

REPORT

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

VOLUME I

MADRAS

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OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Main Block, circa 1770.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1928-29, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 15th October 1929.

C. No. 150-F./29.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, ESQ., M.A., F.R.G.S.,
OFFICIATING 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 1928-29.

2. *Events of the year.*—The following is a summary of the more important events of the year:—

The Inspection Commission appointed under the Madras University Act, 1923, inspected all the Arts and several of the professional colleges, and presented their report during the year.

The Annamalai University Act was passed, and certain provisions of the Act were brought into force with effect from January 1929.

The Tamil University Committee presented their report, which was referred to the Senate of the Madras University for opinion; and Senate decided to consider the matter in the light of the report of the Inspection Commission referred to above.

The Andhra University Act was amended with a view to making Vizagapatam the University Headquarters. As a consequence, the colleges in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

A Bill to amend the Madras University Act was under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Sanction for enhancing the rates of fees in the Presidency College was accorded by Government but the enhanced rates came into force only from July 1929.

The construction of the Science block in Queen Mary's College, Madras, sanctioned in 1926 at an estimated cost of two and a half lakhs of rupees, was completed during the year.

In April 1928 a Summer School of Geography was conducted at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, a grant of Rs. 225 from Provincial Funds being made for the purpose.

The School of Engineering at Trichinopoly was closed with effect from the beginning of the year under report.

Amendments were made to certain of the Madras Educational Rules, notably Nos. 30, 92, and 115. The half-fee concessions granted to pupils of certain special communities under Rule 92 were ordered to be withdrawn in the case of pupils who remain more than two years in any one class.

During the year Government passed orders on some of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee, which submitted its report in 1927.

The Committee appointed to revise the courses of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination finished the major portion of its work during the year.

The revision of the Code of Regulations for European schools was completed, and the Code was reprinted.

The triennial revision of subsidies for local board secondary schools would normally have been taken up during the year, but was postponed pending a decision by Government on the general question of the payment of subsidies to these boards for purposes of secondary education.

Sanction was accorded for the introduction of compulsory elementary education for boys of school-age in the Saidapet Taluk with effect from 1st November 1928 as an experimental measure for three years. The scheme was formally inaugurated by the Honourable the Chief Minister, and its results will be watched with great interest.

Among the steps for the furtherance of women's education may be mentioned the opening of five hundred more elementary schools for girls, five higher elementary training schools for women and two of the lower elementary grade for Muhammadan women.

Medical inspection as an optional measure, was carried out in certain secondary schools for girls, and the question

of introducing it compulsorily in all such schools was under consideration during the year.

The Committee appointed by Government to consider questions relating to physical education in secondary schools for boys submitted their report during the latter half of the year. The committees appointed to consider the same subject in relation to girls' schools and elementary schools for boys were appointed later, and they have not yet finished their investigations.

Towards the close of the year Government appointed a committee to advise them on the subject of starting classes for Fine Arts in connexion with the School of Arts and Crafts, under the direction of an artist of reputation from Bengal.

The Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission spent a week in Madras in October, collecting evidence, and the Commission itself came in February. On this occasion the influence of the boycotters on the student population was negligible.

A Conference of District Educational Officers was held in my office in January, the proceedings being opened by the Honourable the Chief Minister. The greater part of the discussions related to elementary Education, but an additional interesting feature was an address by the Consulting Architect to Government on the subject of school buildings. The Commissioner of Labour was present at a discussion on depressed class education.

In view of the congestion in my office consequent on the demolition of the old central hall, a temporary building at a cost of Rs. 19,200 has been put up in the compound for use until the new building is ready. The site for the new building has been selected, and the soil tested.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—As in previous years, the interest of Members in educational matters was evident, and nearly 200 questions were asked in the Council which mainly related to

- (a) admission of students into educational institutions,
- (b) appointments of members of various communities to the educational service,
- (c) courses taught,
- (d) concessions granted to students,
- (e) grants-in-aid paid to aided institutions and boarding schools,
- (f) physical education,

(g) education of women, the depressed classes and Muhammadans.

Apart from questions there were long discussions over the Annamalai University Bill, Andhra University Amendment Bill and Madras University Amendment Bill. The educational budget also gave an opportunity in March last for a long discussion in respect of the educational policy of Government.

4. *General statistics*—(a) *Numerical*.—The number of public institutions rose from 53,625 to 56,013, i.e., by 2,388 and their strength from 2,586,544 to 2,729,237, i.e., by 142,693, the increase representing 4.4 per cent in the number of schools and 5.5 in their strength. There was a decrease as in the previous year in the number of private institutions and in their strength, the decrease being from 2,643 schools with 74,128 pupils to 2,078 schools with 63,519 pupils.

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions increased by 1,823 or by 3.2 per cent and their strength by 132,084 or by 5 per cent.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 6.6, being 10.3 in the case of boys and 3.0 in the case of girls against 6.2 for the whole population and 9.9 for boys and 2.8 for girls in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of institutions, in municipal areas (from 4,197 to 4,314) as also in their strength (from 455,698 to 483,269). In non-municipal areas there was an increase both in the number of schools and in their strength. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars in the Presidency were 7.4 and 17.3 respectively as against 8.1 and 20.17, 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 54,839 schools with 2,498,139 pupils on the 31st March 1929 against 52,472 schools with 2,356,108 pupils in 1927-28. Expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 189.00 lakhs to Rs. 205.89 lakhs and the average cost of a school and that of a pupil was Rs. 375-7-3 and Rs. 8-3-10, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 360-3-0 and Rs. 8-0-4.

The number of boys, elementary and primary (European) schools, rose from 48,422 to 50,108 and their strength from 2,095,329 to 2,202,961. Their total cost was

Rs. 171.36 lakhs. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7-12-5.

The number of elementary schools for Indian boys alone rose from 48,407 to 50,096 and the number of pupils reading in them rose from 2,094,138 to 2,193,845. Their total cost rose from Rs. 157.34 lakhs to Rs. 170.70 lakhs and the average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7-12-6.

The total expenditure on Education rose from Rs. 478.91 lakhs to Rs. 545.75 lakhs. The increase was contributed by both public and private funds as last year. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to total expenditure was 63 and 37 per cent, respectively, against 60 and 40 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 362.85 lakhs to Rs. 396.86 lakhs. The increase was shared by public as well as private funds, the total increase being Rs. 27.01 lakhs of which 80 per cent was met by public funds. The amount spent on schools managed by local and municipal boards increased by Rs. 4.77 lakhs.

The indirect expenditure showed a large increase, the amount rising from Rs. 116.06 lakhs to Rs. 148.88 lakhs, the increase being mainly under grants to universities.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 243.82 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 266.07 lakhs. The actuals for the year were Rs. 262.84 lakhs.

Including the expenditure on Government buildings and schools and colleges not under the control of the Education Department, the provincial receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 8.61 lakhs and Rs. 294.44 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 8.72 lakhs and Rs. 251.19 lakhs in 1927-28. The increase in charges was mainly due to the increase in the amount of grants to universities from Rs. 3.48 lakhs to Rs. 30.61 lakhs. The 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. 9.29 lakhs to Rs. 137.94 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*—(a) *Direction*.—I was in charge of the department throughout the year. Towards the end of June 1928, I toured in Coimbatore and paid visits to various places in the North Arcot and Anantapur districts in July and August 1928, in Chittoor District during September, and in Malabar and South Kanara districts in October. Kistna and Guntūr districts were visited in November 1928 and East Gōdāvari in December. My last

tour was in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Rāmnaḍ and Madura in the month of February 1929.

(b) *Indian Educational Service—Men's Branch.*—Of the 53 posts in the Indian Educational Service 22 posts were permanently vacant at the end of the year under review, as against 21 in the preceding year. These vacancies have continued to remain unfilled pending the receipt of orders on the reorganization of the Superior Educational Services.

During the year under review the department lost the services of Mr. H. A. Hart, District Educational Officer, who died after a service of nearly 25 years.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, officiating Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, in the Indian Educational Service, retired from service on 11th March 1929.

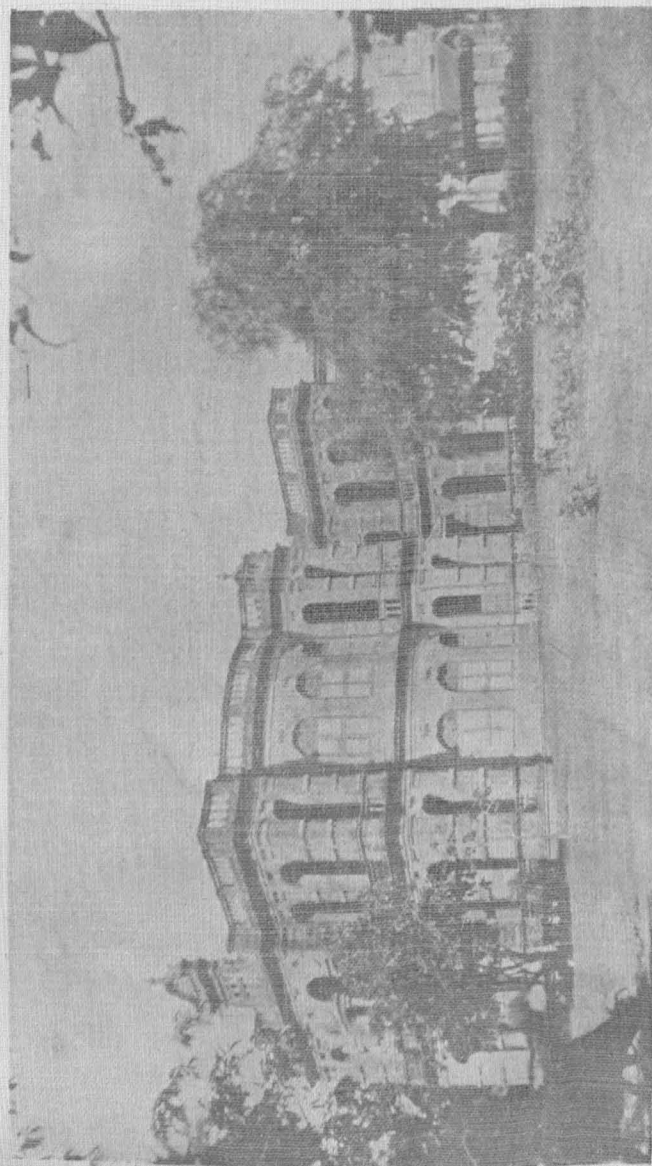
(c) *Madras Educational Service—Men's Branch.*—At the end of the year 1927-28, the number of posts in the Madras Educational Service (Men's branch) was 57. During the year under review three additional posts were sanctioned, viz., Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, Government Victoria College, Palghat, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics in the same College and Lecturer in Chemistry in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur. The post of District Educational Officer, West Gōḍāvari, which was temporary, was made permanent from 1st April 1929, while the post of Agency Educational Officer was abolished from 1st March 1929. The total number of posts at the end of the year was 60.

During the year the following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service:—

- (1) M.R.Ry. P. Parthasarathi Nayakar Avargal.
- (2) „ D. Sadasiva Reddi Garu.
- (3) „ P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
- (4) „ V. Viswanatha Sarma Garu.

(d) *Indian Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—There were thirteen posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. Miss M. F. Prager, on return from leave, was posted as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, and consequently one of the Indian Educational Service posts, which had been kept in abeyance, was revived. Miss I. Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year.

(e) *Madras Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—The number of posts in the Madras Educational Service remained the same as last year, viz., 19.



Old College Buildings—Southern Block, built in 1904

(f) *Special post.*—The temporary post of Woman Specialist in Physical Education was made permanent during the year and Miss V. E. Fearn was confirmed in that post.

6. *University and Collegiate Education.*—With the establishment of the Annamalai University there are now three Universities in the Presidency.

(A) *The Madras University.*—(i) Diwan Bahadur K. Ramuani Menon who acted as Vice-Chancellor during the absence of Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu on leave, was appointed to the post from 21st May 1928 consequent on the retirement of the latter. Mr. William McLean continued as Registrar.

(ii) Statutes were passed for instituting a Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the University and for the constitution of a separate Faculty of Fine Arts.

(iii) Several important changes were made in the University courses of study. The first examination of the remodelled Intermediate course was held in March 1929. A few colleges are offering instruction in Indian Music—a new option now included in the Intermediate syllabus. The concession hitherto granted to graduates to appear for the M.A. Examination without the production of attendance certificates was withdrawn. The courses in medicine were improved and revised, and the General Medical Council of Great Britain has extended the period of recognition of the Madras Medical Degrees till the end of July 1929. The University appointed part-time teachers in French and German, and with the permission of the Principal the classes were held in the Presidency College. A Bachelor of Commerce Degree course was instituted and Government were addressed to raise the Institute of Commerce to the status of a Commercial College.

(iv) *Research Department.*—The question of the establishment of a School of Experimental Psychology was considered, and in view of the heavy financial commitments of the University it was decided to postpone the scheme.

(v) With reference to Mr. Buck's report on Physical Education mentioned in last year's report, each college was required to depute a graduate to the Y.M.C.A. National School of Physical Education to undergo training for nine months on a stipendiary grant of Rs. 50 per mensem, the University having agreed to meet two-thirds of the expenditure from its own funds. It is reported that ten colleges have deputed men for training as Physical Training Directors.

Medical inspection of students was made compulsory in the Madras University area.

(vi) *Library*.—Mr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be University Librarian. The Library was removed to the main hall of the Senate House pending the construction of the new library buildings, for which plans and detailed estimates have already been completed. Arrangements were made for the loan of books to the teaching departments, the Syndicate having agreed to furnish the necessary deposits on their behalf.

(vii) *Tamil Lexicon*.—Parts I to IV of Volume III have been published.

(viii) *The University Inspection Commission* was constituted in April 1928 and commenced its work in July. Three tours were arranged. The first tour comprised the inspection of the colleges in the South, the second included the colleges on the West Coast and in the course of the third tour the Commission inspected the remaining affiliated colleges in the Presidency and also those at Hyderabad and Bangalore. All the Arts Colleges and the majority of the Professional Colleges were visited. The general report of the Commission which was presented to the Senate in March 1929 was adopted and the Senate resolved that there was no need for instituting any more Universities in the area now under the jurisdiction of the Madras University.

(ix) The following applications for recognition or affiliation were granted by the Syndicate in the course of studies specified against each college:—

RECOGNITION.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Government College. | Muhammadan | Part I—English Language and Literature and Part II Group (v-A) (History and Economics) of the B.A. Degree Course. |
| 2. Queen Mary's College | ... | Geography and Indian Music under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |

AFFILIATION.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 3. St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam. | Part I—English Language and Literature and Part II Group (v-A) History and Economics of the B.A. Degree Course (for two years). |
|-------------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum. | Part I—English and Part II Group (v-A) History and Economics and Group (VI) Malayalam and Sanskrit of the B.A. Courses and Natural Science and Indian History of the Intermediate Course. |
| 5. Victoria College, Palghat | Group I of the B.A. Course. |
| 6. Maharaja's College, Pudukottah. | Mechanical and Electrical Engineering under Part III of the Intermediate Course. |
| 7. Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. | Indian History of the Intermediate Course. |

(x) *University Training Corps*.—The Committee appointed to go into the question of providing increased facilities for students to undergo military training, reported in favour of increasing the number of battalions of the University Training Corps, and the University addressed the Government of India basing their recommendations on this report. The Government of India, however, intimated their inability to accept these recommendations. During the year the question of introducing military science as a subject of the University course was also considered.

The Syndicate sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the University Training Corps during the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Corps was maintained, 260 recruits being enrolled during the course of the year. The annual camp was held in Bangalore during the last two weeks of September. The programme of training was similar to that of last year, with the addition of bayonet training. An attempt was made to train Non-Commissioned Officers to accept responsibility and to help in giving instruction to the men under their charge, and this resulted in increased keenness and a better understanding of discipline by all ranks. The usual competitions and sports were held and the Willingdon Shield for all round efficiency was won by the Christian College Company, and the Company Drill Cup by the Presidency College contingent. The Corps was inspected in camp by Brigadier R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O., who expressed himself as pleased with all he saw. Consequent on his transfer from Madras Mr. S. E. Ranganathan who was with the Corps from its inception resigned his Commission.

(B) *Andhra University*.—(i) Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo, Raja of Jeypore, continued as Pro-Chancellor and Mr. C. R. Reddi as Vice-Chancellor. The pay of the Registrar Mr. C. D. S. Chetti was revised on a time-scale of Rs. 700-50-900. The Rev. A. B. Johnston and Mr. Sitaramaswami Sastri were appointed as University Orators in English and Telugu respectively.

(ii) The Legislative Council passed measures substituting Vizagapatam for Bezwada as the headquarters of the University and also excluding the Ceded Districts and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

(iii) The Library which was strengthened by large additions continued to be located in a rented building. The University issued its first publication, viz., "The Beginnings of Local Taxation in the Madras Presidency."

(iv) It may be noted that the study of a vernacular language was made compulsory for the Intermediate course and that affiliation was granted to the following colleges in the subjects noted against them :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ceded Districts College, Anantapur. | Groups II-A and II-B of the B.A. course. |
| 2. P. R. College, Cocanada | Group III of the B.A. Degree course. |
| 3. Rajah's College, Parlakimedi. | Agriculture under the Intermediate course. |
| 4. Hindu College, Masulipatam. | Group III of the Intermediate course. |
| 5. Government Training College, Rajahmundry. | Further affiliation granted till the end of 1929-30. |

(C) *The Annamalai University* came into existence during the year, and Mr. S. E. Ranganathan was appointed as Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Viswanatha Ayyar as Registrar of the new University.

(D) *Statistics*.—The number of First Grade Colleges for men continued to be the same, viz., 24, but their strength increased from 10,556 to 10,995. Of this total, 680 were reading for Honours, 264 in the first year class, 215 in the second and the remaining 201 in the final year Honours class. About one-third of these were in the Presidency College and the rest were distributed among the other colleges affiliated in Honours. The number of students undergoing post-graduate courses increased from 102 to 118 and of these 33 were in the Presidency College, 42 in the Christian College, 12 in the Loyola College, 29 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and 2 in Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

The number of Second Grade Colleges for men rose from 15 to 16, the increase being due to the raising of the High School, Masulipatam, to the grade of a Second Grade College. The strength of the Second Grade Colleges went up to 1,949 as against 1,771 of the last year. The total strength in all Arts Colleges for men stood at 12,944 as against the figure 12,427 for 1927-28, i.e., an increase of 517 over 1927-28.

The number of Oriental Colleges remained the same and the number on their rolls increased from 421 to 495.

The number of Professional Colleges for men decreased by 1 owing to the abolition of the L.T. section attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Their strength, however, increased from 2,260 to 2,324. In spite of an increase of 46 in the strength of the Agricultural College, Veterinary College and Vizagapatam Medical College the total strength in the Professional Colleges under the control of other Departments decreased from 899 to 882, as the strength of the Medical College, Madras, and of the Forest College went down by 45 and 18 respectively during the year. Fifty-six women underwent L.T. training this year as against 49 in 1927-28. It is gratifying to note that a large number of women took a medical course during the year, 74 being the actual number in the two Medical Colleges.

7. *Secondary Education*.—(1) *Statistical*.—The number of Public Secondary Schools for Indian boys increased from 526 to 528. Twelve new Secondary schools were opened, eight schools were closed and two reduced to the primary grade, while nineteen schools opened forms above the third—Government one, Local Board eight, Municipal Board two and Aided eight.

The number of pupils rose from 165,493 to 169,844, an increase of 2.6 per cent. The number of girls reading in Indian Secondary schools for boys was 3,113.

(2) *S.S.L.C. Scheme*.—(a) The tenure of the office of the members of the S.S.L.C. Board appointed in 1925 expired on the 15th July 1928 when the Board was reconstituted by the nomination thereto of new members under the revised scheme approved by the Government.

(b) *Revision of the S.S.L.C. Course*.—The Committee appointed by the University of Madras to consider the question of revision of the course of study of the S.S.L.C. scheme recommended to the Academic Council that S.S.L.C. might be considered as an equivalent test for admission to University courses of study subject to the

condition that the University should be given greater representation on the Board and that the course of study should be so recast that the subjects under Group 'B' might be distributed among Groups 'A' and 'C'.

The reconstituted Board examined this question with a view to meeting the wishes of the University without in any way sacrificing the essentials of a sound Secondary Education and approved the draft scheme with some modifications. The syllabuses for the several subjects of study revised by the sub-committees appointed for the purpose were also approved by the Board. The essentials of the revised scheme are that all the subjects which admit of a public examination held in them are distributed among Groups 'A' and 'C', Group 'B' consisting only of those subjects in which a public examination is not possible. As against three subjects in the old scheme, Group 'A' now consists of five subjects the two additional subjects being "Outline of History of England and India and Geography" and Elementary Science. Certain 'C' Group subjects have been deleted while Geography and Applied Art have been newly included. Experience will show whether the syllabuses as revised require modification.

(c) *S.S.L.C. Examination.*—(1) During the year, 371 institutions presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. Examination. The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 17,171 to 17,548 and included 2,976 private candidates. The certificates of 17,416 (16,988 boys and 428 girls) were completed during the year: 107 pupils belonging to the depressed classes and fourteen who were dependants of children of Indian Soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Twenty-eight Adi-Dravidas and twenty-six Adi-Andhras completed their certificates.

This year again the most popular optional subjects were History of England, Algebra and Geometry, Physics and Chemistry, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand and Typewriting. Fifty five schools against nineteen last year used the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in the Higher forms. Some of the private candidates also adopted the vernacular as the medium of examination in non-language subjects.

(2) The most disturbing element in connexion with the public examination is the leakage of question papers. It is a humiliating fact that it is impossible to conduct any public examination in this Presidency unless

elaborate arrangements are made, minute rules laid down and every precaution which secrecy and ingenuity can devise adopted. Where there is a leakage, as certainly was the case last March in a restricted area in one paper, it is practically impossible to get evidence. Leakage of question papers could be stopped at once if an articulate public opinion condemned it and was strong enough to require co-operation with the authorities and the supply of evidence as to the source of the evil. As it is, there is the annual spectre of possible leakage and the reality of case after case of mal-practice. Each year there is the repellent task of dealing with these cases; and these, taken together with the thriving trade in bogus papers, form a sorry commentary on public examination morality. This year complaints were actually preferred by parent purchasers of bogus question papers because none of the questions appeared in the genuine papers! and moral instruction forms part of the school curriculum. Optimism in such circumstances is difficult and one wonders if there is much educational advantage in retaining a public examination, a recurring feature of which is a struggle to baffle dishonesty.

(3) Government passed orders on some of the recommendations of the Committee on the Reorganization of Secondary Education in the Presidency referred to in last year's report. They accepted the recommendations (a) that there should be a common course of instruction for all pupils whether in rural or in urban areas up to and including the present fifth standard and (b) that higher elementary schools should not be converted into middle schools but should be kept distinct, and requested the Director to take steps to make the course of instruction in higher elementary schools really distinct from that in middle schools so as to make it suitable to the class of pupils who will attend them. They were also in general agreement with the Conference regarding the middle school course except that they considered that option should be allowed as at present to pupils to take Sanskrit in place of the vernacular in the middle school stage. Government accepted the recommendation that a short course of instruction in gardening and horticulture should be given in elementary and middle schools and called for detailed proposals in this regard.

Revised Rules for the election of members to the District Secondary Education Boards were framed and issued in G.O. No. 1767, Law (Education), dated 24th August 1928.

(4) *Grants-in-Aid*.—In their Order Mis. No. 1177, Education, dated 23rd May 1928, Government resolved that grants from public funds should be withheld from educational institutions which refuse admission to pupils belonging to particular castes or communities. The procedure to be adopted in the preparation and submission of applications for boarding grants was revised and a uniform rate of Rs. 3 per child was fixed. The general question of revision of the Code is still before Government.

(5) *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 74.36 lakhs to Rs. 79.22 lakhs. To the total expenditure public funds contributed 31.90 per cent, fees 51.66 per cent and other sources 16.44 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 32, 54 and 14.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rupees 45-6-0 against Rs. 44-5-0 in 1927-28 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-7-0. Fees met 46 per cent of the total cost in Municipal and Local Boards schools and 57 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 47 and 60.

In this connexion it may be stated that Local and Municipal Boards incurred a loss of fee income to the extent of Rs. 2,20,192 during the year under report on account of fee concessions granted under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. Similar concessions are given in Government and aided secondary schools. The amount spent on this account is increasing from year to year and it is to be feared that Government may be involved in very large expenditure in course of time. Equality of educational opportunity is interpreted in terms of caste and class, not of poverty and merit.

8. *Elementary Education*.—In considering the problems of elementary education there are certain general considerations which have to be borne in mind as affecting the development of different branches of education and their inter-relation. It has first to be remembered that provincial revenues are largely static in amount. In certain countries of the West various schemes are worked out and, if necessary, additional taxation is imposed so as to make the carrying out of the schemes possible. In this Presidency, however, this is not the case and as a result many proposals for the improvement of conditions in the Presidency have to lie over or can only be put into force to a limited extent owing to the fact that

there is no expanding revenue. This fact naturally affects the consideration of educational development as it is necessary to determine how much of the total provincial revenues can legitimately be assigned to education and of this proportion how much should properly be allocated to any particular branch of educational activity. Assuming that taxation cannot be imposed in a larger measure to provide the necessary funds, it is essential that the claims of different aspects of education should be carefully considered and the relative urgency of different branches of education be discussed independently of the special enthusiasms of individuals or sections of the community. Again, the earlier theory in regard to education of this country was a kind of filtration theory. It was assumed that if education was imparted to the higher classes and a programme of higher education initiated such education would filter down to the masses. This theory ignored the implications of the Hindu social system and was foredoomed to failure. Education did not as a matter of fact filter down to the masses, and for this and a number of other reasons the education of women was wholly neglected.

As a result of these general considerations there is a top-heavy system of education and to-day there is a real danger of the coach of education being still more heavily laden on the top without corresponding strengthening of the elementary structure below: yet, if political progress is to be made, it is essential that the greatest stress should be laid on elementary education, and the question of how far the present system and the present tendencies are likely to lead to the formation of an educated electorate is a problem which has to be solved. From this point of view, a sound system of elementary education both for boys and for girls is of infinitely greater importance than the multiplication of secondary schools, colleges and universities. If this proposition is conceded, it is necessary to consider what the existing defects are in the present system, what palliatives can be applied to these defects and what cure, if any, exists.

The main defects are well-known: (i) A lack of financial control in respect of the very large sums voted annually in the shape of subsidies to local bodies. Over this expenditure the department itself has little direct control. It is true that the accounts of the Boards are audited, but delays and irregularities occur. (ii) Again there is the problem of wastage, due in part to economic causes but in part also to the fact that a large number of elementary schools are

single-teacher schools with numbers so large that the lowest standards are neglected, with the inevitable corollary that many children make no progress and leave at the end of the first or second year. It is true that there has been a slight improvement as regards the duration of school-life, and that the actual position is slightly more favourable than would appear on the surface owing to the fact that it is only in the most recent years that a very large number of additional schools have been started. (iii) A further defect is the lack of supervision to ensure that the schools work with regularity and honesty. The inspecting staff is not sufficient to pay visits sufficient in number to ensure regularity. The only remedy for this is an increased inspecting staff. (iv) Again, the qualifications of the existing teaching staff in elementary schools are lamentably deficient. Their general education is much too low and any person, however little literate himself, can open a school. (v) Again, whereas in other countries in urban as well as in the larger rural areas the principle followed is to have large schools of 300 or more children serving the surrounding area, in this country each parent wants to have a school at his door and in consequence, in municipal and rural areas there are large numbers of small schools with resultant expenditure on rent and staff and low efficiency. Concentration is essential, particularly in town areas where the cost of sites is so great. (vi) One defect remains resulting from those previously mentioned, the common lapse into illiteracy of those who have been in school.

The question next arises as to what palliatives have been or are being applied to mitigate the cumulative effect of these various deficiencies in elementary education. As regards financial control, questions of policy are here involved which it is not my province to examine, but that greater control is essential requires no proof in the eyes of those who know what actually is going on. As regards the adequacy of staff in schools and the qualifications of staff, efforts are being made to reduce the number of single-teacher schools by the grant of subsidies to local bodies for the appointment of additional staff in existing schools, and local bodies and aided managements are being encouraged to recruit teachers of the higher elementary grade and to concentrate on this grade for purposes of training. With better teachers and a larger number of such teachers, it may be hoped that greater attention will be applied to the lowest classes in elementary schools and that the children in them

will in consequence make greater progress and be more likely to be retained in schools. As regards the supervision of schools, as it is the prime responsibility of Government to see that the tax-payers' money is properly spent and as it is well-known that many schools do not work regularly, it follows that the case for an adequate inspecting agency is clear. In respect of concentration of schools, efforts are being made to bring home to local authorities the need for a smaller number of large schools as tending both to economy and to efficiency. It will be long, however, before overlapping of agencies and unnecessary schools are got rid of. Schools are started for reasons other than educational or where they are unnecessary. Lastly, as regards the lapse into illiteracy a great extension of adult education is required by an improvement of village conditions, by the provision of libraries and reading rooms and by visual instruction. There honorary and non-official workers have a wide field for their activities, and it is to be hoped that in the coming years work by them will prevent much of the present lapse into illiteracy. Apart from these palliatives, there is only one cure and that is effective compulsion. Compulsion has been introduced up to date in 25 municipalities and in certain rural areas, notably on West Coast and in Saidapet Taluk. Effective compulsion, however, cannot be said to exist except in a small fraction of cases. As a preparatory step, a cess has been levied in the case of a large number of local bodies and in the appendix is given a list of those local bodies which do not levy a cess to-day.

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 687 Board Elementary schools for boys, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,97,316: those 687 Board elementary schools included 22 Board elementary schools for Muhammadan boys. Funds were also placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils to enable them to accord supplemental admission to aid to 96 new elementary schools for boys under private management opened in school-less centres. There was an increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys from 48,407 to 50,096, i.e., 3.5 per cent while their strength rose from 2,094,138 to 2,193,845 or 4.8 per cent. The increase was shared by all agencies except those classified as "unaided." The number of part-time and night schools also increased by 88 to 5,875. The

percentage of male pupils to the total male population for the Presidency was 9.6 against 8.7 in the previous year, the percentage varying from 13.8 in Malabar, 4.3 in Gōdāvari East Agency, and 2.2 in Vizagapatam Agency.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 87,978 to 91,762 or by 4.3 per cent. There were in all 18,859 schools managed by teacher-managers containing 7,287 trained teachers as against 18,617 schools with 6,834 trained teachers in 1927-28.

The number of school buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 830 of which 201 were for schools under public management.

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 was placed on a fixed permanent basis, taking into account the amount of grant paid from provincial funds in 1927-28. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 1,27,337 being one-half of the amount required for construction of elementary school buildings under local bodies 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. Sanction was accorded for the opening of 612 schools in 1928-29.

Agency Tracts.—Sanction was accorded in 1928-29 for the opening of seven new Board elementary schools in the Parvatipur Agency Taluk, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,100. Sanction was also accorded for the payment of Rs. 228 a year to the Koraput Taluk Board towards the cost of entertainment of an additional teacher in the Board Girls' School, Jeypore (Oriya).

9. *Special Education*—(a) *Training schools.*—The total number of Government training schools for masters inclusive of the sessional schools in the Agency was 61 as against 60 in the previous year on account of the opening of a new Government Training School for masters at Bezvada. Additional facilities for the training of teachers were also provided by the opening, on a temporary footing for a period of 4 years from 1st July 1928, of a secondary training class in the Government training schools at Bimlipatam and Anantapur, an additional secondary training class at Tanjore and a higher elementary training class in the Government Training School, Cannanore. The temporary secondary training class in the Government Training

School Tinnevely, was retained permanently. There was an increase in the number of students undergoing training from 7,290 to 8,737. Of these 1,321 were of the Secondary grade and 7,416 of the Elementary grade.

The number of aided training schools for masters decreased from 24 to 23 owing to the abolition of the training class attached to the Thirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram. But the number who underwent training was 2,090 as against 2,067 of last year.

During the year under review there were 8 sessional schools under the management of Local Boards with 188 pupils against 9 schools with 203 pupils in the previous year. The above number excludes the 3 sessional schools in the Agency which are under the management of Government.

Examinations.—The number of candidates examined for the Training School-leaving Certificate Examination was 9,960 of whom 8,351 were men and 1,609 were women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 6,042 of whom 5,056 were men and 986 were women. The number examined for the Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary grades was 1,396, 4,361 and 4,203, respectively and the number that passed the examination in these 3 grades was 1,039, 2,712 and 2,291, respectively.

(b) *Commercial Schools.*—There was an increase in the number of students reading in the Government schools of Commerce at Calicut and Vizagapatam and the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, from 362 to 412. The strength of the three commercial schools recognized by the department, viz., Kanara School of Commerce, Mangalore, Pudupet Convent School of Commerce, Madras, and the Kalyanam Institute of Commerce, Madura, was 417 against 399 in the previous year.

(c) *Agricultural Schools.*—The following is extracted from the report of the Director of Agriculture.

The only Agricultural Middle School in the Presidency situated at Taliparamba continued to function during the year with a strength of 44 boys as against 41 of last year. In the final examination held by the District Educational Officer and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, 30 were examined and 17 passed.

The District Board, Madura, have decided to open an Agricultural Middle School for the benefit of the Kallars at Usilampatti, and the foundation stone for the construction of a building for the school has been already laid. There is

also a proposal to open an Agricultural Middle School in Tanjore District but the scheme has not materialized as yet.

A new building to house the elementary school at the Agricultural College was erected during the year. The classes for the juvenile and adult labourers at the Central Farm, Coimbatore, and the Agricultural stations at Palur and Anakapalle were held during the year as usual. At Anakapalle the average number of the pupils on the roll during the year was 36. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools during the year was Rs. 1,984.

(d) *Engineering Schools*.—The Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly, was abolished with effect from 1st April 1928 and the Subordinate Engineering classes were retransferred to the College of Engineering, Guindy. The Engineering School at Vizagapatam had a strength of 101 during the year under review.

(e) There were on 31st March 1929, 3,454 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 37,625 students in the previous year. Of the former 1,674 were pursuing art education, 751 technical education in Engineering subjects and Telegraphy, 34,524 industrial education including agriculture, and 2,505 commercial education.

The total number of candidates registered for the two (higher and lower) grades was 9,214 of whom 1,734 were for the higher and 7,480 for the lower. The number examined was 8,485 of whom 3,284 were successful. Ninety-six of the 1,734 candidates for the Higher grade and 284 of those for the lower were women, of whom 43 and 158 were successful. As usual, the greater number of candidates for the lower grade took up Freehand Outline and Model Drawing. Eighteen diplomas and sixty-one group certificates were issued during the year.

(f) *Sanskrit Education*.—The number of Sanskrit Colleges remained the same but the number of students reading in them increased from 350 to 403. There was a decrease in the number of Sanskrit schools (advanced and elementary) from 148 to 143 with a corresponding decline in their strength from 5,936 to 5,734.

The number of candidates who applied for the Public Examination at the end of the Advanced course of study in Sanskrit schools was 384, of whom 356 actually sat for the examination. Thirty-seven were declared eligible for admission to the University course of study for the Siromani Title or Vidya Praveena course, 66 for the Vidwan or Ubhayabhasha Praveena and 112 for either of the courses.

(g) In the industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were 5,636 students under instruction against 5,096 in the previous year.

(h) *Manual Training and Practical Instruction*.—Thirty-five manual training classes attached to 27 institutions were newly sanctioned during the year under review, bringing the total number of classes on 31st March 1929 to 253 with an approximate strength of 32,404. This excludes the 41 manual training classes working in the Madras Corporation Elementary Schools, with an attendance of 2,166. Woodwork and Mechanical Drawing continue to be the most popular form of manual training in high schools. Weaving and Spinning are more popular in middle and elementary schools. Manual training classes in 21 Government institutions were made permanent in the course of the year 1928-29.

The class in the Teachers' College for training instructors in subjects based on drawing, along with the staff employed therein was permanently retained from 1st April 1928, and was renamed the "Class for the training of Art Masters." Government also sanctioned the permanent retention of the Assistant Manual Training Instructor employed in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and abolished the vacant post of Manual Training Instructor for European schools with effect from 1st April 1928.

The system of making separate grants for manual training classes ceased so far as aided training schools and secondary schools under local bodies and private agencies were concerned, the expenditure incurred on the opening and maintenance of these classes being taken into consideration in sanctioning the ordinary teaching, building, and equipment grants. The District Educational Officers were also at the same time empowered to accord, in consultation with the Adviser, approval to the introduction of schemes of manual training in non-Government schools other than elementary schools in their jurisdiction.

Eight candidates underwent training for Manual Training Instructors' certificates and 16 for Art Masters' Diploma.

In G.O. Mis. No. 1024, dated 5th May 1928, Government approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for revising the scheme of training for Manual Training Instructors. According to the new scheme the Manual Training course, which covers a period of two years, will be open only to holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates with special aptitude for manual

training and allied subjects. In the first year, the candidates will receive instruction mainly in the principles of teaching and of manual and vocational training, and in the second year, training in practical work and the methods of teaching manual training subjects.

Literature on Manual Training.—Bulletin No. 12 of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, revised as Bulletin No. 20, Manual Training—Wood-work, was published by the Government Press during the year.

10. *Women's Education*—(a) *General Statistics.*—The number of girls' schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 4,273 to 4,938 and their strength from 280,200 to 315,701. During the year under review there were 635,207 girls attending all grades of institutions against 585,339 on the 31st March 1928.

(b) *Collegiate.*—The number of Arts Colleges for women remained stationary and the strength in them decreased from 421 to 376. There was a decrease in the strength of all the five Arts Colleges for women, but this was compensated for by a marked increase in the number of women students reading in Arts Colleges for men from 84 to 112. The number of women reading in the Medical College rose from 62 to 74 as already observed in paragraph 6.

(c) *Secondary Education.*—There was an increase in the number of Secondary Schools for girls and in the number of pupils reading in them. There were on the 31st March 1929, 40 high schools and 27 middle schools and the total strength of these schools was 14,556. Exclusive of boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of 3,113 girls reading in boys' schools 17,267 girls were receiving secondary education against 16,018 girls in 1927-28.

In September 1928, a report was submitted to Government dealing with the development of Women's education in the Presidency. The report was largely based on the recommendations of a Conference of women officers held in the previous year, and besides discussing the present position and the problems relating to the education of girls in the Presidency included statistical tables and a tentative programme of expansion. Under the orders of Government this report has been widely circulated and it is hoped that as a result there will be more rapid progress in the education of girls. It would appear, however that financial considerations will not admit of as rapid progress as was hoped, and the chief difficulty experienced in carrying out the tentative

programme adumbrated in the report lies in the fact that a considerable proportion of the graduates who undergo training drift out of the profession, and in consequence the staffing of newly opened schools presents considerable difficulty, particularly in the Telugu country.

(d) *Elementary Education.*—The number of Elementary Schools for girls rose from 4,044 to 4,722 and their strength from 260,390 to 294,678. The number of schools closed during the year was 182 and the number opened 860. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 302,080 to 318,156.

The system of subsidizing local boards for the opening of Board elementary schools for girls in hitherto unprovided centres with a population of 2,000 and above was continued and sanction was accorded for the opening of 500 schools involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,74,216. The 500 schools referred to included 62 schools for Muhammadan girls, and during the year Government accepted the principle of subsidizing local boards towards the cost of opening elementary schools for Muhammadan girls in centres having a Muhammadan population of 1,000 and above.

Sanction was also accorded for the employment of 240 additional teachers in elementary schools, the opening of which was sanctioned in 1927-28. These are all schools under the management of local boards and the annual recurring expenditure on provincial funds on this account was Rs. 57,480.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools increased from 10,626 to 12,001 of whom 8,662 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 34 against 33 in the previous year. Forty-two new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, out of which 10 were for schools under public management.

(e) *Special Education.*—The number of Government training schools for women increased from 20 to 28 due to the opening of training sections or schools at Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Gudiyattam, Dindigul, Bellary, Kurnool and Vriddhachalam.

With the opening of the Sri Sarada Training School, Triplicane, the number of aided training schools also increased from 20 to 21. This brought the total number of training schools for women under the various managements to 50 against 41 in the previous year. The number of women under training also rose from 1,973 to 2,379. Of

these 354 were for the secondary grade and 2,025 for the elementary grade.

The course of training for Physical Training Instructors was modified so as to make it more up to date. Five candidates were trained at the Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, under the revised scheme and four were declared eligible for diplomas.

(f) *Expenditure*.—The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges for women was Rs. 2,05,785 and the average cost per student was Rs. 520. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls rose from 38.69 lakhs to 42.83 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 78 per cent, fees 4 per cent and other sources 18 per cent against 77, 5 and 18, respectively, last year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 59-8-0 and that in an elementary school Rs. 12-2-0.

(g) A noteworthy feature of the year was the expansion of the inspectorate into seven circles. The jurisdiction of the circle officers has consequently been reconstructed. This consolidation will prove effective in giving effect to further expansion.

The question of Physical Education and Training has received attention, and a Committee to inquire into the question in girls' schools was appointed by Government. Greater attention has also been paid to the teaching of Indian Music.

11. *European Education*.—There was a fall of one in the number of institutions for Europeans, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of Bishop Corrie High School with Doveton Boys' High School, Madras. It is a matter for satisfaction that the arrangements for amalgamation which were not free from difficulty have been successfully carried through. It is to be hoped that other amalgamations may be effected. The Railway Middle School at Guntakal was converted into a primary school, but the number of middle schools shown last year as 27 remains the same as St. Mark's School, Madras, was raised to the status of a middle school under the designation of Bishop Corrie Middle School. The Railway School at Negapatam was closed, but, with the opening of a primary school at Golden Rock, Trichinopoly, the total number of primary schools, viz., 21 remained unaltered during the year. As contrasted with last year, there was an increase in the strength of the schools from 10,363 to 10,536; but the number of students attending

Arts and Professional Colleges during the year went down from 116 to 106. In conformity with this increase in the strength of schools the total number of teachers employed in European schools rose to 746 as against 734 for the previous year. Of these teachers, 554 were trained, 59 certificated but untrained and 133 untrained and uncertificated, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 532, 64 and 138, respectively. It is pleasing to note that there was an increase in the number of trained teachers and a decrease in the number of untrained and uncertificated teachers. As usual two teachers were deputed for training in the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters at Ghora Gali.

There were 189 candidates examined for the European High School Examination and 222 for the Middle School; and of these, 121 and 135 respectively passed.

The revision and reprint of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and the Regulations and Syllabuses in respect of European School Examinations which were in progress in the previous year were completed. With a view to giving representation to the Madras and Andhra Universities on the Board for the award of European School Leaving Certificates, the Board was reconstituted.

The Training School for European teachers at Lovedale was closed with effect from 1st January 1929, and was reopened at Madras, the Doveton Committee taking over its management. The Special Subjects Training Centre continued to function during the year, but consequent on the departure on leave of Miss Park, the Lecturer in Domestic Science for European Schools, the work done at the Training Centre was not as useful as it was in previous years. On the Lecturer's return in September 1929 the Training Centre is expected to be in full working order.

The total expenditure on European Education rose from 24.97 lakhs to 25.38 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 34.9 per cent, fees 26.3 per cent and other sources 38.8 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous years being 35, 26 and 39.

12. *Muhammadan Education*.—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,464 to 3,692 and their strength from 202,227 to 217,262. The number of private institutions declined from 664 to 650 and their strength from 28,299 to 27,969.

(b) *Collegiate*.—There was an increase in the number of students reading in Arts Colleges from 396 to 431. Of these, 96 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 29 in the Islamiyah College, Vaniyambadi. The number of Muhammadan students reading in Professional Colleges decreased from 78 to 66.

(c) *Secondary*.—There were 17 secondary schools for Muhammadan boys and one for girls with a total strength of 3,430 pupils. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose from 10,158 to 10,710. The problem of an adequate supply of trained Muhammadan teachers still remains partly unsolved.

(d) *Mappilla Education*.—The Special Assistant for Mappilla education continued till the end of the year, but the post was abolished from 1st April 1929 on account of the bifurcation for educational purposes of the Malabar district. There were six Senior Deputy Inspectors and six Junior Deputy Inspectors in connexion with Mappilla education, half the above number being employed in Ernad and Ponnani taluks where Mappilla elementary schools are in large numbers.

The two secondary schools for Mappillas at Calicut continued in existence during the year, but the number of Mappillas studying in them was 161 as against 230 in 1927-28, as the higher forms in the Himayathul Islam High School were abolished. The total number of Mappillas reading in secondary schools in Malabar district was 910 as against 736 in the previous year.

The number of public elementary schools for Mappillas in Malabar district rose from 1,365 to 1,469 and their strength from 96,794 to 103,649. Girls' schools nearly doubled in number, increasing from 44 to 87. The increase was mainly due to the opening of new schools in the Ponnani, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Besides, there were 89 Mappilla schools in South Kanara district with a strength of 5,465. There was also a Mappilla school in Coimbatore maintained by the Kerala Muslim Sangam with 29 boys and 15 girls on the rolls. The number of private schools also increased in Malabar district from 175 to 219 with a corresponding increase in strength from 9,662 to 11,440. In South Kanara, however, the private schools decreased from 6 to 1 and their strength from 354 to 97.

There were also 79 night schools for educating adult Mappillas.

To increase the number of trained Mappilla teachers an additional lower elementary training class was opened in the Government Training School for Mappillas, Malappuram.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—All the four schools in the islands were inspected during the year by the officer deputed by the Collector of Malabar for the inspection of the islands. The Higher Elementary School at Androth is reported to be the most popular school being staffed by a higher elementary teacher trained on the mainland.

(f) The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 19.94 lakhs to Rs. 20.98 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 78.36 per cent, fees 2.34 per cent and other sources 19.30 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 79, 3 and 18.

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 10,429 to 10,874 and their strength from 302,804 to 312,515. There was a decrease in the number and strength of private schools for these classes, there being 358 schools with 7,945 pupils against 453 schools with 9,954 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools rose from 241,682 (198,959 boys and 42,723 girls) to 275,266 (223,955 boys and 51,311 girls) showing an increase of 13.89 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 1928-29 excluding the Agency increased by 3,344.

In the Agency tracts the number of these pupils increased by 490. There was an appreciable increase in the districts of Ganjām, Madras, Tanjore, Madura, Rāmnād, Coimbatore and Salem.

During the year under report, 122 schools held in agharams, chavadis, etc., from which the depressed class children were excluded were removed to places accessible to them as against 111 in the previous year: 160 schools located in private rented buildings were removed to suitable ones: and 63 schools were constructed during the year in places accessible to depressed classes. Of 17,626 schools under public management 15,744 are accessible to the children of depressed classes and in 7,023 the children of the depressed classes are admitted freely.

All the 16 scholarships and 16 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. 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:—

(i) *Opening of Elementary Schools.*—There was no change in the policy pursued by the department in the matter of opening separate elementary schools for the depressed classes. Such schools were opened only in localities where no schools at all exist or where the existing schools are in practice inaccessible to the depressed classes. At the end of 1928–29 there were 1,404 elementary schools under the Labour Department in 16 districts in which the staff of the department was working. In addition, 3 elementary schools in Salem district, 2 schools in Chittoor district, 1 school for Sugalis in Kurnool district and 1 higher elementary school at Masulipatam were maintained by the same department.

(ii) *Granting of Scholarships.*—During the year the pupils of the depressed classes studying in general educational institutions or undergoing special technical courses of studies were awarded 635 scholarships for general education, 110 industrial scholarships, 10 commercial scholarships and 5 collegiate scholarships for pupils residing in the hostels recognized by the Labour Department. Besides the Commissioner spent a sum of Rs. 599 by granting fee remissions to 13 pupils appearing for University Examination, 7 for the S.S.L.C. examination, 40 for the T.S.L.C., and 1 for Technical Examinations.

(iii) *Hostels.*—The three hostels for boys of the depressed classes at Madras, Masulipatam and Calicut were maintained at the cost of Government and there were 55, 50 and 12 students respectively during the year. These hostels admit only pupils studying in general educational institutions. A new hostel designated as the “Slater Hostel” was opened at Perambūr for the benefit of the depressed classes studying in industrial institutions in the city or serving as apprentices in industrial concerns. There were 37 boys in this hostel during the year.

(iv) *Stipends and Teachers' Training.*—Forty-three stipends were granted during the year, 31 for labour school teachers and 12 for teachers for the children of Fishermen.

In addition to the above facilities, subsidies amounting to Rs. 11,500 were granted to 9 philanthropic bodies for maintaining schools and hostels for the benefit of the depressed classes.

(v) *Boarding Grants.*—About 175 boarding grants at rates varying from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 15 were sanctioned for the benefit of the depressed classes.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.*—The number of elementary schools intended for hill and aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts decreased from 339 to 332 but their strength increased from 9,519 to 9,525.

The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 21,767 (19,813 boys and 1,954 girls) against 22,596 (20,798 boys and 1,798 girls) in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the criminal tribes under instruction was 17,529 as compared with 15,325 in the previous year.

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchus in Kurnool district was 19 with 422 pupils (280 boys and 142 girls) as against 18 with 426 pupils in 1927–28.

There were 73 schools for hill and aboriginal tribes (Badagas, Todas, etc.) in the Nilgiris district as against 74 last year. The number of pupils belonging to these classes in all elementary schools in this district was 3,951. There were also 184 pupils of these tribes reading in secondary schools of the same district.

Four night schools specially intended for the criminal tribes—Valayas and Koravas—of Coimbatore district are reported to have been closed during the year for want of attendance and the only Korava day school was also closed down for want of a suitable teacher. There were two schools for Irulas with a strength of 47, and seven schools for Malayalis and Sholagas with 304 pupils. All the 25 special scholarships for the Koravas and Valayas were awarded during the year. In Salem district progress has been greater. The number of schools intended for Malayalis increased from 23 with 482 pupils to 27 with 588 pupils. The London Mission takes a keen interest in the education of the Koravas and the strength in the four special schools for them increased from 51 to 64.

The Commissioner of Labour writes as follows regarding the education of Kallars:—

The schools, hostels and boarding houses which provide educational facilities for a certain section of the Kallar community in the Tamil districts continued to function during the year. There were 354 schools with a strength of 12,350 boys and 2,305 girls for the Kallars in Madura and Ramnad districts under the supervision of the Superintendent, Kallar Reclamation, Madura, and 131 schools with 4,777 pupils (of whom 587 were girls) for the Kallars in Tanjore under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. There were also 38 night schools in different parts of Madura district to provide education for Kallar adults and these were attended by 900 pupils altogether. The strength of the Kallar hostel at Tanjore was 100 at the end of the year 1928-29. 774 boarding grants for Kallars in Madura and Rāmnād districts and 100 grants for Kallars in Tanjore district at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per mensem were also sanctioned during the year.

The criminal settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Kavali and Siddhapuram and the Industrial school for girls at Nellore continued to work during the year.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf Mutes and other Defectives.*—There was a slight fall in the strength of the boys' section of the Educational and Industrial schools for the Blind at Palamcottah, while the girls' section showed a small increase. There were accordingly 43 boys and 32 girls on 31st March 1929 as against 49 boys and 29 girls in the previous year. The schools continue to do good work. An attempt is also being made here to transliterate into Braille books for general reading. The A. E. L. M. School for the blind at Rentachintla were 27 strong during the year under review as against 22 in 1927-28. A special feature of the school is the attention paid to handwork, the subjects taught being tape-weaving, rope-making, basket-making, mat-making, knitting and sewing.

A school for the blind and the deaf mutes was opened in December 1926, under the Corporation of Madras and it was permanently recognized in the current year. The strength of the Blind section was 20 and that of the deaf mutes section 10, making a total strength of 30 in all.

The Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore, had 33 boys and 34 girls, i.e., 67 on its rolls on 31st March 1929 as against 61 in 1927-28. A class in wood work has been opened for the benefit of the boys. The strength of the Deaf and Dumb School, Grame's Road, Madras, increased from 25 to 34.

There were 79 deaf boys and girls in the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah during the year under review. Six teachers taking their training in the school completed their course in March 1929.

The attendance in the Leper School at Bapatla doubled during the year, the strength being ten boys and two girls. Two more scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem were granted during the year under reference to two pupils from Bellary district in addition to the scholarships to two pupils from Anantapur district mentioned in last year's report for reading in the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore.

16. *Private Institutions.*—The total number of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, decreased from 2,791 to 2,221 and their strength from 80,064 to 69,243. There was considerable decrease both in the number and strength of unrecognized private schools, the decrease in the number being from 2,643 to 2,078. There was a slight fall in the number of schools recognized and aided by the department (from 148 to 143). Malabar still continues to have the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books.*—(a) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—There were 4,197 visitors consulting 7,203 manuscripts and books in the Library as against 4,133 visitors consulting 7,001 manuscripts and books in the previous year. Among the manuscripts and books consulted, those relating to Poetry and Prose were the largest in number, those dealing with medicine and religion coming next in order. The works consulted were mostly in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu. In addition to consultation of manuscripts and books in the library, 170 manuscripts and 196 printed books were lent to 52 persons and institutions interested in oriental learning.

The number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 133.

The preparation and printing of descriptive and triennial catalogues of manuscripts went on as usual. The general alphabetical indexes relating to Malayalam and Kanarese manuscripts were printed and the others are either under preparation or under print.

Certain rare and valuable manuscripts were sent to the Exhibition held at Lahore in connexion with the Fifth All-India Oriental Conference.

(b) *Text-Book Committee*.—The term of office of the elected members, which was extended up to 1st November 1928 in G.O. Mis. No. 1441, Education, dated 6th July 1928, was further extended up to 1st April 1929 in G.O. Mis. No. 2338, Education, dated 6th December 1928.

In the former G.O. Government extended the term of the nominated members up to 1st August 1928 and approved the proposals of the Director regarding the nomination of 22 members to the Text-Book Committee.

Two meetings of the Committee were held, one in October and the other in March. In all 1,249 books were considered and of these 1,089 were approved, 781 for school use, 219 for libraries, 31 for teachers, 36 for school use and libraries, 2 for school use, teachers and libraries, and 20 for teachers and libraries. All books sent in are considered, but it is not the function of the Text-Book Committee to prescribe text-books for examinations.

(c) *Registration of Books*.—The total number of publications registered during the year under review was 4,778 as against 5,033 of the previous year. The decrease occurred under a number of Indian languages as well as English and was not confined to any particular area. The output under "Religion" was, as in previous years, the largest, being 32 per cent of the total number of publications. About thirty-one per cent of the books were designed for educational purposes. The style and character of the publications continued to be on progressive lines and their tone was generally unobjectionable.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Adult Education*.—A brief reference has already been made in this report to adult education. Further information is here added. During the year under report sanction was accorded for the opening of adult education classes through the agency of non-official and honorary workers in 15 select centres as an experimental measure. Of the fifteen centres, classes for adults were actually opened in eleven centres, and of these eleven one was closed soon after its opening and one did not work regularly. The result was that classes worked at 9 centres throughout the year. The classes are in the nature of an experiment in an admittedly difficult problem, but the results so far attained justify continuance of the experiment. In addition to the

teaching of 3 R's there are talks on Hygiene, Civics and topics of general interest in these centres. A library, a reading room and lantern lectures are also features of these classes. In 1928-29 a recurring grant of Rs. 1,179 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,269 was sanctioned for the classes.

In addition to classes run by non-official and honorary agencies, the adult schools at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Training College, Rajahmundry, the Victoria College, Palghat, and the school at Coimbatore continued to work. The strength of the classes at Saidapet and Rajahmundry is 83 (53 Hindus and 30 Muhammadans) and 47 as against 62 and 41 respectively of the previous year: at Palghat and at Coimbatore it is 41 and 29 respectively. Activities at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, include Music and Singing, the reading of stories and current news from newspapers and journals, a Library Day—when books and magazines are issued to the students—Bajanas, Kalekshepams, and lantern lectures and entertainments, and efforts to make the Adult School a social centre. Members of the staff in charge of the Adult School visit students in their homes, take an interest in their organizations and attend their marriage functions and puja celebrations.

In 1928-29 Government also approved the proposal for the introduction of an experimental scheme of adult education in the Trichinopoly District under which the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the district will in succession give lectures with the help of an optical lantern and slides on education, agriculture, hygiene, industries, etc., at the Teachers' Association centres and other convenient places in their respective ranges. The scheme was tried for three months in 1928-29 in the Karur Taluk. Thirty-five centres were visited and 45 lantern lectures delivered. Attendance varied from 50 to 300 and in all a total of 5,600 persons attended the lectures. The result has justified the scheme.

(b) *Boy Scouts*.—(i) The Provincial Secretary has reported that as many as 600 units have been registered at the provincial headquarters with a total strength of about 13,000 scouts of all ranks. Side by side with the increase in numbers, efficiency has also increased as is evidenced by the large number of efficiency and proficiency badges won during the year by the various units, and the rallies and competitions conducted by the different associations all over the province. A number of training camps were held and it is found that most of the people who went out of such camps have begun

to use their knowledge practically by starting troops and packs.

The movement has not only taken a deep root in the secondary schools, the majority of which have now their own scout troops and packs, but has also spread to villages. Village troops exist in several areas in almost all Tamil districts. In this connexion the Rural Economy School at Poonamallee organized by the President, District Board, Chingleput, is worth mentioning. It is reported that a batch of 48 teachers was trained there, (most of them being Elementary School teachers) with the object of sending them for work in their villages.

(ii) *Facilities for scout training.*—"Scouting for boys in India" an official handbook of the Association has been translated into Malayalam and Tamil, the Malayalam translation being ready for sale.

Two camp-sites have been granted to the Association: one at St. Thomas' Mount and the other near Mount Pleasant, Coonoor.

The public are fast recognizing the value of scouting as a sound and practical scheme of character-training. The districts are reported to be self-supporting as regards finance and the parents and the public have contributed largely for the running of the machinery of scouting smoothly in the different localities. The Madras Province was able to send 12 scouts and scouters at a total expense of Rs. 20,000 to the International Jamboree held at Birkenhead near Liverpool. The Association was paid a grant of Rs. 10,000 as usual from provincial funds.

(c) *Girl Guides.*—The Provincial Secretary to the Girl Guides Association of Madras Presidency was good enough to furnish the following account of the progress of the guides movement during 1928-29:—

"During the year under review several new centres of guiding have been opened notably at Salem, Rajahmundry, Nandyal and Tellicherry.

"In May 1928, the Association was asked by the Madras Corporation to introduce guiding into their schools. This meant 30 new companies and the first step that was taken was the institution of a training class for their teachers. It is hoped to start companies in the schools themselves in the autumn of 1929.

"Another important step was a request which came from the Hobart Training School for guides and one teacher and two students therein attended the Summer Training

School in Ootacamund in June 1928. In this connexion a most noteworthy and encouraging feature was the general increase in Indian guiders."

The Association was, as in the previous year, paid a grant of Rs. 4,000 from the provincial funds.

(d) *Physical Education.*—The efforts to promote physical education in the year under review have resulted in a better understanding of and growing interest in physical education on correct lines. Several new public playgrounds have been opened in the city of Madras. Compulsory physical education under specially trained leadership has been made a feature of collegiate education. The Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, which is the only recognized centre for the training of physical training instructors and physical directors, has made a large contribution towards the results that have so far been achieved.

The committee appointed in June 1928 to investigate the problems of physical education in secondary schools for boys has completed its sittings and has submitted its recommendations to Government. The more important of its recommendations are (1) that formal physical training should be made compulsory for all pupils except such as are declared medically unfit, (2) that playgrounds and playing fields should be provided, mainly in connexion with high schools, (3) that adequate provision should be made in the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education for the training of physical directors, and (4) that health instruction should form an essential part of physical education, such instruction being given during school hours.

A physical training class for women has been opened in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, with a view to training secondary-grade teachers for appointment as physical training instructresses in training schools for mistresses.

In G.O. Mis No. 2419, dated 18th December 1928, Government appointed a committee to investigate the question of physical education for girls in elementary and secondary schools in the Presidency. Another committee was appointed in G.O. No. 1992, Education, dated 10th October 1928, to enquire into the condition of physical education in elementary schools for boys and to suggest lines of improvement.

The Olympic sports, Inter-school Athletic Competitions, and demonstrations held during the year have, as

usual, served to stimulate public interest in the organizations for developing games and sports.

(c) *Medical Inspection.*—As stated in last year's report, medical inspection was made compulsory in all recognized secondary schools for boys, Arts Colleges for men and women, in the Madras University area and elementary schools for boys in areas where compulsory elementary education had been introduced. Accordingly, medical inspection has become a permanent feature of all recognized secondary schools for boys, about 450 in number and 33 municipal and taluk board areas, which have introduced compulsory elementary education. Arrangements are almost complete for the introduction for the scheme in the remaining compulsory areas. Medical inspection, being optional for secondary schools for girls, 35 schools introduced medical inspection during the year under review.

(f) *Teachers employed as Postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters belonging to the Madras Presidency rose from 688 to 738 during 1928-29 showing a total increase of 50 over 1927-28. Of the total number of 738, seven were Government teachers while the rest were local board teachers. The Postmaster-General, Madras, has reported that over 28 per cent of the extra departmental branch offices was held by school masters of all classes in his Circle.

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

I have the honour,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GRIEVE,

Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(a) *Names of local bodies that do not levy education-cess.*

TALUK BOARDS.

1. Bellary.	6. Kanigiri.	11. Gudur.
2. Harpanahalli.	7. Venkatagiri.	12. Kumbakōnam.
3. Hospet.	8. Kandukur.	13. Mayavaram.
4. Tadepalligudem.	9. Kavali.	14. Sermadevi.
5. Nellore.	10. Atmakur.	

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Gudiyattam.	18. Parlakimedi.	35. Ootacamund.
2. Tiruppattur.	19. Cocanada.	36. Srivilliputtur.
3. Tiruvannamalai.	20. Chirala.	37. Sivakasi.
4. Walajapet.	21. Guntūr.	38. Karaikudi.
5. Chidambaram.	22. Narasaraopet.	39. Mannargudi.
6. Cuddalore.	23. Ongole.	40. Mayavaram.
7. Villupuram.	24. Mangalore.	41. Tiruvarur.
8. Adōni.	25. Bezwada.	42. Palamecottah.
9. Bellary.	26. Palacole.	43. Tuticorin.
10. Tirupati.	27. Kurnool.	44. Srirangam.
11. Coimbatore.	28. Nandyal.	45. Karur.
12. Dharapuram.	29. Bodinayakkanur.	46. Trichinopoly.
13. Udamalpet.	30. Palni.	47. Anakapalle.
14. Pollachi.	31. Periyakulam.	48. Bimlipatam.
15. Cuddapah.	32. Cannanore.	49. Vizagapatam.
16. Berhampur.	33. Palghat.	50. Vizianagram.
17. Chicacole.	34. Coonoor.	51. Vaniyambadi.

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

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Vellore.	10. Masulipatam.	19. Hospet.
2. Kumbakōnam.	11. Cochin.	20. Virudhunagar.
3. Negapatam.	12. Mayavaram.	21. Ellore.
4. Conjeeveram.	13. Madura.	22. Rajahmundry.
5. Tellicherry.	14. Hindupur.	23. Madras Corporation.
6. Tiruppur.	15. Proddatur.	24. Anantapur.
7. Tinnevely.	16. Dindigul.	25. Nellore.
8. Chingleput.	17. Calicut.	
9. Erode.	18. Parlakimedi.	

TALUK BOARDS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—
Mannarghat Village Pancha-
yat.2. Ponnani—Three select am-
soms.3. Ernād—Select amsams in East
and West Ernād.4. Tiruppattur—Natrampalli
and Agraharam Pancha-
yats. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram
and Sengamalanachiyar-
puram.6. Saidapet Taluk (Chingleput
District).7. Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore
District). |
|---|--|

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles.		142,280	Percentage of scholars to total population.					
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.			
Population—			1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.		
Males	...	20,870,749						
Females	...	21,448,236	Males	...	10.1	9.6	10.3	9.9
Total	...	42,318,985	Females	...	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8
			Total	...	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.2

	Institutions.			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column +).
	1929.	1928.	Increase or decrease.	1929.	1928.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	2	+	1	...	...	...
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	60	59	+	1	13,439	12,848	+ 591 { (a) 4,800
Professional Colleges	9	10	-	1	2,324	2,260	+ 64 { (b) 8,629
High Schools	354	351	+	3	145,987	142,677	+ 3,310 { (c) 2,324
Middle Schools	197	194	+	3	27,847	26,779	+ 1,068 { (d) 108,238
Primary Schools	50,108	48,422	+ 1,686	1,194,961	2,095,329	+ 89,632	+ 14,029 { (e) 87,749
Special Schools	348	341	+	7	24,895	23,080	+ 1,815 { (f) 14,029
Totals	51,076	49,382	+ 1,694	2,409,453	2,302,943	+ 106,510	+ 18,818 { (g) 12,818
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	5	5	...	...	376	421	- 45 { (a) 108
Professional Colleges	2	2	...	...	56	49	+ 7 { (b) 268
High Schools	59	58	+	1	13,521	12,770	+ 751 { (c) 56
Middle Schools	44	42	+	2	5,835	5,319	+ 516 { (d) 5,307
Primary Schools	4,731	4,050	+ 681	295,178	280,771	+ 14,407	+ 1,305 { (e) 8,214
Special Schools	96	86	+	10	4,818	4,263	+ 555 { (f) 1,305
Totals	4,937	4,243	+ 694	319,784	283,601	+ 36,183	+ 4,530 { (g) 295,178*
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	2,027	2,567	- 540	62,099	72,340	- 10,241	...
For Females	51	76	- 25	1,420	1,788	- 368	...
Totals	2,078	2,643	- 565	63,519	74,128	- 10,609	...
Grand totals	58,091	56,268	+ 1,823	2,792,756	2,660,672	+ 132,084	...

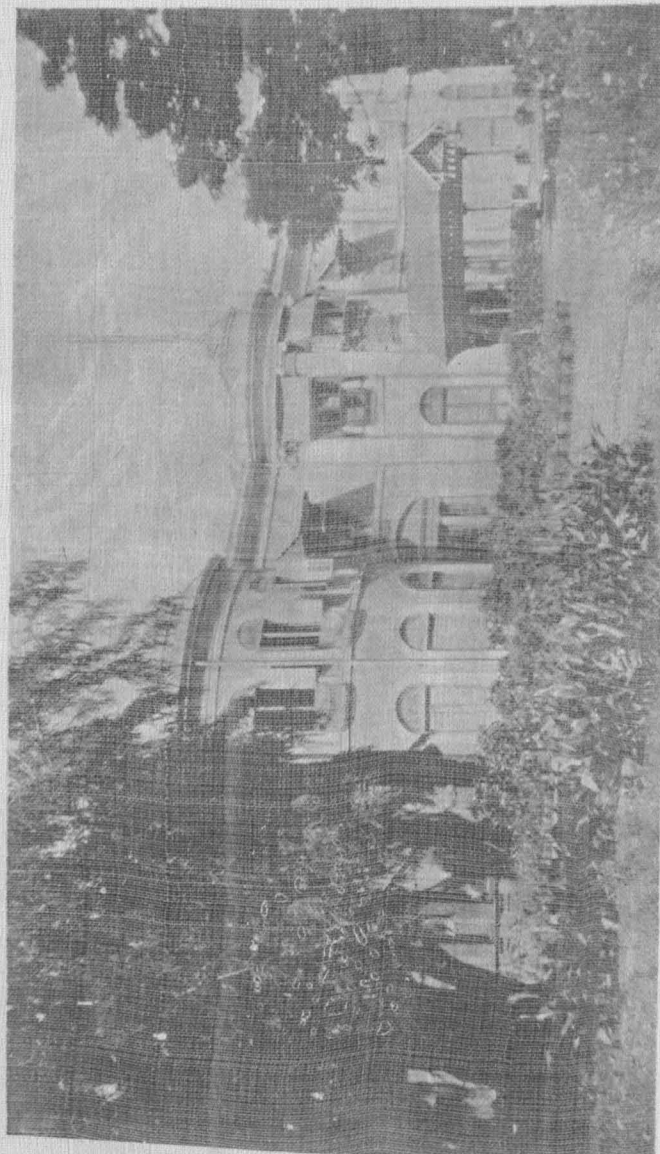
(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.

(c) In Secondary stage.

(b) In Intermediate classes.

(d) In Primary stage.

* Includes scholars reading in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.



OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS - From the south-east.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1928.	1929.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
Direction and Inspection	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Universities	17,51,814	18,56,926	+ 1,05,112	100.00	...	8.82	3.48	0.69	...	12.07	9.53	0.69
Miscellaneous	8,99,041	34,91,047	+ 25,92,006	87.70	...	21.52	8.96	0.85	...	0.74	1.33	216.19
Totals	89,34,947	51,98,956	+ 2,43,789	27.70	...	12.12	...	0.41	...	0.85	1.38	343
Institutions for Males.	1,16,05,80.2	1,45,46,659	+ 29,40,857	51.34	7.66	15.72	25.28	2.78	0.41	...	...	542
Arts Colleges	22,07,200	26,76,712	+ 3,79,422	33.66	0.06	46.21	20.07	67.42	0.10	92.57	40.20	200.29
Professional Colleges	11,37,215	11,09,492	- 27,723	82.52	0.08	1.94	0.41	392.42	0.33	80.81	1.96	475.52
High Schools	68,55,579	73,00,343	+ 4,44,664	20.93	9.73	52.52	16.82	472	4.72	25.48	8.17	48.53
Middle Schools	11,14,634	11,49,519	+ 34,885	34.09	10.32	33.67	21.92	14.03	4.26	13.91	9.05	41.31
Primary Schools	1,53,11,108	1,71,33,936	+ 18,22,828	58.32	24.06	4.31	13.31	4.03	1.91	0.33	1.06	7.93
Special Schools	38,39,138	42,24,078	+ 5,84,939	67.11	1.80	3.40	27.69	13.87	3.73	7.03	57.29	208.92
Totals	3,08,54,961	3,35,95,978	+ 27,41,017	43.30	14.9	19.42	16.31	6.98	2.13	2.76	2.31	14.18
Institutions for Females.	1,83,502	2,05,765	+ 22,263	56.98	...	13.26	20.73	298.88	...	69.10	155.04	520.97
Arts Colleges	53,136	45,471	- 7,665	71.38	...	6.48	22.14	52.37	...	52.59	179.82	811.98
Professional Colleges	10,22,531	10,61,452	+ 38,921	51.44	...	21.24	24.32	41.05	...	18.95	19.50	79.80
High Schools	3,09,942	3,37,624	+ 27,682	32.81	2.90	19.09	38.10	21.71	1.58	10.38	20.73	54.40
Middle Schools	30,88,820	34,53,670	+ 3,64,850	55.73	27.51	0.85	15.91	6.81	3.36	0.19	1.03	12.20
Primary Schools	7,72,487	9,86,694	+ 2,14,207	65.64	0.93	1.65	31.78	155.92	2.20	3.91	75.50	237.53
Special Schools	54,30,418	60,90,696	+ 6,60,278	55.91	13.91	6.46	21.72	11.09	3.16	1.28	4.31	19.84
Totals	4,78,91,181	5,42,33,333	+ 63,42,152	50.58	13.12	16.98	19.32	10.23	2.63	3.44	3.20	20.23
Grand total												

1.—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	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science *	6	...	1	35	2	44	1	...	...	2	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second-grade colleges	3	1	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
Totals	18	1	1	47	2	69	2	...	...	5	...	7
High Schools	12	41	110	190	1	354	13	...	1	45	...	59
Middle Schools. { English	3	9	78	101	6	197	7	2	1	83	1	44
Schools. { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	2,238	1,188	13,982	30,687	2,028	50,108	41	433	2,660	1,511	86	4,731
Totals	2,238	1,238	14,170	30,978	2,035	50,659	61	435	2,662	1,589	87	4,834
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	2
Normal and Training	61	...	8	23	...	92	28	1	...	23	...	52
Engineering†	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	9	...	1	35	...	45	1	...	...	25	...	26
Commercial	3	...	...	3	38	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults	4	...	...	8	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	2	6	116	10	135	...	1	13	...	...	14
Totals	88	3	15	192	50	348	30	1	1	64	...	96
Total recognized institutions	2,344	1,242	14,186	31,217	2,087	51,076	93	436	2,663	1,658	87	4,937
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	2,027	2,027	...	...	...	...	51	51
Grand totals, all institutions	2,344	1,242	14,186	31,217	4,114	53,103	93	436	2,663	1,658	138	4,988

* 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 ...	2,716	2,534	359	59	56	58	153	141	31
Law ...	781	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	622	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	204	191	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	457	440	423	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	121	94	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	41	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	98	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5,940	4,614	1,033	59	56	58	153	141	31
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	3,571	3,271	510	33,396	30,182	68	18,974	17,358	19
In Middle Schools	489	407	...	8,675	7,522	181	1,322	1,160	...
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools	87,281	65,141	148	741,076	595,511	30	108,381	82,640	...
Totals ...	91,341	68,819	658	783,147	633,255	897	128,676	101,158	195
In Art Schools	501	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools	765	739	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	2,727	7,855	641	188	181	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools	101	98	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	1,385	1,071	101	15	13	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools	412	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools	44	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools	592	536	592	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	26	30
In School for Adults	200	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools	8	8	...	249	219	...	328	309	...
Totals ...	12,745	11,193	1,692	472	413	...	358	335	30
Totals for recognized institutions	109,126	84,631	3,383	783,658	633,724	955	129,187	101,634	256
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions for males	109,126	84,631	3,383	783,658	633,724	955	129,187	101,634	256

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.	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)				
10,472	9,640	2,489	39	37	10	13,439	12,408	2,987	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	781	638	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	622	600	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	204	191	94	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	457	440	423	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	94	117	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	98	79	...	...
10,472	9,640	2,489	39	37	10	15,763	14,488	3,621	188
89,893	81,259	7,013	154	135	...	145,987	132,205	8,404	2,334
16,509	14,277	898	852	692	...	27,847	24,098	1,079	1,349
1,300,398	973,852	8,954	57,855	47,285	75	2,194,961	1,764,429	9,207	318,644
1,306,770	1,069,388	16,865	58,861	48,112	75	2,368,795	1,970,732	18,690	322,327
...	...	...	...	...	...	501	269	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	765	739	284	3
2,096	1,952	863	...	...	...	11,015	9,988	1,504	6
...	...	...	168	168	...	269	266	74	...
2,270	1,992	997	...	...	...	3,670	3,076	1,098	32
417	346	...	853	697	...	1,682	1,441	...	83
53	43	...	...	...	...	97	84	...	...
98	87	98	...	...	...	690	623	690	31
183	157	183	...	...	...	213	183	213	50
237	153	...	38	29	...	475	365	...	...
4,454	3,812	1,126	479	430	...	5,518	4,778	1,126	571
9,802	8,542	3,267	1,538	1,324	85	24,895	21,812	4,989	796
1,327,044	1,087,570	22,621	60,438	49,473	85	2,409,453	1,957,032	27,306	323,311
...	...	...	62,099	48,785	...	62,099	48,785	...	11,555
1,327,044	1,087,570	22,621	122,537	98,258	85	2,471,552	2,005,817	27,300	334,866

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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)	(10)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Sciences	161	147	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	39	85	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	200	182	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	3,885	3,354	174	231	213	...	384	355	...
In Middle Schools. { English	938	732	...	101	88	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	3,180	2,234	10	136,448	102,188	22	44,890	31,041	...
In Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	8,003	6,320	184	136,775	102,409	22	45,274	31,396	...
In Medical Schools	85	80	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,294	1,205	705	...	...	...	29	28	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	40	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,419	1,323	783	19	19	...	29	28	...
Totals for recognized institutions	9,622	7,825	1,100	136,794	102,508	22	45,303	31,424	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions for females	9,622	7,825	1,100	136,794	102,508	22	45,303	31,424	...
Grand totals, all institutions, for males and females.	118,718	92,456	4,483	2,04,452	736,232	977	174,490	195,658	256

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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)
215	205	148	...	...	...	376	352	248	...
17	16	15	...	...	...	56	51	48	...
232	221	163	...	...	...	432	403	296	...
9,405	8,486	3,221	...	...	...	15,521	12,053	3,895	734
4,361	3,984	642	51	48	...	5,835	5,207	642	620
106,957	84,007	5,309	3,708	2,599	...	298,178	222,069	5,341	14,011
170,723	96,477	9,172	3,759	2,647	...	314,584	239,329	9,378	15,365
73	70	...	...	...	...	158	150	78	...
1,096	944	804	...	...	...	2,419	2,177	1,509	...
1,372	1,194	449	...	...	...	1,412	1,232	449	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	143	149	...	...	...	149	143	149	88
681	535	...	...	...	...	680	554	...	8
3,351	2,886	1,402	...	...	...	4,818	4,266	2,185	96
124,306	99,584	10,737	3,759	2,647	...	319,784	248,988	11,859	15,461
...	...	...	1,420	1,075	...	1,420	1,075	...	64
124,306	99,584	10,737	5,179	3,722	...	321,204	245,063	11,859	15,525
1,451,350	1,187,154	83,358	127,716	101,980	85	2,792,756	2,250,880	39,159	350,391

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 6,13,031 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) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library; Registrar of Books, Text-book Committee, etc.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges ...	5,41,321	...	...	2,23,202	3,727	7,68,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,61,573	104	315
Professional Colleges.															
Law ...	...	...	...	53,758	315	54,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	3,34,243	...	...	78,342	1,439	4,08,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	1,93,108	639	239	1,441	2,488	1,97,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	1,44,589	...	...	59,985	...	2,04,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	89,850	...	...	...	351	90,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Commerce	1,19,908	...	...	...	...	1,19,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	63,819	...	...	...	...	63,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ..	78,594	...	...	...	...	78,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	16,35,437	639	239	4,52,249	9,832	19,97,896	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	1,65,348	...	...	...	...	1,65,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools. { English	9,341	...	...	...	...	9,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ..	7,85,754	...	...	...	...	7,85,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	9,61,473	...	...	...	...	9,61,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special.															
Arts Schools	59,865	...	...	...	...	59,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	4,18,803	...	...	...	...	4,18,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training ..	14,28,456	26,017	2,318	428	2,566	14,59,790	16,848	7,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools	18,430	...	...	4,548	...	22,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ..	2,17,075	...	...	...	...	2,17,075	800	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools	30,852	...	...	...	...	49,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	11,217	...	...	...	...	13,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	92,818	...	...	...	...	92,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	62,213	...	...	...	...	62,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	23,40,081	26,017	2,318	79,032	11,684	24,59,132	39,732	29,745	15,578	2,438	15,068	1,92,556	4,55,121	2,338	50
Grand totals	43,86,991	26,556	2,557	6,18,873	31,520	55,16,597	50,08,570	40,80,073	9,06,332	15,04,989	2,07,357	1,17,06,731	77,80,267	12,681	2,352

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—cont.

Expenditure on building includes Rs. 6,13,031 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) and Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Total, columns 13-17. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Total. (21)	Government funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand total. (27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,929	...	...	...	...	1,79,929
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,48,258	...	...	...	...	14,48,258
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,36,193	8,26,718	1,80,859	1,00,542	15,53,785	42,06,597
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,13,559	15,470	3,927	12,66,448	11,69,739	31,69,143
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,77,989	8,41,188	1,94,286	14,06,980	27,23,524	90,08,927
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities ...	3,07,912	1,21,586	34,81,047	...	...	...	30,61,579	...	...	3,07,912	1,21,556	84,81,047
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges ...	8,55,344	4,33,518	15,12,581	...	7,852	7,852	7,64,621	104	315	10,78,540	4,57,397	23,00,988
Professional Colleges.												
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,768	315	54,073
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,248	...	...	73,342	1,409	4,08,999
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,108	...	...	1,441	2,488	1,67,915
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,589	...	...	59,968	...	2,04,577
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,860	...	...	...	...	90,201

C-A

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,908
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,819	...	...	...	...	63,819
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,02,625	76,224	2,34,988	3,654	...	3,654	1,36,235	898	...	1,58,629	79,867	3,75,729
Totals ...	12,05,891	6,31,298	52,38,616	3,654	7,362	11,006	48,78,057	1,641	554	17,33,616	6,63,383	72,77,251
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools ...	24,82,587	11,56,436	44,81,072	...	20,900	20,999	1,528,028	5,44,319	1,65,808	38,33,698	12,28,400	78,00,243
Middle Schools (English ...)	2,36,786	1,91,640	5,87,449	5,700	37,935	43,635	3,91,965	1,06,716	11,914	3,87,005	2,61,919	11,43,519
Schools (Vernacular ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	6,15,460	20,81,245	76,91,937	39,879	86,726	1,26,605	99,92,844	34,08,584	7,15,024	7,37,430	22,82,054	1,71,65,936
Totals ...	33,34,833	34,29,321	1,27,60,458	45,579	1,45,660	1,91,239	1,19,12,837	40,59,619	8,92,741	49,58,128	37,62,373	2,55,55,698
Special.												
Arts Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,865	...	...	...	...	59,865
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,18,803	...	...	53,141	8,445	4,80,389
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	1,634	94,085	3,97,165	11,625	...	11,625	17,45,303	34,690	2,318	2,107	96,652	18,91,070
Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,430	...	...	16,173	...	34,603
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	20,281	8,10,942	9,39,384	...	...	...	3,16,536	300	...	20,251	8,19,942	11,57,059
Agricultural Schools ...	7,817	6,526	16,425	14,764	6,410	21,174	32,937	...	...	41,107	12,986	87,080
Reformatory Schools ...	...	7,504	9,304	...	...	...	13,017	...	...	2,055	7,504	22,578
Schools for Defectives ...	...	21,814	23,190	...	...	...	94,384	...	...	...	21,814	1,16,008
Schools for Adults ...	164	15,163	28,767	...	...	...	13,440	...	5,199	...	15,163	33,966
Other Schools ...	5,647	1,41,919	1,83,169	57	29,088	29,145	2,790	23,110	10,429	8,476	1,86,697	3,37,9
Totals ...	35,593	11,07,102	16,00,204	23,446	35,733	62,184	23,34,984	58,100	17,946	1,43,504	11,69,592	42,24,076
Grand totals ...	46,39,307	51,67,721	1,95,99,278	75,679	1,88,750	2,64,429	2,34,03,767	49,60,548	11,05,527	83,02,298	83,18,872	4,60,90,952

APPENDIX D. Expenditure on Education for Females.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

Expenditure on buildings includes :—

"includes the following miscellaneous categories: (1) Scholarships in schools and colleges; (2) Miscellaneous

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

	Government institutions.					District Board and Municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.				
	Govern- ment funds. (1)	Board funds. (2)	Muni- cipal funds. (3)	Fees. (4)	Other sour- ces. (5)	Total. (6)	Govern- ment funds. (7)	Board funds. (8)	Muni- cipal funds. (9)	Fees. (10)		Other sour- ces. (11)	Total. (12)	Govern- ment funds. (13)	Board funds. (14)
—	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.	80,852	...	...	13,048	...	93,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,519	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	23,405	...	...	2,455	...	25,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,051	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,878	...	...
Totals	1,07,257	...	...	15,518	...	1,22,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,448	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools	...	2,49,107	...	37,286	150	2,86,543	10,360	35	...	3,248	1,770	15,418	2,88,690	...
Middle Schools.	{	English	...	4,862	510	49,831	5,434	3,029	...	3,563	...	18,788	84,859	...
	{	Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	38,379	...	580	400	39,839	11,94,146	5,19,052	4,00,374	4,834	4,118	21,22,524	8,92,305	414
Totals	...	3,31,945	...	42,708	1,060	3,75,713	12,09,940	5,22,116	4,07,136	11,645	5,888	21,56,725	10,65,854	414
Special.														
Medical Schools	...	80,493	...	480	...	80,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,320	...
Normal and Training Schools	...	3,42,063	80	146	...	3,43,118	...	...	6,849	...	...	6,849	1,77,486	35
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,220	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,746	1,100
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,284	...
Other Schools	...	8,156	...	...	...	8,156	...	243	...	...	...	243	5,284	...
Totals	...	4,30,715	80	626	...	4,32,250	...	243	6,849	...	...	7,092	2,16,956	1,135
Grand totals for females	...	8,69,917	80	58,847	1,080	9,30,733	12,09,940	5,22,359	4,13,985	11,645	5,888	21,63,817	13,25,258	1,549
Grand totals for males	...	48,38,991	26,656	6,18,873	31,520	55,16,597	50,08,570	40,80,073	9,06,832	15,04,389	3,07,387	1,17,06,721	97,80,267	12,631
Grand totals for all	...	57,06,908	27,455	6,77,720	32,580	64,47,330	62,18,510	46,02,432	13,20,317	15,16,034	2,13,245	1,38,70,538	1,11,05,623	14,180
Grand totals for all	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,506

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 45,970 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.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	Aided institutions—cont.			Recognized and unaided institutions.				Total expenditure from				
	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Total, columns 13-17. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Total. (21)	Govern- ment funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Muni- cipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand total. (27)
Inspection	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,739	...	...	...	...	2,28,739
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,610	46,880	23,730	2,763	1,78,748	4,23,781
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,932	3,020	180	5,10,395	6,53,688	13,99,165
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION.							6,27,281	49,950	28,910	5,13,158	8,32,386	20,51,685
Arts Colleges	13,280	48,522	80,271	...	...	...	1,08,371	...	...	26,278	48,522	1,83,171
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	480	10,070	16,801	...	...	...	82,456	...	...	2,945	10,070	45,471
Intermediate Classes	1,016	12,720	22,614	...	...	...	8,878	...	...	1,016	12,720	22,614
Totals	14,726	71,312	1,28,486	...	...	...	1,49,705	...	...	30,289	71,312	2,51,256

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	2,12,517	2,53,289	7,59,496	...	...	...	5,48,157	35	...	2,53,051	2,30,209	10,01,452
Middle Schools. [English	55,456	1,22,926	2,63,241	536	5,228	5,764	1,34,752	3,029	6,762	64,417	1,28,664	3,87,624
Schools. [Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	23,430	5,18,852	12,05,205	428	26,174	26,602	19,24,880	5,19,466	4,30,528	22,302	5,49,544	34,53,070
Totals	2,91,453	9,00,067	22,87,942	984	31,402	32,386	26,07,739	5,22,530	4,37,290	8,46,770	9,38,417	48,52,746
Special.												
Medical Schools	2,238	38,119	54,627	...	...	...	87,716	...	...	9,768	38,119	1,35,603
Normal and Training Schools	5,881	1,13,737	2,97,139	...	...	...	5,19,549	864	6,928	6,027	1,13,737	9,47,106
Technical and Industrial Schools	72	1,20,645	1,37,937	...	...	...	17,220	...	...	72	1,20,645	1,37,937
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	399	33,114	38,797	...	...	...	13,440	248	...	389	33,114	47,196
Totals	15,640	2,13,621	5,47,352	984	31,402	32,386	40,32,396	5,74,687	4,73,129	16,266	3,13,621	9,86,694
Grand total for females.	3,21,819	12,85,000	29,63,780	...	...	...	2,84,429	2,34,03,767	49,60,543	83,02,238	21,55,736	81,42,381
Grand total for males.	46,36,307	51,67,721	1,95,99,278	75,679	1,88,750	2,64,429	2,34,03,767	49,60,543	11,05,627	83,02,238	83,18,872	4,60,00,962
Grand total for all	49,88,126	64,52,721	2,25,63,058	76,643	2,20,152	2,96,765	2,74,36,183	55,35,235	15,78,853	92,08,871	1,04,74,608	5,42,33,333

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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	17,301	656,746	781,079	14,631,123	3,415,781	1,404,000	720	269		13,780	30,870,749
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,235	50,331	31,594	607,564	145,409	100,323	4	8	1	1,237	937,911
Do. II ...	610	21,230	17,903	250,852	61,706	41,875	2	7	1	503	384,689
Do. III ...	518	15,762	14,751	186,596	30,731	29,256	3	6	2	428	278,051
Do. IV ...	500	12,698	14,978	153,813	19,270	18,289	7	6	1	277	219,899
Do. V ...	508	6,633	11,724	56,970	5,885	6,473	3	5	1	107	88,309
Middle—											
Class VI ...	470	3,987	9,598	24,134	1,729	2,573	2	8	1	26	42,528
Do. VII ...	368	3,236	8,846	17,127	1,020	1,798	3	9		28	32,435
Do. VIII ...	277	3,085	8,447	14,188	819	1,423		4	1	10	28,254
High—											
Class IX ...	25	1,748	7,058	8,730	272	967	3		1	2	18,806
Do. X ...	177	1,475	6,272	7,037	203	712		3	1	1	15,911
Do. XI ...	149	1,279	6,317	6,411	134	743	1	2	3	1	15,040
Totals ...	4,895	121,464	137,488	1,833,422	257,178	204,667	28	58	13	2,620	2,061,833
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	13	330	2,478	1,650	20	196		2			4,689
Second year ...	18	285	2,176	1,259	27	130	1			2	3,898
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	8	233	1,401	685	9	70	1	1		1	2,409
Fourth year ...	6	150	1,250	549	9	84					2,028
Fifth year ...	1	22	143	27	1	3					197
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...		17	70	16		1					104
Seventh year ...											
Research students ...											
Totals ...	46	1,937	7,518	4,186	66	404	2	3		8	13,325
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,941	122,501	145,006	1,337,608	257,244	205,131	30	61	13	2,623	2,075,158
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...		1,583	2,501	17,423	7,192	21,904	3			2	50,608
Grand totals ...	4,941	124,084	147,507	1,355,031	264,436	227,035	33	61	13	2,625	2,125,766

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenohus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Karan, Pannas, Piramalai Kallars, Reli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyar, Vallavan, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	16,968	670,493	782,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260		12,073	21,413,236
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,255	36,511	33,334	232,674	40,780	46,179	7	18	18	851	391,627
Do. II ...	586	10,250	13,476	56,423	8,050	11,987	9	8	4	380	101,123
Do. III ...	559	7,910	8,660	33,313	4,103	6,002	5	4	3	230	60,789
Do. IV ...	519	5,702	5,272	19,298	2,104	3,568	9	6		100	36,518
Do. V ...	518	4,353	2,009	7,953	774	675	6	4		30	16,327
Middle—											
Class VI ...	424	2,570	628	2,042	338	131	2	8		14	6,147
Do. VII ...	353	1,796	281	1,090	180	53	1	6		11	3,771
Do. VIII ...	305	1,525	184	725	292	46		8		7	3,092
High—											
Class IX ...	11	494	96	181	11	9					802
Do. X ...	151	382	49	124	10	10	1				727
Do. XI ...	119	283	45	111	8	4		3			573
Totals ...	4,800	71,781	64,029	353,934	56,650	68,604	40	60	25	1,573	621,496
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	10	95	22	52		8					187
Second year ...	11	67	24	28	1	1		1			133
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	4	57	15	23				1			100
Fourth year ...	6	30	4	12							52
Fifth year ...		1	1	2							4
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...		6	4	4							14
Seventh year ...											
Research students ...											
Totals ...	31	256	70	121	1	9		2			490
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,831	72,037	64,099	354,055	56,651	68,613	40	62	25	1,573	621,986
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...		684	171	1,964	1,347	8,745					12,911
Grand totals ...	4,831	72,721	64,270	356,019	57,998	77,358	40	62	25	1,573	634,897

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Huddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Reli, Todas, Tottiyar, Vallavan and Yenadis.

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	2	49	18	351	48	13	...	...	...	...	481
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	27	94	327	293	6	13	...	...	...	2	762
Normal and Training Schools	2	1,819	3,498	4,255	721	714	1	...	...	1	11,009
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	8	144	104	4	8	...	...	...	...	269
Technical and Industrial Schools	100	1,185	264	1,334	488	316	...	...	1	...	3,638
Commercial Schools	10	120	910	495	23	37	...	3	...	1	1,599
Agricultural Schools	...	52	4	38	1	2	...	...	...	...	97
Reformatory Schools	2	55	14	432	65	67	...	...	...	4	659
Schools for Defectives	4	150	...	78	13	6	...	...	...	...	251
Schools for Adults	...	5	32	266	59	113	...	...	...	...	475
Other Schools	...	39	3,139	1,594	101	45	...	...	...	37	4,955
Totals	148	3,526	8,348	9,260	1,529	1,334	1	3	1	45	24,195
COLLEGES.											
Law	2	21	493	247	...	18	...	...	...	...	781
Medicine	4	98	240	198	...	13	...	...	...	...	548
Education	...	19	182	48	...	5	...	...	...	...	204
Engineering	1	31	255	156	...	10	...	1	...	...	457
Agriculture	...	7	61	49	...	4	...	...	...	...	121
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	3	15	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	41
Veterinary Science	1	8	50	28	...	10	...	...	...	1	98
Totals	8	182	1,246	746	...	66	...	1	...	1	2,250
Grand totals	156	3,708	9,594	10,006	1,529	1,400	1	4	1	46	26,445

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Medical Schools	6	123	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Normal and Training Schools	73	1,473	129	544	58	147	...	...	...	1	2,425
Technical and Industrial Schools	69	1,127	30	88	126	2	...	...	...	2	1,444
Commercial Schools	73	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	24	6	1	...	...	...	...	31
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	2	93	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	18	97	777	335	9	5	...	...	...	2	1,243
Totals	259	2,923	943	1,034	199	155	...	...	...	5	5,518
COLLEGES.											
Medicine	11	21	22	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	74
Education	10	24	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Totals	21	45	31	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	130
Grand totals	280	2,968	974	1,066	199	155	...	1	...	5	5,648

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total 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	1	152	564	1,357	15	1	10	156	644	2,089	811	2,900
Local Board and Municipal	5	1,436	9,076	17,629	243	3	3	1,104	8,876	28,389	4,986	33,375
Aided	29	1,353	6,032	8,718	112	4	28	4,977	33,216	16,244	38,225	54,469
Unaided	2	33	141	259	6	2	1	280	1,941	441	2,244	2,665
Totals ...	37	2,974	15,813	27,963	376	10	42	6,517	39,877	47,163	46,246	93,409
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	10	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	17	5	22
Local Board and Municipal	72	411	14	22	95	5	10	18	85	614	118	732
Aided	49	433	70	18	98	1	23	12	135	668	171	839
Unaided	4	31	1	1	7	...	1	2	11	44	14	58
Totals ...	127	885	85	42	204	6	34	32	236	1,343	308	1,651
High Schools.												
Government	79	74	8	2	29	4	1	...	34	192	39	231
Local Board and Municipal	769	1,131	83	31	322	19	26	79	395	2,337	519	2,856
Aided	1,141	1,492	287	60	468	70	77	200	646	3,428	993	4,421
Unaided	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	1	10
Totals ...	1,992	2,701	359	93	821	93	104	279	1,076	5,966	1,552	7,518
Grand totals ...	2,156	6,593	16,257	28,098	1,401	109	180	6,828	40,989	54,472	48,106	1,02,578

VI-B.—Women 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	...	40	74	41	1	...	...	9	34	156	43	199
Local Board and Municipal	...	109	1,815	1,417	14	1	...	131	732	3,354	864	4,218
Aided	14	269	2,373	874	25	2	3	348	2,002	3,555	2,355	5,910
Unaided	...	1	32	14	...	1	...	14	69	47	84	131
Totals ...	14	418	4,294	2,346	40	4	3	502	2,837	7,112	3,346	10,458
Middle Schools.												
Government	5	38	11	...	2	1	...	...	3	56	4	60
Local Board and Municipal	3	18	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	26	5	31
Aided	11	182	106	17	12	3	19	...	22	328	44	372
Unaided	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	7
Totals ...	20	242	123	17	14	5	20	...	29	416	54	470
High Schools												
Government	34	116	11	1	15	3	1	4	13	177	21	198
Local Board and Municipal	5	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	14	2	16
Aided	96	322	110	22	33	17	21	5	70	583	113	696
Totals ...	135	444	122	24	49	20	22	9	85	774	136	910
Grand totals ..	169	1,104	4,539	2,387	103	29	45	511	2,951	8,302	3,536	11,838

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population.	Males 17,301 Females 15,968 Total 34,269		Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males 29·5 Females 30·1 Total 29·8								
	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.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	13	2,595	113	328	119	50	1,81,201	...	1,11,433	1,30,900	4,23,534
Middle Schools ...	10	1,395	457	231	68	18	40,019	...	15,652	48,080	1,03,751
Primary Schools ...	12	1,116	488	78	45	19	18,988	...	7,979	38,964	65,920
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	...	...	...	1,318
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,795	...	...	...	7,795
Totals ...	35	5,108	1,058	637	232	87	2,49,316	...	1,35,064	2,17,944	6,02,324
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	19	2,812	443	414	182	59	1,68,606	...	1,20,249	84,975	3,73,830
Middle Schools ...	17	1,983	509	313	110	36	49,878	...	37,037	77,915	1,64,830
Primary Schools ...	9	500	198	19	30	10	6,790	...	4,738	19,350	30,878
Training Schools ...	2	40	...	...	11	...	14,082	...	3,369	5,945	23,397
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	72	...	15	2	3	700	...	...	1,903	2,803
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	18	...	...	1	...	7,202	...	...	3,472	10,674
Totals ...	49	5,430	1,150	761	336	108	2,47,259	...	1,65,393	1,93,590	6,06,212
Grand totals for Institutions ...	84	10,538	2,208	1,398	568	195	4,96,575	...	3,00,457	4,11,504	12,08,536

Miscellaneous includes the following main items:

(1) Boarding charges	Rs. 2,85,546
(2) Scholarships	13,211
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations	5,787

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)
<i>Degree Examinations.</i>												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.												
Ph.D.		3	3		3	3						
D.Sc.		1	1		1	1						
M.A.		76	76		34	34		10	10		5	5
M.Sc.												
B.A. (Honours) ...	65	156	221	56	120	176	1	2	3	1	2	3
B.Sc. (Honours) ...												
B.A. (Pass)	1,162	3,220	4,382	480	1,179	1,659	26	83	109	13	44	57
B.Sc. (Pass)												
Law—												
Master of Law ...		30	30		4	4						
Bachelor of Law ...	340	147	487	212	96	308						
Medicine—												
M.D.		6	6		4	4						
M.B., B.S.	112		112	46		46	9		9	5		5
L.M.S.	75		75	33		33	5		5	2		2
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay) ...												
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta) ...												
M.S.		4	4		2	2						
M. Obstetrics ...												
B. Hyg.												
D.P.H.												
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	31		31	18		18						
D.T.M. (Calcutta) ...												
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	22		22	8		8						
Bachelor of M.E. ...	9		9	5		5						
Bachelor of Mining ...												
Metallurgy ...												
Education—												
B.E., B.T. & L.T. ...	251	34	285	164	19	183	43	23	66	31	17	48
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce ...												
Bachelor of Commerce ...												
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...												
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	27		27	19		19						
<i>Intermediate Examinations.</i>												
Intermediate in Arts ...												
Intermediate in Science ...	2,436	6,117	8,553	737	1,834	2,571	72	179	251	37	71	108
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...												
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in teaching ...	1,182		1,182	865		865	214		214	174		174
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...												
Licentiate of Agriculture ...												
Veterinary Examinations...												

[illegible]