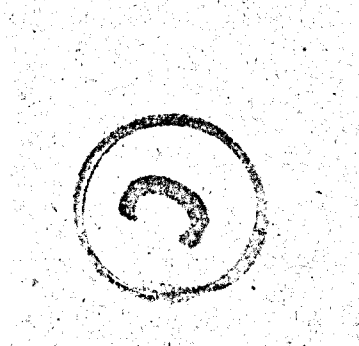


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Report on Public Instruction

1918-19
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 24th October 1919.



C. No. 9650/19. *Report on Public Instruction*
in the Madras Presidency
for the year 1918-19.
1919.

From THE HON'BLE MR. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A.,
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 the report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1918-19.

2. Events of the year.—The salient features of the year, noted, in part, in greater detail in the body of the report, are—

- (1) The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, was raised to the status of a first-grade college and its permanent retention was sanctioned.
- (2) First and Second year (Intermediate) University classes were opened at the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.
- (3) The Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, was placed on a permanent footing with effect from the 3rd October 1918.
- (4) Government Incomplete Secondary (Middle schools) for Muhammadans were opened at Kurnool and Guntur experimentally for a period of three years.
- (5) The Lady Amphill Hindu Girls' School at Masalipatam was taken under departmental management and raised to the secondary grade. The model schools attached to the Government Training Schools for Mistresses at Cuddalore and Mangalore were raised to the secondary grade.
- (6) A Civil Engineering School was opened at Vizagapatam.
- (7) The Institute of Commerce, Madras, was opened in September 1918 in the Law College buildings.
- (8) A University Students' Club was started. It was opened in a Government building in Poppet's Road, Madras, in the financial year ending with 30th June 1920.
- (9) The following were the results of the examination held at Madras in the year 1918-19.

* செப்பனிடும்புதற்குக் கருத்தாக *
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
* July மாதம் வருடம் 1918 *
* செப்பனிடும் முடித்த *
* July மாதம் வருடம் 1918 *
* August 1918 *
* ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர்கள் *
* கையொப்பம் *

training schools submitted to the department should bear the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the institutions.

(iii) *Rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*—In G.O. No. 1836, Home (Education), dated 11th October 1918, Government approved the Director's proposal to raise with effect from 1st April 1918 the rates of grants payable towards stipends to students under training in aided training schools to the same rates as stipends payable under rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(iv) *Payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools in quarterly instalments.*—In G.O. No. 1472, Home (Education), dated 20th November 1918, Government approved a scheme for the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools in quarterly instalments by postal money order and have directed that it be tried as an experimental measure from 1919-20 in one or two districts. The system is being tried in the Guntūr and Chingleput districts during the current year.

(v) *Building grants.*—In G.O. No. 1596, Home (Education), dated 13th December 1918, it was ordered that, where a grant for the construction of a building was sought, the management should have the plans, specifications and estimates prepared by a recognized professional architect or engineer who will be responsible for the structural stability of the building. Where private qualified professional advice is not available, the responsibilities of the Public Works Department will remain as at present.

(vi) Inspectors and Inspectresses were empowered to sanction furniture grants up to Rs. 200.

(vii) The rate of stipend admissible to students from this Presidency deputed for training to the Government Training Class, Sanawar, was raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per mensem with effect from the 1st October 1918.

(viii) Government approved the recommendation of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board that pupils who have already taken one supplementary course should be allowed to present themselves for subsequent examinations under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme without going back to school. This was given effect to from the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination of March 1919.

3. *General statistics—(a) Numerical.*—The number of public institutions has increased during the year from 32,512 to 32,879, i.e., by 367, while the strength in them has increased from about 1,579,750 to 1,583,100, i.e., by 3,350, the increases representing 1.1 and .2 per cent respectively. The increase in the total number of institutions would have been greater but for the considerable decrease, nearly 850, of unaided schools against a corresponding decrease in the previous year of 70. The number of private institutions as well as the number of scholars in them continued to decrease, the percentages of decrease being 5.8 and 5.9 respectively. Taking both classes of institutions together—public and private—the accession in 1917, i.e., from 36,765 to 36,982, while the number of scholars decreased from 1,600 to 1,693,000. The increase in the number of institutions was 1.1 per cent and the increase in the number of scholars was 5.9 per cent.

The number of boys' schools (for Europeans and Indians) rose from 29,862 to 29,952, but the number of pupils decreased from 1,260,000 to 1,250,800. Their total cost was Rs. 66.51 lakhs and the cost of educating a pupil Rs. 5-5-0.

The number of elementary schools for Indian boys rose from 29,848 to 29,938, but their pupils decreased from about 1,259,000 to 1,250,000, and their cost rose from Rs. 60.10 lakhs to Rs. 66.14 lakhs and the cost of educating each pupil from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 4-15-0.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 226.5 lakhs to Rs. 248 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 21½ lakhs or nearly 10 per cent, against 4 per cent in the previous year. To this increase provincial funds contributed Rs. 15 lakhs, municipal funds Rs. ½ lakh and private funds Rs. 6 lakhs, while local funds showed a slight decrease. Taking all the three sources together, the net increase in expenditure from public funds was Rs. 15½ lakhs against Rs. 4 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure from private funds also increased slightly. The proportions they bear to total expenditure are 53 and 47 per cent respectively.

The total direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 157.6 lakhs to Rs. 172.4 lakhs, an increase of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs against Rs. 4 lakhs in the previous year, public funds alone contributing Rs. 11 lakhs to the increase. All classes of institutions, except the College of Agriculture which is not under the control of the Educational Department, contributed to the increase, elementary and secondary education having the largest shares, viz., Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively. The amounts spent by local bodies on their own schools showed an increase of Rs. 6.5 lakhs, but out of this nearly Rs. 6 lakhs was met from provincial subsidies. It will also be observed that provincial contributions to local bodies for recurring objects increased by Rs. 6 lakhs.

Indirect expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 76 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the enhanced expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs on building and equipment and of Rs. 3.5 lakhs on hostels (boarding charges). Public and private funds contributed Rs. 5 and 2 lakhs respectively to the increase.

The Budget Estimate for the year under "22. Education" was Rs. 112.98 lakhs and the Revised Estimate Rs. 108.00 lakhs. The actuals under this head were Rs. 110.18 lakhs which exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rs. 2.18 lakhs. This excess is accounted for by increased expenditure under (i) Europe stores and books and maps in Arts colleges, (ii) contingencies of some Professional colleges, (iii) subsidy to elementary school buildings, the excess over the Revised Estimate being met from the Imperial grant of Rs. 5.5 lakhs, (iv) the purchase of furniture and apparatus for manual training centres and for the University Students' Club for which no provision was made in the Revised Estimate and (v) the building grant sanctioned to the St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal, which was met from the non-recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 49 lakhs.

The recurring Imperial assignments aggregating Rs. 21.70 lakhs sanctioned in previous years which were available during the year were fully spent. A further recurring grant of Rs. 5.5 lakhs was announced at the end of the year for the opening of additional elementary schools under the control of the local bodies, for raising the minimum pay of teachers in board elementary schools, for appointing additional Inspecting officers and for giving increased teaching grants to aided elementary schools. Since all the above schemes did not fully mature, the entire amount could not be utilized during the year, and only Rs. 1.6 lakhs was sanctioned as a recurring charge for the opening of additional elementary schools, the balance of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs being placed at the disposal of the local bodies to meet the cost of constructing buildings for elementary schools. As indicated above, the annual recurring grant available from the current year amounted thus to over Rs. 27 lakhs. No new non-recurring grants were sanctioned during the year; but out of the unspent balance of Rs. 12.8 lakhs available at the commencement of the year from the non-recurring assignment of Rs. 49 lakhs made in 1912-13 for education in general, an amount of Rs. 1.8 lakhs was utilized for building grants to European schools, for play-grounds and for certain Government educational buildings.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on Government Educational buildings, Provincial

receipts and charges increased by Rs. 33 lakh and Rs. 17.8 lakhs to Rs. 4.5 lakhs and Rs. 128.6 lakhs, respectively. Fee receipts in all classes of institutions except secondary schools showed an increase. The increase under charges is largely due to contributions made to local bodies from provincial revenues which were supplemented by Imperial grants and to a less extent to the general rise in expenditure on Government institutions and to the opening of the Institute of Commerce at Madras and the School of Engineering at Vizagapatam during the year. Provincial subsidy for both recurring and non-recurring objects increased during the year by Rs. 8.5 lakhs to Rs. 36 lakhs. Expenditure on Government Educational buildings also showed an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs. Grants to institutions under private management rose further from Rs. 38.5 lakhs to Rs. 38 lakhs, recurring grants contributing Rs. 2.5 lakhs to the increase and non-recurring Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. *Controlling agencies.*—Sir Henry Stone was in charge of the department till 12th September 1918 when he went on three months' privilege leave preparatory to retirement which took effect from 13th December 1918. He was connected with the department for a period of over thirty-two years and the great services rendered by him to the cause of education in this Presidency throughout a long and honourable career were appreciated and recorded by Government in Gazette notification No. 189, dated 14th December 1918. Mr. H. S. Duncan who was appointed to succeed him as Director of Public Instruction from 13th September 1918 to 4th February 1919 when he was obliged to take combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months on account of ill-health. I have been in charge of the department since 4th February 1919.

In August Sir Henry Stone visited Coimbatore, in October Mr. Duncan visited Tellicherry, while towards the close of the year I made a tour in the Northern Circars, visiting Waltair, Rajahmundry, Ellore and Bezwada.

M.R.Ry. P. Raghava Acharya who was appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service joined duty as Inspector, Sixth Circle, on the afternoon of 28th March 1919. The average number of schools inspected by a Sub-Assistant Inspector during the year was 173 as against 166 in the previous year.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—The events of the year so far as they relate to the Madras University have been recorded in the Syndicate's report for the academical year, 1st August 1918 to 31st July 1919.

The following may be mentioned as the most important:—

(1) There were two ordinary meetings of the Senate during the year—one held on 25th October 1918 with an adjournment to 26th October, and the other on 7th March 1919.

(2) The Committee of the Senate appointed on 9th March 1918 to consider and report upon proposals for the appointment of lecturers in Dravidian languages and for the compilation of histories of literature in those languages submitted its report to the Senate at its meeting held on 7th March 1919. The Committee was not in favour of the proposals for the appointment of lecturers in Dravidian languages but unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That the Committee is of opinion that, if and when funds are available, the Syndicate should present to the Senate proposals for allocating from the recurring grant by the Government of India sufficient funds for the preparation in English of histories of the literature of Dravidian languages and also for the collection and editing of old manuscripts in those languages."

(3) Further proposals for detailed provision of regulations for the study of two Dravidian languages for the Vidwan course submitted to the Senate by the Committee appointed for the purpose at its meeting held on 25th October 1918 were adopted by the Senate together with an additional regulation prescribing a date for submitting applications for admission to the examination for certificates of "Proficiency in Modern Methods of Study as applied to Oriental Learning." These additions to and alterations in the regulations were sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1471, Home (Education), dated 17th November 1918.

(4) The Syndicate recommended to the Senate at its meetings on 25th and 26th October 1918 a complete set of revised regulations divided into chapters to take the place of the existing ones. These revised regulations adopted by the

Senate have been sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 11, Home (Education), dated 6th January 1919.

(5) At its meeting held on 7th March 1919 the Senate adopted additions to the regulations relating to the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching providing for the institution of a special course and examination in the methods of teaching English in addition to the compulsory course. These additions to the regulations were sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 432, Home (Education), dated 5th April 1919.

(6) At the same meeting certain alterations in the regulations relating to the courses and examinations for the B.A. (Hon.) and B.Sc. (Hon.) degrees in Mathematics together with a Transitory regulation providing for the period between March 1919 and the first year in which the first examination in Mathematics under the B.Sc. (Hon.) Regulations takes place were adopted. The above alterations and the Transitory regulations were sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 417, Home (Education), dated 3rd April 1919. Also additions to regulations relating to the course of study in Botany for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science were adopted. These have been sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 431, Home (Education), dated 5th April 1919.

(7) The Syndicate resolved not to recommend the continuance of the Professorship of Comparative Philology on the expiry of the term of office of the present professor. The Senate accepted the proposal of the Syndicate to continue the professorship of Indian History and Archaeology for another term of five years from 1st November 1919 at its adjourned meeting held on 26th October 1918. Arrangements for the retention of the Professorship of Indian Economics on a permanent basis are in progress.

(8) The classes for the Diploma in Economics of the University were opened on 1st August 1918 with 30 students, of whom about half were whole-time students taking the course in one year, the remainder being part-time students are taking the course in three years. Besides regular lectures, Messrs. G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Comptroller of Tanning Stuffs, and Professor R. Muckorjee, of the Calcutta University, delivered a special lecture each, and Dr. John Mathai delivered four special lectures on Co-operation, all without remuneration. Fourteen sat for the examination for the Diploma in Economics held in April 1919, of whom 11 qualified for the diploma. Arrangements for the opening of similar classes on 4th August 1919 were made and for the conduct of these classes two assistants to the Professor on Rs. 125 and Rs. 100 per mensem have been appointed.

(9) "Some South Indian Villages," the first volume of the Economic series to be followed by other volumes, "The Sources of Vijayanagar History" and Dravidian Studies, Nos. 1 and 2, are the University publications for the year.

(10) The preparation of a Tamil Lexicon under the auspices of the University which was undertaken some five years ago is still in progress. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of two assistant editors on Rs. 250 each with qualifications in Sanskrit and Tamil. Messrs. N. Srinivasa Acharya, B.A., L.T., and T. Kanakasundaram Pillai, B.A., entered upon their duties in the beginning of February 1919.

(11) In connexion with applications for the admission of Graduates in Arts of the Mysore University in the Madras Law College, the Syndicate having received a report from the Faculty of Law that the B.A. Degree Examination of the Mysore University might be accepted as a sufficient test of preliminary qualification for admission to the courses of study for the B.L. degree of this University communicated the resolution of the faculty to the Principal, Law College, and the Registrar of the University of Mysore with the intimation that the Syndicate would be prepared to consider individual applications.

(12) The Government of India have declined to recommend to the General Medical Council a reconsideration of its refusal to recognise the L.M.S. degree of this University as a registrable degree (vide G.O. No. 281, Medical, dated 22nd May 1919, of the Government of Madras).

(13) A letter received in January 1919 from the convener, the Joint Board of Examiners of the Scottish University, stating that the Board had decided that a

candidate who presented evidence of having passed in English in the Intermediate or Degree examinations in Arts of this University would not be subjected to the additional examinations in English contemplated in the regulations for foreign students, was received.

(14) The books in the library of the late Dr. Burgess purchased last year at the suggestion of the Professor of Indian History and Archaeology have been received and stored in the University Library.

(15) Further affiliation has been granted by Government to (1) the Parākimedi Raja's College, Cocanada, in Telugu and Sanskrit under Part II, Group iii of the Intermediate courses, (2) the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, in Group vi Tamil with Early South Indian History of the B.A. degree courses, (3) the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, in Groups v and vi of the B.A. degree courses, the language under the latter group being Telugu with Sanskrit or Early South Indian History, and (4) the Women's Christian College, Madras, in Groups i and ii of the Intermediate courses and Group iii (a) Botany of the B.A. degree courses.

Besides, affiliation has been granted by Government to the following new colleges:—(1) The Madras Muhammadan College, Madras, in Group iii (History, Logic, Persian, Urdu and Arabic) of the Intermediate courses, (2) The National College, Trichinopoly, in Group iii (History, Logic, Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam) of the Intermediate courses, (3) St. Thomas' College, Trichur, in Group iii (History, Logic, Latin, Sanskrit and Malayalam) of the Intermediate courses.

Government also sanctioned disaffiliation (1) in whole of four colleges, the Central College, Bangalore, the Maharaja's College, Mysore, the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, and (2) in Group ii only of the Intermediate courses of the Coimbatore College, the Zamorin's College, Calicut, and the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

(16) Recognition as qualified to provide instruction for Oriental Title courses was granted by the Syndicate in the case of the following institutions:—

(1) Harihara Sastri Sanskrit College, Puthucode, Malabar district, for the Siromani (Nyaya, Vyakarana and Sahitya).

(2) Calavala Kannan Chettiyar's Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras, for the Sahitya Siromani course.

There was no increase in the total number of Arts colleges during the year. There were in Arts colleges for men and women on the 31st March last 7,972 students or 17 less than on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of first-grade colleges for men rose during the year from 12 to 13 by the opening of B.A. classes in the Government Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and the strength in them was 6,059 or 257 more than in the previous year. The number of women reading in the first-grade colleges for men was 13. Out of these 13, five students were undergoing Honours courses in the Presidency College, Madras. Out of the 6,059 students reading in first-grade colleges for men, 375 were undergoing Honours courses—156 in the Presidency College, Madras, 109 in the Christian College, Madras, and 110 in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, against 139, 114 and 130 respectively in the previous year. There was also one student reading in the post-graduate class in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The number of second-grade colleges for men was 18 as against 19 in 1917-18. This decrease of one is accounted for (1) by the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, having been raised to the first grade, (2) by the closing of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, and (3) by the opening of the Government Muhammadan College, Madras. The strength in second-grade colleges was 1,705 or 287 less than in the previous year. The number of women reading in second-grade colleges for men was 7.

The number of Arts colleges for women remained the same as last year, i.e., 3, namely, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, the Christian College for Women, Madras, both of them first-grade colleges and the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, which is a second-grade college. Their strength was 103, 96 and 9 respectively, or 208 in all which is 13 more than in the previous year. Add to this the 20 who were reading in Arts colleges for men and we get for the total number

of women reading in Arts colleges for men and women 228 against a total of 210 in the previous year.

The number of Oriental colleges rose from 7 to 11 during the year. The four new colleges are (1) the Harihara Sanskrit College, Puthucode, Malabar district, (2) the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Peradol, South Kanara district, (3) the Sanskrit College, Udipi, South Kanara district, and (4) the Calavala Kannan Chettiyar's Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras. Their total strength rose from 221 in 1917-18 to 277 in 1918-19.

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

There was no increase in the number of Professional colleges during the year, but the strength in them rose from 1,755 in 1917-18 to 1,932 in 1918-19, the largest increase being in the Law College. The number of women reading in Professional colleges was 21 (15 in the Medical College, Madras, and 6 in the Teachers' College, Saidapet).

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, there were on the rolls at the close of the year 668, 518, 105 and 48 students respectively against 566, 526, 98 and 48 in the previous year. The L.T. class which was at work in connexion with St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, has been continued for still another year, the number of students trained being 40 against 19 in the previous year. The cost is met from provincial funds.

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 on the rolls 308, 100, 59 and 96 students respectively on the 31st March last against 288, 110, 55 and 45 in the previous year. The last three institutions are not affiliated to the University. Diplomas are awarded at the end of the college course to their students on the results of examinations conducted departmentally by Special Boards of Examiners.

6. *Secondary education—Indians.*—The number of public secondary schools for boys rose from 355 to 418. This increase was the result of opening 65 institutions and the closing or classification as private of 2. Of the 65 newly opened, 2 were under Government management, 2 under municipal boards, 50 under local boards and 11 under private management. The two schools referred to as closed or classed as private were the Kattumannarkovil Town School and the Palni Sri Dandapani National School. Twenty institutions opened forms higher than the third. The year 1918-19 was thus marked by a generous expansion of facilities for secondary education.

The total strength of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 140,306 in 1917-18 to 143,277, the percentage of increase being 2.1 as against 3.05 in the previous year. Of the districts, Salem accounted for the largest increase (656), followed by Madras and North Arcot with 646 and 503 respectively. The highest increase in the percentage of boys reading in public secondary schools to the male population of the district (31) occurred in Madras, which was followed by Salem with .07 and North Arcot, Kurnool, and the Nilgiris with .05. The number of girls studying in secondary schools for boys fell from 1,886 to 1,618, a decrease which is not compensated by the increased number of girls reading in secondary schools for girls.

The number of teachers advanced from 5,830 to 5,380 or by 9.4 per cent as against 3.09 per cent in 1917-18. The special measures taken to increase the supply of trained teachers which were commented upon in the last report continued in 1918-19.

There was again an increase in the number of candidates for the public examination under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme. Six thousand and eighty pupils were examined for the first time and 3,914 supplementally, the figures for 1917-18 being 5,638 and 3,753 respectively. During the year under report Government approved the recommendation of the Secondary

School-leaving Certificate Board that pupils who had already undergone a supplementary course for one year might be allowed to appear for subsequent examinations without attending a school. As a result of this concession about 300 'private' candidates sat for the public examination held in March 1919. The following questions were under consideration during the year:—

(1) the issue of revised instructions for assigning and recording marks for school work;

(2) the possibility of making provision for Sanskrit or other classical or foreign languages under Group A of the scheme as in the case of Indian vernacular languages.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indians increased by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 42 lakhs as against a one-lakh rise in 1917-18. To this increase board schools contributed more than a lakh, due chiefly to the opening of higher forms in seventeen secondary schools and the establishment of about fifty middle schools and aided schools, Rs. 2 lakhs, which was shared by fees and manager's funds in equal amounts. Out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 0.80 lakh for the improvement of aided English secondary schools, Rs. .48 lakh was given as extra teaching grant towards the loss of fee income foregone on account of the admission of Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and pupils belonging to backward classes and castes and Rs. .32 lakh as additional teaching grants to secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was sanctioned as grant towards the provident funds attached to secondary schools, which represents one-half of managers' contributions to the funds. In addition, nearly Rs. 6 lakhs was spent on building and equipment. To the total direct expenditure public funds contributed 13 per cent, fees 72 per cent and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 10, 76 and 14 respectively. Thus approximately seven-eighth of the total expenditure was met from private sources, which represents the extent to which secondary education was self-supporting. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 29-2-0 as against Rs. 27-12-0 in the previous year. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 21. Fees met 76 per cent of the total expenditure in municipal and board schools and 73 per cent in aided schools, the figures for the previous year being 84 per cent and 76 per cent respectively.

7. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for Indian boys increased from 29,848 in 1917-18 to 29,938 during 1918-19, i.e., by 90 or 0.3 per cent, while the strength in them decreased from 1,259,041 to 1,249,926 or by 0.72 per cent. The decrease was confined to schools under private management, mainly to unaided schools, and it is possibly due—though I have no conclusive evidence on the point—to the prevalence of sickness (to wit, influenza) and to the removal of boys from school in order to put them to work in order to earn a few annas as compensation for the rise in the price of foodstuffs. The percentage of male pupils to the male population was practically the same as last year, viz., 5.3.

Government, municipal, board and aided schools increased by 23, 111, 351 and 421 respectively or by 906 in all, but the number of unaided schools decreased by 816. The net increase in the total number of public elementary schools was consequently only 90. The policy of taking under public management badly managed aided schools continues.

The percentage of increase in the number of aided schools was 2.2, while that of those under public management was 6.8, the increase in the latter being considerable in schools under municipal and board management.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools increased from 50,903 in 1917-18 to 51,280 during 1918-19 or by 0.7 per cent, while the number of trained teachers rose from 17,992 to 18,335 or by 1.9 per cent. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers employed was 36 as against 35 of last year.

During the year 586 buildings were constructed for the accommodation of elementary boys' schools, of which 108 were for schools under public management.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 60.10 lakhs to Rs. 66 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 74 per cent, fees 10

per cent, and other sources 16 per cent, the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 73, 12 and 15 respectively. During the year a lump sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings.

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 5-9-0 against Rs. 4-11-3 in the previous year. The cost per pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) was Rs. 14-2-0, in a board school Rs. 7-2-0, and in an aided school Rs. 4-7-0. Fees met 2 per cent of the expenditure in Government schools, 4 per cent in board schools and 16 per cent in aided schools.

8. *Special education.*—The number of training schools for masters rose from 62 to 66 and their strength from 4,226 to 4,554. This net increase of four schools is accounted for (i) by the closing of the Local Board Higher Elementary Training School at Jeypore, (2) by the opening of the Higher Elementary Training School at Manamadurai, and (3) by the opening of four Government Lower Elementary Training Schools in the Vizagapatam Agency Tract at Gunupur, Lambasinghi, Lochili and Jeypore.

The eight (four Government and four Aided) temporary secondary training classes attached to the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, the Higher Elementary Training Schools at Nellore, Dindigul, and Tinnevely and the Onslow Institution, Chattrapur, the Parlakimedi Raja's College, Cocanada, the Noble College, Masulipatam, and the Thirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram, continued to work during the year under review.

The number of training schools for mistresses remained the same as last year, viz., 24, but the strength in them rose from 834 to 925. Government, towards the end of the year, sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction (1) to take over the management of the Board Sessional School for Women at Nellore and convert it into a Lower Elementary Grade Training School for Mistresses; (2) to raise to the Higher Elementary grade the Government Muhammadan Girls' School at Trichinopoly and attach to it a Higher Elementary Training section with effect from 15th June 1919.

During the year 503 and 60 teachers of the secondary grade qualified for the Probationary and Final Teachers' Certificates respectively, and 1,496 and 202 teachers of the Elementary grade for the certificates of their respective grades, while 1,999 of the students who had been trained are reported to have obtained employment as teachers. There were at work on the 31st March last 41 Sessional schools with 926 students, both male and female, against 38 and 726 respectively in the previous year.

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

The Manual Training Instructor attached to the Inspector of European and Training Schools was in charge of his class throughout the year. Mr. C. R. Porret, Instructor in Manual Training attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was on military duty from 5th June 1918. An Assistant Manual Training Instructor was sanctioned as a temporary measure during his absence. Mr. Porret returned to duty on 22nd March 1919.

The strength of the Manual Training Section attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was 7. The decrease was due to a fresh batch of students not having been admitted to the Manual Training class in July 1918 consequent on the absence of Mr. Porret on military duty. Of the seven students, six were provincial stipendiaries and one was receiving a stipend from Municipal funds. The Manual Training Teachers' Certificate Examination was conducted in the last week of March. Seven were examined and six passed. Steps are being taken to open ten additional manual training centres attached to the Training schools at Nellore, Bellary, Villapuram, Berhampur, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Calicut, Dindigul, Mangalore, and in the Higher Elementary Training School for Muhammadans at Madras.

In the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and in the Art class, Kumbakonam, there was a slight increase in strength from 255 to 260 and from 48 to 51 respectively, while in the School of Arts, Madras, and the School of Commerce,

Calicut, there was a decline in strength from 303 to 272 and 182 to 170 respectively.

There were on the 31st March 1919 in the five Government Medical schools, under the control of the Medical Department, 920 students or 154 more than in the previous year, all the schools having contributed to the increase.

There were on the 31st March last 4,699 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 1,851 were pursuing art education, 414 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 1,843 industrial education including agriculture, and 1,091 commercial education.

There were also 34 students in the Government Institute of Commerce, which was opened in Madras in September 1918.

The total number of subject candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical Examinations during the year was 12,496 (including 491 women), of whom 5,672 (including 354 women) were successful. Nineteen diplomas, fourteen of which were for Commerce, and 199 group certificates among which there were one for Electrical Engineering and two for Letterpress Printing were issued during the year.

The operations of the Department of Industries have formed the subject of the Administration Report submitted to the Government in the Revenue (Special) Department by the Officer in charge of Industries. In the Industrial schools under the control of that department 1,759 pupils were under instruction. The report of the Industrial Commission was published in November 1918. It makes specific recommendations on technical education and industrial training upon which no general orders have as yet been received.

The only State instructional institutions which are under the control of that department are (i) The Madras Trades School opened in October 1916, (ii) The Madras Technical Institute and (iii) The Leather Trades Institute. The projected Soap and Oil Institute which has been recently sanctioned is not yet in being.

In the assisted Industrial schools there are no developments to report, but steady improvement is reported to be noticeable since the appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Education in the person of Mr. Fyfe who holds the post of Instructor in Manual Training in the Educational Department. The training section for Industrial Instructors which was opened experimentally in the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, promises to be successful in spite of the first batch being deficient in general education.

9. *Female education.*—The number of schools intended for Indian girls increased by 234, the increase in public and private institutions being 202 and 32 respectively. The total strength of these institutions and the total number of girls under instruction on the 31st March last, including those in schools not solely intended for them, rose in each case by about 11,000, the former from 153,090 to 163,991 and the latter from 336,307 to 347,122.

The strength of the three colleges for women rose from 195 to 203, of whom 103 were reading in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, and 96 in the Madras Christian College for Women. There were in addition twenty women students reading in colleges for men, of whom seven were in the Presidency College.

There were forty Secondary schools for girls on the 31st March 1919 as against thirty-eight in the previous year, the two new schools opened during the year being (1) The Lady Amptill Girls' Secondary School, Masulipatam (Government) and (2) The Moyan Secondary School for Girls, Vatakantara—Palghat (Local Board). There were about 8,100 girls reading in public secondary schools for Indians. The Home education classes maintained by the Madras Free Church Mission were attended by 34 pupils.

The number of public elementary schools for girls rose by about 200 and their total strength by 8,400. The number of aided elementary schools for girls managed by 'Teacher-Managers' was 230. In all elementary schools for girls 6,321 teachers were employed, of whom 59 per cent were trained as against 57 in the previous year.

There were 95 boarders in the European, Indian Christian and Caste Hindu sections of the hostel attached to the Queen Mary's College for Women; while in

the Brahman Widows' Home and in the non-Brahman Caste and Indian Christian hostels attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, there were 81, 18 and 19 boarders respectively.

Thirty-two buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of the pupils of the elementary schools for girls, of which about a third were for non-mission aided schools.

As usual, arrangements have been made in some of the important Government Secondary Girls' schools for the delivery of lectures on Hygiene and First Aid and a qualified lady doctor has been employed 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 on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 14.5 lakhs to Rs. 16.8 lakhs. To this increase of Rs. 2.3 lakhs, Board schools alone contributed Rs. 1.25 lakhs on account of the opening of more than 200 new schools. Public funds met 65 per cent and fees and other sources 35 per cent of the total expenditure as against 63 and 37 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The amount of teaching grants for aided schools increased by Rs. 22,400.

10. *European education.*—With the opening of the Montford European Middle school for boys at Yercaud, the total number of institutions (including the two Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries) stood at 92. The total strength rose from 8,732 to 8,865 and the total number of teachers employed from 661 to 675. Of the latter, 501 held professional certificates as against 479 in 1917-18, while the number of those holding general education certificates declined from 112 to 110 and of those with no certificates from 70 to 64. One teacher from this Presidency was undergoing training in the Government Training class, Sanawar, at the end of the year. The plans of buildings required for the Training College for the domiciled community to be attached to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, are under preparation.

The recurring grants provided from Imperial funds for the education of the domiciled community mentioned in previous reports continued to be applied to the various objects for which they were allocated. The European Special Subjects Training Centre, Madras, continued to work throughout the year, as also the Peripatetic Teacher of Music. More than 50 per cent of the candidates were successful in the European School Examinations held in 1918, except in the case of boys in the Middle School Examination and of girls in the Primary Scholarship Examination, where the percentages were 43 and 42, respectively. As usual, English accounted for the large majority of failures in the High School Examinations. The final orders of the Government of India relating to the conditions under which the Cambridge Local Examinations should be held in India were received after the close of the year.

The total expenditure in European institutions rose from Rs. 15.15 lakhs to Rs. 17.62 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the enhanced expenditure of Rs. 1.10 lakhs on buildings and on hostel (boarding) charges which showed an increase of Rs. .60 lakh. Towards the total expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 6.98 lakhs or 40 per cent, fees Rs. 2.54 lakhs or 14 per cent, and other sources Rs. 8.10 lakhs or 46 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 37, 16 and 47 respectively.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of institutions (public and private) chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 2,711 to 2,906 and their strength from 144,835 to 153,496. The Government Madrasa-i-Azam was raised to the status of a Second-grade College, the Junior and Senior Intermediate classes being opened in it during the year. The strength of these classes was 19 (Junior 10 and Senior 9) on the 31st March 1919.

The number of Secondary schools rose from 7 to 9 in consequence of the opening of two Government Muhammadan Secondary schools for boys at Guntūr and Kurnool, while their strength increased from 1,565 to 1,651. As in the previous year chiefly public elementary schools for boys contributed to the general advance both in number and in strength. The total number of institutions managed by Government and Local and Municipal bodies rose from 923 to 999

and their strength by 3,992. In Arts colleges there were 170 Muhammadan students, while the number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools for Indians increased from 7,443 to 7,582. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans, 189 were elementary schools for girls attended by over 11,000 pupils. In the 7 training schools for masters 294 students were under training towards the close of the year. * The number of institutions intended for Mappillas rose from 867 to 920 with an increase of about 2,500 in strength. No report on the condition of education in the Laccadives during the year was received from the Collector of Malabar.

The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 8.30 lakhs to Rs. 9.66 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 72 per cent, fees 7 per cent and other sources 21 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 71, 8 and 21 respectively. Nearly the whole of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 was spent during the year, of which Rs. 5,000 related to inspection, Rs. 8,000 to Government Secondary schools, Rs. 5,000 to scholarships, Rs. 9,000 to Training schools and Rs. 1,000 to aided schools on the employment of teachers for imparting instruction in Urdu.

12. *Education of Panchamas.*—The number of institutions (both public and private) chiefly intended for Panchamas rose from 5,814 to 6,185 and their strength by nearly 4,500, the largest increase in the former case being among aided schools.

The total number of Panchama scholars in public schools in the different stages of instruction increased by 2,030.

One of the most important incidents of the year in connexion with Panchama education was the issue on the 17th March last of G.O. No. 329, Home (Education), relating to the admission of Panchama children into schools under public management, followed by a pronouncement by Government on the same subject at a meeting of the Legislative Council. Government ordered that (1) where a school under public management is situated in an agharam, chavadi or temple or other area from which Panchama children are excluded, steps should be taken to transfer the school to some locality to which all classes of the population have access, (2) in cases where the private owner of a rented building objects to Panchama children being admitted into it steps should be taken to secure for the school some other building in respect of which this objection could not be raised, (3) no school buildings should hereafter be constructed out of public funds unless it is certified that it is in a locality accessible to all classes including Panchamas.

13. *Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.*—On the 31st March 1919 there were 289 schools chiefly intended for those tribes in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts and they were attended by 9,813 pupils, of whom 4,550 belonged to the aboriginal classes. In the three Agencies the total number of aboriginal pupils in all classes of schools rose from 5,283 to 6,127.

There were 13 schools in all (11 Government and 2 private) exclusively working for the benefit of the Chenchu children in the Kurnool district on the 31st March 1919 against 10 (8 Government and 2 private) in the previous year. The total strength in them rose from 245 in 1917-18 to 364 in 1918-19. These Government schools were under the control of the Special Chenchu officer who is assisted in this work by a Supervisor of Elementary Schools specially appointed for the purpose. There was one mission aided school specially intended for Koravas in the Wynad taluk (Malabar district) and it was attended by 37 boys and 7 girls. The number of institutions chiefly intended for the education of the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiri district was 46 (25 Board and 21 private) and their total strength was 1,599 (1,571 boys and 28 girls). In addition, there were 216 pupils of these tribes (209 boys and 7 girls) reading in schools not solely intended for them.

In the Presidency as a whole the total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes was 8,755 (7,774 boys and 981 girls).

14. *Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes.*—The three schools at Palamcottah which had 127 boys and 103 girls on the 31st March last continued to do

efficient work. Five students appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Drawing and all of them passed. The work turned out by the girls of the Industrial section was reported to be particularly satisfactory. A special class for training teachers of defective children was opened by the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah in June 1918. The scheme is still in its experimental stage but it promises to be successful. The school at Mylapore (Madras) had 18 boys and 17 girls at the close of last year and its results at inspection were found to be excellent. The American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for the blind at Rentachintala was attended by 8 boys and 10 girls.

15. *Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.*—Newington continued to be the centre for the education of the children of Native Chiefs and noblemen. There were 10 pupils in residence at the close of the fasli. Their progress was generally satisfactory. One of them, viz., the Kallikōta ward, passed the Intermediate Examination held in March 1918 with distinction in Oriya. During the year they paid short visits to Kavalappara and Kollengode, on the invitations of the Hon'ble the Muppil Nayar, an old Newington boy, and the Raja of Kollengode. The general health and conduct of these pupils were satisfactory, and, as usual, they received regular religious and moral instruction.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number and strength of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, declined, the number by 5.7 per cent and the strength by 6 per cent, though the number of recognized institutions remained stationary. Tanjore had the largest number of unrecognized private institutions though Malabar had the largest number of pupils reading in such schools, while the latter district headed the list in respect of recognized private schools and of pupils reading therein.

17. *Books.*—As usual two meetings of the Text Book Committee were held during the year and out of 771 books considered 637 were found suitable for use in schools. A list of them was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The number of manuscripts acquired or copied for the Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year was 445 as against 679 during the previous year. The decrease in the number of manuscripts is due partly to the unwillingness of the owners in the district of Ganjam, Malabar and Cochin to sell or present their manuscripts. Among the manuscripts collected those dealing with Philosophy, Poetry, and Religion were the largest in number. There was a fall in the number of visitors to the library during the year as also in the number of books consulted, 1,753 visitors having consulted 3,494 books, the corresponding figures for 1917-18 being 2,212 and 4,517. The temporary search-party sanctioned in G.O. No. 1096, dated 18th September 1914, worked in two sections, one in Malabar and the other in the Northern Circars. The Malabar section finished almost completely the examination of libraries in the Cochin State and then proceeded to the Palghat taluk. The Northern section examined the libraries left unfinished in the previous year in the Bobbili taluk and completely explored the taluks of Golconda, Gajapatinagar, Sālūru, Pārvatipuram and Chīpurupalle in the Vizagapatam district and the taluks of Chicacole, Parlākimedi, Sōmpēta, Aska and a portion of the Berhampur taluk in the Ganjam district.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 3,097 as against 4,485 last year. Of these, 2,428 were classed as books and 669 as periodicals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,641 and 1,844. The apparently large fall in the number of periodicals is due to the grouping together under one entry of the different issues of the same periodical. These were shown separately in previous years. The number of separate periodicals for the year shows an increase of five over the previous year. But, on the whole, there was a decrease of 208 publications in the year. Out of the total number of 3,097 publications registered during the year, 886 were works written in English and 2,211 in the Vernaculars. Religion and Philosophy continued to take the lead with 40 per cent of the total number of publications, though a large number of them was of a trivial nature. The general tone of the books continued to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

Special Education.

General Education.

	Special Education.					General Education.	
	1 year.	2 years.	4 "	5 "	5 "	Post-GRADUATE COURSE.	
Professional Collegiate. [1,911 + 21.]	L.T.	B.L.	...	...	...	FIFTH YEAR HONOURS COURSE. [127 + 0.]	B.A. Honours Course. Arts Collegiate.
	...	...	...	...	...	FOURTH YEAR	
	...	...	...	...	...	Pass Course. Honours Course. [1,174 + 1.] [119 + 16.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	THIRD YEAR	
Technical and Industrial, Higher.	B.E.	L.M.S.	...	...	...	Pass Course. Honours Course. [1,201 + 34.] [125 + 4.]	B.A. Pass Course. Intermediate Course.
	...	...	...	...	...	SECOND YEAR [2,693 + 82.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	FIRST YEAR [2,304 + 91.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	7,744 + 228	
Technical and Industrial, Lower.	Advanced.	...	...	...	...	Secondary.	Elementary.
	[220 + 2.]	...	...	...	...	Sixth Form. [10,798 + 172.]	
	Intermediate.	...	...	...	...	Fifth Form. [10,305 + 219.]	
	[554 + 21.]	...	...	...	...	Fourth Form. [12,871 + 299.]	
Total ...	Elementary.	...	...	...	...	Third Form ...	Elementary.
	[805 + 102.]	...	...	...	...	[16,132 + 532.]	
	Standard D.	...	...	...	...	Second Form ...	
	[365 + 70.]	...	...	...	...	[17,991 + 655.]	
Total ...	Standard C.	...	...	...	...	First Form ...	Elementary.
	[240 + 74.]	...	...	...	...	[21,218 + 806.]	
	Standard B.	...	...	...	...	Fifth Class ...	
	[210 + 113.]	...	...	...	...	[21,099 + 1,037.]	
Total ...	Standard A.	...	...	...	...	Fourth Class ...	Elementary.
	[415 + 278.]	...	...	...	...	[16,262 + 1,091.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	Third Class ...	
	2,809 + 660.	...	...	...	...	[6,747 + 1,018.]	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Second Class ...	Elementary.
	...	...	...	...	...	[4,627 + 895.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	First Class ...	
	...	...	...	...	...	[3,983 + 1,369.]	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Fourth Standard.	Elementary.
	...	...	...	...	...	[133,889 + 21,612.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	Third Standard.	
	...	...	...	...	...	[167,603 + 34,000.]	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Second Standard.	Elementary.
	...	...	...	...	...	[223,501 + 54,473.]	
	...	...	...	...	...	First Standard.	
	...	...	...	...	...	[508,068 + 196,730.]	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ... 142,053 + 8,093	Elementary.
	...	...	...	...	...	Total ... 1,094,157 + 318,470	
	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...		

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

SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN.

Special Education.

General Education.

	Special Education.		General Education.	
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Elementary.	Standard D.
Technical and Industrial, Higher.	[0 + 8.]	[0 + 4.]	[0 + 36.]	[0 + 3.]
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial, Lower.	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
Total ...	0 + 61.	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...

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

18. *Miscellaneous remarks.*—Two diagrams are given on pages 14 and 15 showing the number of pupils in each year of the School or University courses for Indians and for Europeans separately. As compared with previous year there was an increase in the number of scholars in all grades except in the case of the first-year Intermediate course and in the case of male pupils in the Elementary grade.

No Educational Conference was summoned during the year.

The Physical Director and Adviser to Government on Physical Education visited Calicut, Rajahmundry, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Kumbakōnam during the year. He delivered a course of lectures on Human Physiology and Hygiene to the students of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

The temporary employment of Gymnastic Instructor to assist the Physical Director in the improvement and development of Physical Education was sanctioned during the year.

The system of utilizing the services of Government and Local Fund schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued. There were at the close of the year 668 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 was 26.82.

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,

R. LITTLEHAILES,

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. ²	Primary schools. ¹	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
442,330	Towns ... 279 Villages ... 53,835 Total ... 54,114	Males ... 20,382,055 Females ... 21,022,449 Total ... 41,405,404	Institutions {	For males ...	42	9	449	29,052	30,401
				For females ...	3	...	75	2,057	2,132
			Scholars {	Total ...	45	9	524	32,009	32,533
				For males ...	8,021	1,611	145,673	1,081,861	1,227,534
					For females ...	228	21	11,913	319,183
				Total ...	8,249	1,832	157,586	1,400,934	1,558,580

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

(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
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... { For males ... 12,77,509 For females ... 67,171 Total ... 13,45,450	5,20,737	43,38,605	63,51,338	7,63,897	9,81,326	1,48,61,942	23,74,945
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction. ... 3.60	3.59	8.20	37.93	7.73	4.71	65.84	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction. ... 1.02	1.15	78.33	5.20	65	83.23		
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction. ... 1.74	7.8	60.71	83	17	54.23		
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction. ... 5.43	2.14	21.22	32.41	4.13	4.17	69.50	
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 ... 162 1 2 Cost to Local and Municipal funds ... 199 2 6 Total cost ... 254 0 0	32 0 0	12 9 11	164 10 2	283 3 9	48 1 8		
Local Fund and Municipal Board schools. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... 23 5 9 Cost to Local and Municipal funds ... 41 11 10 Total cost ... 138 10 2	5 4 11	3 9 2	17 11 3	66 13 9	3 11 7		
Aided institutions. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... 21 7 7 Cost to Local and Municipal funds ... 0 3 6 Total cost ... 138 13 2	4 12 7	2 9 6	139 14 1	23 12 11	3 5 1		
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ... 138 10 6	29 0 3	2 0 7	80 14 7	4 10 2			
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues ... 48 1 1 Cost to Local and Municipal funds ... 2 3 1 Total cost ... 161 7 5	5 12 1	3 0 7	139 9 4	139 7 1	4 10 7		

* 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 1918-19.

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.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
106	132	238	331	3,539	3,870	34,500	1.8	14.6	...	...
26	28	54	2	131	133	2,822	2.7	436.9	...	...
132	160	292	333	3,670	4,001	33,882	1.6	13.5	...	...
5,429	6,417	11,846	9,626	82,330	91,956	1,341,288	...	...	6.1	4
993	1,487	2,480	198	17,710	17,908	351,683	...	...	1.6	1
6,422	7,904	14,326	9,824	100,040	109,864	1,692,971	...	...	8	...

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

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.
4,14,913	1,01,708	9,67,376	3,81,327	32,19,149	25,61,529	75,64,902	2,48,61,759
4,14,913	1,01,708	9,67,376	3,81,327	32,19,149	25,61,529	75,64,902	2,48,61,759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.67	4.1	3.66	1.45	12.28	10.33	39.59	100.00

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

Class of institutions.	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
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
<i>Arts colleges—</i>								
English { for males	6	1,129	1,487	1,306	3	309	359	304
for females	1	103	114	97	...	...	...	...
Oriental for males	...	...	...	...	1	68	68	68
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>								
Law for males	1	608	637	610	...	...	...	...
Medicine for males	1	303	300	300	...	...	...	...
Engineering for males	1	518	518	463	...	...	...	...
Teaching for males	2	118	149	130	...	...	...	...
Agriculture for males	1	60	129	70	...	...	...	...
Veterinary for males	1	100	100	76	...	...	...	...
Forestry for males	1	59	59	50	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	3,424	3,334	3,116	4	377	406	372
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>								
For males { High schools, English (a)	5	1,424	1,457	1,295	56	21,480	21,859	19,161
{ Middle schools, English (b)	...	555	439	363	88	9,510	9,502	8,122
{ Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For females { High schools, English (a)	7	1,240	1,254	1,054	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English (b)	1	103	100	97	1	81	83	64
{ Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	3,412	3,316	2,814	145	31,077	31,474	27,317
<i>Primary Schools—</i>								
For males (c)	231	12,519	12,188	9,719	7,356	422,140	419,171	326,424
For females (c)	201	24,395	24,099	18,177	631	47,740	45,922	35,351
Total ...	432	37,124	36,287	27,896	8,187	469,880	465,093	361,775
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
Training schools { for males	49	3,332	3,270	2,979	38	888	904	783
{ for females	10	404	388	353	1	8	8	7
Schools of Arts for males	1	272	273	179	...	...	...	...
Law schools for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools for males	5	520	900	693	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools for males	1	30	30	28	...	...	...	...
(d) Technical and Industrial schools { for males	3	518	303	120	...	...	...	...
{ for females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools for males	2	204	241	200	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools for males	1	260	253	253	...	...	...	...
(e) Other schools { for males	1	51	31	22	9	274	202	213
{ for females	...	...	...	...	1	47	47	30
Total ...	73	5,701	5,694	4,988	49	1,231	1,251	1,049
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction ...	538	49,751	48,830	39,814	8,385	502,501	495,224	399,548

(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 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 1918-19.

Under private management.															Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government, by Local or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.											
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.														
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
23	5,845	5,810	5,172	2	181	199	178	31	7,704	7,445	697	3,035	20	...							
2	105	104	104	...	...	...	...	3	248	268	29	116	...	...							
10	209	211	173	...	...	...	...	11	277	267	255	125	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	634	665	...	...	15	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	303	303	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	518	518	...	...	6	...							
1	40	40	69	...	...	...	...	3	188	168	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	93	86	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	109	109	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	59	...	...	...	...							
83	6,199	6,107	5,490	2	181	199	178	81	10,181	9,832	1,001	3,896	41	...							
150	25,358	25,006	22,709	4	3,323	3,429	3,100	215	111,588	103,149	19,973	191,526	1,151	...							
131	24,748	24,637	21,328	7	585	587	484	234	95,697	91,988	1,241	34,190	1,447	...							
34	5,110	5,421	4,718	...	...	...	...	41	6,689	6,610	380	5,625	...	592							
22	3,428	3,323	2,380	...	...	...	...	34	5,702	5,709	81	2,704	...	460							
350	119,183	119,497	103,752	11	3,914	4,016	3,534	521	157,586	144,941	11,978	149,391	2,978	1,052							
19,392	755,819	750,565	691,814	2,858	89,428	76,383	64,274	29,052	1,239,794	61,337	51,216	1,208,500	177,095	8,150							
337	73,397	73,019	57,320	88	4,630	4,178	3,126	2,957	130,195	25,949	4,745	12,075	...	8,150							
20,444	899,246	898,284	859,640	2,946	84,738	80,561	67,400	32,009	1,469,994	78,286	35,961	1,401,242	177,065	8,150							
19	1,272	1,225	1,122	...	...	...	...	100	5,472	602	...	1,570	48	...							
15	588	551	509	...	...	...	...	26	198	182	...	154	20	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	272	118	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	920	920	...	...	27	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	39	...	...	...	...							
15	832	775	627	3	61	58	52	21	1,210	276	...	934	17	...							
16	518	516	492	...	...	...	...	12	318	58	...	40	3	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	204	...	...	31	...	...							
1	31	23	27	...	...	...	...	1	900	...	...	900	...	...							
64	2,787	2,819	2,294	26	708	709	512	100	3,224	1,335	2,697	2,127	267	...							
12	588	585	425	...	...	...	...	13	655	45	198	214	...	...							
141	6,546	6,476	5,490	26	708	709	644	292	14,526	3,886	3,185	10,202	877	...							
20,968	941,174	940,124	775,722	2,988	89,631	85,534	71,806	32,979	1,559,987	296,955	72,125	1,559,781	169,061	9,182							
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																					
1. Advanced, teaching—																					
(a) Arabic or Persian—																					
For males															192	6,551	44	6,497	598	110	...
For females															1	37	...	37	...	...	1
(b) Sanskrit															164	2,973	63	2,910	56	...	...
For males															...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For females															...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic															...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—																					
A vernacular only or mainly—																					
For males															2,207	51,470	259	518	51,235	4,122	...
For females															9	679	...	...	579	...	17
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—																					
For males															706	31,498	20	28,632	6,189	9,574	...
For females															117	4,387	...	4,203	291	...	823
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—																					
For males															551	12,608	1,166	230	12,663	763	...
For females															6	185	27	...	185	...	...
Total of private institutions															4,093	109,864	1,569	42,184	70,820	13,572	552
Grand total of all institutions															31,550	1,524,863	214,290	104,183	1,601,190	193,663	...
For males															2,222	103,088	24,234	10,176	25,054	...	10,031
For females															...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total															35,882	1,627,951	238,524	114,359	1,626,240	193,333	10,034

(3-a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1919 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 { for males { Male	46	715	5,330	1,481	169	1	1	1	7,744
English { for females { Female	1	9	4	5	...	...	1	...	20
Oriental { Male	35	118	13	39	1	1	...	1	208
Oriental { Female	...	1	297	89	...	...	...	...	277
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>									
Law { Male	2	22	516	115	13	...	...	...	668
Law { Female	...	...	...	77	3	...	...	3	288
Medicine { Male	6	7	369	105	4	...	...	...	518
Medicine { Female	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering { Male	1	8	167	14	2	...	...	...	182
Engineering { Female	2	3	51	38	2	...	...	...	96
Teaching { Male	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture { Male	...	10	57	29	4	...	...	...	100
Agriculture { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary { Male	1	7	16	31	3	...	...	1	69
Veterinary { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102	981	6,882	2,005	201	2	2	6	10,181
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.									
<i>Secondary schools—</i>									
For males—									
(a) High schools, English { Male	1,978	9,194	48,180	45,337	5,762	7	23	76	119,457
(a) High schools, English { Female	219	201	2,911	498	1	...	2	...	1,181
(b) Middle schools do. { Male	1,123	2,461	11,581	17,364	1,610	3	5	174	34,389
(b) Middle schools do. { Female	703	275	140	297	...	...	12	112	1,447
Do. Vernacular { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For females—									
(a) High schools, English { Male	298	161	33	144	14	...	3	...	596
(a) High schools, English { Female	1,643	2,535	568	1,235	23	1	10	16	6,993
(b) Middle schools do. { Male	300	87	22	50	1	...	...	...	460
(b) Middle schools do. { Female	1,051	1,361	180	455	201	...	5	6	3,242
Do. Vernacular { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,216	16,215	60,928	65,150	7,612	10	71	384	157,586
<i>Primary schools—</i>									
(c) For males { Male	581	60,818	65,689	826,631	111,057	10	1	9,545	1,073,751
(c) For males { Female	411	22,546	22,768	110,959	19,619	12	...	650	177,665
(c) For females { Male	321	1,504	562	5,114	725	...	1	3	8,130
(c) For females { Female	301	16,249	25,003	89,479	10,882	...	...	164	142,668
Total ...	1,514	101,117	113,421	1,032,183	142,183	22	2	10,552	1,400,964
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
Training schools for masters { Male	1	1,024	1,882	1,891	442	3	...	86	5,429
Training schools for masters { Female	...	27	1	15	...	...	...	...	43
Training schools for mistresses { Male	62	685	31	141	46	1	...	...	950
Training schools for mistresses { Female	...	23	18	194	17	...	...	...	252
Schools of Arts { Male	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schools of Arts { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools { Male	83	109	362	310	22	1	...	4	893
Law schools { Female	6	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	27
Medical schools { Male	...	2	21	7	...	...	...	...	30
Medical schools { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools { Male	48	492	71	390	222	...	...	1	1,193
Engineering and Surveying schools { Female	57	458	...	19	...	...	...	...	635
Technical and Industrial schools (d) { Male	...	18	92	60	31	...	...	...	201
Technical and Industrial schools (d) { Female	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Agricultural schools { Male	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Agricultural schools { Female	...	15	4	298	33	...	...	...	300
Reformatory schools { Male	3	92	1,918	1,500	33	2	...	...	3,557
Reformatory schools { Female	4	9	613	276	...	...	...	...	902
Total ...	275	3,000	5,014	5,093	840	7	...	91	14,526
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	9,107	121,319	186,245	1,104,431	150,836	41	75	11,033	1,583,087

- (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 1919 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 { Male	...	...	...	...	6,441	...	...	...	6,441
Arabic or Persian for males { Female	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	110
Arabic or Persian for females { Male	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
Arabic or Persian for females { Female	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25
Sanskrit for males { Male	...	...	2,044	29	...	...	...	...	2,073
Sanskrit for males { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for females { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for females { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other Oriental classic { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other Oriental classic { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Elementary, teaching—</i>									
<i>A Vernacular only or mainly—</i>									
For males { Male	...	1,075	1,804	42,442	1,896	...	...	137	47,354
For males { Female	...	403	259	3,193	161	...	...	16	4,122
For females { Male	...	...	35	610	2	...	...	32	679
For females { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Elementary, teaching the Quran only—</i>									
For males { Male	...	...	...	...	28,334	...	...	...	28,334
For males { Female	...	...	...	...	8,574	...	...	...	8,574
For females { Male	...	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	423
For females { Female	...	...	...	...	3,564	...	...	...	3,564
<i>Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—</i>									
For males { Male	...	252	1,131	2,976	522	...	2	25	11,692
For males { Female	...	82	89	545	47	...	...	...	765
For females { Male	...	...	79	89	...	...	...	...	17
For females { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Total of private institutions ...	...	1,90	5,441	56,795	45,511	...	2	210	109,564
Grand total of all institutions ...	9,107	1,322	191,696	1,161,226	196,347	41	77	11,243	1,602,657

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

Class of institution.	Public institutions											
	Managed by Government.				Under private management.							
					Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	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.	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.	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
<i>Arts colleges—</i>												
English { for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English { for females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>												
Teaching { for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching { for females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.												
<i>Secondary schools—</i>												
High schools for males	1	231	280	287	11	1,723	1,665	1,506	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English, for males	...	...	...	...	19	1,911	1,834	1,669	...	...	...	...
High schools for females	1	157	158	136	17	1,894	1,894	1,625	...	...	...	...
Middle schools, English, for females	...	...	...	...	17	1,471	1,446	1,306	...	...	...	...
Total	2	438	447	403	54	7,602	6,830	6,106	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary schools—</i>												
For males	...	...	...	...	14	870	852	735	...	...	...	...
For females	...	...	...	...	9	497	454	387	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	23	1,367	1,306	1,122	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.												
Training schools { for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools { for females	...	...	...	...	1	17	18	18	...	...	...	...
(a) Technical and Industrial schools { for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Technical and Industrial schools { for females	...	...	...	...	2	61	59	52	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	3	78	77	70	...	...	...	...
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction	2	438	447	403	90	8,447	8,222	7,298	...	...	...	...
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of all institutions	2	438	447	403	90	8,447	8,222	7,298	...	...	...	...

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

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			Europeans and Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.
									Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	2,607	2,007	603	450	220	...	1,854	45	7	35	7	...	18	1
19	1,911	1,911	40	940	731	...	1,813	40	8	18	10	...	16	...
18	2,051	2,051	509	586	...	325	1,887	54	27	37	11	1	18	16
17	1,471	1,471	34	537	...	333	1,847	30	20	44	2	...	8	...
65	7,440	7,440	1,442	2,502	960	655	6,941	195	62	134	30	1	60	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	870	870	...	162	335	...	886	30	...	2	1	...	...	1
9	497	497	9	114	...	219	486	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
23	1,367	1,367	9	276	385	219	1,324	33	...	5	1	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	17	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	61	67	...	4	...	...	57	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	78	74	...	4	...	...	74	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	8,885	8,681	1,451	2,782	1,345	877	8,339	232	62	139	31	1	60	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	8,685	8,681	1,451	2,782	1,345	877	8,339	232	62	139	31	1	60	21

GENERAL TABLES

Class of school.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			(c) Middle stage.			Total secondary stage.			Upper Primary stage.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the distribution examination.		Total.	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		Total.	Total secondary stage.		Total.	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.		Total.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Secondary schools—														
(a) For males—														
Government... { English Vernacular	10	1,979	488	0	474	749	2	751	1,217	8	1,225	259	5	254
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	113	19,714	2,325	4	2,329	8,198	68	8,266	10,723	72	10,795	3,704	31	3,735
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	28	11,232	2,966	3	2,969	4,456	6	4,462	7,372	9	7,381	1,638	18	1,656
Aided... { English Vernacular	284	116,506	27,167	48	27,215	41,145	238	41,383	68,912	386	69,298	15,284	283	15,567
Unaided... { English Vernacular	11	3,914	1,968	10	1,978	1,653	34	1,687	2,719	44	2,763	600	15	615
Total	444	147,105	34,182	71	34,253	56,181	448	56,629	99,343	519	100,862	21,490	335	21,825
(a) For females—														
Government... { English Vernacular	8	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	1	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	60	8,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided... { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided... { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	75	10,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—														
(b) For males—														
Government... { English Vernacular	231	12,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	707	39,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	124	8,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided... { English Vernacular	934	73,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided... { English Vernacular	83	4,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,054	130,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) For females—														
Government... { English Vernacular	20	34,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	707	39,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	124	8,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided... { English Vernacular	934	73,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided... { English Vernacular	83	4,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,054	130,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary schools	32,096	1,400,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	32,540	1,538,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLES

Class of school—cont.	Lower Primary stage										Total.			Grand total.		
	Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.										Total.			Grand total.		
	Reading printed books.					Not reading printed books.					Total.			Grand total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	17	15	32	19	20	39	22	23	45	25	24	49	23	20	43	
Secondary schools—																
(a) For males—																
Government... { English Vernacular	449	8	457	38	5	43	487	13	500	730	13	743	1,053	29	1,079	
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	4,006	180	4,186	60	1	61	4,974	100	6,164	8,678	211	8,879	19,401	318	19,714	
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	2,092	54	2,146	51	3	54	2,149	57	2,206	3,581	70	3,651	11,205	79	11,282	
Aided... { English Vernacular	23,081	1,233	24,314	674	133	807	24,555	1,416	26,071	39,039	1,669	41,698	108,251	2,055	110,306	
Unaided... { English Vernacular	622	37	659	63	11	74	585	48	633	1,000	61	1,061	3,800	103	3,904	
Total	31,659	1,571	33,230	894	153	1,047	32,514	1,734	34,248	54,274	2,059	56,303	144,017	2,078	157,103	
(a) For females—																
Government... { English Vernacular	37	698	735	13	103	116	62	891	863	82	945	1,017	52	1,069	1,141	
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	12	30	42	63	1	64	12	61	63	12	58	70	12	60	81	
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided... { English Vernacular	708	3,700	4,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided... { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	847	4,418	5,265	114	608	722	1,001	4,054	5,056	1,034	6,109	7,143	1,066	8,209	9,271	
Total, Secondary schools	32,797	6,019	38,816	1,038	650	1,688	33,855	6,078	40,513	65,308	8,188	63,476	145,073	17,913	162,989	
Primary schools—																
(b) For males—																
Government... { English Vernacular	238	15,889	16,127	50	6,063	6,113	285	21,932	22,235	382	22,617	23,001	328	23,329	24,005	
Local Fund... { English Vernacular	340	26,223	26,563	104	11,949	12,053	463	28,772	29,012	433	29,245	30,678	487	31,165	32,005	
Municipal Fund... { English Vernacular	98	6,088	6,186	13	1,909	1,922	1,942	6,381	6,394	116	6,510	6,626	116	6,742	6,858	
Aided... { English Vernacular	5,263	48,487	53,750	1,571	12,143	13,714	6,732	6,732	6,732	6,950	7,184	7,184	6,950	7,184	7,367	
Unaided... { English Vernacular	218	2,770	2,988	74	1,181	1,255	202	2,357	2,559	292	2,851	3,143	292	3,435	3,727	
Total	6,103	99,407	105,510	1,763	33,245	35,008	7,992	132,622	139,578	8,468	148,040	156,518	8,468	164,988	173,456	
Total, Primary schools	38,900	211,556	249,456	312,665	95,866	308,531	1,007,349	307,422	1,314,156	1,072,408	315,111	1,387,819	1,481,861	310,188	1,698,007	
Grand total	84,072	217,575	300,912	1,355,010	161,721	347,069	1,014,698	314,844	1,628,312	1,174,816	330,221	1,859,034	1,963,721	330,376	2,189,405	

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

GENERAL TABLES

(5-a)—Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction, classified according to sex, race or creed.

1	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total of columns 1-9.	Depressed classes.	Total of columns 10-11.
	2	3		4	5							
College stage	68	844	1,937	2,604	3,739	12,197	26	30	2,981	1,235,498	115,762	1,811,658
High stage	43	2,573	11,705	18,773	11,705	1,542	5	5	11	34,727	349	34,133
Middle stage	170	6,326	28,893	25,772	38,959	3,379	3	3	77	65,152	483	65,635
Upper Primary stage	893	3,360	12,373	12,373	38,959	4,071	1	1	134	58,550	1,677	59,227
Lower Primary stage	454	2,607	4,504	68,432	714,733	110,478	10	17	1,072	997,314	110,335	1,067,519
Special schools	2,833	36,718	46,651	46,651	174,388	96,290	12	34	101	209,935	23,115	314,100
Private institutions	137	1,806	4,283	4,283	4,283	890	0	0	6	11,474	372	11,846
	138	1,943	4,283	4,283	4,283	890	0	0	6	11,474	372	11,846
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	4,506	73,112	84,563	141,620	84,563	123,197	26	30	2,981	1,235,498	115,762	1,811,658
Total	4,511	45,062	154,401	50,956	154,401	43,110	16	41	2,977	327,476	24,307	381,658
	9,107	123,224	(a) 1,024,992	191,086	(a) 1,024,992	166,347	41	77	2,458	1,552,963	139,969	1,692,931

(a) Of these, 917 were Jain students.

GENERAL TABLES

(5-b)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1918-19.

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Total.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARTS COLLEGES.															
Doctor of Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Arts (Under Transitory Regulations).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Arts (Without Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Final	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts (Pass), Part II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts (Pass), Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.															
Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirumani (Sanskrit), title	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRIO EXAMINATIONS conducted by Universities or taken by students of collegiate grade.															

Particulars in regard to race or creed of scholars separately for colleges in the British Territory alone are not available in the Syndicate Report for the year 1918-19.

Information not available in the Syndicate Report for 1918-19.

	Males	Females	Total	% Males	% Females	Total %
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.						
Matriculation	8	3	11	73	27	100
School Final or Leaving Certificate, Anglo-Vernacular	132	49	181	73	27	100
'B' Final Examination	16	5	21	76	24	100
High School Examination for Europeans	10	9	19	53	47	100
Cambridge Higher Local Examination	15	2	17	88	12	100
Cambridge Senior Local Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
Cambridge Junior Local Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
Cambridge Preliminary Local Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
Vernacular Final or Middle Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
Middle Examination for Europeans	18	3	21	86	14	100
Upper Primary Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
Lower Primary Examination	1	1	2	50	50	100
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Twining School Examinations for Masters	15	3	18	83	17	100
Secondary	15	3	18	83	17	100
Primary (Elementary Higher and Lower)	61	25	86	71	29	100
Training School Examinations for Mistresses	2	2	4	50	50	100
Secondary	2	2	4	50	50	100
Primary (Elementary Higher and Lower)	27	23	50	54	46	100
Examinations for students who are not students of a Training School	..	..	..	..	..	..
School of Arts Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering School Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examination in Surveying	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial School Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial School Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural School Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..
This or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-college grade	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other School Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

36

GENERAL TABLES

Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.																
Objects of expenditure.	In institutions managed by District Boards.										In institutions managed by					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average attendance daily.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Aided.		
University education.	Arts, colleges, departments of colleges for special instruction, Professional Training.	English for males	1	68	68	...	9,850	...	40	...	9,870	...	...	RS. 10,103		
		Oriental for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	68	68	68	...	9,850	...	40	...	9,870	...	...	RS. 10,103	
		Secondary schools.	High schools for males	31	11,353	11,353	10,000	28,552	6,959	2,551,153	1,431	8,500	2,05,071	...	814	2,500
			Middle schools for males	82	8,405	8,396	7,201	59,091	6,850	1,11,097	1,389	2,064	2,11,657	...	...	6,073
High schools for females	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,580		
Middle schools for females	1		81	83	61	...	2,722	...	283	...	3,005	...	...	2,722		
Primary schools.	{ For males For females	Total	117	19,756	19,837	17,315	118,565	13,631	3,56,473	2,839	5,916	5,69,730	...	844	2,500	
		For males	6,651	275,045	283,002	287,173	1,55,008	11,25,209	1,00,559	1,00,559	229	9,039	23,77,303	...	364	11,25,000
		For females	707	80,478	39,004	29,655	1,83,688	1,55,053	1,115	1,115	...	2,062	3,13,592	...	...	1,25,050
		Total	7,358	405,523	423,132	316,968	16,38,953	12,80,262	...	1,01,671	229	5,605	28,59,895	...	27	12,50,053
School education, special.	{ Training schools for males Do. for females Schools of Art Law schools Engineering and surveying schools Technical and industrial schools Commercial schools Agricultural schools Other schools { for males for females	For males	88	888	901	793	16,147	57,062	...	18	71,127	16,127	...	...	77,853	
		For females	1	8	8	7	...	7,465	...	...	...	7,465	89	...	...	7,554
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Total	45	1,129	1,156	901	16,147	74,412	...	...	48	90,007	16,226	...	4,186	94,024	
	Total Direct expenditure	7,551	439,614	427,164	335,072	16,04,633	13,55,695	...	4,67,587	9,059	34,99,008	16,226	871	7,925	13,75,687	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,35,911	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University inspection.	{ Arts colleges Girls colleges Primary schools Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous—	{ Teaching charges Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	{ Total Direct expenditure Total Indirect expenditure Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19—Cont.

GENERAL TABLES

37

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.														
Objects of expenditure—cont.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.							In institutions managed by			Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number of scholars during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Total.	Government.	District Boards.
University Education. Arts colleges. Colleges or departments of Law. Medical colleges for professional training—	3	360	338	304	Rs. 1,431	Rs. 7,616	Rs.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 79	Rs. 238	Rs. 40,917	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	360	338	304	Rs. 1,431	Rs. 7,616	Rs.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 79	Rs. 238	Rs. 40,917	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools.	23	10,171	10,431	9,111	Rs. 45,018	Rs. 3,377	Rs. 844	Rs. 2,30,484	Rs. 378	Rs. 2,153	Rs. 2,82,237	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	0	1,111	1,103	921	Rs. 3,091	Rs. 228	Rs.	Rs. 10,206	Rs. 6	Rs. 40	Rs. 10,272	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	10,171	10,431	9,111	Rs. 45,018	Rs. 3,377	Rs. 844	Rs. 2,30,484	Rs. 378	Rs. 2,153	Rs. 2,82,237	Rs.	Rs.
School education. Primary schools.	675	52,056	51,168	39,231	Rs. 1,05,787	Rs. 3,00,427	Rs. 27	Rs. 9,890	Rs. 201	Rs. 66	Rs. 4,10,130	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	124	9,288	7,828	5,325	Rs. 28,455	Rs. 58,721	Rs.	Rs. 691	Rs.	Rs. 3	Rs. 67,941	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	799	61,344	58,996	44,556	Rs. 1,34,242	Rs. 3,59,148	Rs. 27	Rs. 10,480	Rs. 201	Rs. 69	Rs. 4,78,071	Rs.	Rs.
School education. Schools for special instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Direct expenditure	834	72,447	71,066	55,311	Rs. 1,91,825	Rs. 3,59,570	Rs. 671	Rs. 2,86,050	Rs. 604	Rs. 2,463	Rs. 8,30,363	Rs.	Rs.
University Inspection Arts colleges Secondary schools Primary schools Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Indirect expenditure	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,15,945	Rs. 73,954	Rs.	...	...	...	Rs. 1,89,230	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous— Bearing charges Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,15,945	Rs. 73,954	Rs.	...	...	...	Rs. 1,89,230	Rs.	Rs.
Grand total	834	72,447	71,066	55,311	Rs. 3,07,661	Rs. 4,39,544	Rs. 671	Rs. 2,86,050	Rs. 604	Rs. 2,463	Rs. 10,22,593	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

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

(8)—Attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding houses for the official year 1918-19.

	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of						Capital expenditure from					Total.
	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.		
Managed by Government—														
Males	34	2,051	187	576	229	163	802	80,090	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	91,338
Females	12	448	95	..	143	127	83	47,973	..	..	..	..	..	47,973
Managed by Local or Municipal Boards—														
Males	10	485	162	..	224	80	..	22,704	300	..	..	..	..	53,004
Females	1	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards—														
Males	32	2,631	379	..	1,149	1,062	41	75,463	2,000	..	472	..	..	77,065
Females	28	1,900	74	..	507	595	24	43,028	..	..	1,200	..	..	44,228
Unaided—														
Males	253	11,657	1,142	9	5,537	3,866	1,013	..	..	..	15,631	556	..	16,137
Females	102	6,061	7	..	1,106	4,446	562	..	..	..	704	..	..	704
Total—														
Males	329	16,804	1,900	579	7,139	5,210	1,955	1,08,377	2,300	..	17,371	626	..	2,18,574
Females	143	7,729	176	..	1,733	5,168	669	90,800	..	..	1,694	..	..	92,893
Grand total	472	24,533	2,076	578	8,873	10,378	2,625	2,83,376	2,300	..	19,365	626	..	3,11,567

(a) Includes the expenditure on hostel buildings.

GENERAL TABLES

GENERAL TABLES

(9)—Number and qualification of teachers in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

	* In Primary schools.						† In Middle schools.						‡ In High schools.						§ In Colleges.						Grand total.
	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
Teachers of Vernacular.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	1,100	10,008	1,021	8,821	435	22,073	27	350	31	532	23	1,222	124	324	594	2,544	73	2,329	88	8	12	120	19	235
Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of Classical Languages.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	1,392	15,235	2,217	35,086	3,661	57,501	45	435	42	1,136	45	1,753	123	360	391	2,778	35	3,673	23	8	5	151	2	186
Teachers of Mathematics.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	1,392	15,235	2,217	35,086	3,664	57,691	48	530	46	1,160	46	1,860	173	478	419	3,869	134	5,030	117	13	24	413	19	585
Teachers of Science.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers of History and Geography.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers of Music and Art.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers of Physical Education.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of all teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 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.

§ Excludes Professional colleges but includes Oriental colleges.

GENERAL TABLES

(10)—Classification of pupils by ages in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

SchooIs for general education.																					(a) Arts colleges.						Grand total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Infant.		(c) A		First standard and class.		Second standard and class.		Third standard and class.		Fourth standard and class.		Fifth form and standard.		Sixth form and standard.		Seventh form and standard.		Eighth form and standard.		Ninth form and standard.		Tenth form and standard.		Total.		First year class.		Second year class.		Third year class.		Fourth year class.		Fifth year class.		Sixth year or Post-graduate class.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
247	11,181	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes Oriental and Professional colleges.
 (b) Includes 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, and in the first classes of Non-European Secondary schools.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1541, 12th December 1919

Report on Public Instruction.

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1918-19.

Read—the following:—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1918-19.

Order—No. 1541, Home (Education), dated 12th December 1919.

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—In addition to grants aggregating Rs. 21.70 lakhs sanctioned in previous years, the Government of India sanctioned during the year a further recurring grant of Rs. 5.5 lakhs for the development of elementary education. The grant has been utilized towards the opening of additional elementary schools under local bodies, the raising of the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools under public management, the appointment of additional inspecting officers and increased teaching grants to aided elementary schools.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—The total number of educational institutions—public and private—increased by 117 or 0.3 per cent, but their strength decreased by 0.2 per cent. The fall in strength was mainly in the institutions classed as private. In schools for Indians, there was an increase of 2.3 per cent in the number of students receiving secondary education, but the number receiving collegiate and elementary education decreased by 0.2 and 0.05 per cent respectively. The outbreak of influenza in a virulent form in all the districts of the Presidency during the year probably accounted for the decrease in attendance.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 248 lakhs against Rs. 226.4 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum, Provincial funds contributed Rs. 111.18 lakhs, Local and Municipal funds Rs. 21.11 lakhs and fees and other sources Rs. 115.76 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 96.10 lakhs, Rs. 20.50 lakhs and Rs. 109.84 lakhs respectively. The percentages of expenditure from public and private funds to the total outlay on education were 53 and 47 per cent as against 52 and 48 per cent respectively in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 15 lakhs and the indirect expenditure by about Rs. 7 lakhs. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 67.86 lakhs or Rs. 8.37 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the major portion of the expenditure (Rs. 58.61 lakhs) was incurred on elementary schools. The grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to institutions under private management increased from Rs. 33.52 lakhs to Rs. 38 lakhs. There was a slight increase in the grants from local funds, while those from municipal funds fell from Rs. 56 lakh to Rs. 39 lakh. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was nine annas seven pies against eight annas nine pies in the previous year.

5. *University and Collegiate education.*—The Regulations of the Madras University were completely revised during the year. The University opened classes for the Diploma in Economics and also arranged for the delivery of special lectures by Messrs. G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S., F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S., G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Professor R. Muckerrjee of the Calcutta University and Dr. John Mathai.

The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, was made permanent and its status raised to that of a first-grade college. First and second year (Intermediate) University classes were opened at the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras. There was a marked increase in the strength of the professional colleges, the largest increase being in the Law College.

6. *Secondary and Elementary education.*—During the year, the Government sanctioned subsidies to local bodies to enable them to open 49 middle schools and also to raise the status of 17 existing schools under their management. Owing chiefly to this measure, the total number of secondary schools for boys rose by 63. There was also a satisfactory increase of 2.1 per cent in the strength of the institutions.

The number of elementary schools for boys increased by 90 or 0.3 per cent, but there was a decrease in their strength by 9,115 or 0.72 per cent. The decrease was mainly in the schools under private management. The Government sanctioned during the year subsidies to local bodies for opening 1,170 additional elementary schools for the benefit of all classes. The minimum pay of trained teachers in boys' schools under public management has been raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per mensem.

7. *Special education.*—The number of training schools for masters rose from 62 to 66 and their strength from 4,226 to 4,554. The Civil Engineering School, Vizagapatam, and the Institute of Commerce, Madras, were opened during the year.

The number of pupils on the rolls in the School of Arts and the School of Commerce, Calicut, fell by 31 and 12 respectively.

8. *Female education.*—The Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, was placed on a permanent footing and two new secondary schools for girls were opened during the year. There was further satisfactory progress in the education of Indian girls. The number of schools intended for them rose by 234 and the number under instruction by about 11,000. The Government sanctioned subsidies to local bodies for opening 432 additional girls' schools and for raising the minimum pay of women teachers in girls' schools from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per mensem. The strength of the three colleges for women increased from 195 to 208, of whom 103 were studying in the Queen Mary's College and 96 in the Madras Christian College for Women.

9. *European education.*—The number and strength of schools for Europeans rose by one and 153 respectively. The plans of the buildings for the Training College for the domiciled community to be attached to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, are under preparation.

10. *Education of Muhammadans.*—During the year, college classes were opened in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, and two new Government secondary schools for Muhammadans were opened at Kurnool and Guntūr. The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans increased by 195 and their strength by 8,661. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in public secondary schools rose from 7,443 to 7,582. During the year the Government sanctioned subsidies to local bodies for the opening of 103 additional elementary schools for Muhammadans.

11. *Education of Panchamas.*—There was a further satisfactory advance in the education of Panchamas, the number and strength of institutions chiefly intended for them having risen by 371 and 4,500 respectively. During the year subsidies to local bodies were sanctioned for the opening of 82 additional elementary schools for the benefit of Panchamas. The Government also issued instructions to local bodies in regard to the removal of such obstacles as exist to the admission of the children of Panchamas into schools under public management.

12. *Education of the blind and the deaf mutes.*—The Government are glad to note the good work that is being done in the various schools for the education of the blind and the deaf mutes in the Presidency, especially those at Palamcottah.

13. The Director is requested to include, in future reports, a brief account of the progress of the Boy Scout movement in the Presidency.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Sergeant-General.
Assistant-General.
Registrar, University of Madras.
Local and Municipal Department.
Aditors' Table.

