1,909 of the students who had been trained are reported to have obtained employment as teachers. There were at work on the 31st March last 38 sessional schools with 726 students, both male and female, against 44 and 913, respectively, in the previous year.

No progress was made during the year either towards the construction of buildings for any of the training schools or towards the expansion of the hostel system.

The two manual training instructors, viz., the one attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the other to the Inspector of European and Training schools, the latter of whom is also the Inspector of Industrial schools, were in charge of their classes throughout the year. Twenty-two students, including 12 newly admitted during the year, of whom ten were stipendiaries, one a free student and the remaining one a pupil of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, were under training in the manual training class at Saidapet. All the second-year students and two municipal stipendiaries of the first year were relieved towards the close of the year. Owing to the deputation of Mr. Porrett to the Munitions Board at Simla since the close of the year, temporary arrangements have been made for the tuition of the remaining students. Besides these classes two manual training centres for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils have been opened in Madras, one in connexion with the Madrasa-i-Azam and the other in the Government Incomplete Secondary school, Georgetown. A common manual training instructor on Rs. 40—2—50, whose duty is to supervise the work of both the centres, is assisted by a carpenter on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem in each school.

There were on the 31st March 1918 in the five Government medical schools under the control of the Medical Department 766 students or 166 more than in the previous year, all the schools having contributed to the increase.

The School of Arts, Madras, the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the Art class, Kumbakōnam, had a larger strength, while there was a slight fall in number in the School of Commerce, Calicut. The results of the Art class, Kumbakōnam, in the Government Technical examinations were disappointing, while the other institutions maintained their efficiency.

The post of Headmaster in the Reformatory school, Chingleput, was on the Director's recommendation included in the cadre of sub-assistants so as to facilitate the appointment of a competent person to the office.

There were on the 31st March last 5,063 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 1,421 were pursuing art education, 534 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 1,764 industrial education including agriculture and 1,344 commercial education.

The Institute of Commerce was opened in September 1918 in the Law College buildings.

The operations of the Department of Industries have formed the subject of the Administration Report for the year submitted by the Director of Industries to the Government in the Revenue (Special) Department. In all the Industrial schools under the control of that department, 1,938 pupils, exclusive of fifteen apprentices, were under instruction. To solve the problem of improving the teaching staffs in industrial schools, a training class for teachers in carpentry and cabinet-making was opened during the year at St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam, the Superintendent and Manager of which is a Frenchman who was specially trained in one of the best Technical colleges in France for work of this kind. The question of abolishing the Government Technical examinations in Mechanical Engineering and Woodwork and substituting for them some form of school-leaving certificate that will merely certify as to the boys' conduct and as to the syllabus according to which he has studied is under consideration in that department. Among the other features of the year the chief in importance was an exhibition of Indian arts and industries in the People's Park, Madras, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 21st December 1917 in the presence of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and the Governors of Madras and of the French Settlements in India.

The total number of subject candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical examinations during the year was 13,438 (including 414 females), of whom 5,745 (including 274 females) were successful. Sixteen diplomas, of which four were for chemists and druggists, and 156 group certificates, among which there were 14 for bridge construction and 4 for machine construction, were issued during the year.

9. *Female education.*—The number of schools intended for non-European girls increased by 153; but while public institutions showed an advance of 171, private schools decreased by 18. The total strength of these institutions rose by about 7,700, 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 15,000 over the figures for the corresponding day of the previous year. The strength of the three colleges for women rose from 151 to 195, of whom 108 were reading in the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, in which the Senior B.A. class was opened during the year. Further particulars about this institution have been furnished in the paragraph on University and Collegiate education. There were in addition 15 female students reading in non-European colleges for men, of whom 4 were in the Presidency College. About 8,000 girls were reading in non-European public secondary schools. There were 38 public secondary schools for girls as against 39 in the previous year, the decrease being merely nominal and due to the transfer of three schools from the secondary to the elementary list. The model school attached to the Government Hobart Training school for mistresses, Royapetta, was raised to the secondary grade during the year with a reorganized staff. Elementary schools for girls rose by 168 in number (of which 124 were managed by local or municipal bodies) and by about 9,100 in strength. In all classes of public institutions the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction showed an increase of about 16,000 or 6 per cent over the figure for the 31st March 1917. In all the elementary schools for girls 5,819 teachers were employed, of whom 57 per cent were trained, the percentage being highest (82) in the Nilgiris and lowest (33) in the Malabar district. There were 90 boarders in the European, Indian Christian and Caste Hindu sections of the hostel attached to the Queen Mary's College for Women; and in the Brahman Widows' Home, and in the non-Brahman Caste and Indian Christian hostels attached to the Government Secondary Girls' and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, there were 74, 15 and 28 boarders, respectively.

In some of the important Government secondary girls' schools arrangements have been made for the delivery by paid lecturers of lectures on Hygiene and First Aid; and Government have also approved of the employment, when necessary, of a qualified lady doctor to look after the health of the inmates of the Brahman Widows' Home, Triplicane, and the hostel attached to the Queen Mary's College for Women.

The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 13'90 lakhs to Rs. 14'48 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 9'14 lakhs or 63 per cent, fees Rs. '97 lakh or 7 per cent, and other sources Rs. 4'37 lakhs or 30 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 62, 6 and 32 respectively. The amount of teaching grants for aided schools increased by nearly Rs. 50,000.

10. *European education.*—Including two industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries, the total number of institutions on 31st March 1918 was 91 as against 90 in the previous year. The increase is due to the recognition of the Sacred Heart Convent school, Church Park, Teynampet, Madras, which is to serve as the model school for the Presentation Convent Training Class for European Mistresses, Georgetown, Madras, which is to be removed to Teynampet. The total strength of the schools rose from 8,415 to 8,732. There has been a decrease in the number of teachers employed in the schools from 670 to 661. The number of teachers holding diplomas or professional certificates, however, increased from 473 to 479, while the number holding general education certificates declined from 133 to 112. The number holding no certificates rose from 64 to 70. The proposal for the establishment of a Training College for the domiciled community in connexion with the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, has been sanctioned, and the details are under consideration. There were four teachers from this Presidency 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 previous years continued to be applied for the several objects indicated therein. The classes in the European Special Classes Training Centre mentioned in the last quinquennial report were at work throughout the year. The Peripatetic Teacher of Music also continued throughout the year. The question of extending the benefits of the Domestic Science classes to non-European schools is under consideration.

The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. A part of the non-recurring grant from Imperial funds for European education was provided for expenditure in 1917-18, but it could not be utilized as the building schemes for which grants were promised had not matured for payment during the year.

The percentages of passes in the European School examinations held in 1917 were over 50 except in the case of girls in the High School and the Primary School examinations. The majority of failures was, as usual, in English. The final decision of the Government of India in regard to external examinations in connexion with European schools has not yet been received.

The total expenditure in European institutions rose from Rs. 14'55 lakhs to Rs. 15'15 lakhs, an increase of Rs. '60 lakh which was almost equally shared by the direct and indirect expenditure. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 5'65 lakhs or 37 per cent, fees Rs. 2'43 lakhs or 16 per cent and private funds Rs. 7'07 lakhs or 47 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 41, 18 and 41 respectively. The decrease under public funds is due to the fact that the total allotment under "Building Grants" was not fully spent during the year for the reasons stated above.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of institutions, public and private, chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 2,663 to 2,711 and their strength from 142,628 to 144,835. The number of secondary schools rose from six to seven in consequence of the raising of the model section in the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses to the secondary grade as already observed in the paragraph on female education, while public elementary schools for boys 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 and municipal boards from 912 to 923 with an accession also to their strength. Since the close of the year a further impetus has been given to the secondary education of Muhammadans by the opening of two incomplete secondary schools for them—one in Kurnool and the other in Guntūr. The

negotiations for taking over the Islamiah Muhammadan secondary school at Trichinopoly under departmental management are still dragging on owing to the difficulty of settling the terms with the present correspondent of the school. In Arts colleges there were 176 Muhammadan students, while the number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for non-Europeans rose from 7,088 to 7,443. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans, 168 were elementary schools for girls attended by about 10,000 pupils. In the six training schools for masters 277 students were under training towards the close of the year. The number of institutions intended for Mappillas rose from 835 to 867 with an increase of about 3,100 in their 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 year.

The expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 8'20 lakhs to Rs. 8'30 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 5'91 lakhs or 71 per cent, fees Rs. 0'62 lakh or 8 per cent and private funds Rs. 1'77 lakhs or 21 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 68, 10 and 22, respectively. Out of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 the amount spent during the year was Rs. 27,000, of which Rs. 5,000 related to inspection, Rs. 6,000 to Government secondary schools, Rs. 9,000 to training schools, Rs. 5,000 to scholarships and Rs. 2,000 to municipal and aided schools for employment of teachers for imparting instruction in Urdu.

12. *Education of Panchamas.*—The number and strength of institutions chiefly intended for this class of the community further advanced during the year, the former from 5,691 to 5,814 and the latter by about 6,900. The increase was confined almost entirely to public elementary schools for boys. Aid from public funds was given to 170 more schools than in the previous year. The total number of Panchama pupils in the different stages of instruction in all classes of public institutions was 120,678, of whom 20,220 were girls.

13. *Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.*—On the 31st March last there were 267 schools chiefly intended for these tribes in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts and they were attended by 8,691 pupils, of whom 3,795 belonged to the aboriginal classes. In the three Agencies the total number of aboriginal pupils in all classes of schools rose from 4,924 to 5,283.

14. *Education of the blind and of deaf mutes.*—The schools at Palamecottah, which contained 72 boys and 54 girls on the 31st March last, continued to do good work. From the school at Mylapore (Madras), which was attended by 15 boys and 22 girls at the close of the year, 4 pupils appeared for the Elementary examination in Drawing and one for the Intermediate examination in the same subject—and all of them passed. The blind school at Rentachintala under the A.E.L. Mission was attended by 7 boys and 8 girls.

15. *Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.*—During the year Newington continued to be the only centre for the education of Native Chiefs and noblemen. The total number of minors in residence was, during the greater part of the year, eight. The wards visited some places of interest, e.g., Samalkot, where they visited the sugar factory, and Coimbatore, where, in addition to hearing lectures in elementary science and witnessing practical demonstrations in agriculture through the courtesy of the Principal, Agricultural College, they also visited the Veterinary hospital, the farm and dairy, the Singanallur Sugar Factory, the coffee curing works and the spinning and weaving mills of Messrs. Stanes & Co. The visits paid by the wards to the headquarters of certain zamindars formed another special feature of the year. Due provision was as usual made for the religious and moral instruction of the minors.

During the year, the Government passed orders on the question of reconstituting Newington with a view to its development into a Rajkumar College. According to this scheme Newington is thrown open to boys who are not wards of the Court and every pupil is required to pay a fixed fee. The new scheme was brought into effect after the close of the fasli year ending with 30th June 1917.

NON-EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

[illegible]

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

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

[illegible]

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

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number and strength of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, declined, the former by 9.3 per cent and the latter by 5.0 per cent, though the number and strength of the recognized institutions increased by 18.7 per cent and 26.7 per cent respectively.

17. *Books.*—As usual two meetings of the Text-Book Committee were held during the year under report, and out of 672 books considered 564 were found suitable for use in schools. A list of the books so approved was issued supplementally and published in August last in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the general consolidated list in which the above list should have been incorporated this year having been ordered to be discontinued on the Director's recommendation.

The number of manuscripts acquired or copied for the Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year fell from 798 to 679. The numerical diminution in the manuscripts acquired during the year was more than made up for by the importance of the works and by their size and extent. Among the manuscripts collected those dealing with religion, poetry, philosophy and science were the largest in number. There was an increase in the number of visitors to the library during the year as also in the number of books consulted, 2,212 visitors having consulted 4,517 works, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,462 and 3,183. The temporary search party appointed in G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated 18th September 1914, examined and valued during the year under the special orders of Government the books in the Tanjore Palace Library under the guidance of the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library, and with the help of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Ayyar Avargal, the Registrar of Books.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 4,485. Of these 2,641 were classed as books and 1,844 as periodicals. In spite of adverse circumstances caused by the war, there was an increase in the number of books registered, though there was a slackening in the total output of printing and publishing activity. Under the classification approved in G.O. No. 684, Educational, dated 25th June 1915, the number of publications registered during the year totalled 3,305, of which 800 were works written in English and 2,505 in the vernacular. Books on religion and politics continued to be the most popular of the publications. The moral tone of the publications continued on the whole to be satisfactory.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks.*—As usual two diagrams are given on pages 12 and 13 showing the number of pupils in each year of the school or University courses separately for non-Europeans and Europeans. The figures speak for themselves, there having been progress all round.

No educational conference was summoned during the year. Interest in physical education was well sustained, and there has been activity in matters relating to hostels, libraries and educational associations and reading rooms.

The system of utilizing the services of Government and local fund schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued to give satisfaction. There were at the close of the year 611 such teachers so employed on allowances varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 per mensem. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes on the total number of extra-departmental branch offices during the year showed a decrease being 28.95 against 35.35 in the previous year.

Service registers and verified copies of them known as "Records of service" are reported to have been properly maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. DUNCAN,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL TABLES.

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

Total area in square miles.	Area and population.		Institutions and scholars.	Public					
	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		University educa- tion.		School education, general.			
				Arts colleges.	Profes- sional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
142,330	Towns ... 279 Villages ... 53,855 Total ... 54,114	Males ... 20,382,955 Females ... 21,022,449 Total ... 41,405,404	Institutions	For males ...	38	9	387	29,862	30,249
				For females ...	3	...	72	1,866	1,932
				Total ...	41	9	459	31,722	32,181
			Scholars	For males ...	8,000	1,734	142,271	1,092,619	1,234,890
				For females ...	210	21	11,668	309,135	320,823
				Total ...	8,210	1,755	153,939	1,401,774	1,555,713

(2)—Abstract statement of expenditure on public instruction

1	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Institutions	For males	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For females	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 (a)	Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d)	Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.	180 4 8	246 2 7	45 7 6	10 11 2	161 8 7	243 11 3	45 3 5
Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	281 7 6	318 7 7	58 9 7	11 0 0	168 4 8	271 10 10	5 5 11
Aided institutions.	18 0 3	417 0 0	4 9 5	2 5 10	108 10 4	9 6 0	2 15 2
Unaided institutions.	136 4 11	417 0 0	32 4 6	4 8 3	156 3 8	90 8 10	9 6 9
All institutions.	44 3 0	247 15 8	4 13 10	2 8 0	136 8 9	63 8 9	3 12 7
Total cost	160 6 8	319 8 4	31 6 8	5 2 1	157 13 10	112 8 11	9 7 11

* 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 at the end of the official year 1917-18.

Institutions.		Private institutions.				Grand total.	Average number of towns and villages served by		Percentage to population of scholars in	
School education, special.		Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total.		Public Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Training schools.	All other special schools.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
99	136	30,531	343	3,803	4,146	34,677	1'8	13'0	...	...
26	25	1,986	3	99	102	2,088	27'2	530'5	...	...
125	161	32,517	346	3,902	4,248	36,765	1'7	12'7	...	...
4,901	6,839	1,256,364	10,487	38,885	49,372	1,355,736	...	...	6'1	4
903	1,423	333,350	217	17,206	17,423	340,803	...	...	1'4	1
5,804	8,262	1,579,744	10,704	106,091	116,795	1,696,539	...	...	3'8	3

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1917-18.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.							Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Director.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,29,224	93,806	8,70,584	3,42,031	29,27,835	22,20,808	68,84,290	2,26,45,588
4,29,224	93,806	8,70,584	3,42,031	29,27,835	22,20,808	68,84,290	2,26,45,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1'90	47	3'84	1'51	12'63	9'81	30'40	100'00

(3)—Colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras

Class of institution.	Under public management.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local funds and 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>								
English { for males	5	1,318	1,350	1,218	3	541	345	311
English { for females	1	108	110	103	...	...	...	...
Oriental for males	...	...	...	...	1	61	63	67
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>								
Law for males	1	566	543	463	...	...	...	...
Medicine for males	1	288	289	280	...	...	...	...
Engineering for males	1	526	529	504	...	...	...	...
Teaching for males	2	146	148	136	...	...	...	...
Agriculture for males	1	45	90	90	...	...	...	...
Veterinary for males	1	119	110	93	...	...	...	...
Forestry for males	1	55	55	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3,162	3,220	2,917	4	402	408	368
<i>School Education, General.</i>								
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>								
For males { High schools, English (a)	5	1,630	1,636	1,484	40	18,393	18,409	16,179
For males { Middle { English (b) schools, { Vernacular	3	463	393	330	52	9,006	9,118	7,062
For females { High schools, English (a)	6	1,115	1,111	941	...	...	...	...
For females { Middle { English (b) schools, { Vernacular	1	207	204	148	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	3,415	3,344	2,903	92	27,198	27,527	24,181
<i>Primary Schools—</i>								
For males (c)	208	11,358	11,260	9,198	6,804	412,312	406,444	339,809
For females (c)	200	25,155	24,792	18,475	626	38,249	37,054	38,790
Total ...	408	36,513	36,052	27,673	7,520	450,561	443,498	358,599
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
Training schools { for males	44	3,183	3,034	2,799	36	731	720	682
Training schools { for females	10	378	367	347	1	11	11	11
Schools of Arts for males	1	303	300	208	...	...	...	...
Law schools for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools for males	5	766	454	429	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Technical and Industrial schools { for males	3	227	230	194	...	...	...	...
(d) Technical and Industrial schools { for females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools for males	1	182	215	187	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools for males	1	255	255	252	...	...	...	...
(e) Other schools { for males	1	48	32	23	10	360	355	262
(e) Other schools { for females	1	49	49	30	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67	5,291	4,957	4,460	47	1,092	1,089	955
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction ...	504	48,494	47,582	37,962	7,663	479,253	472,522	384,063

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms above the third.
(b) European Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms above the third.
(c) European Primary schools and all Elementary schools.
(d) These relate to Industrial schools (except Agricultural School) under the control of the Director of Industries.
(e) These relate to Technical and Art schools and also Private institutions which teach no part of the Elementary course but are recognized.

Presidency for the official year 1917-18.

Institutions.														
Under private management.								Number of scholars on the 31st March learning.						
Aided by Government, by Local or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
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.							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
21	5,891	6,055	5,924	2	244	258	220	31	7,794	7,492	729	3,748	15	...
2	87	87	85	...	...	...	...	3	195	195	47	113	...	...
6	160	168	144	...	...	...	...	7	221	209	321	133	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	566	566	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	288	288	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	526	526	...	...	...	...
1	19	19	17	...	...	...	...	3	135	165	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	45	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	110	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	55	...	...	...	...
30	6,157	6,329	5,670	2	244	258	229	50	9,905	9,651	997	3,994	36	...
146	84,350	84,384	75,413	5	4,039	4,096	3,730	194	108,241	109,554	9,143	66,622	1,101	...
123	25,262	25,033	21,973	13	1,127	1,052	891	191	35,838	31,550	1,121	34,314	1,646	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	4,959	4,950	4,355	...	...	...	...	37	6,074	5,758	495	4,685	...	406
34	3,559	3,536	3,124	...	...	...	...	35	3,766	3,402	100	2,569	...	513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	118,130	117,903	104,855	18	5,196	5,138	4,621	459	153,932	141,264	10,859	138,090	2,747	919
19,085	736,567	766,535	609,325	3,075	100,773	95,296	80,434	20,862	1,260,610	64,982	48,560	1,271,711	174,871	...
986	73,116	71,439	56,530	98	5,241	4,822	3,524	1,800	141,764	14,290	5,074	141,852	...	7,180
39,681	809,683	837,964	665,865	3,773	106,014	100,118	84,358	31,722	1,401,774	79,281	53,424	1,413,563	174,571	7,130
19	1,037	1,015	858	...	...	...	...	99	4,941	586	...	4,355	40	...
15	474	465	452	...	...	...	...	28	863	156	...	707	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	303	111	...	192	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	766	766	...	...	29	...
19	1,189	1,225	946	1	11	16	7	23	1,407	358	...	1,069	14	...
16	609	505	445	1	8	8	7	17	517	71	...	446	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	182	147	...	85	1	...
1	20	22	22	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	255	...	...	265	...	...
59	2,870	2,803	2,255	34	1,018	998	874	104	4,296	1,969	3,206	2,379	332	...
6	421	384	294	1	37	34	30	8	597	33	421	234	...	...
135	6,509	6,419	5,272	37	1,074	1,056	918	286	14,066	4,167	3,627	9,701	439	...
20,620	940,479	968,615	781,582	3,330	112,528	103,580	90,126	32,517	1,579,744	234,363	68,907	1,263,348	177,793	8,099
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.														
1. Advanced, teaching—														
(a) Arabic or Persian... { For males ... 149 6,940 20 6,970 665 90														
{ For females ... 1 35 ... 35 ...														
(b) Sanskrit ... { For males ... 171 2,245 35 2,313 87 ...														
{ For females ... 1 41 ... 41 ...														
(c) Any other Oriental classic ...														
2. Elementary, teaching—														
A vernacular only or mainly—														
For males ... 2,438 58,882 406 879 58,889 4,482														
For females ... 11 419 ... 77 882 ... 1														
3. Elementary, teaching the Qurān—														
For males ... 782 31,890 80 30,601 4,927 9,082														
For females ... 84 2,729 ... 2,729 506 ... 317														
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—														
For males ... 606 13,464 1,345 290 13,432 723														
For females ... 5 150 ...														
Total of private institutions ... 4,248 116,795 1,946 43,835 79,018 14,377 329														
Grand total of all institutions ... { For males ... 34,677 1,239,479 213,305 103,733 1,492,732 192,170														
{ For females ... 2,988 157,000 23,914 9,019 161,584 ... 8,427														
Total ... 36,765 1,396,539 236,309 112,742 1,644,366 192,170 8,427														

(3-a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1918 classified according to sex, race or creed.

Class of institution.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.									
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>									
English	34	701	5,234	1,893	176		1		7,779
{ For males ...	5	8	1	1					15
{ For females ...	31	115	16	34					195
Oriental		1	148	72					221
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>									
Law	1	17	429	105	14				566
Medicine	3	50	141	71	3	5			273
Engineering	8	39	302	111	5			1	536
Teaching		13	135	10	1				159
Agriculture	2	2	1	1					6
Veterinary		3	24	18					45
Commercial	1	13	61	33	2				110
Forestry	2	5	16	26	4			2	55
Total	83	975	6,567	2,116	205	5	1	3	9,965
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.									
<i>Secondary schools—</i>									
<i>For males—</i>									
(a) High schools, English	1,632	9,151	48,198	22,422	5,664	19	35	31	107,140
{ Male ...	199	220	366	313	1		2		1,101
(b) Middle schools do.	1,249	2,478	11,944	16,788	1,661	3	8	186	34,212
{ Male ...	687	271	189	363			18	124	1,646
Do. Vernacular									
{ Male ...									
{ Female ...									
<i>For females—</i>									
(a) High schools, English	232	61	13	90	9		1		406
{ Male ...	1,558	2,425	555	1,993	17		18	2	5,098
(b) Middle schools do.	563	74	23	43	7		3		613
{ Male ...	1,094	1,445	149	334	219		9		3,253
Do. Vernacular									
{ Male ...									
{ Female ...									
Total	7,014	16,128	61,434	61,441	7,478	22	79	343	153,339
<i>Primary schools—</i>									
For males (c)	616	61,074	64,432	841,396	109,085	15		8,217	1,085,430
For females (c)	449	22,354	22,760	110,156	18,132	7	1	612	174,571
For males (e)	174	1,324	468	4,515	672			27	7,180
For females (e)	225	16,490	24,164	82,336	10,677	3	6	148	134,584
Total	1,464	101,342	111,774	1,039,597	138,565	25	7	8,669	1,401,774
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
Training schools for masters		858	1,764	1,898	413	9		49	4,901
Training schools for mistresses		26	1	13					40
Schools of Arts	82	624	27	38	32				569
Law schools	19	31	29	205	21	2			289
Medical schools		4							23
Engineering and Surveying schools	73	87	297	256	18		1		737
Technical and Industrial schools (d)	4	26	1	4				4	29
Commercial schools	37	598	109	523	216				1,393
Agricultural schools	60	456	15	55	35				531
Reformatory schools	1	10	75						181
Other schools (e)		29							29
{ Male ...		10	4	209	32				255
{ Female ...	19	134	1,844	1,031	42	1			3,964
Total	288	2,805	4,713	5,381	809	13	1	53	14,066
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	8,859	121,250	184,488	1,168,638	147,058	66	88	9,398	1,579,744

(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.
 (c) European Primary schools and all Elementary schools.
 (d) These relate to all Industrial schools (except Agricultural school) under the control of the Director of Industries.
 (e) These relate to all Technical and Art schools and also private institutions which teach no part of the Elementary course but are recognized.

(3-a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1918 classified according to sex, race or creed—cont.

Class of institution.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Private institutions.</i>									
<i>Advanced, teaching—</i>									
Arabic or Persian for males				10	6,840				6,850
{ Male ...					90				90
Arabic or Persian for females					10				10
{ Male ...					25				25
Sanskrit for males			2,208	36					2,245
{ Male ...									
Sanskrit for females									41
{ Male ...			34	7					
Any other Oriental classic									
{ Male ...									
{ Female ...									
<i>Elementary, teaching—</i>									
<i>A Vernacular only or mainly—</i>									
For males		689	2,080	49,692	1,703			213	54,386
{ Male ...		208	287	3,895	93			13	4,496
For females		1	86	297	40				415
{ Male ...									
{ Female ...									
<i>Elementary, teaching the Quran only—</i>									
For males				161	22,647				22,808
{ Male ...				46	9,036				9,082
For females					317				317
{ Male ...					2,412				2,412
{ Female ...									
<i>Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—</i>									
For males		92	1,319	11,041	296			13	12,755
{ Male ...		24	79	577	24			5	709
For females			57	80	12				149
{ Male ...									
{ Female ...									
Total of private institutions		1,014	6,154	65,844	43,539			244	116,795
Grand total of all institutions	8,859	122,264	190,642	1,174,382	190,597	65	88	9,642	1,696,539

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1917-18.

[illegible]

4

(4-a)—Expenditure on Public Instruction in European schools and colleges in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1917-18.

[illegible]

* European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.	2,20,000	48,21,405	2,20,000
† European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
‡ European Primary schools and all Elementary schools with no form higher than the third.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
§ These relate to Industrial schools (except Agricultural school) under the control of the Director of Industries.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
(1) Surplus fees to the University, Rs. 24,373.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
(m) Includes Endowment grant, Rs. 4,360.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
(n) Includes expenditure on private schools, Rs. 4,56,277.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
(o) Provincial subsidy sanctioned during the year to District Boards, Rs. 23,00,140.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
(p) Do. do. to Municipalities Rs. 5,48,353.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000
(q) Includes expenditure relating to institutions under the control of other departments, Rs. 13,77,300.	1,00,000	21,40,000	1,00,000

GENERAL TABLES

(5)—*Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1917-18.*

(5)—*Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1917-18—cont.*

(a) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools.

(b) These relate to European Primary schools and Elementary schools fifth appear under this head.

GENERAL TABLES

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.										
	In institutions managed by District Boards.						In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
University education.	1	61	63	57	RS. 8,085	RS. 8,085	RS. 8,085	RS. 37	RS. 1,021	11,090	RS. 5,072
Arts Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.	1	61	63	57	RS. 8,085	RS. 8,085	RS. 8,085	RS. 37	RS. 1,021	11,090	RS. 5,072
Secondary Schools—	48	8,347	8,460	7,833	RS. 24,348	RS. 18,599	RS. 18,599	RS. 1,114,406	RS. 1,114,406	RS. 1,114,406	RS. 1,114,406
Primary Schools—	68	16,098	16,806	14,312	RS. 32,774	RS. 24,089	RS. 24,089	RS. 3,082,427	RS. 3,082,427	RS. 3,082,427	RS. 3,082,427
Schools for special instruction—	6,330	283,400	330,381	293,257	RS. 9,17,786	RS. 12,38,834	RS. 12,38,834	RS. 90,318	RS. 476	RS. 4,444	RS. 2,13,309
Schools for special instruction—	5,874	385,971	301,376	317,791	RS. 10,07,035	RS. 13,04,010	RS. 13,04,010	RS. 1,00,059	RS. 476	RS. 4,725	RS. 1,56,635
Training schools for males	36	721	720	682	RS. 47,601	RS. 32,419	RS. 32,419	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 50,123
Do. for females	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Schools of Art	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Medical schools	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Engineering and surveying schools	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Technical and industrial schools	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Commercial schools	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Agricultural schools	1	11	11	11	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 2,028	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 2,028
Other schools for males	6	264	265	204	RS. 200	RS. 4,000	RS. 4,000	RS. 33	RS. 33	RS. 1,000	RS. 5,833
Other schools for females	1	106	107	89	RS. 89	RS. 187	RS. 187	RS. 33	RS. 33	RS. 1,000	RS. 1,187
Total	44	1,102	1,103	965	RS. 47,601	RS. 32,419	RS. 32,419	RS. 72	RS. 31	RS. 31	RS. 50,123
Total Direct expenditure	6,987	413,802	409,350	338,816	RS. 11,47,010	RS. 13,76,248	RS. 13,76,248	RS. 4,09,356	RS. 2,887	RS. 18,988	RS. 29,48,446
Buildings, Furniture and apparatus	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
University	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Medical colleges	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Other professional colleges	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Secondary schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Primary schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Medical schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Technical and industrial schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Other special schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Total	6,987	413,802	409,350	338,816	RS. 11,47,010	RS. 13,76,248	RS. 13,76,248	RS. 4,09,356	RS. 2,887	RS. 18,988	RS. 29,48,446
Total Indirect expenditure	1	1	1	1	RS. 2,25,537	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 2,19,782	RS. 859	RS. 858	RS. 1,060	RS. 4,45,587
Grand total	8,074	414,803	410,351	339,817	RS. 13,72,547	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 4,90,215	RS. 3,745	RS. 20,048	RS. 33,94,033
In institutions managed by District Boards.	13	13	13	13	RS. 13,72,547	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 4,90,215	RS. 3,745	RS. 20,048	RS. 33,94,033
Municipal Boards.	14	14	14	14	RS. 13,72,547	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 4,90,215	RS. 3,745	RS. 20,048	RS. 33,94,033
Private persons and associations.	16	16	16	16	RS. 13,72,547	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 4,90,215	RS. 3,745	RS. 20,048	RS. 33,94,033
Total expenditure on public instruction.	33	33	33	33	RS. 13,72,547	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 15,96,030	RS. 4,90,215	RS. 3,745	RS. 20,048	RS. 33,94,033

(a) Excludes the amount met from Provincial Subsidy which is shown in the column "Provincial Revenues."

GENERAL TABLES

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.										
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.						In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
University education.	3	341	346	311	RS. 9,384	RS. 2,531	RS. 2,531	RS. 30,623	RS. 82	RS. 104	RS. 43,004
Arts Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.	3	341	346	311	RS. 9,384	RS. 2,531	RS. 2,531	RS. 30,623	RS. 82	RS. 104	RS. 43,004
Secondary Schools—	20	9,445	9,563	8,746	RS. 20,753	RS. 16,494	RS. 16,494	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 2,70,006
Primary Schools—	82	57,686	59,559	52,132	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Schools for special instruction—	646	54,338	52,132	46,308	RS. 1,01,424	RS. 1,01,424	RS. 1,01,424	RS. 12,592	RS. 276	RS. 127	RS. 3,88,986
Training schools for males	24	10,530	10,719	9,319	RS. 22,617	RS. 8,109	RS. 8,109	RS. 2,55,870	RS. 811	RS. 3,078	RS. 2,80,450
Do. for females	504	49,821	46,563	39,832	RS. 32,830	RS. 34,162	RS. 34,162	RS. 11,708	RS. 751	RS. 127	RS. 3,45,613
Schools of Art	82	57,686	59,559	52,132	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Medical schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Engineering and surveying schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Technical and industrial schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Commercial schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Agricultural schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 1,832	RS. 10,827	RS. 808	RS. 175	RS. 1,4,474
Other schools for males	4	16	16	16	RS. 16	RS. 16	RS. 16	RS. 16	RS. 16	RS. 16	RS. 16
Other schools for females	1	1	1	1	RS. 1	RS. 1	RS. 1	RS. 1	RS. 1	RS. 1	RS. 1
Total	677	65,377	65,279	59,406	RS. 1,35,925	RS. 2,91,906	RS. 2,91,906	RS. 2,09,004	RS. 1,169	RS. 3,394	RS. 7,19,819
Total Direct expenditure	677	65,377	65,279	59,406	RS. 1,35,925	RS. 2,91,906	RS. 2,91,906	RS. 2,09,004	RS. 1,169	RS. 3,394	RS. 7,19,819
Buildings, Furniture and apparatus	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
University	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Medical colleges	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Other professional colleges	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Secondary schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Primary schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Medical schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Technical and industrial schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Other special schools	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Total	677	65,377	65,279	59,406	RS. 1,35,925	RS. 2,91,906	RS. 2,91,906	RS. 2,09,004	RS. 1,169	RS. 3,394	RS. 7,19,819
Total Indirect expenditure	1	1	1	1	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 24,736	RS. 646	RS. 646	RS. 138	RS. 1,58,148
Grand total	678	65,378	65,280	59,407	RS. 1,60,661	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 2,09,650	RS. 1,815	RS. 3,532	RS. 8,77,967
In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.	31	31	31	31	RS. 1,60,661	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 2,09,650	RS. 1,815	RS. 3,532	RS. 8,77,967
District Boards.	39	39	39	39	RS. 1,60,661	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 2,09,650	RS. 1,815	RS. 3,532	RS. 8,77,967
Private persons and associations.	82	82	82	82	RS. 1,60,661	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 2,09,650	RS. 1,815	RS. 3,532	RS. 8,77,967
Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	152	152	152	152	RS. 1,60,661	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 3,16,642	RS. 2,09,650	RS. 1,815	RS. 3,532	RS. 8,77,967

(a) Excludes the amount met from Provincial Subsidy which is shown in the column "Provincial Revenues."

GENERAL TABLES

(8)—Attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding houses for the official year 1917-18.

	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of						Capital expenditure from				
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.	Total.
Managed by Government—													
Males	53	1,730	578	351	131	175	743	28,219	28	...	...	147	30,366
Females	12	418	86	4	121	166	77	3,062	...	...	...	...	3,062
Managed by Local or Municipal Boards—													
Males	9	517	135	...	370	43	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
Females	1	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards—													
Males	29	2,207	159	...	409	1,310	39	28,951	...	...	3,011	...	41,962
Females	31	1,475	61	...	633	882	103	15,231	...	...	2,156	...	17,387
Unaided—													
Males	253	11,529	1,135	5	4,082	4,445	1,132	...	...	...	11,899	757	12,858
Females	163	5,920	8	...	1,246	4,036	480	...	...	...	810	...	810
Total—													
Males	324	16,203	1,707	266	6,103	5,972	1,316	60,170	200	...	14,810	1,004	84,886
Females	147	8,049	115	4	2,180	5,040	670	18,237	...	...	2,808	...	21,263
Grand total	471	24,252	1,822	270	8,283	11,012	2,356	87,407	200	2	17,576	904	1,06,130

GENERAL TABLES

(9)—Number and qualification of teachers in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1917-18.

	* In Primary schools.				† In Middle schools.				‡ In High schools.				§ In Colleges.				Grand total.
	Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Grand total.	
In schools for Europeans.																	
Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In schools for Indians.																	
Trained	1,044	6,518	1,408	8,899	21,869	20	256	24	705	1,102	106	270	2,364	76	3,663	29	25,765
Untrained	283	4,456	596	20,056	4,947	18	100	2	325	478	28	110	1,273	93	1,638	44	37,800
Total	1,326	10,974	1,904	30,955	26,816	38	356	26	1,030	1,580	134	380	3,637	169	4,301	73	63,565
Possessing degree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing degree.	1,823	13,934	1,914	34,073	50,744	36	330	24	1,072	1,533	63	264	2,633	126	3,456	19	61,314
Total	1,326	13,934	1,914	34,073	50,744	38	356	26	1,030	1,580	134	380	3,637	169	4,301	73	63,565
In schools for Europeans.																	
Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing degree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing degree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of all teachers.	1,326	13,934	1,914	35,065	50,803	38	356	26	1,030	1,580	134	380	3,637	169	4,301	73	64,228

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

† Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third in the case of schools for Indians.

‡ Excludes Professional colleges but includes Oriental colleges.

§ Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third in the case of schools for Indians.

GENERAL TABLES

(10) Classification of pupils by ages in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1917-18.

Schools for general education.											(a) Arts colleges.											Grand total.
Infant.		Schools for general education.										(a) Arts colleges.							Total.			
		First standard and class.	Second standard and class.	Third standard and class.	Fourth standard and class.	First form and sixth standard.	Third form and seventh standard.	Fourth form.	Fifth form and eighth standard.	Sixth form and ninth standard.	Total.	First year class.	Second year class.	Third year class.	Fourth year class.	Fifth year class.	Sixth year or Post-graduate class.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
5 to 6	298	10,652	7,154	19	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,889	
6 to 7	554	132,032	28,113	4,843	3,119	1,688	907	...	...	...	...	...	140,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,098	
7 to 8	435	167,761	51,730	18,546	9,111	6,397	3,411	...	...	...	...	...	190,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,985	
8 to 9	251	142,374	51,421	38,088	13,576	12,455	6,055	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
9 to 10	34	63,324	54,122	44,583	27,168	14,105	8,992	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
10 to 11	14	35,073	37,643	41,941	34,766	14,105	8,992	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
11 to 12	3	15,238	32,808	31,138	27,724	14,105	8,992	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
12 to 13	3	10,121	12,901	19,785	27,724	14,105	8,992	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
13 to 14	1	4,971	8,672	11,070	18,593	9,844	5,509	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
14 to 15	...	2,735	3,689	5,070	6,437	8,509	3,930	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
15 to 16	...	1,889	1,101	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
16 to 17	...	639	969	686	431	338	152	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
17 to 18	...	512	652	347	347	152	35	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
18 to 19	...	503	652	347	347	152	35	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
19 to 20	...	1,418	1,389	600	600	146	41	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
over 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,106	
Total	1,620	680,561	293,243	219,424	181,501	71,031	28,089	69,104	19,320	14,745	10,093	11,093	1,555,713	2,315	2,315	1,194	1,212	121	194	7,980	1,563,702	

(a) Excludes Oriental and Professional colleges.

(b) Relates to the statistics of pupils in the infant lower classes of European schools only.

(c) Relates to the statistics of pupils in the infant upper classes of European schools, in the first standards of elementary schools, and in the first classes of Non-European Secondary Schools.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1581, 12th December 1918

Report on Public Instruction

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1917-18.

* READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1917-18.

Order No. 1581, Home (Education), dated 12th December 1918.

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—The Government of India sanctioned during the year a further recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for the improvement of the training and pay of teachers. The total recurring grant aggregating Rs. 21.70 lakhs was almost fully spent during the year.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions increased by 720 or 1.9 per cent and their strength by 35,527 or 2.1 per cent. In schools for Indians there was an accession of 4.1, 2.6 and 1.9 per cent, respectively, to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year, direct and indirect, from all sources amounted to Rs. 226.4 lakhs, against Rs. 216.8 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum, Provincial funds contributed Rs. 96.10 lakhs, Local and Municipal funds, Rs. 20.50 lakhs and fees and other sources Rs. 109.84 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 95.21, Rs. 17.53 and Rs. 104.12 lakhs, respectively. The percentages of expenditure from public and private funds to the total outlay on education remained the same as last year, viz., 52 and 48, respectively.

The total 'direct' expenditure advanced by nearly Rs. 4 lakhs and that classed as 'indirect' by about Rs. 6 lakhs. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 59.49 lakhs or Rs. 1.81 lakhs more than in the previous year and the major portion (Rs. 51.64 lakhs) of the expenditure was incurred on elementary schools. The grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to institutions under private management increased by Rs. 61 lakh to Rs. 33.52 lakhs. There was a slight increase in the grants from local funds, but those from municipal funds declined from Rs. 60 lakh to Rs. 56 lakh. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was As. 8-9 as against As. 8-4 in the previous year.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—Several important additions to, and alterations in, the University Regulations were made during the year. Special lectures were delivered by Professor Oliver Elton on literary subjects and by Dr. P. C. Ray on the 'History of Hindu Chemistry' and on the 'Nitrites of Mercury and allied metals.' The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, was affiliated in group (i) of the Intermediate course and the 'Queen Mary's College for Women' in group (v) of the B.A. (Pass) course. There was a further increase in the number of students in Arts colleges including those for women. During the year a second training college was opened at Rajahmundry and a class for training graduate teachers was started in connexion with St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the cost being met by Government. There was a satisfactory increase in the strength of professional colleges under the control of the Director.

The Government are glad to note that the tutorial system is working satisfactorily.

6. *Secondary and elementary education.*—The number of secondary schools for boys increased by 10 and their strength by 4,165, or 3.05 per cent. The syllabus of studies for the Secondary School leaving Certificate course was lightened during the year to enable students to devote more attention to the study of the vernacular and classical languages.

The number of elementary schools for boys increased by 981 or 3.39 per cent and their strength by 27,843 or 2.26 per cent. During the year the Government sanctioned subsidies to local bodies to be utilized for opening 433 additional elementary schools for the benefit of all classes. With the aid of a portion of the Imperial grant of Rs. 4 lakhs received during the year, the minimum pay of trained teachers in boys' schools under public management was raised to Rs. 11 per mensem and the rates of teaching grants payable on behalf of trained teachers in elementary schools were also raised.

7. *Special education.*—The number of schools for special education rose from 270 to 286 and their strength from 12,761 to 14,066. Eight additional secondary training classes for masters were opened during the year, four of which were attached to secondary schools under private management, the cost being met from Government funds. The Government also sanctioned the raising of the status of three lower elementary training schools for masters to the higher elementary grade and the opening of two additional higher elementary training schools, one for masters and one for mistresses, and of a lower elementary training class for masters at Bhadrachalam.

The number of pupils on the rolls in the School of Arts increased by 17, but the strength of the School of Commerce fell by 16.

8. *Female education.*—There was a further satisfactory advance in the education of girls, the number of schools intended for them having increased by 153 and the total number of girls under instruction by 14,767. During the year the Government sanctioned subsidies to local bodies for the opening of 244 additional girls' schools and for raising the minimum pay of teachers in girls' schools to Rs. 12 per mensem. The strength of the three colleges for women rose from 151 to 105, of whom 103 were reading in the Queen Mary's College for Women.

9. *European education.*—The total number of schools for Europeans increased by one and their strength by 317. The Government have approved a proposal to open a Training College for the domiciled community in connexion with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and the details are under consideration.

10. *Education of Muhammadans.*—There was a further advance in the education of Muhammadans, the number of schools chiefly intended for them having risen by 43 and their strength by 2,207. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in public secondary schools for Indians increased from 7,083 to 7,443. The Government sanctioned during the year subsidies to local bodies for the opening of 47 additional elementary schools for Muhammadan boys.

11. *Education of Panchamas.*—The number and strength of institutions chiefly intended for Panchamas increased by 123 and 6,874 respectively. Subsidies to local bodies were sanctioned from Provincial funds for the opening of 104 additional elementary schools for Panchamas and other backward classes.

(True extract)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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