

to be returned to Mr. A. V.

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1913-14

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* 20 மார்ச் 1914 *
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FOR THE YEAR 1918-19, VOLUME I.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

GENERAL TABLES.

NO.		
(1)	Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars	18-19
(2)	Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction	18-19
(3)	Return of colleges, schools and scholars	20-21
(3-a)	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1919 classified according to sex, race or creed	22-23
(3-b)	Return of European colleges, schools and scholars	24-25
(4)	Return of expenditure on public instruction	26-28
(4-a)	Return of expenditure on European schools and colleges	29
(5)	Return of the stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general education	30-31
(5-a)	Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction, classified according to sex, race or creed	32
(6)	Return showing the results of prescribed examinations	33-35
(7)	Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction	36-37
(8)	Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses	38
(9)	Number and qualification of teachers	39
(10)	Classification of pupils by ages	40

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

C. No. 9650/19.

36/68

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 Muhamazadees were opened at Kurnool and Guntur experimentally for a period of three years.

(5) The Lady Ampthill Hindu Girls' School at Masulipatam 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 January 1919 in a Government building in Popham's Broadway. At the close of the academical year ending with 30th June there were 109 members.

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

(i) *Rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*—Government in G.O. No. 1678, Home (Education), dated 28th December 1918, raised the rates of capitation grants to trainee lower elementary, higher elementary and secondary grade teachers from Rs. 48, Rs. 60 and Rs. 120, respectively, to Rs. 60, Rs. 72 and Rs. 144, respectively, the increased rates taking effect from 1st April 1919. In paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 112, Home (Education), dated 25th January 1919, Government approved the abolition of capitation grants for pupils in aided elementary schools and a compensatory revision (increase) of the rates of grants to teachers.

(ii) *Rules 37, 45 and 46 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*—In G.O. No. 1880, Home (Education), dated 29th October 1918, Government approved the Director's recommendation that the financial statements of aided colleges, high schools, and

36/68

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. 1336, 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 32,517 to 32,879, i.e., by 362, while the strength in them has increased from about 1,579,750 to 1,583,100, i.e., by 3,350, the increases presenting 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 number was 117, i.e., from 36,765 to 36,882, while the number of scholars decreased by about 3,600, i.e., from 1,696,600 to 1,693,000. The increase in the number of scholars reading in public institutions has not kept pace with the decrease in the number reading in private institutions.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population continued to be the same, viz., 4.1, being 6.6 in the case of boys and 1.7 in the case of girls.

There was a slight increase in the number of pupils unprotected from small-pox.

The number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas showed an increase of 13.7 and 3.6 per cent, while in non-municipal areas there was a decrease of .9 and 1.1 per cent respectively. The ratio of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 9.8 and 20.6 per cent respectively.

(b) *Financial.*—The total number of primary schools for boys and girls rose from 81,722 to 82,009, but the number of pupils in them decreased from 1,401,800 to 1,401,000. Expenditure in these schools rose from Rs. 72.59 lakhs to Rs. 80.40 lakhs and the average cost of a primary school and that of a pupil was respectively Rs. 251 and Rs. 5-13-0.

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, Kodaikānal, 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. 33.5 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 acted as Director of Public Instruction from 13th September 1918 to 3rd 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 in the 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. Muckerjee, 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 Parlakimedi 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 2,972 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 18 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 150 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 163, 98 and 20 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 303, 100, 59 and 96 students respectively on the 31st March last against 238, 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 8.09 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 4,534. 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 Coded Districts College, Anantapur, the Higher Elementary Training Schools at Nellore, Dindigul, and Tinnevely and the Onslow Institution, Chatrapur, the Parlakimedi Raja's College, Cocanada, the Noble College, Masulipatam, and the Thirthapathi High School, Ambāsamudram, 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 rash 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, Villupuram, 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, Kumbakōnam, 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 1,351 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 208, 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 Ampthill 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 8,885 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

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 Kumbakonam 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 26.32.

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. ⁶	Primary schools. ⁷	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
442,390	Towns ... 279 Villages ... 53,835 Total ... 54,114	Males ... 20,382,955 Females ... 21,022,440 Total ... 41,405,404	Institutions { For males ... For females ...	42	9	449	29,822	30,401
				3	...	75	2,057	2,132
			Total ...	45	9	524	32,009	32,535
				Scholars { For males ... For females ...	8,021	1,911	145,673	1,081,861
			228		21	11,913	319,133	331,046
			Total ...	8,249	1,932	157,586	1,400,994	1,559,580

* 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.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions { For males ... 12,77,569 For females ... 67,171 Total ... 13,44,740	5,29,737	45,38,005	49,51,268	7,83,897	9,81,428	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	3.53	9.20	87.96	7.78	4.71	65.84	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction. ... 7.62	...	1.15	76.38	5.20	5.8	83.93	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction. ... 1.74	...	7.8	80.71	8.3	1.7	84.23	
(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	69.59	
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 ... 254 0 0 Total cost ... 254 0 0	199 2 6	52 0 0	12 9 11	164 10 2	231 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 ... 128 10 2	...	5 4 11	3 9 2	17 11 3	66 12 9	3 11 7	
Aided institutions. { Cost to Provincial revenues ... 21 7 7 Cost to Local and Municipal funds ... 0 3 6 Total cost ... 128 13 2	392 2 10	4 12 7	2 9 6	139 14 1	33 12 11	3 5 1	
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ... 160 10 6	...	29 0 8	2 6 7	181 13 2	289 2 4	10 6 7	
All institutions { Cost to Provincial revenues ... 48 1 1 Cost to Local and Municipal funds ... 2 3 1 Total cost ... 161 7 5	392 7 4	5 12 1	3 0 7	139 9 4	119 7 1	4 10 7	
	...	0 2 3	1 2 9	14 1 9	2 5 9	1 2 1	
	268 7 11	33 5 1	5 12 6	161 14 1	235 5 10	10 15 8	

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

Madras Presidency 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.							Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
106	132	238	351	3,339	3,870	34,500	1.8	14.0	...	...
26	28	54	2	131	133	2,392	3.7	406.9	...	...
132	160	292	353	3,670	4,003	36,882	1.6	13.5	...	...
5,429	6,417	11,846	2,628	32,530	91,356	1,341,268	...	...	9.1	7.4
908	1,487	2,486	108	17,710	17,908	351,058	...	...	1.6	1.1
6,422	7,904	14,326	9,824	100,940	109,864	1,692,951	...	...	8	...

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

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.							Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,13,813	1,01,708	9,07,376	3,61,327	32,19,149	25,61,526	75,84,902	2,48,01,789
4,13,813	1,01,708	9,07,376	3,61,327	32,19,149	25,61,526	75,84,902	2,48,01,789
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.07	41	3.66	2.43	12.98	10.33	30.50	150.00

Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

[illegible]

1. Advanced, teaching—

[illegible]

(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.

(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.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.									
Arts colleges—									
English { for males { Male	46	715	5,330	1,481	180	1	1	1	7,744
English { for females { Female	1	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	20
Oriental { Male	25	118	13	39	1	1	...	1	208
Oriental { Female	...	1	297	60	...	...	...	...	277
Colleges for professional training—									
Law { Male	2	23	519	118	18	...	...	...	668
Law { Female	1	42	161	77	2	...	...	3	289
Medicine { Male	6	7	390	106	4	...	...	...	518
Medicine { Female	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering { Male	1	8	157	14	2	...	...	...	182
Engineering { Female	2	3	1	38	2	...	...	...	6
Teaching { Male	...	5	61	...	...	...	...	...	96
Teaching { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture { Male	...	10	87	29	4	...	...	...	100
Agriculture { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary { Male	1	7	16	31	3	...	...	1	59
Veterinary { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102	991	6,882	2,004	201	2	2	6	10,181
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.									
Secondary schools—									
For males—									
(a) High schools, English { Male	1,878	9,194	48,180	46,887	5,762	7	23	26	110,457
(a) High schools, English { Female	219	201	301	498	1	...	2	...	1,131
(b) Middle schools do. { Male	1,123	2,461	11,531	17,264	1,610	2	5	174	34,190
(b) Middle schools do. { Female	702	275	140	897	...	...	11	112	1,447
Do. Vernacular { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For females—									
(a) High schools, English { Male	298	101	36	144	14	...	3	...	808
(a) High schools, English { Female	1,046	2,536	568	1,235	39	1	19	16	6,088
(b) Middle schools do. { Male	300	87	22	50	1	...	...	...	480
(b) Middle schools do. { Female	1,051	1,361	160	455	201	...	8	6	3,243
Do. Vernacular { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,216	16,215	60,986	65,150	7,612	10	71	384	167,696
Primary schools—									
(a) For males { Male	581	60,518	38,868	826,631	111,057	16	1	9,545	1,073,731
(a) For males { Female	411	22,546	23,768	110,969	19,819	12	...	860	177,065
(c) For females { Male	321	1,504	562	5,114	729	...	1	3	8,130
(c) For females { Female	301	16,249	25,003	80,479	10,868	...	...	154	142,068
Total ...	1,514	101,117	113,421	1,032,183	142,183	22	2	10,562	1,400,994
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
Training schools for masters { Male	1	1,024	1,388	1,991	442	3	...	86	5,429
Training schools for masters { Female	...	27	1	15	...	...	...	...	43
Training schools for mistresses { Male	23	685	...	141	40	1	...	...	950
Training schools for mistresses { Female	...	23	13	194	17	...	...	...	323
Schools of Arts { Male	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schools of Arts { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools { Male	6	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	883
Medical schools { Female	...	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	27
Engineering and Surveying schools { Male	...	8	21	7	...	...	...	...	30
Engineering and Surveying schools { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools (d) { Male	49	492	71	380	222	...	...	1	1,193
Technical and Industrial schools (d) { Female	57	458	...	19	...	...	...	...	535
Commercial schools { Male	...	18	92	60	31	...	...	...	201
Commercial schools { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Agricultural schools { Male	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Agricultural schools { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools { Male	...	15	4	208	33	...	...	...	260
Reformatory schools { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (e) { Male	...	92	1,918	1,509	33	2	...	...	3,587
Other schools (e) { Female	4	9	618	276	...	...	...	...	908
Total ...	275	3,006	5,014	5,098	840	7	...	91	14,329
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	9,107	181,819	188,245	1,104,431	160,896	41	75	11,033	1,583,097

- (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.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Private institutions.									
Advanced, teaching—									
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary, teaching—									
A Vernacular only or mainly—									
For males { Male	...	1,075	1,804	42,442	1,896	...	...	137	47,354
For males { Female	...	493	280	3,193	161	...	...	10	4,122
For females { Male	...	...	35	610	2	...	...	32	679
For females { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
For males { Male	...	...	...	...	23,354	...	...	...	23,354
For males { Female	...	...	...	...	6,574	...	...	...	6,574
For females { Male	...	...	...	...	823	...	...	...	823
For females { Female	...	...	...	...	3,564	...	...	...	3,564
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
For males { Male	...	252	1,131	9,970	532	...	2	25	11,903
For males { Female	...	63	89	545	47	...	...	...	766
For females { Male	...	...	79	89	...	...	...	...	37
For females { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Total of private institutions ...	...	1,00	5,441	56,798	45,511	...	2	310	109,864
Grand total of all institutions ...	9,107	181,819	188,245	1,104,431	160,896	41	75	11,033	1,583,097

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

		Managed by Government.							Managed by District or		
Objects of expenditure.		Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Collegiate education.	Arts colleges—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	English for males	2,21,117									
	English for females	98,368			1,28,916	(a) 1,730	2,405	3,64,169	9,484		7,616
	Oriental for males				4,119			62,485		9,339	
	Colleges for professional training—										
	Law for males	62,509			(b) 52,258		112	53,870			
	Medicine for males	50,284			36,216		98	86,812			
	Engineering for males	79,244			38,576	(c) 213	321	1,18,884			
	Teaching for males	33,576			120		1,173	80,637			
	Agriculture for males	23,710			150			33,777			
School education, general.	Veterinary for males					51		23,710			
	Forestry for males	1,15,644						1,15,644			
	Total	6,44,450			2,71,355	1,994	4,104	9,21,903	9,484	9,339	7,816
	Secondary schools—										
	High schools for males	(d) 71,617			26,536	1,064	297	99,424	73,370	7,173	3,277
	High schools for males, English	19,324			4,003		20	23,547	93,695	6,580	229
	High schools for females	(e) 69,846			7,831	(c) 34	84	77,335		2,732	
	High schools for females, English	11,358						11,358			
	Total	1,72,385			37,370	1,099	311	2,11,064	1,67,065	10,475	3,606
	Primary schools—										
for males	1,68,009			4,328		58	1,72,295	14,51,454	11,28,236	3,09,437	
for females	2,91,019			6,424	(c) 34	371	2,97,848	2,11,723	1,20,053	36,721	
Total	4,59,028			10,852	34	429	4,70,143	16,63,177	12,54,289	3,36,148	
School education, special.	Training schools for males	4,88,809	(e) 16,127	(e) 3,870	303		496	5,00,665	16,147	67,062	
	Schools of Arts for males	1,13,441	(d) 99		75	(c) 29	227	1,13,871		7,465	
	Medical schools for males	48,251			63			55,598			
	Engineering schools for males	2,86,157			12,641		7,294	2,99,098			
	Technical and Industrial schools for males	7,811			1,314			9,125			
	Commercial schools for females	65,045			1,510		17,562	66,118			
	Agricultural schools for males	5,093					25	15,984			
	Reformatory schools for males	16,105			6,277			22,089			
	Other schools for males	(g) 26,234					4,984	26,745		8,884	500
	Other schools for females	(h) 11,915		300	219			12,115		133	
Total	10,73,054	96,226	4,170	23,152	29	80,588	11,47,199	16,147	74,412	509	
Total, Direct expenditure		28,18,897	16,226	4,170	5,43,029	3,155	35,432	27,50,909	18,65,873	13,84,506	3,50,870
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		(i)						12,62,886	3,34,490	2,31,911	78,384
University											
Direction											
Inspection											
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges										
	Medical colleges										
	Other Professional colleges										
	Secondary schools										
	Primary schools										
	Medical schools										
	Technical and Industrial schools										
Miscellaneous—											
Hostel (Boarding) charges											
Miscellaneous											
Total		12,62,886									
Total, Indirect expenditure		12,62,886							3,34,490	2,31,911	78,384
Total expenditure on public instruction		30,11,783	16,226	4,170	5,43,029	3,155	35,432	40,13,795	21,90,372	15,66,417	4,34,254
* European High schools and											

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34</
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in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19

[illegible]

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 634.
(b) Law College surplus fees, Rs. 55,040.
(c) Non-departmental.
(d) Lawrence Memorial School, Male branch, Provincial grant Rs. 21,462.
(e) Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, Provincial grant Rs. 10,551.
(f) Non-departmental (Jail schools), Rs. 549.
(g) Lawrence Memorial School, Male branch, Provincial grant Rs. 3,406.
(h) Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, Provincial grant Rs. 1,185.
(i) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department, Rs. 2,57,828.
(j) Includes grants for hostels, Rs. 1,40,769.

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19—cont.

Objects of expenditure—cont.		Public institutions—cont.				Under private management—cont.				Total expenditure from					Grand total.
		Unaided.													
		Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.				
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Collegiate education.	Arts Colleges—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	English for males	14,653				3,37,173		7,016	7,14,842	8,794	1,00,610	12,28,535			
	English for females			17,318	31,971	53,366			8,325		6,080	67,971			
	Oriental for males					10,000	10,105	600	386	8,041	19,882	48,974			
	Colleges for professional training—														
	Law for males								53,256			112	53,370		
	Medicine for males								86,216			93	86,818		
	Engineering for males					52,509			29,878	213	321	1,19,394			
	Teaching for males					80,384						1,173	85,024		
	Agriculture for males					93,731							93,777		
School education, general.	Veterinary for males					35,570				51		35,710			
	Forest for males					23,710						23,710			
					1,18,644							1,18,644			
	Total	14,653		17,318	31,971	7,00,903	10,105	6,176	8,51,973	17,069	1,87,871	18,75,217			
	Secondary schools—														
	High schools for males	70,222				4,41,900	9,673	3,427	26,28,173	90,697	5,04,100	36,77,970			
	Middle schools for males, English	6,955	300	28,535	98,757	2,07,507	6,580	229	4,66,667	31,850	2,47,202	9,60,036			
	High schools for females			10,577	17,832	1,99,154			91,742	4,059	1,59,151	4,54,106			
	Middle schools for females, English					62,732	2,732		21,492		84,910	1,71,895			
	Total	77,177	300	39,112	1,16,589	9,11,293	18,975	3,656	32,08,074	1,26,606	9,96,372	52,63,976			
School education, special.	Primary schools—														
	For males	71,537	55	91,315	1,63,957	34,27,267	11,28,600	3,34,182	7,01,113	5,754	10,54,452	66,51,368			
	For females	412	580	30,498	31,480	7,91,408	1,26,063	44,188	47,202	9,789	3,69,374	13,88,014			
	Total	71,999	635	1,21,813	1,95,437	42,18,675	12,54,663	3,78,370	7,48,315	15,543	14,23,826	80,39,382			
	Training schools for males					6,65,023	77,835	3,870	1,959		35,211	7,53,897			
	Schools of Arts for males					1,06,000	7,564		883	29	33,030	2,40,508			
	Medical schools for males					48,251			53		7,294	55,598			
	Engineering schools for males					2,86,457			12,641			2,99,098			
	Technical and Industrial schools for males	100				7,811			1,314		3,57,843	4,59,337			
	Commercial schools for males			8,964	9,064	96,425			5,083		30,248	34,334			
University	Agricultural schools for males					4,900			86		25	15,094			
	Reformatory schools for males					3,982			6,977		3,345	21,069			
	Other schools for males	7,653				16,105			4,964		5,196	17,243			
	For females			36,120	45,773	39,881	2,393	800	10,641	1,534	5,196	17,243			
	Total	7,753				14,052	132		788	120	2,512	17,549			
	Total, Direct expenditure	1,71,882	935	2,53,317	3,95,834	75,17,147	18,79,657	3,94,672	48,48,723	1,80,931	31,36,557	1,72,86,887			
	Buildings, furniture and apparatus			30,115	30,115	21,06,398	2,33,911	79,384		1,109	7,15,462	32,10,149			
	University					96,480					67,119	1,63,599			
	Inspection					1,07,708					9,07,376	1,08,784			
	Scholarships held in	Arts colleges					34,394	240			5,711	28,768	64,113		
Medical colleges						39,290				420	2,050	39,730			
Other Professional colleges						23,985				392	2,252	26,679			
Secondary schools						14,078	1,114			6,465	15,909	17,556			
Primary schools						25,088	1,173	86		12	18,788	70,994			
Technical and Industrial schools						83,276					4,460	12,500			
Other special schools						7,734	174	133			102	8,440			
Miscellaneous—						5,324						5,324			
Hostel (Boarding) charges						1,71,473	26,057	300	8,40,298	18,374	9,47,958	20,01,460			
Miscellaneous						(1)41,790	1,296		1,77,462	81,646	3,04,875	(m)5,07,069			
Total					16,00,931	30,024	523	12,66,974	63,010	13,85,201	45,46,753				
	Total, Indirect expenditure			30,115	30,115	37,06,224	2,93,965	73,907	12,65,974	64,119	21,00,713	75,04,902			
	Total expenditure on public instruction	1,71,882	935	2,53,432	4,25,949	1,11,13,371	16,42,623	4,58,279	61,14,697	2,25,060	52,37,270	2,48,01,789	(p)		

- (a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
 (b) European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no forms 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) Surplus fees to the University, Rs. 69,214.
 (f) Includes Endowment and other grants, Rs. 6,433.
 (g) Includes expenditure on private schools, Rs. 5,00,940.
 (h) Provincial subsidy sanctioned during the year to District Boards, Rs. 29,50,553.
 (i) Do. to Municipalities, Rs. 6,32,509.
 (j) Includes expenditure relating to institutions under the control of other departments, Rs. 15,63,512.

(4-a)—Expenditure on public instruction in European schools and colleges in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1918-19.

Objects of expenditure.	Under public management.				Under private management.				Total expenditure from			
	Managed by Government.				Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
University												
Arts colleges—												
English for males	21,462				82,825				1,04,987			
English for females	19,651				41,145				60,800			
Colleges for professional training—					68,029				79,480			
Teaching	32,917				38,291				83,432			
School education, general.												
Secondary schools—												
High schools for males					71,977				1,04,987			
Middle schools for males, English					82,825				1,04,987			
High schools for females					41,145				60,800			
Middle schools for females, English					68,029				79,480			
Primary schools—												
For males					1,04,987				1,04,987			
For females					41,145				60,800			
Technical and Industrial schools					68,029				79,480			
Other schools for males					71,977				1,04,987			
For females					41,145				60,800			
School education, special.												
Training schools for males					71,977				1,04,987			
Schools of Arts for males					82,825				1,04,987			
Medical schools for males					41,145				60,800			
Engineering schools for males					68,029				79,480			
Technical and Industrial schools					71,977				1,04,987			
Commercial schools for males					41,145				60,800			
Agricultural schools for males					68,029				79,480			
Reformatory schools for males					71,977				1,04,987			
Other schools for males					41,145				60,800			
For females					68,029				79,480			
Buildings, furniture and apparatus												
Inspection												
Scholarships												
Arts colleges					71,977				1,04,987			
Medical colleges					82,825				1,04,987			
Other Professional colleges					41,145				60,800			
Secondary schools					68,029				79,480			
Primary schools					71,977				1,04,987			
Technical and Industrial schools					41,145				60,800			
Other special schools					68,029				79,480			
Miscellaneous												
Hostel (Boarding) charges					71,977				1,04,987			
Miscellaneous					82,825				1,04,987			
Total	21,462				82,825				1,04,987			
Total, Direct expenditure	21,462				82,825				1,04,987			
Total, Indirect expenditure												
Total expenditure on public instruction	21,462				82,825				1,04,987			

GENERAL TABLES

(5)—Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1918-19.

Class of school.	Number of schools.	High stage				Middle stage				Total secondary stage				Upper Primary stage			
		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.
Secondary schools—																	
(a) For males—																	
Government—	10	1,879	468	2,347	749	2	751	1,217	8	1,225	249	6	254	13	14	27	16
Local Fund—	118	19,714	2,525	22,239	8,198	28	8,226	10,723	72	10,795	3,704	81	3,785	10	11	21	11
Municipal Fund—	28	11,338	2,386	13,724	4,499	0	4,499	7,373	0	7,373	7,373	13	7,386	1	1	2	2
Aided—	284	110,306	27,167	137,473	41,448	338	41,786	68,313	386	68,699	15,284	253	15,537	1	1	2	2
Unaided—	11	3,914	1,098	5,012	1,653	34	1,687	2,719	44	2,763	508	13	521	1	1	2	2
Total	449	147,146	34,645	181,791	56,181	448	56,629	90,843	519	91,142	21,490	333	21,823	1	1	2	2
(b) For females—																	
Government—	8	1,433	103	1,536	313	11	324	335	11	346	416	7	423	1	1	2	2
Local Fund—	1	81	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided—	60	8,897	681	9,578	22	2108	2,130	2,152	2,799	2,821	43	684	1,027	...	...	...	...
Unaided—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	72	10,991	784	11,775	23	2,418	2,441	2,463	3,226	3,248	43	1,155	1,198	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary schools	521	158,137	35,429	193,566	56,203	2,880	59,083	99,366	3,745	93,110	21,473	1,490	22,963	...	...	...	...
(c) For males—																	
Government—	201	24,606	...	24,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund—	707	99,378	...	99,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund—	134	5,206	...	5,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided—	19,527	735,849	...	735,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—	2,858	88,268	...	88,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,522	1,240,796	...	1,240,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) For females—																	
Government—	301	24,606	...	24,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund—	707	99,378	...	99,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund—	134	5,206	...	5,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided—	19,527	735,849	...	735,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—	2,858	88,268	...	88,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,522	1,240,796	...	1,240,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary schools	32,018	1,400,994	...	1,400,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	32,539	1,455,590	...	1,455,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(5)—Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1918-19—cont.

Classes of school—cont.	Lower Primary stage												Total.				Grand total.			
	Reading printed books.						Not reading printed books.						Total.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Secondary schools—	16	17	33	19	25	44	43	57	100	500	738	18	27	45	28	30	58	1,370		
	449	8	457	38	1	39	43	497	13	13	26	56	754	1,853	313	19,714	13	19,727		
	4,006	189	4,195	68	1	69	60	4,974	190	5,164	8,679	241	5,919	19,401	79	11,282	108,251	2,085		
	2,993	34	3,027	51	3	54	54	2,143	57	2,200	3,831	70	2,401	11,203	2,085	11,203	108,251	2,085		
	23,081	1,283	24,364	674	133	807	807	24,455	1,416	26,071	39,939	1,688	41,608	108,251	2,085	11,203	108,251	2,085		
(a) For males.	522	37	559	63	11	74	74	555	43	683	1,090	81	1,131	3,800	105	3,914	147,195	1,433		
(b) For females.	37	688	725	15	103	118	118	52	801	819	52	965	1,017	53	1,381	60	1,441	1,433		
(c) For females.	798	3,790	4,588	139	492	631	631	957	4,102	5,059	970	6,069	6,966	392	7,855	8,877	8,877	8,877		
(d) For females.	847	4,445	5,292	144	506	650	650	191	4,964	5,915	1,034	6,109	7,143	1,056	9,335	10,391	10,391	10,391		
(e) For females.	32,707	6,010	38,717	1,038	639	1,677	1,677	33,885	6,078	40,513	63,908	8,108	48,476	145,973	17,913	157,586	157,586	157,586		
(f) For females.	2,808	3,907	6,715	4,214	453	4,667	4,667	10,432	825	11,917	11,421	855	12,256	13,482	13,482	13,482	13,482	13,482		
(g) For females.	288,473	271,086	559,559	60,699	17,378	78,077	78,077	298,569	50,631	343,430	312,358	51,269	397,697	448,967	448,967	448,967	448,967	448,967		
(h) For females.	38,098	4,135	42,233	7,401	1,135	8,536	8,536	43,093	5,300	48,393	43,093	5,300	53,693	58,993	58,993	58,993	58,993	58,993		
(i) For females.	470,876	54,169	525,045	124,838	39,753	164,591	164,591	611,712	16,078	627,790	627,790	16,078	643,868	643,868	643,868	643,868	643,868	643,868		
(j) For females.	55,217	6,070	61,287	17,525	3,778	21,303	21,303	71,146	8,843	79,989	71,341	8,843	88,832	88,832	88,832	88,832	88,832	88,832		
(k) For females.	810,812	112,149	922,961	214,576	62,631	277,207	277,207	1,023,788	174,770	1,205,558	1,061,310	176,780	1,242,090	1,073,731	177,065	1,250,796	1,250,796	1,250,796		
(l) For females.	983	15,880	16,863	69	6,063	6,132	6,132	285	21,492	22,335	283	23,306	23,589	23,589	23,589	23,589	23,589	23,589		
(m) For females.	349	26,253	26,602	104	11,949	12,053	12,053	443	83,172	83,615	457	83,925	84,382	84,382	84,382	84,382	84,382	84,382		
(n) For females.	98	6,028	6,126	13	1,109	1,122	1,122	6,423	7,447	8,569	116	8,685	8,801	8,801	8,801	8,801	8,801	8,801		
(o) For females.	5,205	48,457	53,662	1,517	12,143	13,660	13,660	282	60,680	62,147	636	64,251	64,887	64,887	64,887	64,887	64,887	64,887		
(p) For females.	218	2,770	2,988	74	1,181	1,255	1,255	282	2,461	2,743	282	2,461	2,743	2,743	2,743	2,743	2,743	2,743		
(q) For females.	6,168	99,447	105,615	1,763	33,345	35,108	35,108	7,923	132,052	140,575	819	133,681	134,500	134,500	134,500	134,500	134,500	134,500		
(r) For females.	910,875	211,436	1,122,311	218,730	35,866	254,596	254,596	1,033,714	907,422	1,341,136	1,072,408	313,411	1,385,519	1,081,801	319,133	1,404,952	1,404,952	1,404,952		
(s) For females.	840,772	217,575	1,058,347	217,777	46,525	264,302	264,302	1,097,549	314,100	1,381,649	1,127,716	323,576	1,451,295	1,227,684	331,046	1,558,350	1,558,350	1,558,350		

(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.

(5-a)—Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction, by race and sex.												
	Total of columns 1-11.	Depressed class.	Total of columns 1-9.	Others.	Paria.	Buddhists.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.		Indian Christians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Total
								Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.			
1												
College stage	9,932	5	9,927	2	1	1	200	1,957	4,894	544	58	Males Females
	249		249	1	1	1	1	46	18	137	44	Males Females
	34,127	25	34,152	11	3	2	1,345	11,255	19,772	2,347	206	Males Females
	8,665	10	8,675	77	8	3	9,279	28,989	35,732	983	170	Males Females
	6,438	164	6,602	184	11	1	1,474	25,732	27,206	322	983	Males Females
	59,167	9,475	68,642	134	12	1	4,071	30,960	35,031	3,869	812	Males Females
	9,375	261	9,636	2	2	1	234	4,339	4,573	1,230	440	Males Females
	110,255	11,946	122,201	1,976	37	10	110,476	712,774	824,250	62,778	2,978	Males Females
	23,116	372	23,488	6	24	12	30,290	173,204	203,494	26,119	2,583	Males Females
	11,471	50	11,521	72	9	1	4,331	46,513	50,844	1,806	137	Males Females
	88,031	3,607	91,638	39	9	1	406	3,738	4,144	1,230	139	Males Females
	17,301		17,301				83,038	46,513	129,551	1,230	139	Males Females
	1,253,486	115,783	1,369,268	2,287	36	20	153,107	845,539	1,001,646	78,135	4,500	Males Females
	327,170	24,207	351,377	207	41	15	43,150	181,464	224,614	47,782	4,511	Males Females
	1,552,656	139,990	1,692,646	2,494	77	41	196,257	(a) 1,026,993	1,224,250	125,914	9,107	Total

(a) Of these, 917 were Jain students.

(6)—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.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Other institutions.	Total.	Indian Christians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARTS COLLEGES.															
Doctor of Philosophy	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Doctor of Science	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master of Arts (Under Transitory Regulations).	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master of Arts (without Honours)	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Final	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bachelor of Arts (Pass), Part I	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Part I	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bachelor of Arts (Pass), Part I	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermediate in Arts	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermediate in Science	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.															
Master of Oriental Learning	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sanad (Sanadik)	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vidwan	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pali	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hindi	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Urdu	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bangali	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

Particulars in regard to race or creed of scholars separately for colleges in the British Territory alone are available in the Syndicate Report for the year 1918-19.

Agriculture.		Males		Females		Total	
Master of Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bachelor of Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Licentiate of Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Veterinary examinations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial examinations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
Matriculation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
School Fund or Leaving Certificate, Anglo-Vernacular	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
'B' Final Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
High School Examination for Europeans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambridge Higher Local Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambridge Senior Local Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambridge Junior Local Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambridge Preliminary Local Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vernacular Final or Middle Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middle Examination for Europeans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Primary Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Primary Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
Training School Examinations for Masters.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary Primary (Elementary Higher and Lower)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Training School Examinations for Mistresses.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary Primary (Elementary Higher and Lower)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers' examination for those who are not students of a Training School.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
School of Arts Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineering School Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Examination in Surveying	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial School Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial School Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agricultural School Examination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities or taken by students in institutions of non-college grade.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other School Examinations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.										Institutions managed by					Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st March.	Average number of scholars monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Aided.	16	
University education.																
Arts colleges, colleges of departments of colleges for professional training.	1	68	68	68	12,358	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering colleges.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for males.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for males.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for males.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for females.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for females.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for females.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for males.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for females.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for males.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for females.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	1,129	1,129	1,129	18,447	16,651	13,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Direct expenditure	17	1,129	1,129	1,129	18,447	16,651	13,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
University.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding charges.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	1	81	81	81	10,050	11,345	9,320	40	1,454	3,996	2,587	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	1,129	1,129	1,129	18,447	16,651	13,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indirect expenditure	17	1,129	1,129	1,129	18,447	16,651	13,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	34	2,258	2,258	2,258	36,894	33,302	26,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.										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 monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons and associations.	31	
University education.																
Arts colleges, colleges of departments of colleges for professional training.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering colleges.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for males.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for males.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for males.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for females.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for females.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for females.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for males.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for females.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for males.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for females.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	3,000	3,000	3,000	28,452	23,008	18,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Direct expenditure	30	3,000	3,000	3,000	28,452	23,008	18,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding charges.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	3	300	300	300	9,484	7,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	3,000	3,000	3,000	28,452	23,008	18,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indirect expenditure	30	3,000	3,000	3,000	28,452	23,008	18,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	60	6,000	6,000	6,000	56,904	46,016	36,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

GENERAL TABLES

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

	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of						Capital expenditure from					
	Hotels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	College for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Managed by Government—														
Males	34	2,061	187	570	229	163	902	90,000	...	...	1,288	...	...	91,369
Females	12	446	95	...	113	127	88	47,973	...	...	...	...	...	47,973
Managed by Local or Municipal Boards—														
Males	10	435	152	...	224	80	...	32,794	800	...	...	...	...	33,004
Females	1	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards—														
Males	32	2,831	379	...	1,140	1,003	41	73,493	2,000	...	472	...	...	77,405
Females	29	1,200	74	...	307	535	24	43,020	...	...	1,200	...	...	44,226
Unaided—														
Males	263	11,657	1,143	9	5,587	3,898	1,013	...	...	...	16,631	526	...	16,157
Females	102	6,061	7	...	1,106	4,446	502	...	...	...	794	...	...	704
Total—														
Males	329	16,804	1,900	579	7,169	5,210	1,056	1,66,377	2,900	...	17,371	526	...	2,18,574
Females	143	7,729	176	...	1,753	5,188	630	96,969	...	...	1,994	...	...	99,963
Grand total	472	24,533	2,076	579	8,925	10,398	2,585	2,60,376	2,900	...	19,365	526	...	3,11,567

(e) Includes the expenditure on hostel buildings.

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.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	
Teachers of Vernacular.																	
Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular and Teachers of Classical Languages.																	
Trained	1,100	16,000	1,611	8,891	37	450	31	452	121	324	304	2,514	66	8	129	10	23,057
Untrained	208	5,130	366	26,172	21	171	15	328	53	174	115	1,365	51	10	284	8	38,128
Total	1,308	21,130	2,217	35,063	58	621	46	780	174	498	419	3,879	117	18	413	18	61,185
Possessing degree.																	
Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing no degree.																	
Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of all teachers.	1,308	21,130	2,217	35,063	58	621	46	780	174	498	419	3,879	117	18	413	18	61,185

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

† Non-European Secondary schools with forms above the third 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.

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.

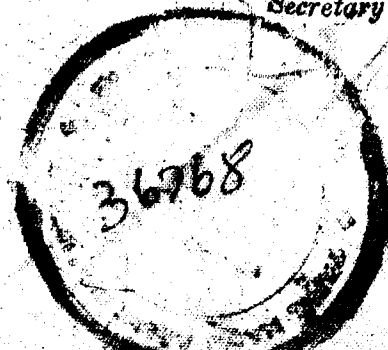
12. *Education of the blind and the deaf mutes.*—The Government are glad to note the good work that is being done in the various schools for the education of the blind and the deaf mutes in the Presidency, especially those at Palamcottah.

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,
Accountant-General,
Registrar, University of Madras,
Local and Municipal Department,
Edinburgh Table.



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