

1927.28

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 15th October 1928.

C. No. 1180-F./28.

From

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ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1927-28.

2. *Events of the year.*—With a view to promoting exchange of views and to ascertaining the opinions of officers of this department and others interested in educational matters, three conferences were held during the year. The first was a conference of women officers of the department, held in August 1927, which discussed a great range of subjects concerned with the promotion and expansion of female education. In October the Hon. the Minister for Education presided over a large conference on Physical Education which was attended by over 200 delegates, mostly headmasters and managers of secondary schools. Thirdly, in January 1928, I held a conference of District Educational Officers at which I was able to explain various matters of policy and to elicit the views of the officers on certain questions of departmental interest. I consider that the benefits arising from thus bringing district officers together to discuss their common problems are so great that I propose to hold similar conferences in future years.

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Very regrettable that the location of the head-
the Andhra University is not yet settled, owing
of those concerned to come to any agreement.

The Government Muhammadan College at Madras was made permanent during the year, and Group V-A (History and Economics) of the B.A. Pass Course was additionally opened in this college.

In February 1928, Government issued orders reconstituting the District Secondary Education Boards, and the changes will be brought into effect during the course of the current year.

Steps were taken to revise the Code of Regulations for European schools and to bring it up to date. It is hoped that the new edition will be ready shortly.

Medical inspection.—The scheme of medical inspection of schools, which was revived in 1925, was made compulsory on all Government secondary schools and school departments of Government colleges, with effect from June 1926. The introduction of medical inspection was further made a condition of recognition of all secondary schools under private management from May 1927. In 1928, the scheme was introduced compulsorily in Arts Colleges for men and women situated in the Madras University area and in elementary schools for boys in areas where compulsory elementary education had been introduced. The system was also extended, as an optional measure, to Arts Colleges in the Andhra University area, and to secondary schools for girls.

Female education.—A noteworthy feature of the year was the provision of a subsidy for the opening of five hundred new elementary schools for girls, this being the first subsidy for the purpose since 1921. Further, as a step towards supplying the increasing demand for women-teachers, four additional training schools for mistresses were opened.

Adult education.—The adult education classes which Government sanctioned as an experimental measure at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Training College, Rajahmundry, were opened in July 1927. The present strength of the classes at Saidapet and Rajahmundry, is 62 and 41, respectively. As a result of the voluntary efforts of students in the Government institutions at Palghat and Coimbatore, a night school for adults is being conducted in each of the above institutions. Efforts to enlist the help of unofficial agencies in starting adult classes have been successful in a few centres, but there is yet much to be done in this direction.

Transfer of Government schools to Agency District Board.—In their Order Mis. No. 2398, dated 8th December 1927, Government sanctioned the transfer to the East Gōdāvari Agency District Board of the Government schools in the Bhadrachalam Taluk, with effect from 1st April 1927. This order affected two secondary and thirty-seven elementary schools for boys, and two elementary schools for girls.

Indian Statutory Commission.—The members of the Commission visited a number of educational institutions during the course of their tour. I regret to have to note that some schools, including those controlled by certain local boards, were closed in response to the demand for a hartal raised by a section of the community.

3. Legislative Council.—As in previous years a very large number of questions relating to educational matters were asked.

The following topics would indicate how varied were the matters upon which information was sought:—

- (1) revision of the scale of pay of elementary school-masters,
- (2) vacation classes for teachers in charge of training schools,
- (3) boarding grants to Indian and European boarding houses,
- (4) expansion of secondary education in the Presidency,
- (5) pay of women officers in the Subordinate Educational service,
- (6) scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors and school assistants,
- (7) working of the re-organized scheme of assistant and special lecturers in the Law College,
- (8) grants to the Andhra University for developing its teaching side,
- (9) the Special Officer's report on Elementary Education,
- (10) training of rural school teachers in scientific agriculture,
- (11) introduction of the boy scout movement in schools,
- (12) abolition of the Engineering School, Trichinopoly,
- (13) introduction of compulsory physical training in schools, and
- (14) educational facilities for Muslim girls.

Questions were also put regarding the facilities for the education of poor Ādi-Drāvida pupils, and special concessions for depressed classes and admission of depressed class pupils in local board schools.

A Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 was moved in the Council at the session held on 2nd November 1927 and was referred after discussion to a select committee consisting of not more than 25 members.

In March 1928, Mr. A. B. Shetty moved that "This Council recommends to the Government that independent medical practitioners be appointed to teach Physiology and Hygiene and to take charge of medical inspection and physical training in all schools and colleges maintained by Government and local bodies; but the resolution was withdrawn on the Minister promising the house that the matter would be investigated by the Director of Public Instruction.

4. *General statistics—(a) Numerical.*—The number of public institutions rose from 50,941 to 53,625, i.e., by 2,684, and their strength from 2,440,874 to 2,586,544, i.e., by 145,670, the increase representing 5·3 per cent in the number of schools and 6·0 per cent in their strength. There was a decrease in the number of private institutions and in their strength, the decrease being from 2,897 schools with 82,314 pupils to 2,643 schools with 74,128 pupils.

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions increased by 2,430, or by 4·5 per cent, and their strength by 137,484, or by 5·4 per cent.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 6·2, being 9·9 in the case of boys and 2·8 in the case of girls, against 6·0 for the whole population and 9·5 for boys and 2·5 for girls in the previous year.

There was a small increase in the number of institutions in municipal areas (from 4,104 to 4,197) as also in their strength (from 440,199 to 455,698). Similarly there was an increase both in the number of schools in non-municipal areas and in their strength. The percentages of the institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars in the Presidency were 8·1 and 20·17, respectively, as against 8 and 17, respectively, in the previous year.

(b) *Financial.*—There was an increase in the number and strength of elementary and primary (European) schools for boys and girls, as there were 52,472 schools with 2,356,108 pupils on the 31st of March 1928 against 49,788 schools with 2,215,707 pupils in the previous year. Expenditure on

these schools rose from Rs. 170·51 lakhs to Rs. 189·00 lakhs and the average cost of a school and that of a pupil was Rs. 360-3-0 and Rs. 8-0-4, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 342-7-7 and Rs. 7-11-2.

The number of boys' elementary and primary (European) schools rose from 46,389 to 48,422 and their strength from 1,986,645 to 2,095,329. Their total cost was Rs. 158·11 lakhs and the average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7-8-9.

The number of elementary schools for Indian boys alone rose from 46,378 to 48,407 and the number of pupils reading in them from 1,985,617 to 2,094,138. Their total cost rose from Rs. 142·30 lakhs to Rs. 157·34 lakhs. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7-8-8.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 452·72 lakhs to Rs. 478·91 lakhs. The increase was contributed by both public and private funds. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to total expenditure was 60 and 40 per cent, respectively, against 59 and 41 per cent, respectively, in 1926-27.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 340·07 lakhs to Rs. 362·85 lakhs. The increase was almost entirely contributed by public funds, the increase being nearly Rs. 21 lakhs. The amount spent on schools managed by local bodies showed an increase of Rs. 11 lakhs.

Indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 112·66 lakhs to 116·06 lakhs, the increase being mainly under Boarding charges.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 217·64 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 223·92 lakhs. The actuals for the year were Rs. 218·64 lakhs.

Including the expenditure on Government buildings and on schools and colleges not under the control of the Educational Department, provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 8·72 lakhs and Rs. 251·19 lakhs against Rs. 8·37 lakhs and Rs. 225·90 lakhs, respectively, in the year previous. The increase was mainly due to an increase in the provincial subsidies paid to local bodies and grants-in-aid paid to schools under private management. Provincial subsidies to local bodies inclusive of the amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Registrar-General of Panchayats for elementary education rose by Rs. 19·72 lakhs to Rs. 128·65 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel—Direction.*—With the exception of the first week in the year, I was in charge throughout the year.

In July and August 1927, I toured through Kurnool and Cuddapah districts; in September, various places in Malabar and Coimbatore districts; in October and November, South Arcot; in December I visited Ganjam district.

In January 1928, I proceeded to Delhi to attend the conference of Ministers and then my touring comprised visits to Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, to first-grade Government colleges in the mufassal and to Bezvada in connexion with the Andhra University.

Inspection—Higher educational services and their personnel
—(a) *Indian Educational Service, Men's Branch.*—Of the 53 posts in the Indian Educational Service, 21 posts were permanently vacant at the end of the year under review as against 19 in the preceding year. These vacancies have to remain unfilled pending the receipt of orders on the reorganization of the Superior Educational Services.

Messrs. G. L. Lobo, C. K. Krishnaswami Pillai, T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, and H. Parameswaran continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service.

The following officers in the Indian Educational Service retired from service during the year under review :—

Mr. W. S. Hadaway, Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, on 8th November 1927 after a service of 20 years.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avargal, Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras, on 14th September 1927, after a service of over 29 years.

(b) *The Madras Educational Service, Men's Branch.*—The number of posts in the Madras Educational Service was 56 as against 57 in the previous year. The reduction was due to the abolition of the post of Assistant Inspector of European Schools which was in abeyance. In addition to the 56 permanent posts referred to above, there were two temporary posts in the Madras Educational Service—(1) District Educational Officer, West Godavari, and (2) Lecturer in History, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

During the period under review, the following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service :—

(1) M.R.Ry. V. C. Srinivasa Acharya Avargal.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. S. Vasudeva Sastriyar Avargal.

The former retired on 16th May 1927.

(c) *Indian Educational Service, Women's Branch.*—There were 13 posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. Owing to the absence of Miss Präger, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle, and

Mrs. Henderson, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, on long leave, the Indian Educational Service posts held by them were kept in abeyance and temporary posts in Madras Educational Service were created instead. Miss Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year.

(d) *Madras Educational Service, Women's Branch.*—The number of posts in the Madras Educational Service remained the same as last year, viz., 19. Miss Schofield, permanent Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Cannanore, and officiating Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle, retired during the year and a post in the Madras Educational Service fell vacant in consequence.

(e) *Special posts.*—Miss Fearn's temporary appointment as Woman Specialist in Physical Education was extended for a further period till the end of March 1928.

6. *University and collegiate education.*—(A) (i) *The Madras University.*—Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., M.A., D.LITT., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University except for a short period of about four weeks when he went on leave. During his absence Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A., officiated.

With the establishment of new departments and the reorganization of the existing ones the University's activities for the promotion of advanced studies and research in various branches of learning have been considerably strengthened and enlarged during the year. The University Institute of Oriental Languages began work in September 1927 in its three sections—Dravidian, Sanskrit and Islamic. It has been located in Egmore in close proximity to the Government Record Office and to other larger libraries. The Departments of Indian Philosophy and of Mathematics have also commenced work.

(ii) The proposal to appoint a commission of inspection was sanctioned before the close of the year under report; and its personnel has subsequently been fixed. The commission is expected to finish its work by the end of the calendar year.

(iii) The report of the committee of the Senate regarding compulsory physical training was adopted and the Senate has sanctioned funds towards putting into operation the scheme as outlined in the report.

(iv) The scheme of compulsory medical inspection was introduced during the year and the arrangements made by the colleges to give effect to the scheme were approved by the Syndicate.

(v) Mr. S. R. Ranganatham, M.A., L.T., continued to be the University Librarian during the year. The Chairman of the Connemara Library Committee having urged that the University Library should be removed by December 1928 as the continued location of the library in the Museum buildings was causing much inconvenience to the Connemara Library, a special committee was appointed to consider the question of temporary arrangements for the University Library after December 1928.

The Syndicate approved of the suggestion of the committee, to convert the main hall of the Senate House into a reading room and to locate the library in the cellars of the Senate House until such time as the new library buildings are ready.

(vi) During the year under review Parts II—IV of Volume II of the Tamil Lexicon were published. The manuscripts now ready will cover two more parts which will form Volume III of the Lexicon.

(vii) *University Training Corps*.—The sanctioned strength of the battalion was maintained and the continued popularity of the corps was evinced by the fact that more than three times the required number of men volunteered for enlistment.

The annual camp was held at the Pekin Barracks, Bangalore, during the last two weeks of September. The camp lasted for ten days and as arrangements were made to take the men to Bangalore before they dispersed for the Michaelmas holidays, the attendance was larger than at any previous camp. A very real attempt was made to make the non-commissioned officers realize their responsibilities and to train them to take charge of their sections and platoons. The usual competitions, such as company drill, guard mounting, etc., were held and the Willingdon Shield for all-round efficiency for the year 1927-28 went to "D" company, St. Joseph's College. The General Officer Commanding, Madras District, Major-General A. L. Tarver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., inspected the corps.

In November, His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor of the University, summoned a conference which was attended by Brigadier R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O., the Commandant of the corps, the Director of Public Instruction,

the Vice-Chancellor and the Principals of Colleges. Suggestions were considered for the closer co-operation of the colleges with the work of the corps and it was decided to arrange for a conference of Principals in March 1928. The conference met in March and the Principals approved of the suggestions put forward by the Commandant for the more efficient working of the corps. The musketry average of the corps was 77.45 for the year 1927-28 as compared with 70.8 for the previous year.

(viii) The following recognitions and affiliations were granted during the year under review :—

RECOGNITIONS.

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| 1. Presidency College, Madras ... | Branch III-B (Economics) of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Courses. |
| 2. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. | Do. |
| 3. Madras Christian College, Madras. | Geography under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |
| 4. Queen Mary's College, Madras. | Geography and Indian Music under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |
| 5. Government Muhammadan College, Madras. | Part I English Language and Literature and Part II Group (v-A) (History and Economics) of the B.A. Degree Course. |
| 6. Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. | "Domestic Science", a new special subject under L.T. Degree Course. |

AFFILIATIONS.

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| 1. St. John's College, Palamcottah. | Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |
| 2. National College, Trichinopoly. | Mathematics and Physics under Part III of the Intermediate Course (conditional affiliation for the year 1927-28). |
| 3. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. | Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |
| 4. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. | Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |

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| 5. Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly. | Electrical Engineering under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |
| 6. Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. | Indian History of the Intermediate Course. |
| 7. Holy Cross College, Trichinopoly. | Do. |
| 8. Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly. | Do. |
| 9. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. | Do. |
| 10. Malabar Christian College, Calicut. | Do. |
| 11. St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. | Do. |

(B) *Āndhra University*.—(i) Maharaja Sir Raja Rao Venkatakumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur, C.B.E., Raja of Pithāpuram, resigned his office of Pro-Chancellor of the University in March 1928, and His Excellency, the Chancellor, nominated in his place Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo, M.L.C., Raja of Jeypore, with effect from 4th April 1928.

(ii) Among the resolutions passed during the year may be mentioned the following:—

(a) At the meeting held on 5th December 1927, the Senate adopted the resolution that the Academic Council may be requested to consider the desirability of having separate courses of study for women as alternative to the present courses and to formulate proposals for giving effect to this policy if it commended itself to the Academic Council. The Academic Council accepted the principle underlying the resolution and requested the Syndicate to formulate the necessary proposals to give effect to this policy. The Syndicate thereupon appointed a committee for the purpose.

(b) The Academic Council adopted resolutions urging that schemes for compulsory physical training and regular medical inspection of all students be introduced in all affiliated colleges. The Senate accepted the resolutions and requested the Syndicate to take necessary action thereon.

(iii) The name of the U.L.C.M. College, Guntūr, was changed to the Āndhra Christian College, Guntūr, and this change has been accepted by the Syndicate.

Further affiliation has been granted (1) to the Āndhra Christian College, Guntūr, in Group (vi) (History and Economics) of the B.A. Degree Courses, (2) to the P.R. College, Cocanada, in Group (iii) (Natural Sciences of the B.A.

Degree Courses, and (3) to the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, in (Group v-B now) Group (vi)—History and Economics of the B.A. Degree Courses.

Affiliation was also granted to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, for one year under certain conditions.

(C) *Statistics*.—The number of first-grade colleges for men continued to be the same, viz., 24, but the strength in them rose from 10,108 to 10,656. Out of the total, 598 students were undergoing Honours courses—226 in the Presidency College, Madras, 86 in the Madras Christian College, 30 in the Loyola College, Madras, 133 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, 21 in Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, 61 in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and 41 in Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram. Besides these, 102 students were undergoing post-graduate courses—22 in the Presidency College, Madras, 43 in the Madras Christian College, Madras, 32 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and 5 in Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

There was no increase in the number of second-grade colleges for men. Their strength, however, slightly increased from 1,734 to 1,771.

There were in arts colleges for men both first and second-grade, 12,427 students against 11,842 in the previous year.

There was a decrease of one in the number of Oriental colleges, due to the closure of the Harihara Sanskrit College, Puthukode, but the strength in these institutions showed an increase from 358 to 421.

The number of professional colleges for men remained the same. Their strength increased from 2,177 to 2,260. The strength in the five professional colleges not under departmental control rose from 803 to 899.

The L.T. class attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, continued to work during the year, the number of students trained during the year being 49. It has subsequently been closed.

7. *Secondary education*.—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys fell from 528 to 526. Two new secondary schools were opened, two schools were closed and two others were reduced to the primary grade. The Government Schools at Bhadrāchalam and Linepada were handed over to the Agency District Board. Twenty-three schools opened forms above the third—Government 2, Local

Board 12, Municipal Board 2, and Aided 7. Forms V and IV in the Payyan Secondary School, Cannanore, were closed. Though the schools decreased by two, the number of pupils in them rose from 162,955 to 165,493, an increase of 1.6 per cent. The number of girls reading in them was 2,891.

As against 349 in the previous year, 365 institutions presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. public examination. The number of candidates who sat for the examination rose from 15,587 to 17,171. Of these, 10,910 were first-year students and 6,261 supplementary candidates, 1,799 were private candidates and 400 were girls.

Pupils to the number of 125 belonging to the depressed classes and 8 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees and of these 62 and 4, respectively, were declared eligible for entering upon a University course of studies. As in previous years, there was an increase in the number of candidates taking Algebra and Geometry, Physics and Chemistry, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic and Shorthand and Typewriting. There were 53 candidates for Agriculture from six schools against 42 from five schools in 1927.

Mention may be made of the following points in connexion with the S.S.L.C. Scheme:—

(i) increase in the strength of the Board from 10 to 13 sanctioned with a view to giving representation on the Board to the Andhra University;

(ii) the inclusion of Hindi and Indian Music as subjects in Group C of the scheme; and

(iii) permission granted to candidates who had appeared once for the public examination to appear for subsequent examinations as private candidates.

It may also be stated that Government approved generally of the modifications proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in the constitution, powers and functions of the Board. As a result of the reconstitution, the number of officials and non-officials on the Board, inclusive of the Director of Public Instruction, was fixed at six and eight, respectively, as against seven officials and seven non-officials previously. Nineteen schools against 9 in the previous year used the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination.

The report of the committee on the re-organization of Secondary education in the Presidency is still under the consideration of Government. The revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code is also still under consideration, and there is evidence to show that the course which revision is to take is being eagerly discussed by all who are in any way concerned in its effects.

While many schools are still inadequately accommodated it may safely be said that the general level of accommodation is being improved, though it is regrettable that some District Boards still show a tendency to open more schools in unsatisfactory buildings instead of accommodating properly those which they have already started. There is still serious overcrowding in the schools of Madras City, but definite steps are now being taken by the managements of some of the schools most affected either to build or to acquire extensions to their present buildings. The type-design for a two-storeyed high school building was issued by Government during the year under review and copies of this, as well as the design for a single-storeyed building, have been supplied to District Educational Officers for loan to local bodies or others who propose putting up new buildings.

Physical education has been receiving greater attention, and Government accepted a resolution put forward in the Legislative Council asking for the appointment of a special committee to go into the whole question. The lack of adequate playground space is a serious handicap to the development of this important side of the work of many schools. The need for properly qualified Physical Training Instructors is being more and more fully realized, and there is less tendency to appoint a "combined Drill and Drawing Master"—an unsatisfactory effort at economy which has been aptly described as "a quaint combination of paint and perspiration."

The management of municipal schools calls for some comment. There are very few municipalities which run more than one secondary school, and consequently a teacher in such a school has little hope of promotion except in the same school. Moreover it is almost inevitable that he should be caught in the net of municipal party politics, with consequent detriment to the work and discipline of the school. It is unfortunate, too, that in a number of cases there has been unwarrantable interference by the management in the internal affairs of the school. These considerations have led

to the suggestion that some municipal secondary schools at least should be handed over to the management of the District Boards.

The total expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 71.38 lakhs to Rs. 74.36 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 32 per cent, fees 54 per cent and other sources 14 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 30, 55 and 15. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 44-5-0 against Rs. 43-11-0 in 1926-27 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 25-3-0. Fees met 47 per cent of the total cost in municipal and board schools and 60 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 47 and 61.

8. *Elementary education.*—There was an increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys from 46,378 to 48,407, i.e., by 4.4 per cent, while their strength rose from 1,985,617 to 2,094,138, or by 5.5 per cent. The increase was shared by all the agencies except those classified as “unaided.” The number of part-time and night schools also increased by 183 to 5,787. The percentage of male pupils to the total male population for the Presidency was 8.7 against 8.2 in the previous year, the percentages varying from 13.2 in Malabar to 5.3 in Salem and 2.3 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 83,280 to 87,978, or by 5.6 per cent, while the number of trained men among them increased from 39,913 to 43,002, or by 7.8 per cent. There were in all, 18,617 schools managed by teacher-managers containing 6,834 trained teachers as against 18,005 schools with 6,236 trained teachers in 1926-27.

The number of school buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 844, of which 242 were for schools under public management.

Expansion.—In pursuance of the policy formulated by Government for providing all school-less centres with a population of 500 and above, with an elementary school, sanction was accorded during the year for the opening of 409 board elementary schools for boys, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,17,372. Funds were also placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for according supplemental admission to aid to 145 new aided elementary schools for boys to be opened in school-less centres. As experience showed that the opening of a large

number of single-teacher schools alone is not effective towards the expansion of elementary schools, the question of the employment of additional teachers in single-teacher schools opened with the aid of Provincial Funds sanctioned since 1924-25 was considered and local bodies were subsidized towards the employment of 625 additional teachers in such schools involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,34,964.

Revision of teaching grants.—The problem of securing adequate pay to teachers in aided elementary schools again engaged attention during the year and Government further revised the rates of teaching grants except in the case of lower elementary grade untrained teachers. The rates were raised as follows:—

	Old rate.	Revised rate.
	RS.	RS.
Secondary trained	180	200
Do. untrained	120	144
Higher elementary trained	120	144
Do. untrained	84	108
Lower elementary trained	84	108

A sum of Rs. 5.99 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils to meet the extra cost on account of this revision.

Compulsion.—Three more municipalities, viz., Virudunagar, Ellore, and Rajahmundry, proposed the introduction of compulsion for all boys of school-age and their proposals were accepted by Government. The total number of municipalities that have introduced compulsion was only 22. The Municipal Council, Tanjore, whose proposal was approved by Government, has not given effect to the scheme. During the year, the introduction of compulsion in rural areas was also accepted by Government and sanction was accorded to introduce compulsion in two panchayat areas in Tirupattūr Taluk, North Arcot District, and two village panchayat areas in Sivakāsi Taluk, Rāmnād District. The extension of the scheme of compulsion to three more amsoms under the Taluk Board, Ernad, mainly inhabited by Mappillas was also sanctioned. An important step, in respect of compulsion, was taken by the Madras Corporation by the extension of compulsion to all divisions in the City. Twenty-nine municipalities including the Madras Corporation and 107 Taluk Boards were levying education-cess (vide Appendix).

Agency tracts.—Sanction was accorded for the opening of 29 new board elementary schools and for the entertainment of six additional teachers in the existing elementary schools, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 6,888 and Rs. 1,296, respectively.

Subsidies.—The system of subsidizing local bodies towards the payment of the allowance of Rs. 4 to teachers employed in elementary schools under their management continued, and a sum of Rs. 4,92,187 was distributed among local bodies. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 1,80,421, being one-half of the amount required for construction of elementary school buildings, were also promised for payment on the post-payment system.

Panchayat schools.—The experiment of opening panchayat-managed schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and over was continued during the year. Five hundred such schools were sanctioned in the course of the year, which brought the total to 800 on 31st March 1928. Most of the schools sanctioned in the year commenced work about the middle of the year. Only four of them failed to function and they had therefore to be abolished and the provision transferred to other needy centres.

The conditions under which panchayat schools are sanctioned require that the panchayat should provide the accommodation necessary for the school and meet from its own funds all other expenditure on the institution over and above the Government grant. A number of panchayats have shown commendable public spirit in providing quite good new buildings for the schools. Certain panchayats have also been paying extra remuneration to teachers and added to the equipments from their own resources over and above the Government grants received by them.

The main difficulty in some districts in the running of the schools was the dearth of trained teachers, which was apparently due to shortage of supply.

9. *Special education*—(a) *Training schools.*—The total number of Government Training Schools for masters, inclusive of the sessional schools in the Agency tracts, was 60 as in the previous year. Increased facilities were, however, provided by the opening of additional training classes in the existing training schools at Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Mangalore, Badagara, Calicut, Ellore and Guntūr (Muhammadian). There was an increase in the number of students undergoing training from 6,467 to 7,290. Of these

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1927-28, VOLUME I.

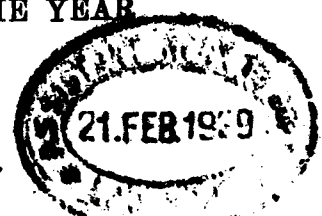


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1,029 were for the Secondary grade and 6,261 for the Elementary grade.

As in the case of Government institutions, there was no increase in the number of aided Training Schools, but the number who underwent training increased slightly from 1,972 to 2,067.

During the year under review, there were 9 sessional schools (exclusive of three Government sessional schools in the Agency tracts) with 203 pupils, against 10 schools with 258 pupils in the previous year.

(b) *Commercial schools.*—There was a decrease in the number of scholars reading in the Government Schools of Commerce at Calicut and Vizagapatam, and the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, from 385 to 362. The three commercial schools recognized by the Department, viz., the Kanara School of Commerce, Mangalore, the Kalyanam Institute of Commerce, Madura, and the Pudupet Convent School of Commerce, Madras, continued to work during the year and the strength in them was 399 against 403 in the previous year.

(c) *Agricultural schools.*—The following is an extract taken from a report kindly furnished by the Director of Agriculture:—

The school at Taliparamba started with forty-nine students, thirty-eight in the new class and eleven in the second year class: 8 of the new students withdrew and the year closed with a total of 41. Sixty boys have now passed through this school and it appears to be slowly growing in popularity. Of the old boys, twenty-one are engaged in farming, two are on plantations and nine are employed as teachers, so that some small success may be claimed for the school.

The school at Anakapalle had to be closed in December 1927, as students could not be found to join it.

A school is being built at Kalahasti largely owing to the generosity of the Raja of Panagal who has presented land and some of the buildings, while money has been granted for a school at Usilampatti in connexion with the Kallar Reclamation scheme. The possibility of opening a school in the Tanjore District is also under consideration.

The classes for juvenile and adult labourers at the Central Farm, Coimbatore, and the Agricultural Stations at Pālūr and Anakapalle continued to work during the year. The cost of these schools is no doubt on the high side, since the attendance is small, but they have a value of their own, because the boys catered for would probably receive

no education at all did they not come to these schools. Here they learn familiarity with improved methods of agriculture which they see going on at the experimental stations, the use of improved implements, and a certain amount of discipline, and they are capable, by the time they leave, of reading departmental publications in the vernacular. These schools do not aim high but they play a useful, if modest, part in the difficult problem of agricultural education in the country.

(d) *Engineering schools.*—The schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam, were continued during the year. The strength of these two Engineering schools increased from 66 to 86 and 96 to 113, respectively.

(e) The number of candidates examined for the Training School-leaving Certificate Examination was 8,247, of whom 6,808 were men and 1,439 were women. Of these 8,247, 1,075 were for the Secondary Grade, 3,666 for the Higher Elementary Grade and 3,506 for the Lower Elementary Grade and the number that passed the examination in these three grades was 792, 2,328 and 1,636, respectively.

There were on 31st March 1928, 37,625 students receiving instruction of a technical character, as compared with 29,084 in the previous year. Of the former, 1,082 were pursuing art education, 1,220 technical education in Engineering subjects and telegraphy, 32,907 industrial education including agriculture and 2,482 commercial education.

The total number of candidates registered for the two (Higher and Lower) grades of technical examinations was 9,103, of whom 1,944 were for the Higher and 7,159 for the Lower. The number of successful candidates was 3,358. Seventy of the candidates for the Higher and 301 of those for the Lower grade were women, of whom 45 and 175, respectively, were successful. Four Diplomas and 98 Group Certificates were issued during the year.

(f) The number of Sanskrit Colleges decreased by one, from 18 to 17, owing to the closure of the Harihara Sanskrit College, Puthukode, though the number of students reading in them increased from 284 to 350. There was a decrease in the number of Sanskrit schools also (Advanced and Elementary) from 152 to 148, with a corresponding decrease in their strength from 6,045 to 5,936.

Ayurveda and Jyothisha were included as subjects in the scheme regulating the Public Examination at the end of the Advanced course of studies in Sanskrit schools. Of the 222

candidates who were examined, 29 candidates were declared eligible for admission to the University course of study for the Siromani title, 5 for the Vidwan course and 74 for either course.

(g) In the Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were under instruction 5,096 students against 4,849 in the previous year.

(h) *Manual training and practical instruction.*—During the year under report special classes for practical instruction in such subjects as spinning, weaving, carpentry, tape-making and carpet and mat-weaving, rattan and metal work, engraving and agriculture were sanctioned in 23 institutions.

There were in all, 220 special classes distributed in 163 institutions. Approximately, 8,100 students under training and 17,267 pupils of secondary and elementary schools received instruction, ranging generally from two to five periods per week.

Ten secondary-grade teachers were trained during the year as manual training instructors in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and eleven drawing masters underwent training in Arts and Crafts.

Bulletins Nos. 11 and 12 of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, relating to Drawing in Indian schools and Manual Training in wood work and Mechanical Drawing have been revised and the revised editions are in print.

10. *Women's education*—(a) *General statistics.*—The number of girls' schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 3,567 to 4,273 and their strength from 246,864 to 280,200. During the year under review, there were 585,339 girls attending all grades of institutions against 534,640 on the 31st March 1927.

(b) *Collegiate.*—Though the number of Arts Colleges for women remained the same, the strength in them increased from 416 to 421. The number of women students reading in Arts Colleges for men also increased from 72 to 84.

The number of women reading in the Medical Colleges rose from 55 to 62.

(c) *Secondary education.*—There was no increase in the number of secondary schools for girls and only a small increase in the number of pupils reading in them. There were on the 31st March 1928, 39 high schools and 25 middle schools and the total strength of these schools was 13,431. Exclusive of boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of

2,891 girls in boys' schools, 16,018 girls were receiving secondary education against 15,601 in 1926-27.

(d) *Elementary education*.—The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 3,388 to 4,044 and their strength from 228,348 to 260,390. The number of schools closed during the year was 164 and the number opened 820. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 282,317 to 302,080.

With a view to improving the condition of girls' education an investigation was made into the number of school-less centres with a population of 2,000 and above having no girls' schools; Government accepted the policy of providing these centres with schools; and as a first instalment sanctioned the opening of 500 new elementary schools involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,74,288.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools increased from 9,622 to 10,626, of whom 7,852 were trained, the number of pupils per trained teacher was 33 against 32, in the previous year. Thirty-five new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, out of which 6 were for schools under public management.

(e) *Special education*.—The number of Government Training schools for women rose from 16 to 20, owing to the opening of four Government schools at Hospet, Vellore, Rāmnād and Erode.

A new training school was also opened at Madura under Municipal management. Owing to the opening of the London Mission Training school, Hasthampatti, in the Salem district, the number of aided schools increased from 19 to 20. Thus the total number of training schools for women under the various managements rose from 35 to 41 and the number under training also rose from 1,827 to 1,973. Of these, 314 were for the Secondary grade and 1,659 for the Elementary grade.

Eleven candidates appeared for the examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Training for women in March 1928 and four of them were successful.

(f) *Medical inspection*.—Government in January 1928 approved the extension of the scheme of medical inspection, as an optional measure, to Secondary schools for girls with effect from 1st April 1928. Medical inspection of girls reading in Secondary schools for boys is also for the present optional.

(g) *Expenditure*.—The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges for women was Rs. 1,83,502 and the average cost per student was Rs. 440.

(The expenditure on Secondary and Elementary schools for Indian girls rose from Rs. 35.18 lakhs to Rs. 38.69 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 77 per cent, fees 5 per cent and other sources 18 per cent, against 72, 6 and 22, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary school was Rs. 59-15-0 and that in an Elementary school Rs. 12-4-0.)

11. *European education*.—The number of institutions fell from 87 to 85, the decrease being due to the closure of the American Advent Mission School, Velacheri, and the Cordite Factory School, Aruvankadu. There was also a slight fall in the strength of the schools from 10,390 to 10,363. The number of students attending Arts and Professional Colleges was 116 as against 123 for the previous year and the number of teachers employed by European schools 734 as against 735. Of the teachers, 532 were trained, 64 certificated but untrained, and 138 untrained and uncertificated, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 511, 79 and 145, respectively. There were 158 candidates examined for the European High School Examination and 266 for the Middle School; and of these, 94 and 126, respectively, passed. Two students were admitted for training into the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters, Ghora Ghali. Improved staff is still an urgent need for European Schools.

An important event in the matter of concentration of European Education was the amalgamation of Bishop Corrie High School, with the Doveton Boys' High School, Vepery, and St. Mark's School, Georgetown. This is being actually carried out in the current year. Another event of interest is the proposed transfer to Madras of the Training Class attached to the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.

The delegation of certain powers to the Inspector of European Schools as regards the sanction of scholarships and stipends, and the award of European School-leaving Certificates resulted in further amendments and additions to the Code of Regulations for European Schools and the scheme for the award of European School-leaving Certificates, respectively. The Code for European Schools is under revision and reprint. With a view to imparting a type of general education which would better equip children

to secure suitable employment "Regulations and syllabuses for European School Examination" have been revised at the suggestion of the European School-leaving Certificate Board, and the reprint of the booklet is under progress. Medical inspection on the lines followed in Indian schools was introduced as an optional measure in European Girls' Schools.

Some important building operations were in progress during the year. Of these, special mention may be made of the construction of a new school building with up-to-date equipment for the Stane's High School, Coimbatore, at a cost of about Rs. 2.4 lakhs.

The work at the Special Subjects Training Centre, Egmore, in Domestic Science and Class Singing for Mistresses was continued during the year, and it is gratifying to be able to state that greater interest is now being evinced by the teachers of European schools in the study of Domestic Science.

The total expenditure on European Education rose from Rs. 24.27 lakhs to Rs. 24.97 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 35 per cent, fees 26 per cent and other sources 39 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 36, 26 and 38.

12. *Muhammadan education*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,265 to 3,464 and their strength from 187,463 to 202,227; but there was a decline in the number of private institutions (from 771 to 664) as also in their strength (from 33,945 to 28,299). The unsatisfactory feature underlying these figures is the large percentage of pupils reading in the lowest standards only.

(b) *Collegiate*.—There was an increase in the number of students reading in Arts Colleges from 351 to 396. Of these, 79 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 15 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. The number of Muhammadan students reading in Professional Colleges rose from 73 to 78.

(c) *Secondary*.—There were 17 Secondary schools for Muhammadan boys and one for girls, with a total strength of 3,397 pupils. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose from 9,938 to 10,158. The recruitment of qualified Muhammadan teachers continues to present great difficulties.

(d) *Mappilla education*.—The post of Special Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, created in G.O.

No. 462, Law (Education), dated 29th March 1926, was continued during the year. Two junior Deputy Inspectors were also appointed during the year. The total number of public elementary schools intended for Mappillas increased from 1,230 to 1,365 and their strength from 86,315 to 96,794. There was a decrease in the number of private schools and in their strength, the decrease being from 245 schools with 13,511 pupils to 175 schools with 9,662 pupils. As a result of the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on Mappilla education, compulsory elementary education has been introduced in seven amsoms of Ernad and three amsoms of Ponnani and in the Mannarghat Union. A large number of Mappilla pupils also come under the scheme of compulsion in the municipalities of Calicut, Cochin and Tellicherry. The two secondary schools at Calicut continued to exist during the year. The number of Mappillas studying in Mappilla secondary schools was 230 against 208 in 1926-27, and the number reading in Non-Muhammadan secondary schools was 736 as compared with 680 in the previous year.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—There are four schools in the islands and they are reported to be fairly satisfactory though there are difficulties in securing and retaining suitable staff. As the islands were not inspected during the year under review, details are not available.

(f) *Expenditure*.—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 19.22 lakhs to Rs. 19.94 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 79 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 18 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 74, 3 and 23.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes*.—The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 10,035 to 10,429 and their strength from 286,556 to 302,804. There was also a small increase in the number and strength of private schools for these classes, there being 453 schools with 9,954 pupils, against 435 schools with 9,056 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools rose from 228,511 (189,873 boys and 38,638 girls) to 241,682 (198,959 boys and 42,723 girls) showing an increase of 5.75 per cent over that of last year.

The number of pupils belonging to depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1927-28, excluding the Agency,

increased by 886. In the Agency tracts, the number of pupils increased from 1,395 to 1,777. There was an appreciably large increase in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Madura.

During the year under report, 111 schools held in aghrahams, chavadies, etc., from which the depressed class children were excluded, were removed to places accessible to them. One hundred and twenty-eight schools located in private rented buildings were also removed to suitable ones. Fifty-six schools were constructed during the year in places accessible to depressed classes. Of 16,419 schools under public management, 14,287, are accessible to the children of depressed classes, and in 6,421 the children of the depressed classes are admitted freely.

All the sixteen scholarships and sixteen fee-remissions allocated for award to Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and pupils of the aboriginal and criminal classes studying in secondary schools were awarded during the year 1927-28. The 27 scholarships sanctioned for award to pupils of the above communities in the sixth standard of Higher Elementary schools were also awarded.

In this connexion the Labour Commissioner has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

The Labour Department has, among its other activities, undertaken to provide special facilities for the spread of education among the depressed classes who are heavily handicapped in this respect.

(1) *Opening of elementary schools.*—As far as possible, steps are taken to see that existing schools under public or private management are open to the depressed classes pupils seeking admission into them. Where no schools exist or such of the schools as exist do not, in practice, admit the depressed classes, elementary schools are started by this department and maintained from the funds placed at its disposal. The number of elementary schools including night schools started by this department in the sixteen districts where the Labour staff is working was 1,178 up to the end of 1927-28.

(2) *Granting of scholarships.*—Scholarships are granted to pupils of the depressed classes studying in the general educational institutions or undergoing technical courses of study. In the year 1927-28, 610 educational scholarships, 110 industrial scholarships and 10 commercial scholarships were granted.

(3) *Opening of hostels.*—Two hostels, one in Madras City and another in Masulipatam, were maintained at the cost of Government for the benefit of boys of the depressed classes. Their strength was 55 and 50, respectively. A hostel was opened during the current year at Calicut.

(4) *Sanctioning of boarding grants.*—Boarding grants of a monthly value ranging from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 sanctioned to depressed class pupils and about 18 boarding grants have been sanctioned in 1927-28.

(5) *Granting of stipends for teachers' training.*—Forty-three stipends have been granted in the year 1927-28.

In addition to the above facilities afforded directly by the department, subsidies are granted to hostels and institutions organized and run by private philanthropic bodies. In 1927-28 grants were given to four private bodies amounting to Rs. 3,730.

14. *Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.*—(The number of elementary schools intended for aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts rose from 301 to 339 and their strength from 8,517 to 9,519. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 22,596 (20,798 boys and 1,798 girls) against 20,100 (18,590 boys and 1,510 girls) in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the criminal tribes under instruction was 15,325, as compared with 13,758 in the previous year.)

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchus in the Kurnool District was 18 with a strength of 426 pupils (295 boys and 131 girls). Two schools were closed during the year for want of sufficient strength. There was also a school for Sugulies with a total strength of 18 boys and 8 girls. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes in all elementary schools in the Kurnool District was 515 (383 boys and 132 girls.)

Of the 74 schools intended for these tribes in the Nilgiris District, 66 were for Badagas and the remaining 8 for aboriginal tribes. The total strength in these schools, including pupils of non-aboriginal tribes reading in them, was 4,037. The number of pupils belonging to these classes in all elementary schools in the Nilgiris District was 3,964. There were also 133 pupils of the Badaga caste reading in secondary schools in this district.)

I am indebted to the Commissioner of Labour, for the following details about the education of criminal tribes.

In the matter of educational facilities for the Kallar and other criminal tribes which form part of the Labour Department's work, schools providing general and industrial education for the Kallars have been opened under the supervision of the Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Madura, and the Deputy Superintendent, Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. (There were 348 Kallar schools with a strength of 11,684 boys and 1,966 girls, in Madura and Rāmnād districts and 117 Kallar schools with a strength of 3,700 boys and 300 girls in Tanjore District.) There is a Kallar Hostel in Tanjore District, with a strength of 80. Regarding the other criminal tribes, schools are at present in existence in each of the several criminal settlements, viz., Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Perambur, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Kavali and Siddhapuram. (There are two industrial schools maintained by the Labour Department, one at Perambur for boys and the other at Nellore for girls, under the management of the Salvation Army.)

All the twenty-five scholarships instituted in elementary schools for the benefit of pupils belonging to Valayar and Koravar criminal tribes in the Coimbatore District were awarded.

Eight hundred and seventy-four scholarships were awarded to pupils belonging to hill tribes in the Agency tracts during the year under review.

(15. *Education of the blind, of deaf mutes, and of other defectives.*—The Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association School for blind boys, Palamcottah, had a strength of 49, while the school for blind girls under the same management had 29 girls on its rolls on 31st March 1928. The figures for the A.E.L.M. School, Rentachintla, were 11 boys and 11 girls.)

The Deaf and Dumb Schools at Mylapore and Graemes Road, Madras, showed an increase in the number of pupils reading in them, the figures being 61 and 25, respectively, as against 56 and 15, in the previous year. The number on rolls in the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah, remained the same, viz., 78.

The Leper School at Bāpatla, was attended by only 5 pupils against 11 in the previous year.

Two scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem granted to two pupils from Dharmavaram Taluk, Anantapur District, reading in the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore, were continued during 1927-28.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, decreased from 3,049 to 2,791, and their strength from 88,359 to 80,064. The decrease was marked in the case of unrecognized private schools (from 2,897 to 2,643) though there was a slight fall in the number of schools recognized and aided by the Department (from 152 to 148). As in previous years, Malabar had the largest number of private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(a) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—There were 4,133 visitors consulting 7,001 manuscripts and books during the year 1927-28 as against 3,637 visitors who consulted 4,182 manuscripts and books during the previous year. Among the manuscripts and books consulted, those relating to prose and poetry, medicine and philosophy were the largest in number. The works thus consulted were mostly Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu works. Different sections of the recently organized Oriental Research Institute of the Madras University were frequently utilizing manuscripts and books required in connexion with their work. Certain select and rare manuscripts and records were exhibited in the Library Exhibition held in December 1927 in the Connemara Public Library Hall in connexion with the session of the "All-India Libraries' Conference."

The number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 493, as against 202 of the previous year. The Maharaja of Pithapuram presented the library with a large collection of 288 Telugu manuscripts. The publication of Triennial and Descriptive Catalogues of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu manuscripts went on as usual, and the press copy of the catalogue of Persian, Arabic and Hindustani manuscripts was under preparation. Volume I of the Brahmasiddhi of Mandanamisra has been completely printed.

(b) *Registration of books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year under review was 5,033, as against 4,477 of the previous year. Nearly 38 per cent of the total number were on religion and philosophy and 26 per cent of the books were intended for educational purposes. The style and character of the publications continued to progress on healthy lines and their tone was generally good.

(c) *Text-book Committee.*—(i) The term of office of the members of the Committee was, in G.O. Mis. No. 876, Education, dated the 9th May 1927, extended up to 1st April 1928.

(ii) Two meetings of the Committee, one in October and the other in March were held; 1,058 books were considered, of which 969 were approved—731 for school use, 163 for libraries, 17 for teachers, 20 for school use and libraries, 1 for school use and teachers, 1 for school use, teachers and libraries and 36 for teachers and libraries. A consolidated list of books approved for school use up to 1st January 1927 was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Boy scouts*.—The Provincial Secretary of the Boy Scouts' Association reports: "the Scout movement has taken a distinct step forward, thanks to the help rendered by the large number of honorary workers in the Province and to the encouragement and co-operation extended to us by the public and the Education Department. We have gone up by another two thousand which goes to prove that boys are keen everywhere. Scouting has spread to every corner of the Province and there is enthusiasm throughout the Presidency and everyone is keen on seeing the movement placed on a firm footing. Scouting is slowly spreading in villages and many of the troops and packs in Tinnevely, Madura and South Arcot are located in rural centres. The increase in Vernacular Literature is bound to have a great effect on the movement. The Kallar troops in Madura and Tanjore and the Ādi-Drāvida troops in South Arcot are proofs of the effect of scouting in spreading the ideas of brotherhood among all classes and creeds. The troops at the Blind school, Deaf and Dumb school, Palamcottah and the Leper Settlement at Chingleput have brought joy to the minds of these unfortunate youngsters. The troop and pack at the Certified schools at Chingleput, Ranipet and Rajahmundry and the one at the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the jail at Palamcottah, have shown how adaptable scout training is for boys of all sorts and conditions."

(b) *Girl guides*.—During the year under report, the number of girl guides rose from 2,371 to 2,577 and a further considerable increase is expected during the coming year. Guides' training courses were held in Ootacamund from April to June, and training camps and guides' classes were also held in Madras. The lady who worked as trainer for the last two or three years has now left India, and arrangements are being made to engage another, in conjunction with the Girl Guide Associations of Bangalore and Hyderabad.

The Organizers are making strenuous efforts to increase the funds of the Association so that it may become self-supporting as soon as possible. During the year a sum of Rs. 9,400 was collected and invested as capital and it is hoped that further additions will be made each year until the capital amounts at least to one lakh.

The Association continues to do excellent work in developing good citizenship among girls, and in addition to its ordinary activities, is making a special point of encouraging girl guides to take up nursing.

The question of applying to Government for registration of the Association under Act XXI of 1860, is now under consideration and it is hoped that registration will be effected before the close of the current year.

(c) *Physical education*.—Some progress has been made in respect of Physical Education during the year. Public opinion is more alive to the real need for Physical and Health education and it is realized that the problems involved require intelligent investigation and above all intelligent leadership in the form of qualified Physical Directors who can promote rational physical activities. One proof of progress is found in the fact that in the Legislative Council resolutions are brought up and passed for the purpose of improving methods of physical education. Again, better educated men are coming forward to be trained for the profession of physical education.

The Assistant Physical Director visited more than 110 schools in the Presidency in addition to his work in Madras City in connexion with the Physical Education Conference and the Demonstrations of Physical Training activities by Madras schools.

A Physical Education Conference was held in October 1927 presided over by the Minister for Education and it was attended by Managers and Headmasters of schools. Arising out of the deliberations of the Conference, a resolution was brought up in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a committee to study conditions and suggest ways and means of improving Physical Education in the Presidency. Demonstrations of Physical Training programmes were also conducted as part of the Conference. The Committee appointed by Government to deal with Secondary school Physical education has since commenced its work.

The Adviser made a survey of all colleges in the Madras University area and submitted to the University a scheme of

Compulsory Physical Education based upon existing conditions and facilities. The Adviser's recommendations were accepted and a number of graduates are being trained to serve as Physical Directors in Colleges.

(d) *Teachers as postmasters.*—The system of utilizing the services of Government and Board School masters as branch postmasters continued. There were at the close of the year 824 teachers so employed. The percentage of branch offices in charge of school masters to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 28·7.

(e) *General.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GRIEVE,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(a) *Names of local authorities that have introduced compulsion.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Vellore.	9. Erode.	17. Calicut.
2. Kumbakonam.	10. Masulipatam.	18. Parlakimedi.
3. Negapatam.	11. Cochin.	19. Hospet.
4. Conjeevaram.	12. Mayavaram.	20. Virudunagar.
5. Tellicherry.	13. Madura.	21. Elore.
6. Tiruppur.	14. Hindupur.	22. Rajahmundry.
7. Tinnevely.	15. Proddatur.	23. Madras Corporation.
8. Chingleput.	16. Dindigul.	

TALUK BOARDS.

1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—Mannarghat Village Panchayat.	4. Tirupattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.	5. Sivakasi—Vadamalaipuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram.
3. Ernad—select amsoms in East and West Ernad.	

(b) *Names of local bodies levying education-cess.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Chingleput.	11. Tinnevely.	21. Dindigul.
2. Chittoor.	12. Tiruppur.	22. Calicut.
3. Saidapet.	13. Madura.	23. Tenali.
4. Vellore.	14. Tanjore.	24. Tadpatri.
5. Kumbakonam.	15. Rajahmundry.	25. Hospet.
6. Negapatam.	16. Cochin.	26. Anantapur.
7. Conjeevaram.	17. Masulipatam.	27. Virudunagar.
8. Hindupur.	18. Proddatur.	28. Elore.
9. Erode.	19. Kodaikanal.	29. Madras Corporation.
10. Tellicherry.	20. Peddapuram.	

DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS.

1. Anantapur.	Anantapur.	11. Arcot, South.	Chidambaram.
2. Do.	Dharmavaram.	12. Do.	Vridhachalam.
3. Do.	Penukonda.	13. Do.	Cuddalore.
4. Do.	Gooty.	14. Bellary.	Adoni.
5. Arcot, North.	Polur.	15. Chingleput.	Chingleput.
6. Do.	Vellore.	16. Do.	Saidapet.
7. Do.	Tiruvannamalai.	17. Do.	Tiruvallur.
8. Do.	Tirupattur.	18. Chittoor.	Chittoor.
9. Arcot, South.	Tindivanam.	19. Do.	Madanapalle.
10. Do.	Tirukkoyilur.	20. Do.	Chandragiri.
		21. Do.	Karvetnagar.

(b) Names of local bodies levying education-cess—cont.

DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS—cont.

22. Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	65. Kistna.	Bezwada.
23. Do.	Pollachi.	66. Do.	Nandikotkur.
24. Do.	Palladam.	67. Do.	Nuzvid.
25. Do.	Erode.	68. Kurnool.	Dhone.
26. Do.	Gobichetti- palayam.	69. Do.	Koilkuntla.
27. Do.	Kollegal.	70. Do.	Kurnool.
28. Cuddapah.	Rayachoti.	71. Do.	Markapur.
29. Do.	Rajampet.	72. Do.	Nandyal.
30. Do.	Badvel.	73. Madura.	Dindigul.
31. Do.	Proddatur.	74. Do.	Palni.
32. Do.	Cuddapah.	75. Do.	Nilakkottai.
33. Do.	Jammala- madugu.	76. Do.	Madura.
34. Ganjam.	Berhampur.	77. Do.	Melur.
35. Do.	Chatrapur.	78. Do.	Usilampatti.
36. Do.	Chicacole.	79. Malabar.	Chirakkal.
37. Do.	Ghumsur.	80. Do.	Ernad.
38. Godavari, East.	Peddapuram.	81. Do.	Calicut.
39. Do.	Pithapuram.	82. Do.	Palghat.
40. Do.	Rajahmundry.	83. Do.	Ponnani.
41. Do.	Cocanada.	84. Do.	Walluvanad.
42. Do.	Ramachandra- puram.	85. Do.	Malabar Dis- trict Board (Wynad).
43. Godavari, West.	Narasapur.	86. The Nilgiris.	The Nilgiris (District Board).
44. Do.	Tanuku.	87. Rāmnād.	Rāmnād.
45. Do.	Bhimavaram.	88. Do.	Sivaganga.
46. Do.	Ellore.	89. Do.	Devakottai.
47. Do.	Yernagudem.	90. Do.	Sivakasi.
48. Guntūr.	Ongole.	91. Salem.	Salem.
49. Do.	Tenali.	92. Do.	Sankari.
50. Do.	Guntūr.	93. Do.	Dharmapuri.
51. Do.	Sattenapalle.	94. Tanjore.	Tanjore.
52. Do.	Bapatla.	95. Do.	Pattukkottai.
53. Do.	Narasaraopet.	96. Do.	Mannargudi.
54. Do.	Repalli.	97. Do.	Negapatam.
55. Do.	Gurzala.	98. Tinnevely.	Tuticorin.
56. Kanara, South.	Coondapur.	99. Trichinopoly.	Udayarpalai- yam.
57. Do.	Karkal.	100. Do.	Lalgudi.
58. Do.	Kasaragod.	101. Do.	Perambalur.
59. Do.	Mangalore.	102. Do.	Karur.
60. Do.	Udipi.	103. Do.	Trichinopoly.
61. Do.	Uppinangadi.	104. Do.	Kulittalai.
62. Kistna.	Gudivada.	105. Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.
63. Do.	Bandar.	106. Do.	Narasapatam.
64. Do.	Kaikalur.	107. Do.	Parvatipur.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES
FOR 1927-28

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles. 142,260		—	Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
			1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
Population—						
Males	20,870,749					
Females	21,448,236	Males	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.5
Total	42,318,985	Females	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5
		Total	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.0

—	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	59	60	— 1	12,848	12,300	+ 648	{ (a) 4,729 (b) 8,119
Professional Colleges	10	10	...	2,260	2,177	+ 83	(a) 2,260
High Schools	351	342	+ 9	142,667	139,477	+ 3,220	{ (c) 104,060 (d) 38,687
Middle Schools	199	212	— 13	26,779	27,583	— 804	{ (c) 13,544 (d) 13,195
Primary Schools	48,422	46,389	+ 2,033	2,095,329	1,886,645	+ 108,684	(d) 2,095,329*
Special Schools	341	349	— 8	23,080	21,797	+ 1,283	
Totals	49,382	47,362	+ 2,020	2,302,948	2,189,879	+ 113,069	...
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	5	5	...	421	416	+ 5	{ (a) 118 (b) 268
Professional Colleges	2	2	...	49	41	+ 8	(a) 49
High Schools	58	56	+ 2	12,770	11,957	+ 813	{ (e) 4,990 (d) 7,780
Middle Schools	42	43	— 1	5,319	5,655	— 336	{ (e) 1,156 (d) 4,163
Primary Schools	4,050	3,399	+ 651	260,779	229,062	+ 31,717	(d) 260,779*
Special Schools	86	74	+ 12	4,263	3,864	+ 399	...
Totals	4,243	3,579	+ 664	283,601	250,966	+ 32,635	...
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	2,567	2,556	— 289	72,340	61,188	— 8,848	...
For Females	76	41	+ 35	1,788	1,126	+ 662	...
Totals	2,643	2,597	— 254	74,128	62,314	— 8,186	...
Grand totals	56,268	53,638	+ 2,430	2,660,672	2,522,188	+ 137,484	...

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
 (b) In Intermediate classes.
 (c) In Secondary stage.
 (d) In Primary stage.
 * Includes scholars reading in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

Total expenditure.				Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
1927.	1928.	Increase or decrease.		Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	16,75,962	17,51,814	+ 75,852	100.00	...	...	...	0.68	...	...	...	0.68
Universities	8,52,967	8,99,041	+ 46,074	38.73	...	45.79	15.48	22.57	...	26.67	9.02	58.26
Miscellaneous	87,36,988	89,54,947	+ 2,17,959	48.28	10.90	19.37	21.45	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,12,55,917	1,16,05,802	+ 3,89,885	56.85	8.41	18.49	17.75	2.49	0.98	0.83	0.80	4.50
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	22,48,757	22,97,290	+ 48,533	27.14	0.22	52.81	19.83	48.98	0.40	95.16	35.97	180.16
Professional Colleges	10,49,531	11,37,215	+ 87,684	80.46	0.18	18.30	1.06	414.01	0.93	94.19	5.44	514.57
High Schools	65,11,380	68,55,579	+ 3,44,249	21.71	8.64	54.74	14.91	10.32	4.08	26.02	7.10	47.52
Middle Schools	11,98,456	11,14,694	- 83,822	34.33	10.86	34.17	20.64	14.43	4.56	14.86	8.68	42.03
Primary Schools	1,42,83,224	1,58,11,105	+ 15,27,881	56.35	24.17	4.73	14.75	4.25	1.82	0.36	1.11	7.54
Special Schools	37,30,627	36,39,188	- 91,459	67.23	2.04	4.25	26.42	108.95	3.30	6.88	42.78	161.91
Totals	2,90,21,925	3,08,54,961	+ 18,33,036	47.87	14.96	20.83	16.24	6.41	2.00	2.80	2.17	13.38
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	1,99,316	1,83,502	- 15,814	56.96	...	15.75	27.29	247.70	...	68.47	118.66	434.83
Professional Colleges	33,192	53,136	+ 19,944	68.34	...	1.38	30.28	741.00	...	15.00	328.00	1,084.00
High Schools	9,58,263	10,22,531	+ 64,268	45.99	0.21	23.13	31.09	36.90	0.16	18.55	23.94	80.23
Middle Schools	3,09,612	3,09,942	+ 330	36.90	3.02	17.61	42.47	22.03	1.80	10.51	25.35	59.69
Primary Schools	27,87,841	30,88,890	+ 3,01,049	53.97	28.79	1.75	15.49	6.80	3.52	0.21	1.90	12.23
Special Schools	7,16,366	7,72,487	+ 56,121	67.87	1.15	1.35	29.83	122.87	2.08	2.43	54.17	181.55
Totals	49,84,590	54,30,418	+ 4,45,828	53.99	16.68	7.07	22.56	10.60	3.29	1.39	4.45	19.78
Grand total	4,52,72,432	4,78,91,181	+ 26,18,749	46.68	13.57	16.77	20.98	8.68	2.52	3.48	3.90	18.96

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science *	6	...	1	85	2	44	1	...	...	2	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
Education	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second-grade colleges	3	1	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	3
Totals	15	1	1	47	2	69	2	...	...	5	...	7
High Schools	12	41	106	191	1	351	13	1	...	44	...	58
Middle Schools { English	8	10	79	105	2	199	6	...	...	83	...	43
Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	1,961	1,168	13,163	29,964	2,163	48,422	38	2,169	402	1,343	108	4,080
Totals	1,976	1,219	13,345	30,260	2,172	48,972	52	2,171	404	1,420	103	4,150
Special Schools—												
Art	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1
Normal and Training	60	...	9	24	...	93	20	...	...	...	...	43
Engineering †	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	9	...	1	33	...	43	1	...	...	28	...	24
Commercial	3	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	1	...	14	1	16
Other schools	1	3	5	127	4	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	85	3	15	193	45	341	22	1	1	61	1	86
Total recognized institutions	2,079	1,228	13,361	30,500	2,219	49,382	76	2,172	406	1,486	104	4,248
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	2,567	2,567	...	...	...	...	76	76
Grand totals, all institutions	2,079	1,228	13,361	30,500	4,786	51,949	76	2,172	406	1,486	180	4,319

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING—									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	2,679	2,467	412	63	61	58	127	120	26
Law ...	897	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	648	613	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	175	163	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	240	224	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	106	96	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	59	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science... ..	86	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,890	4,418	72	63	61	58	127	120	26
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	3,574	3,353	...	31,115	27,565	855	18,169	16,215	220
In Middle Schools. { English ...	510	442	...	8,032	6,895	55	1,428	1,238	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools... ..	76,415	56,116	73	709,335	557,377	...	103,787	78,725	...
Totals ...	80,499	59,911	73	748,482	591,837	910	123,384	96,179	220
In Art Schools ...	466	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools ...	734	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools ...	7,290	6,486	991	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools ...	199	188	54	203	195	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1,193	966	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...	362	344	...	15	13	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	41	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	492	408	492	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In School for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools ...	8	8	...	225	211	...	553	484	...
Totals ...	10,785	9,409	1,637	443	419	...	553	484	...
Totals for recognized institutions ...	96,174	73,788	2,582	748,988	592,317	969	124,064	96,782	246
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions for males ...	96,174	73,788	2,582	748,988	592,317	968	124,064	96,782	246

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
9,948	9,052	2,737	31	30	31	12,848	11,730	3,264	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	897	716	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	648	613	34	62
49	49	...	...	...	...	224	213	85	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	240	224	235	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	106	96	106	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	82	...	...
9,997	9,101	2,737	31	30	31	15,108	13,730	3,724	148
89,739	81,097	6,418	100	90	86	142,697	128,320	7,539	2,223
16,639	14,373	1,044	170	130	90	26,779	23,078	1,169	1,272
1,144,546	928,584	6,709	61,246	49,916	1,449	2,095,329	1,870,718	8,291	802,604
1,260,924	1,024,064	14,281	61,516	50,136	1,575	2,264,805	1,822,116	17,009	806,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	466	261	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	734	710	...	5
2,067	1,921	753	439	400	...	9,560	8,602	1,744	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	688	588	54	...
2,163	1,844	1,305	...	...	...	3,371	2,333	1,405	81
399	360	...	865	764	...	1,626	1,468	...	121
48	43	...	...	...	...	89	81	...	...
162	141	162	...	...	...	492	408	492	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	162	141	163	42
4,336	4,015	575	270	247	...	5,692	4,965	575	630
9,675	8,324	2,795	1,574	1,411	...	23,080	20,047	4,432	553
1,270,596	1,041,479	19,763	63,121	51,577	1,606	2,302,948	1,855,893	25,165	807,115
...	...	...	72,340	54,285	809	72,340	54,285	809	11,643
1,270,596	1,041,479	19,763	135,461	105,962	2,415	2,375,283	1,910,178	26,974	818,758

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING—									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	186	174	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	81	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	217	202	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	3,654	3,119	181	195	178	...	...	...	...
In Middle Schools { English	696	535	...	90	70	22	332	295	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,381	28,919	...
In Primary Schools	2,637	1,814	...	117,650	86,147	...	40,718	29,214	...
Totals	6,987	5,468	181	117,944	86,395	23	40,718	29,214	...
In Medical Schools	83	83	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,004	902	489	...	...	...	21	19	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	84	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools	...	...	...	84	16	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,121	1,018	568	84	16	...	21	19	...
Totals for recognized institutions	8,325	6,683	962	117,978	86,411	22	40,734	29,233	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions for females	8,325	6,683	962	117,978	86,411	22	40,734	29,233	...
Grand totals, all institutions, for males and females.	104,409	80,421	3,544	866,966	678,723	990	164,798	126,315	344

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
235	222	173	...	...	...	421	396	358	...
18	17	17	...	...	...	49	45	44	...
253	239	189	...	...	...	470	441	402	...
8,921	7,869	3,042	...	...	...	12,770	11,266	3,223	679
4,201	3,722	1,181	...	...	...	5,319	4,622	1,203	576
96,111	74,919	5,764	3,991	2,965	...	260,779	194,764	5,764	12,109
109,333	86,610	9,987	3,991	2,965	...	278,868	210,652	10,190	13,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	79	...
988	951	535	...	...	...	2,013	1,873	1,024	...
1,177	1,026	...	...	...	...	1,211	1,054	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	97	105	...	...	...	107	97	105	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
772	684	111	43	42	...	849	692	111	63
3,044	2,708	751	43	42	...	4,263	3,798	1,319	114
112,530	89,557	10,927	4,034	3,007	...	283,601	214,891	11,911	13,478
...	...	...	988	1,467	...	1,788	1,467	...	106
112,530	89,557	10,927	5,322	4,474	...	285,389	216,358	11,911	13,564
1,333,126	1,131,036	30,690	141,283	110,336	2,415	2,660,373	2,126,536	37,685	332,342

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 6,70,443 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

- (1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; (3) Expenditure on private unrecognised schools; and (4) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	Government institutions.					District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.			
	Government funds. (1)	Board funds. (2)	Municipal funds. (3)	Fees. (4)	Other sources. (5)	Total. (6)	Government funds. (7)	Board funds. (8)	Municipal funds. (9)	Fees. (10)	Other sources. (11)	Total. (12)	Government funds. (13)	Board funds. (14)	Municipal funds. (15)
Direction ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges ...	3,46,945	...	...	1,98,479	14,957	5,60,381	...	...	...	...	11,600	11,600	1,94,886	397	100
Professional Colleges.															
Law ...	...	...	...	75,177	118	75,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	3,75,517	...	...	98,647	21	4,74,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	1,24,174	1,494	557	943	1,955	1,29,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	1,18,512	...	...	33,391	9,631	1,61,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,521	...	...
Agriculture ...	99,356	...	...	...	309	99,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	1,28,482	...	...	...	...	1,28,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	50,410	...	...	...	...	50,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	47,115	...	...	38,910	2,889	88,714	4,500	...	4,651	11,231	1,385	21,767	30,571	...	...	...
Totals ...	12,90,511	1,494	557	4,45,547	29,690	17,67,789	4,500	...	4,651	11,231	12,985	33,367	5,93,213	397	100	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																
General.																
High Schools ...	1,56,804	...	...	82,209	4,163	2,43,176	5,23,330	4,38,888	1,48,568	12,03,023	141,838	23,55,647	8,07,926	5,000	195	...
Middle Schools ...	5,345	...	...	4,461	62	9,868	2,19,197	1,08,905	12,069	1,34,060	16,355	4,90,586	1,58,154	...	20	...
Schools. { English Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	7,16,295	...	...	721	9,606	7,26,622	39,31,810	29,74,242	8,34,938	83,455	64,138	78,58,583	42,61,061	4,091	7,696	...
Totals ...	8,78,444	...	...	87,391	13,831	9,79,666	46,74,337	35,22,035	9,95,576	14,20,538	1,22,331	1,07,34,816	52,27,141	9,091	7,911	...
Special.																
Arts Schools ...	67,618	...	...	...	...	67,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	3,83,893	...	981	55,422	8,706	4,49,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	10,80,785	25,231	1,212	759	2,169	10,90,206	19,788	10,620	...	...	...	30,410	2,77,486	1,815	317	...
Engineering Schools ...	34,798	...	...	9,138	769	44,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	2,35,316	...	...	...	3,755	2,39,071	300	...	...	...	...	600	89,689	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	30,040	...	...	17,922	28	47,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	9,785	...	...	1,845	1,508	13,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	93,356	...	...	...	...	93,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	64,855	...	...	...	40	65,691	23,350	17,797	15,098	...	...	66,603	46,699	689	100	...
Totals ...	19,80,426	25,281	2,193	85,126	17,72,921	10,762	43,436	28,717	15,098	313	10,049	97,618	4,35,033	2,504	417	...
Grand totals ...	41,49,381	26,775	2,750	6,18,064	61,237	48,58,207	47,22,973	35,50,752	10,15,394	14,32,082	1,45,365	1,08,35,798	62,44,387	11,992	8,428	...

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships

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[illegible]

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 87,111 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Expenditure on private unrecognised schools.

	Government institutions.					District Board and Municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.			
	Govern- ment funds.	Board funds.	Muni- cipal funds.	Fees.	Other sour- ces.	Total.	Govern- ment funds.	Board funds.	Muni- cipal funds.	Fees.	Other sour- ces.	Total.	Govern- ment funds.	Board funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges	73,041	...	...	13,979	2,177	88,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,546	...
Professional Colleges.														
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	29,071	...	...	480	...	29,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,338	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,943	...
Totals	1,02,113	...	...	13,459	2,177	1,17,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,736	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	2,17,089	...	...	34,864	598	2,52,531	10,360	-2,145	...	2,835	1,759	12,809	2,42,802	...
Middle Schools. { English ...	34,314	...	...	8,742	59	38,115	1,668	2,994	6,414	3,069	100	14,175	78,397	...
{ Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	89,457	...	...	529	682	40,668	10,11,678	5,13,093	3,67,326	5,076	3,688	19,05,856	6,16,306	1,100
Totals	2,90,840	...	...	39,135	1,839	3,31,314	10,28,701	5,13,892	3,78,740	10,970	10,547	19,32,840	9,37,505	1,100

Special.

Medical Schools	62,343	...	...	480	...	63,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	2,46,466	702	126	223	398	2,47,910	...	...	6,167	...	...	6,167	1,71,984	231
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,006	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,844	1,100
Other Schools	11,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	562	5,169	236
Totals	3,21,100	702	126	703	398	3,23,024	213	288	8,167	...	61	6,729	2,01,488	487
Grand totals for females.	7,14,052	702	126	53,397	3,909	7,72,086	10,23,914	5,14,170	3,79,907	10,970	10,608	19,39,569	11,77,714	1,607
Grand totals for males...	41,49,381	26,775	2,750	6,18,064	61,237	48,68,207	47,22,273	35,50,752	10,15,324	14,82,062	1,46,385	1,08,65,796	62,44,387	11,992
Grand totals for all ...	48,69,433	27,477	2,876	6,71,361	65,146	56,36,393	57,46,187	40,64,922	13,95,231	14,43,053	1,56,973	1,29,05,363	74,22,101	13,569

	Aided institutions—cont.				Recognized and unaided institutions.				Total expenditure from			
	Fees.		Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Govern-ment funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)										
Inspection	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,434	...	...	...	...	1,94,434
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,719	25,347	21,005	2,150	1,58,798	3,95,014
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,314	2,008	551	4,55,986	5,97,798	12,82,655
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,08,467	27,355	21,566	4,58,136	7,56,589	18,72,108
Arts Colleges	18,970	44,244	87,760	...	...	...	1,02,587	...	...	26,949	46,421	1,75,957
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	256	16,092	23,585	...	...	...	86,809	...	...	785	16,092	58,136
Intermediate Classes	1,948	3,655	7,545	...	...	...	1,942	...	...	1,948	3,655	7,545
Totals	18,173	68,991	1,18,890	...	...	...	1,40,888	...	...	33,632	68,168	2,36,638

SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools	...	...	1,98,818	3,15,576	7,57,191	...	...	...	4,70,281	-2,145	...	2,86,512	3,17,938	10,22,581
Middle Schools.	{ English	...	47,798	1,31,459	2,57,852	...	...	...	1,14,379	2,934	6,414	54,597	1,31,618	3,09,942
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	47,020	4,51,960	11,24,835	182	17,399	17,461	16,67,436	5,14,198	3,75,775	52,757	4,78,659	90,88,820
Total	...	...	2,93,639	8,98,995	21,39,678	182	17,399	17,461	22,52,046	5,14,982	3,82,189	3,43,866	9,28,210	44,21,298
Special.														
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,648	...	...	480	...	63,128
Normal and Training Schools	...	...	6,708	93,507	2,72,405	...	...	...	4,18,430	933	6,393	6,926	93,900	5,26,482
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	333	83,720	97,059	...	...	...	14,006	...	...	338	82,720	97,059
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	37	6,764	18,245	...	...	...	10,344	...	1,100	37	6,764	18,245
Other Schools	...	...	2,509	45,844	53,948	...	1,177	1,177	17,378	524	...	2,599	47,083	67,578
Totals	...	...	9,672	2,28,835	4,41,457	...	1,177	1,177	5,22,796	1,457	7,898	10,375	2,80,468	7,73,497
Grand total for females.	...	...	2,19,474	11,91,831	27,00,125	182	18,508	18,638	36,24,147	5,43,794	4,11,139	8,43,009	19,31,433	73,02,521
Grand total for males	...	...	47,27,446	47,30,878	1,57,93,131	82,999	1,54,169	2,38,868	1,88,31,454	43,88,089	12,50,156	81,45,925	80,86,036	4,05,98,660
Grand total for all	...	...	50,46,920	59,32,699	1,84,93,256	82,881	1,73,675	2,56,506	2,23,55,601	48,36,893	16,61,294	89,87,934	1,00,49,459	4,78,91,181

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	17,301	656,746	731,079	14,631,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	...	13,780	20,870,749
School Education.											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,290	50,366	29,763	586,097	136,102	98,844	24	9	...	537	902,832
Do. II ...	578	21,237	16,399	244,350	45,091	40,136	13	6	...	177	367,987
Do. III ...	545	15,595	14,576	180,861	26,726	26,200	13	7	...	121	264,644
Do. IV ...	541	13,261	15,296	143,742	17,493	17,222	6	5	2	107	207,675
Do. V ...	509	6,406	11,929	54,719	4,976	6,287	4	5	4	22	84,861
Middle—											
Class VI ...	484	4,158	9,228	21,775	1,253	2,586	1	7	3	6	39,501
Do. VII ...	331	8,295	8,502	15,544	735	1,645	2	8	...	13	30,075
Do. VIII ...	284	2,950	8,041	12,796	542	1,347	1	3	2	12	25,978
High—											
Class IX ...	19	1,629	6,861	8,369	255	857	1	1	2	14	18,006
Do. X ...	183	1,353	6,006	6,592	131	718	1	2	1	1	14,988
Do. XI ...	144	1,352	6,463	6,690	94	760	1	5	...	2	15,511
Totals ...	4,908	121,602	133,064	1,281,536	233,393	196,402	67	58	14	1,012	1,972,06
University and Intermediate Education.											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	18	817	2,366	1,526	28	169	1	...	...	1	4,446
Second year ...	8	290	1,990	1,224	16	109	...	...	...	1	3,688
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	9	167	1,291	579	6	69	...	...	...	...	2,191
Fourth year ...	5	191	1,413	600	15	68	...	...	...	1	2,298
Fifth year ...	2	14	113	38	1	8	...	...	...	...	171
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	...	20	61	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	42	999	7,254	3,979	66	418	1	...	...	8	12,762
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,950	122,601	140,318	1,285,514	233,464	196,820	68	58	14	1,015	1,984,823
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	1,886	3,218	25,288	8,638	21,701	13	8	...	1	60,803
Grand totals ...	4,950	124,487	143,536	1,310,802	242,162	218,521	81	66	14	1,016	2,045,626

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—*Ādi-Drāvidas*, *Ādi-Āndhras*, *Badaga*, *Bavuri*, *Bestha*, *Oberuman*, *Cherodi*, *Chenchus*, *Chakkili*, *Dandasi*, *Dumbo*, *Gadaba*, *Haddi*, *Holey*, *Jatapus*, *Kallar*, *Khond*, *Kaniyan*, *Kotas*, *Korajas*, *Koyi*, *Khonda*, *Konan*, *Kudmo*, *Lambadi*, *Mala*, *Madiga*, *Marava*, *Nakaras*, *Pallan*, *Paraiyan*, *Pambalk*, *Paran*, *Panas*, *Pirmalai*, *Kallars*, *Belli*, *Savaras*, *Todas*, *Tottiy*, *Valaiyan*, *Valluvan*, *Yerukula* and *Yenadis*.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	16,968	670,469	782,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260	...	12,078	21,448,236
School Education.											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,247	85,459	31,017	213,000	36,409	42,815	37	14	...	1,310	360,399
Do. II ...	574	10,958	12,720	51,358	6,409	10,001	5	11	...	478	92,612
Do. III ...	518	7,950	8,724	31,072	3,092	4,749	9	8	...	229	56,851
Do. IV ...	516	5,871	5,205	18,596	1,567	2,008	3	8	...	104	33,673
Do. V ...	520	3,726	2,008	7,339	534	516	1	5	...	65	14,709
Middle—											
Class VI ...	400	2,480	599	1,764	173	112	1	4	...	34	5,568
Do. VII ...	361	1,880	231	924	106	39	...	9	...	19	3,548
Do. VIII ...	292	1,602	162	587	118	21	...	2	...	14	2,798
High—											
Class IX ...	12	454	56	158	16	11	...	...	...	3	709
Do. X ...	140	827	51	139	12	8	...	...	...	2	673
Do. XI ...	141	266	41	111	12	5	...	...	...	1	579
Totals ...	4,721	70,953	60,809	325,038	47,423	60,286	56	61	...	3,266	571,618
University and Intermediate Education.											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	20	89	30	44	...	3	...	1	...	...	187
Second year ...	16	76	28	33	1	1	...	1	...	...	156
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	2	40	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Fourth year ...	11	41	7	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	83
Fifth year ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	49	254	74	122	1	5	...	2	...	...	507
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,770	71,207	60,863	325,160	47,434	60,291	56	63	...	3,256	572,120
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	825	326	2,351	1,892	8,430	...	...	...	1	13,325
Grand totals ...	4,770	72,032	61,209	327,511	49,326	68,721	56	63	...	3,257	585,445

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—*Ādi-Drāvidas*, *Ādi-Āndhras*, *Badagas*, *Chakkili*, *Haddi*, *Khonda*, *Korajas*, *Kotas*, *Lambadi*, *Nakara*, *Mala*, *Madiga*, *Pallan*, *Paraiya*, *Belli*, *Todas*, *Tottiy*, *Valluvan* and *Yenadis*.

V.A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	8	55	24	320	48	...	1	...	...	...	451
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	26	82	381	231	...	9	...	...	...	...	729
Normal and Training Schools	1	1,729	3,156	3,484	624	601	...	...	...	1	9,546
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	30	391	197	11	9	...	...	...	...	638
Technical and Industrial Schools	119	1,149	233	1,070	431	335	...	1	...	2	3,340
Commercial Schools	24	119	921	381	15	44	...	1	...	...	1,505
Agricultural Schools	...	48	3	34	...	4	...	...	...	...	89
Reformatory Schools	2	44	11	321	52	62	...	...	...	...	492
Schools for Defectives	2	100	1	37	22	5	...	...	...	4	171
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	98	3,360	1,700	147	15	1	...	...	4	5,325
Totals	177	3,454	8,481	7,735	1,350	1,084	2	2	...	11	22,286
COLLEGES.											
Law	...	16	604	262	...	15	...	...	...	...	897
Medicine	5	98	260	207	...	16	...	...	...	...	586
Education	...	31	155	33	...	5	...	...	...	...	224
Engineering	5	22	125	71	...	16	...	1	...	...	240
Agriculture	...	5	61	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	106
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	3	19	23	...	14	...	...	...	...	59
Veterinary Science	1	7	36	33	...	9	...	...	...	...	86
Totals	11	182	1,260	666	...	78	...	1	...	...	2,198
Grand totals	188	3,636	9,741	8,391	1,350	1,102	2	3	...	11	24,484

V.B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	6	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Medical Schools	2	50	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Normal and Training Schools	76	1,354	51	398	44	104	...	...	...	...	2,027
Technical and Industrial Schools	63	919	23	85	147	5	...	...	...	...	1,943
Commercial Schools	116	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	4	59	...	13	18	1	...	...	...	2	98
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	17	79	978	336	3	3	...	...	...	...	1,416
Totals	284	2,469	1,061	865	212	118	...	...	...	3	5,007
COLLEGES.											
Medicine	9	26	13	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	62
Education	5	30	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Totals	14	56	18	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	111
Grand totals	298	2,525	1,079	887	212	118	...	1	...	3	5,118

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Primary Schools.												
Government	...	186	488	1,154	78	...	73	...	652	1,835	725	2,560
Local Board and												
Municipal	4	1,241	8,160	16,969	338	1	1,106	4	4,200	26,702	5,811	32,013
Aided	17	1,160	5,452	8,671	180	5	4,249	82	32,445	15,430	86,731	52,161
Unaided	...	23	133	272	5	...	280	...	2,035	438	2,315	2,748
Totals	21	2,559	14,213	27,056	551	6	5,708	86	39,382	44,400	45,082	89,482
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	10	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	16	3	19
Local Board and												
Municipal	76	400	18	16	96	...	4	...	106	605	180	785
Aided	68	462	104	16	109	1	16	20	154	754	180	934
Unaided	1	7	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	11	8	14
Totals	142	879	122	32	211	2	21	31	262	1,386	316	1,702
High Schools.												
Government	77	72	9	2	31	1	5	7	21	191	34	225
Local Board and												
Municipal	715	1,051	85	23	314	15	28	80	405	2,188	528	2,716
Aided	1,084	1,462	309	64	447	55	103	204	689	3,366	1,051	4,417
Unaided	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	1	7
Totals	1,878	2,588	408	89	793	71	136	292	1,115	5,751	1,614	7,365
Grand totals ..	2,411	6,026	14,738	27,177	1,555	79	5,865	359	40,709	51,537	47,012	98,549

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	45	70	29	8	..	4	...	27	147	31	178	
Local Board and Municipal	82	1,564	1,299	38	1	177	1	432	2,989	611	3,600	
Aided	2	207	2,304	814	24	2	353	8	1,621	3,351	5,330	
Unaided	1	8	21	20	...	12	...	57	45	69	114	
Totals ...	3	343	3,959	2,162	65	3	546	4	2,137	6,532	9,223	
Middle Schools.												
Government	4	32	7	1	1	1	...	2	45	3	48	
Local Board and Municipal	3	17	5	2	...	...	...	3	27	3	30	
Aided	15	125	88	9	7	3	16	2	26	47	291	
Totals ...	22	174	100	10	10	4	16	2	31	53	369	
High Schools.												
Government	34	109	10	2	9	2	2	1	15	20	184	
Local Board and Municipal	4	6	1	1	1	...	...	1	13	2	15	
Aided	82	295	117	19	23	7	19	16	77	119	655	
Totals ...	120	410	128	22	33	10	21	17	93	141	854	
Grand totals ...	145	927	4,187	2,194	108	17	583	23	2,261	2,884	10,445	

VII.—European Education.

Total, European population.					Males 17,801		Percentage to European population of those at school.										
					Females 16,968		Males 29.7		Females 29.9		Total 29.8						
					Total 34,269												
(1)	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers.		Expenditure from				Total expenditure.						
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.							
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)							
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.						
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.																	
Arts Colleges ...							...	...	...	...	...						
Training Colleges...							...	...	...	...	...						
High Schools ...							14	2,597	139	328	118	61	1,96,275	...	1,10,109	1,27,521	4,33,905
Middle Schools ...							10	1,386	475	163	58	20	38,139	...	16,362	46,038	1,00,539
Primary Schools ...							15	1,191	524	120	60	18	20,325	...	8,947	47,823	77,095
Training Schools ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251	...	...	...	2,251
Technical and Industrial Schools.							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	8,524	...	...	...	8,524
Totals ...							39	5,174	1,188	611	236	94	2,65,514	...	1,35,418	2,21,382	6,22,314
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.																	
Arts Colleges ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...							19	2,792	455	357	174	64	1,30,828	...	1,15,540	1,28,833	3,75,196
Middle Schools ...							17	1,866	496	300	104	35	49,756	...	31,223	73,994	1,54,973
Primary Schools ...							6	389	152	9	18	9	5,260	...	3,775	13,060	22,115
Training Schools ...							2	40	...	...	12	...	26,170	...	2,975	6,336	35,481
Technical and Industrial Schools.							1	85	...	22	2	4	700	...	...	1,820	2,520
Commercial Schools ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...							1	17	...	...	1	...	11,073	...	...	3,285	14,358
Totals ...							46	5,189	1,103	683	311	112	2,23,782	...	1,53,513	2,27,348	6,04,643
Grand totals for Institutions							85	10,363	2,241	1,299	547	206	4,89,296	...	2,88,981	4,48,730	12,26,957
Inspection ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	26,195	...	...	...	26,195
Buildings, etc.							...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,650	...	5,869	1,41,635	2,71,154
Miscellaneous							...	...	...	...	...	...	2,46,217	...	3,43,548	3,83,885	9,73,150
Totals ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,062	...	3,49,417	5,25,020	12,70,499
Grand totals ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	8,85,358	...	6,38,848	9,73,750	24,97,456

Grand totals ... 8,85,358 ... 6,38,848 9,73,750 24,97,456

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	10	0	...	7	7
M.A.	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	50	124	174	44	90	134	6	...	6	5	...	...
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	1,052	3,208	4,260	408	1,363	1,771	83	77	110	23	36	58
B.Sc. (Pass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law	...	34	34	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Law	377	128	505	231	78	309	...	1	1	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	59	30	89	18	15	33	...	1	4	1	2	3
L.M.S. (Madras)	23	14	37	8	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.O.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	28	8	36	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E.	22	...	22	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E.	9	...	9	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.E., B.T. & L.T.	117	184	301	79	129	208	35	29	64	32	21	53
Commerce—												
Bachelor of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	27	...	27	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts	2,580	5,275	7,855	862	1,607	2,469	58	264	322	88	118	156
Intermediate in Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in teaching	897	...	897	643	...	643	167	...	167	140	...	140
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary Examinations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Intermediate Examinations.

Intermediate in Arts	2,580	5,275	7,855	862	1,607	2,469	58	264	322	88	118	156
Intermediate in Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in teaching	897	...	897	643	...	643	167	...	167	140	...	140
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary Examinations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1893 spent by the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,51,015
(2) Scholarships	...	...	...	...	16,694
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations	...	...	...	...	5,441

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2377, 10th December 1928.

Report on Public Instruction, 1927-28—Recorded.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	...	65	65	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	8	38
School Final, etc. ...	14,871	1,773	16,444	14,590	1,773	16,363	376	8	384	373	8	381
European High School ...	87	1	88	53	...	53	66	4	70	39	2	41
Cambridge Senior.	29	65	94	21	10	31	14	11	25	12	3	15
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	28	4	32	25	...	25	20	9	23	17	2	19
European Middle ...	142	...	142	71	...	71	124	...	124	55	...	55
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	2,795	...	2,795	1,741	...	1,741	860	...	860	580	...	580
Lower ...	3,104	...	3,104	1,419	...	1,419	392	...	392	215	...	215
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	138	199	337	106	122	228	...	...	...	...	3	3
At Engineering Schools ...	62	342	447	65	157	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools ...	240	1,141	1,381	171	769	940	23	293	316	19	184	203
At Commercial Schools ...	815	5,013	5,828	394	1,506	1,900	21	26	47	5	9	14
At Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 6th November 1928, R.O.C. No. 1180-F/28.

Order—No. 2377, Law (Education), dated 10th Dec. 1928.

Recorded.

2. The report submitted by Mr. R. G. Grieve on the state and progress of education in the Madras Presidency during the year 1927-28 opens as usual with a resumé of the chief events of the period under report. A perusal of it discloses that the development noticed in the previous year in almost every branch of the activities of the department of public instruction was sustained during the year under review. The salient points in the report are mentioned below.

3. With a view to promoting exchange of views on matters connected with the expansion of education, three conferences of District Educational Officers and of women officers of the department were with advantage held during the year. The Government notice that the Director of Public Instruction proposes to hold similar conferences in future years.

4. The introduction of medical inspection in educational institutions was made a condition of recognition of all secondary schools for boys under private management.

5. A beginning was made with the long-pending scheme of adult education and classes were opened as an experimental measure in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and in the Training College, Rajahmundry.

6. A Bill to amend the Madras University Act was prepared during the year and is under the consideration of the Legislative Council. The University Institute of Oriental Languages and the departments of Indian Philosophy and of Mathematics commenced work.

7. The opinions of all local bodies concerned were invited on the Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, and these are now under consideration. When a final decision is reached as to the lines of amendment, the Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council with the necessary alterations.

8. In view of the fact that the opening of a large number of single-teacher schools alone did not conduce to the real expansion of elementary education, the Government sanctioned subsidies to local bodies towards the employment of additional teachers in schools opened since 1924-25 with the help of provincial subsidies. This involves an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

9. A noteworthy event of the year is the step taken towards the expansion of female education. Though provincial grants were paid since 1924-25 towards the opening of boys' schools in schoolless centres with a population of 500 and above, similar special attempts in the direction of the education of girls had to be deferred. An investigation was made during the year into the number of centres with a population of 2,000 and above having no girls' schools and Government sanctioned as a first instalment the opening of 500 new elementary schools involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,74,288. As a result of the deliberations of the Conference of women officers the Director of Public Instruction has since the close of the year prepared an elaborate report dealing with the several aspects of women's education and formulating a detailed programme for adoption by Government.

10. The growth of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements is another important feature of the year's working.

11. The Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the work done by Mr. R. G. Grieve, the Acting Director of Public Instruction, and by the officers subordinate to him.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education
and Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Registrar, University of Madras.
„ the Registrar, Andhra University.
„ the Director of Industries.
„ the Director of Agriculture.
„ the Commissioner of Labour.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Local Self-Government Department.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Law (General) Department.
„ the Development Department.
„ the Public Works and Labour Department.
„ the Registrar-General of Panchayats.
„ the Government of India, Department of Education,
Health and Lands (with C.L.).

Editors' Table.

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