

ERRATA TO THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

VOLUME I.

Page 59, column 6.—Against "Normal and Training Schools," for "1,416,966" read "1,416,969."

Page 61, column 27.—Against "Grand totals," for "44,355,080" read "44,655,080."

Page 63, column 2.—Against "Grand totals for all," for "25,787" read "25,797."

Page 64, column 22.—Against "Arts Colleges," for "11,795" read "117,195."

Page 66, column 2.—Against "Degree classes—Fourth year," for "239" read "229."

Page 67, column 5.—Transfer the figure 1 (one) appearing against the side heading "Second year" to the side heading "First year."

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR
1929-30, VOLUME I.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PARA.	PAGE
1. Introduction	1
2. Events of the year	1
3. Legislative Council and Education	3
4. General statistics	4
5. Controlling agencies and personnel	6
6. University and collegiate education	9
7. Secondary education	15
8. Elementary do.	17
9. Special do.	21
10. Women's do.	26
11. European do.	28
12. Muhammadan do.	30
13. Education of Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes	32
14. Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes	35
15. Education of the blind, of deaf mutes and of other defectives.	37
16. Private institutions	38
17. Books	38
18. Miscellaneous	40
Appendix	48

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

(1) General summary of educational institutions and scholars ...	50
(2) General summary of expenditure on education ...	51
(3) I. Classification of educational institutions ...	52
(4) II-A. Distribution of scholars attending educational insti- tutions for males	54-55
(5) II-B. Distribution of scholars attending educational insti- tutions for females	56-57
(6) III-A. Expenditure on education for males	58-61
(7) III-B. Do. do. females	62-65
(8) IV-A. Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education	66
(9) IV-B. Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education	67
(10) V-A. Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education	68
(11) V-B. Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education	69
(12) VI-A. Men teachers	70
(13) VI-B. Women teachers	71
(14) VII. European education	72
(15) VIII. Examination results	73-74

* செப்பனுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் *
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
* சித்திரம் மாதம் 1984 வருடம் *
* செப்பனிட முடிந்த *
* சித்திரம் மாதம் 1985 வருடம் *
* 13.11.85 *
* ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் *
* கையொப்பம். *



3

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 13th October 1930.

C. No. 103-F./30.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., O.I.E.,
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 1929-30.

2. *Events of the year.*—The events of the year that deserve special mention are given hereunder.

The Bill to amend the Madras University Act, referred to in last year's report, was passed, the main change introduced being the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

The Andhra University Amendment Act of 1930 was passed (1) instituting a Statutory Finance Committee of the Syndicate, (2) including the Finance Secretary to Government in the Syndicate and (3) providing for the payment of a statutory non-recurring grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for building and equipment.

Another Andhra University Amendment Act was passed requiring the Andhra University to conduct examinations for a period of five years from 2nd July 1929 for the benefit of students of the colleges at Anantapur and Madanapalle.

The Annamalai University commenced its work during the year.

The revised courses and syllabuses in respect of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme were approved and came into force in Form IV on the 1st June 1929. The attendance in the higher forms required to secure a completed certificate has been raised from 60 to 75 per cent.

Poor girls reading in classes up to Form III in Indian schools and up to standard VII in European schools have been exempted from payment of fees and necessary alterations made in the Madras Educational Rules and the Code of Regulations for European schools.

With a view to ensuring security of tenure of teachers in aided secondary schools orders were issued to the effect that managements and teachers should enter into an agreement as regards the terms of service.

A report on the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools was prepared by the Deputy Director (Temporary). Sanction was accorded for the opening of 447 Board elementary schools for girls with the aid of provincial subsidy. Rules for regulating recognition and aid of elementary schools in the Agency tracts were issued.

A college of Indian Music named the "Raja Annamalai Music College" was opened at Chidambaram for imparting instruction in vocal and instrumental music; this is the first institution of its kind in this Presidency. Classes in co-operation and auditing were opened in the Institute of Commerce, Madras, for training Inspectors of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Government considered the position of Sanskrit schools and colleges in the educational system of the Presidency and revised the system of aid to this class of institution.

The post of the Agency Educational Officer having been abolished, his work was distributed among various officers. Elementary education was entrusted to the Special Assistant Agents while the duties of the District Educational Officers of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari districts were limited to the technical and periodical examination of secondary and training schools in that area.

Seven posts of headmasters of Government training schools were created in the Madras Educational Service. Additional staff was provided for the Presidency College, Madras, and Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

A temporary post of Deputy Director with necessary establishment was sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1929. Consequently the designation "Additional Deputy Director" borne by one of the two existing Deputies was dropped.

Government also passed orders regarding the recruitment of candidates to the Madras Educational Service with a view to giving equal opportunity to all communities to serve the Government in the Education Department.

The two cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants were amalgamated into a single combined cadre on a scale of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 limited to 25 per cent of the total strength. The pay of the attenders in the offices of Deputy Inspectors was revised on a scale of Rs. 23—1—35 in the city and on Rs. 20—1—35 in the mufassal.

Medical inspection was ordered to be compulsory in night schools also in compulsory areas.

As a result of the Beasley Committee Report, physical training and games were made compulsory in all secondary schools. The committees appointed to consider physical education in boys' elementary schools and in girls' schools submitted their reports during the year.

The All-India Teachers' Federation held its annual session at Madras during the year. Several departmental officers took part in the proceedings of the Federation. An All-India Educational Exhibition was also held at Madras.

The pile foundation of the new building for my office was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,45,000.

Government have promised to consider the payment of a grant equivalent to one-half of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 16.38 lakhs towards the erection of buildings for the residential college at Tambaram for the Madras Christian College.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—The members of Council evinced as usual a keen interest in educational affairs. A large number of interpellations was put at every session of the Council and general discussions occurred during the budget session and at the time of introducing Bills relating to education. Two Bills were introduced in connection with the Andhra University, the first an Amendment Bill authorizing Government to contribute a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs to the University for an endowment fund and the other granting certain concessions to students who commenced the Andhra University course in Ceded Districts before these districts were moved from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. Both these Bills were passed, and during the period under review the transfer of the University headquarters from Bezwada to Vizagapatam was also a subject of discussion.

As regards Primary Education, Government were urged by members to spread primary education throughout the Presidency and to introduce compulsion generally. The Hon'ble the Minister dealt with the financial aspect of the demand and informed the House that the revision of the Madras Elementary Education Act was under consideration. Muslim representatives pressed for a more rapid advance in the education of their community, particularly of the Mappillas. They also urged that all Muslim girls should be provided with conveyances at State cost irrespective of their age in all Muhammadan girls' schools under Government management. Government were unable to accept this demand, but promised to provide conveyances to all Muslim girls above the 5th class and to all girls above 10 years of age in other classes. There was also some discussion in the Council as regards European education and that of the depressed classes. As regards the latter, the Hon'ble the Minister informed the members that orders had been issued to the effect that grants would be withheld from institutions which refused admission to depressed class pupils and that schools from which caste pupils withdrew on account of admission of depressed class pupils had been ordered to be continued with the depressed class pupils alone.

4. *General statistics—(a) Numerical.*—The number of public institutions rose from 56,013 to 56,957, i.e., by 944, and their strength from 2,729,237 to 2,824,946, i.e., by 95,709, the increase representing 1·7 per cent in the number of schools and 3·5 per cent in their strength. Private schools continued to decrease both in number and strength, the figures dropping from 2,078 schools with 63,519 pupils to 1,818 schools with 54,841 pupils.

The total number of institutions (public and private) increased by 634, i.e., by 1·2 per cent, and their strength by 87,031 or by 3·1 per cent.

There was a steady progress in the number of pupils under instruction, the percentage of those under instruction to the total population being 6·8 (10·6 in the case of boys and 3·1 in the case of girls) as against 6·6 (10·3 in the case of boys and 3·0 in the case of girls) in the preceding year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas increased from 4,314 to 4,387 and their strength from 483,269 to 504,217. This increase is partly due to the educational facilities afforded in towns and partly to the introduction of compulsory education in twenty-five municipalities. In rural areas also the number of schools and their strength increased;

this is due to the opening of several board elementary schools with the aid of provincial subsidies and to the efforts of the Panchayats and Labour departments. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in the municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 7·46 and 17·51 respectively as against 7·4 and 17·3 respectively in the previous year.

(b) *Financial.*—The total expenditure on education decreased from Rs. 545·75 lakhs to Rs. 541·07 lakhs, the proportion which public and private funds bore to total expenditure being 65 and 35 respectively as against 63 and 37 per cent respectively in the previous year. The fall was due to the decrease in the indirect expenditure as explained below.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 396·86 to Rs. 411·67 lakhs. The increase was shared by public as well as by private funds, the total increase being Rs. 14·80 lakhs, of which a little over 80 per cent was met by public funds. The direct expenditure on institutions managed by local and municipal boards increased by Rs. 7·16 lakhs.

There was a decrease in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 148·88 lakhs, to Rs. 129·35 lakhs but the indirect expenditure for the year was much greater than that for 1927-28 which was only Rs. 116·06 lakhs. The rise in the indirect expenditure during 1928-29 was mainly due to the large grants paid to the Annamalai University.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 269·33 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 267·75 lakhs. The actuals for the year including the expenditure of Rs. 2·26 lakhs incurred in England was Rs. 264·26 lakhs.

The provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on Government buildings and on schools and colleges under other departments amounted to Rs. 11·12 lakhs and Rs. 295·62 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 8·61 lakhs and Rs. 294·44 lakhs in the previous year. The increase under receipts was due to the increase under miscellaneous receipts and refunds and the fees collected in non-departmental institutions. The small increase under charges was on account of increased grants to institutions under private managements and to local bodies. There was also a slight increase in the charges under "Direction and Inspection" and on Government buildings.

The provincial subsidy 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 from Rs. 137·97 to Rs. 148·28 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*—(a) *Direction*.—I was in charge of the department for the major portion of the year, but went on leave from 27th January 1930, handing over charge to Mr. W. Erlam Smith.

I toured in Coimbatore, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nellore districts in July, and visited Vizagapatam in August, also Palghat, where I went in connexion with a fire which had occurred in the Government Victoria College. In November 1929 I toured again in Anantapur. Mr. Smith undertook an inspection tour in Malabar in February 1930 and in Kistna District in March.

Mr. Champion, the temporary Deputy Director of Public Instruction, toured extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madura, Rāmnād and Chingleput in connexion with the consolidation of elementary education.

Miss Lowe, the permanent Deputy Directress, went on leave from April 1929 and Miss Prager was officiating in her place till November when Miss Lowe returned to duty. Miss Prager toured in the Northern Circars in August and in the Ceded Districts in October and November 1929, while Miss Lowe visited Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor in February and Nellore District in March 1930 on inspection duty.

(b) *Higher Educational Service—Men's Branch*.—During the year under review, the Superior Educational services were reorganized on a provincial basis in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission.

Under the reorganization scheme the Superior services are divided into two classes: Class I corresponding to the existing Indian Educational Service and Class II corresponding to the existing Madras Educational Service.

(1) *Indian Educational Service*.—The officers who now hold permanent posts in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service will form a separate service on the existing scale of pay and with the existing number of selection grade posts. As vacancies occur among them the posts will be relegated to the new superior services Class I.

The posts of Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore, and of Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara, have been removed from the Madras cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

The following posts for which special recruitment on special rates of pay has been or is to be made have been removed from the regular cadre.

(i) Additional Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(ii) Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(iii) Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(iv) Professor of Technical Chemistry, College of Engineering, Guindy.

The post of Superintendent, School of Arts, has also been removed from the cadre.

The following posts in the Indian Educational Service have been relegated to Class II:—

(i) Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.

(ii) Do do. Mangalore.

(iii) Do do. Tellicherry.

(iv) Vic-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(v) Junior Professor of Education, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

(vi) Junior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.

There are now 12 posts of District Educational Officers in the Indian Educational Service and 14 posts in the Madras Educational Service. Under the reorganized cadres there will be 14 District Educational Officers in the higher cadre and 12 in the lower cadre.

(2) *New classes*.—The pay of the new class I is fixed at Rs. 400—40—600—600 (efficiency bar) 50—1,200 with a selection grade at Rs. 1,250—50—1,500 (15 per cent of the cadre). The pay of the lower class will be the pay of the Madras Educational Service, namely, Rs. 250—25—500 (efficiency bar) 50—800.

Pending the framing of statutory rules regarding recruitment and conditions of service no appointments were made to the reorganized higher cadre.

On 8th March 1930 the date on which the reorganization was sanctioned by Government there were 29 posts in the Indian Educational Service, 13 posts in the Madras Educational Service Class I, and 47 posts in Madras Educational Service Class II.

From 1st July 1929 the posts of Headmasters of Secondary Training Schools at Guntūr, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor, Tanjore, Dindigul and Tinnevely, which were in the Subordinate Educational Service, were formed into a separate cadre

known as "the Madras Educational Service, Junior scale" with a scale of Rs. 250—25—500. It has also been ordered that the posts of Headmasters of the Model schools attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry, and the posts of Headmasters of Secondary and Training departments of the Government College, at Coimbatore, Mangalore and Tellicherry should be relegated to the junior scale when vacated by their permanent incumbents.

(c) During the year under review, Messrs. J. A. Yates (Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore) and Rao Bahadur M. C. S. Anandapadmanabha Rao Avargal (Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam) retired from the Indian Educational Service. In the Madras Educational Service Messrs. K. Natesa Ayyar, V. S. Vasudeva Sastri, P. Parthasarathi Nayakar and Ch. Suryaprakasa Rao retired from service.

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

- M.R.Ry. B. Somasundara Rao Avargal.
- " L. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu.
- " R. Gopala Ayyar Avargal.
- " S. Kameswara Rao Garu.
- " M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal.
- " H. Perayya Sastri Garu (provisionally substantive).
- Ghulam Dastagir Sahib Bahadur.

(d) *Indian Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—There were 13 posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. Mrs. A. Henderson, permanent Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, who had been on long leave from 21st March 1928 was invalided from service with effect from 11th July 1929. Consequently one of the Indian Educational Service posts fell permanently vacant. Miss Lowe, permanent Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, was granted leave out of India for seven months from 3rd April 1929 as already stated, and Miss Prager was appointed in her place. On Miss Lowe's return to duty, Miss Prager was transferred as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, IV Circle, Madras. Miss Myers, Professor of English, Queen Mary's College, Madras, was granted five months' leave in continuation of the summer vacation of 1929. The Indian Educational Service post held by her was kept in abeyance during

her leave period and a temporary post in the Madras Educational Service was created in its place. Miss I. Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year. There were six posts in the Indian Educational Service permanently vacant at the end of the year. The reorganization of the Superior Educational Service for the Women's Branch did not come into force during the year under review.

(e) *Madras Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—With effect from 1st April 1929 the two additional posts of Inspectresses in the Madras Educational Service were sanctioned, one with headquarters at Nellore and the other having Calicut as its headquarters. Mrs. S. Jesudasan and Mrs. Gauri Sankunni were posted as Inspectresses of the second and fifth circles, respectively. Two additional posts of Lecturers in the Madras Educational Service, one for the Physics department and the other for the Chemistry department, were sanctioned for Queen Mary's College with effect from 1st July 1929. As no suitable women graduates were available these two posts were kept in abeyance. Instead two temporary posts, one in the Madras Educational Service (M.B.) and the other in the Subordinate Educational Service, were created and men officers were appointed to officiate in these posts. The lien of Miss M. Tomlinson was transferred from the Collegiate branch to the Inspectorate and in that vacancy Miss M. Lakshmi Ammal was confirmed as Assistant Professor of English in Queen Mary's College. Miss C. D'Souza was confirmed in the Madras Educational Service in one of the newly created posts of Inspectresses.

The posts of Headmistress in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Salem, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Vellore, and Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Bellary, were converted into gazetted appointments with effect from 1st July 1929, and the pay of these posts was fixed at Rs. 200—20—440. Miss Blake, Miss Amirthammal and Miss C. M. Cavanagh were appointed permanently to these posts without prejudice to their officiating appointments.

6. *University and Collegiate Education—(A) The Madras University.*—(i) His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst continued to be the Chancellor of the Madras University till the 25th July 1929, when he assumed office as the Viceroy of India. From 26th July to 11th November 1929 His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir N. E. Marjoribanks officiated as the Chancellor, and he was succeeded by His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel the Right

Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley. The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education, continued to be the Pro-Chancellor of the University. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avargal and Mr. William McLean continued to be the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, respectively. Mr. McLean was, however, on leave for nearly eight months, at the end of which he returned to duty in November 1929.

(ii) The Madras University Amendment Act, 1929, came into force on the 29th October 1929. The principal changes introduced by the Act were the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and of the Library Committee and the extension of the powers of the Syndicate. On the new Academic Council, Headmasters of Secondary schools have been given representation. There is also provision in the Amended Act for a Publication Bureau, an Employment Bureau, University Extension Boards and University Athletic Clubs.

(iii) Government passed orders on the General Inspection Commission Report agreeing with the Commission's recommendation that it is not desirable at present to establish any additional universities in the Presidency.

(iv) A regulation was passed prescribing as one of the conditions of admission to the L.T., B.L., M.L., and B.S.Sc. examinations, that candidates for these examinations should have taken the degree of the preceding qualifying examination.

(v) *Course of studies*.—Hitherto the Boards of Studies were appointed by the Academic Council. Now these Boards are appointed by the Syndicate.

The rules of eligibility laid down in connexion with the public S.S.L.C. examinations were modified and the percentage of marks required in English and the Second language was raised from 35 to 40.

Physical Training was made compulsory in the Intermediate course and steps were taken in the year under review with a view to appointing Physical Instructors on the staff of all colleges.

The courses for the Honours Degrees are under revision. It is proposed to institute Honours courses in Dravidian languages. The rules for the award of the M.Sc., Ph.D., and D.Sc. Degrees are also under revision. Geography has been included as an optional subject for the B.A. Degree as Group VII of the course. Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering have also been included among optional subjects subsidiary to Physics for the B.A. Degree examination. Indian Music was made an optional subject

under Part III of the B.A. course. The Diploma course in Economics was made open to graduates only. It will be of one year's duration for full-time students and of two years' duration for part-time students.

(vi) *Research departments*.—On the retirement of Rao Bahadur S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.R.Ry. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., was appointed as the University Professor of Indian History. The Oriental Research Institute with Sanskrit, Dravidian and Islamic sections was reorganized and made permanent. The department of Geography is the latest addition to the research departments. A School of Geography will in due course be instituted to offer instruction for the new Diploma in Geography. A Lecturer in Statistics has been appointed in the Department of Economics.

(vii) *Library*.—Mr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be the Librarian. The total number of volumes is 62,857. The number of periodicals current is 863, of which 839 are kept in the main library and the remaining 24 are kept in the Economics branch. The Library Committee arranged to keep the library open on all days of the year from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. during summer and 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. in winter. This resulted in the better use of the library. Further the location of the library in the Senate House made it more accessible to the reading public. The issue method was modernized, and a safeguarded, open-access-card-charging-system was introduced during the year under review.

(viii) *Tamil Lexicon*.—Part V of Volume III and Part I of Volume IV have been published. The total expenditure for the Committee up to 31st March 1929 is reported to have amounted to Rs. 2,47,000. The Committee has been at work for more than 17 years.

(ix) Consequent on the retransfer of the Ceded Districts and Chittoor to the jurisdiction of the Madras University under the Andhra University Amendment Act, the Syndicate granted the re-affiliation to the Madras University of the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur and the Theosophical College, Madanapalle. Recognition and affiliation were granted to the undermentioned Colleges in the courses noted against each:—

RECOGNITION.

1. Presidency College. B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.) courses.
2. Queen Mary's College. Group VI—Indian Music in the B.A. Course.

3. Women's Christian College. Physics and Physiology in the B.A. Course.
4. St. Christopher's Training College. Domestic Science in L.T. Course.

AFFILIATION.

1. Malabar Christian College, Calicut. German under Part II of the Intermediate Course.
2. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Botany as subsidiary subject under Part III of B.A. course and B.Sc. courses (Pass and Honours).
3. St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. IV-B Economics and History in B.A. course.
4. American College, Madura. I-A. Mathematics in B.A. course.

(x) *University Training Corps*.—No difficulty was experienced in maintaining the full strength of the corps although approximately 360 recruits were required. These were enrolled in July and August. The annual camp was held in Bangalore from 14th to 29th September 1929 and the attendance was 8 officers and 560 other ranks, which was the highest figure reached since the formation of the corps. The programme of training was similar to previous years and the extra training given to non-commissioned officers in the previous year resulted in a better standard of efficiency and discipline and an improvement in the work of training. The camp was fully under canvas and in spite of inclement weather was successful. The usual inter-college competitions and sports were held in camp and the Willingdon Shield for all-round efficiency was won by the Christian College contingent for the second year in succession. This college created a record by also winning the Company Drill, Guard, Athletic and Attendance cups. Loyola College which had just been given a contingent attended camp for the first time. The corps was inspected in camp by Major-General A. L. Tarver, O.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., who expressed himself as pleased with all he saw. The corps also furnished a guard-of-honour at the Annual Convocation and was complimented on its turn-out.

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Madras, the corps supplied 550 volunteers to line the route during his State entry. A similar party was furnished on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor. Consequent on the issue of new regulations

for the Indian Territorial Force, all officers of the University Training corps will now become senior commissioned officers and not hold honorary ranks as previously.

(B) *Andhra University*.—In G.O. No. P. 1800, Law (Education), dated 20th June 1929, the Madras Government intimated that the Government of India, in pursuance of section 35 of the Andhra University Act, had declared that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act of 1925 shall apply to the Provident Fund constituted by the Andhra University for its employees, as if it were a Government Provident Fund. Under the Andhra University Amendment Act of 1930 a Statutory Finance Committee was created and the Finance Secretary to the local Government included in the Syndicate as a member. Provision was made in the Act for the payment of a non-recurring endowment grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of not less than Rs. 1½ lakhs for the general expenditure of the University and a non-recurring grant of not less than 7½ lakhs of rupees for building and equipment of the University.

Another amendment to the Andhra University Act made it obligatory on the part of the University to conduct examinations for a period of five years from 2nd July 1929 for the benefit of the students in the colleges at Madanapalle and Anantapur which have been retransferred to the jurisdiction of the Madras University.

A compulsory physical education scheme was approved to be introduced in the colleges under the jurisdiction of this University on the lines similar to those of the Madras University.

Migration fees in respect of students migrating to other universities to take up courses not provided for in the Andhra University were abolished.

The University decided to take out of the B.A. course all the science subjects except mathematics and to include them in the B.Sc. course from 1934-35.

Affiliation was granted to the P. R. College, Cocanada, in Philosophy for the B.A. course and to the Medical College, Vizagapatam, in Physiology in the B.Sc. course.

September examinations in the B.Ed. and B.Sc. courses were to be held in addition to the April examinations.

(C) *Annamalai University*.—The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor on 15th April 1929. He was called away to Kenya and M.R.Ry. (now Rao Bahadur) S. E. Ranganathan was appointed to succeed him from 12th May 1929. The first

appointments of Registrar and teachers were made by a committee nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor, consisting of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Messrs. M. Ratnaswami and Ferrand E. Corley.

The University work commenced with three colleges at Chidambaram, one Arts College and two Oriental Colleges, from July 1929.

The course of study and syllabuses for the several examinations of this University are for the present largely based on those of the Madras University.

Under the Annamalai University Act, residence in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognized by the University is compulsory on all its students. The resident tutors attached to the hostel regulate attendance and exercise disciplinary control and supervision over the students. An important feature of the working of the hostel is the close association of students in the management of the affairs of each section.

Physical training is compulsory on all students. Weekly lectures on physiology, health and hygiene are delivered during regular hours for the benefit of the students.

The University issued its first publication "Factory Labour in India" by Dr. A. Mukhtar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Economics.

The Senate was inaugurated by His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley, the Chancellor, on 24th March 1930.

(D) *Statistics*.—The number of first-grade colleges for men was the same as in last year, but their strength slightly decreased from 10,995 to 10,639. Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, severed its connexion with the Madras University and became the chief college of the Annamalai University. The number of students in Honours classes increased from 680 to 724, of which 256 were in the first year, 208 in the second year and 210 in the final year class. The number of post-graduate students also increased from 118 to 131, 105 students receiving instruction in Madras colleges, 24 in Trichinopoly colleges and 2 in the Annamalai University.

There was also a fall in the strength of the second-grade colleges from 1,949 to 1,799. The total strength of all Arts colleges for men stood at 12,438 as against 12,944 in 1928-29.

Of the Oriental colleges, two became component parts of the Annamalai University, and the Navalar College, Chidambaram, founded by the late Sri Arumuga Navalar Avargal of Jaffna—a veteran Tamil scholar and Siddhanta Philosopher—was closed down for good. Thus there was a decrease in the number of Oriental colleges by one. However, there was an appreciable increase in their strength which rose from 495 to 547. There were three women reading in the Sanskrit College at Pattambi.

The professional colleges also witnessed a fall in their strength, having decreased from 2,324 to 2,048 although the number of such colleges remained unchanged. The largest decrease is noted in the Law College, the strength being 642 as against 781 in last year. In the case of the Government College of Engineering, the Lower Subordinate, Upper Subordinate and Draftsmen classes were separated from the Engineering classes and the statistics relating to these classes are shown along with technical schools. The apparent fall in strength of the Engineering College is due to this separation of classes. The total strength of professional colleges maintained by other departments rose from 882 to 911 and the increase was mainly contributed by the Madras Medical College. The Forest College, however, saw a further fall in strength from 41 to 31.

7. *Secondary education*—(a) *Statistical*.—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys decreased from 528 to 526. Seven secondary schools were opened, while seven schools were closed for good and two reduced to the elementary grade. Eleven schools opened forms above the third—Local Board three, and Aided eight. The number of pupils rose from 109,844 to 175,493, an increase of 3.33 per cent. The number of girls reading in Indian secondary schools for boys was 3,56 as against 3,113 in the previous year.

(b) *S.S.L.C.*—The revised course and syllabuses in respect of the S.S.L.C. scheme were approved in G.O. No. 1636, Law (Education), dated 3rd August 1929, and came into force in Form IV from June 1929. The attendance required in the S.S.L.C. classes was raised, and a notification issued to the effect that no pupil should be admitted to the S.S.L.C. examination who had not attended each of the IV and V Forms either for not less than 75 per cent of the working days in each term and for not less than 135 days in each school-year or for not less than 150 days in each school-year and had not also attended the VI Form either for not

less than 75 per cent of the working days in each term or for not less than 135 working days in the school year.

The strength of the S.S.L.C. Board was increased from 14 to 15 and the Annamalai University was given representation on the Board.

(c) *S.S.L.C. examination.*—During the year 377 institutions presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. examination. The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 17,548 to 18,540 which includes 3,258 private candidates. The certificates of 18,344 (17,832 boys and 512 girls) were completed during the year. 116 pupils belonging to the depressed classes and 24 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. 186 Ādi-Dravidas and Ādi-Āndhras completed their certificates during the year.

The most popular subjects in the S.S.L.C. examination of the year were the same as in the previous year. Sixty schools used 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. I am glad to be able to record an absence of leakage and a decrease in the number of cases of mal-practices.

(d) *Grants-in-aid.*—In their Order Ms. No. 321, Law (Education), dated 22nd February 1930, Government introduced alterations to several rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, chiefly with reference to the power of sanction of grants and the purpose for which aid may be given. The purchase of land for purposes of playground has been included among the objects towards which grant may be sanctioned. Since the District Educational Officers have no powers to sanction grants at present, relevant portions in the Code have been omitted. In G.O. Ms. No. 2622, Law (Education), dated 17th December 1929, rule 60 was amended to the effect that if an institution which has received aid under Chapter IX of the Grant-in-Aid Code is diverted to other than educational purposes approved by Government, Government have a right to purchase the articles at a valuation to be made by an officer to be deputed by Government for the purpose.

Boarding grants to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children.—The scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925, for the award of boarding grants to Indian Orphanages and Board-

ing homes for destitute Indian children was revised in G.O. Ms. No. 639, dated 5th April 1929, fixing a grant of Rs. 3 a month per pupil in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children. The number of institutions that participated in the grant during 1929-30 was 122, the number of destitute children on whose behalf grants were given being 5,428. The total amount of grants thus disbursed was Rs. 1,78,570.

(e) *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on secondary schools increased from Rs. 79.22 lakhs to Rs. 81.54 lakhs. To the total expenditure public funds contributed 32.47 per cent, fees 51.89 per cent, and other sources 15.64 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 31.90, 51.66 and 16.44, respectively.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 45-4-0 as against Rs. 45-6-0 in 1928-29 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-7-0. Fees met 45.7 per cent of the total cost in the municipal and local board schools and 58 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 46 and 57.

Security of tenure of teachers' appointments.—One of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee was that the appointments of teachers in aided schools should be made secure. * To this end Government issued orders during the year that managements and teachers should at the time of appointment enter into agreements as to terms and conditions of service and tenure.

8. *Elementary Education—Statistics.*—There was an increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys from 50,096 to 50,453, i.e., 0.7 per cent, while their strength rose from 2,193,845 to 2,257,377 or by 2.9 per cent. The increase was shared by all agencies except those classified as "unaided," as in the previous year. The number of part-time and night schools showed a decrease from 5,996 to 5,749. The percentage of male pupils to the total male population for the Presidency was 9.3 as against 9.1 in the previous year, the percentage varying from 14.8 in Malabar to 4.6 in Godāvari East Agency and 2.4 in Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency 412 higher elementary schools for boys with standard six, 218 with standard seven and 645 with standard eight as the highest. Local boards maintained 50 per cent of these schools.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 91,762 to 94,412, or by 2.9 per cent. There were in all 18,808 schools managed by teacher-managers employing 7,559 trained teachers as against 18,859 schools with 7,287 trained teachers in 1928-29.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 852, of which 196 were for schools under public management.

In the report for 1928-29 it was mentioned that efforts were being made to bring home to local bodies the need for a smaller number of large schools in the place of a large number of small schools, as tending both to economy and efficiency. With this object in view, a report on the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools was submitted to Government. In this report proposals were made which, if given effect to, should lead eventually to the disappearance of small multiple class and inevitably inefficient schools, and of segregate schools for girls, Muhammadans and depressed classes, and their replacement by central schools admitting both sexes and all communities of children. What are in the report called junior schools are intended to serve the needs of young children unable to walk the distance to the central school. The central school with its surrounding junior schools will form the unit of the distribution and expansion of schools. The Government have generally approved the proposals made in the report. It remains now to implement these proposals and to devise measures which will enable a start to be made on the concentration of schools.

Compulsion.—Compulsory education has been working in twenty-five municipalities, in certain rural areas, and in the larger area of the Saidapet Taluk. Particulars of local authorities which have introduced compulsion are shown in Appendix (b). No new scheme of compulsion was introduced during the year. The experimental scheme of compulsion approved by Government has worked for a full year in the Saidapet Taluk excluding the Sembiam Union. It is reported that the introduction of compulsion in the Saidapet Taluk "has resulted in the rapid opening of a large number of schools in localities where schools would not have been opened perhaps for a long time. It has thus helped in bringing to school children who would in any case have attended a school had they been provided with facilities for education. Hence thus far there has been no compulsion at all and special persuasion and threats" of

prosecution have only resulted in the nominal enrolment of pupils who do not mean to attend school." The real difficulty to be faced in regard to compulsory education in rural areas is the problem relating to the admission of the children of Adi-Dravidas—a problem keenly felt in the Saidapet Taluk.

In scrutinizing the reports submitted by inspecting officers on the condition of compulsion in local areas, I have had occasion to note that, if we accept the suggestion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and refrain from "straining after the last truant," the progress made in bringing children to school has been generally satisfactory: the large majority of children of school-age are reported to be attending school. Compulsion, however, is a two-sided process involving not only the enrolment of children at school but also their retention throughout the duration of school-age or from standards 1 to 5 inclusive. As is remarked in the Ninth Quinquennial Review on the Progress of Education in India (1922-27): "It is generally accepted that a child can never become permanently literate unless he reads at least up to a standard which is obtained by means of instruction given for four consecutive years. This corresponds to a pupil reading for four years, when one year is spent in each of the four primary standards." It is in the retention of children at school that compulsion in practice is defective. In the Presidency as a whole, and including both non-compulsory and compulsory areas, of every 100 children admitted to standard 1 in 1925-26, in 1928-29, 22.7 pupils attending boys' schools, and 16.5 pupils attending girls' schools passed through standard 4. Corresponding figures were compiled for eleven municipalities in which compulsion had been in force at least four years; these showed that out of every 100 boys admitted to standard 1 28.5 reached standard 4. If these figures can be relied upon, they indicate that compulsion in practice has done little to lengthen the duration of school-life or to spread literacy of an effective enduring kind: while compulsion has been effective in bringing children to school it has been ineffective in keeping them there. In other words, compulsion has been ineffective in reducing the wastage of pupils that is a fundamental defect in the expansion of elementary education. Whether it is possible to devise measures directly calculated to prevent or reduce this wastage remains to be considered. Meanwhile, in reviewing the reports of inspecting officers, I have suggested to local bodies the institution of more

rigorous punitive measures against parents who withdraw their children prematurely from school, and the formation of associations of parents pledged to retain their children at school until they have passed through at least standard 4.

Premature withdrawals are due in appreciable measure to the stagnation of pupils in the same standard for more than one year. More regular attendance should reduce the extent of stagnation, and the attention of attendance committees has been drawn to the necessity of securing more regular attendance. It has also been suggested to local authorities that suitable action should be taken in the case of teachers who through neglect allow their pupils to stagnate. Much might be done to reduce stagnation and to enhance the general efficiency of the schools by distributing schools in such a manner as to put an end to plural-class schools and to secure that one teacher shall engage not more than one standard at a time. To this end local authorities have been advised to prepare schemes for the concentration of schools and the establishment of central schools.

Expansion.—During the year sanction was accorded for the opening of 107 new elementary schools for Muhammadan boys with the aid of Provincial funds in Taluk Board areas, the annual recurring cost being Rs. 30,276. Sanction was also accorded for the employment of 484 additional teachers in schools opened with the aid of Provincial funds sanctioned since 1924-25, the annual recurring cost being Rs. 1,04,976. A list of local bodies which do not levy education cess is given in Appendix (a).

Grants.—Provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 1,15,552, being one-half of the amount required for the construction of elementary school buildings under local bodies, were also promised for payment on the post-payment system. The grant paid from Provincial funds in 1929-30 towards the construction of elementary school buildings was Rs. 1,10,707 as against Rs. 83,700 in 1928-29 and Rs. 72,600 in 1927-28.

Panchayat schools.—The number of panchayat schools at the end of the year was 1,286 as against 1,190 in the previous year, the largest number of schools being in North Arcot District (449). The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year in panchayat schools was 44,887, the average attendance being 42,408. Out of the total number of pupils 4,767 were girls and 4,112 were Adi-Dravidas. The total actual expenditure on teaching grants for the year was

Rs. 2,57,276 and on equipment grants Rs. 19,539-4-0. Eighty-two school buildings were specially erected during the year by panchayats. The minimum standard of teachers' qualifications considerably improved during the year, and the Registrar-General of Panchayats states that "consequent upon the enforcing of the prescribed minimum qualifications for teachers on pain of withdrawal of grants many schools have replaced the unqualified teachers by qualified men." It was also decided during the year that grants for panchayat schools should be sanctioned on receipt of a certificate from the panchayat that the school had been recognized (if more than one year old), a teacher of the prescribed qualification had been employed, the approval of the District Educational Officer to his appointment obtained, that the building was suitable and open to all classes and the school sufficiently equipped.

Agency schools.—Subsidy was sanctioned to the Agency local boards towards the cost of opening 33 new elementary schools for boys at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 9,499, towards the cost of maintenance of 12 elementary schools opened by the Agency Taluk Board, Koraput, in 1928-29, the annual subsidy being Rs. 2,736, towards the cost of entertainment of an additional teacher at an annual cost of Rs. 228, and towards the cost of opening and maintenance of standard 8 in an elementary school at an annual cost of Rs. 840. During the year all Agency schools were transferred to the control of Special Assistant Agents.

9. *Special Education.*—(a) *Training schools.*—The total number of Government training schools for masters including the three Agency sessional schools under Government management was 61 as in the previous year, but there was an increase in the number of students undergoing training from 8,757 to 8,874. Of these 1,304 were of the secondary grade, 3,896 of the higher elementary and 3,674 of the lower elementary grades as against 1,321, 3,715 and 3,701, respectively, in the previous year. These figures and the figures relating to aided training schools below, show a slight increase in the number of teachers of the higher elementary grade and a slight reduction in the number of teachers of the lower elementary grade, undergoing training. This is the result of the present policy which has for its object the gradual elimination of teachers of the lower elementary grade and their replacement by teachers of the higher elementary grade.

The Government Training schools at Narasaraopet, Kanigiri, Tirupati, Mayavaram, Srivilliputtur and Badagara, hitherto temporary, were placed on a permanent footing. Certain Government training schools which had no drawing-masters were provided with drawing-masters.

The number of aided training schools also remained stationary, the actual number being 23 as in 1928-29. There was a fall in the number of students under training in these schools from 2,090 to 2,050. The number of students in each of the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades was 325, 1,208 and 517 as against 347, 1,138 and 605 in the previous year.

The two Board sessional schools at Guntūr were closed down. Consequently there were only six Board sessional schools during the year as against eight in the previous year, and there were 143 students undergoing training in them as against 203 in 1928-29. The policy of Government being the gradual elimination of teachers of the lower elementary grade and the recruitment in larger numbers of teachers of the higher elementary grade, sessional schools, which exist for the purpose of giving to working and intending teachers an education corresponding to the course followed in standard 5 of the elementary schools, would appear to be an anachronism at the present day. It has to be remembered, however, that the average separate elementary school for depressed classes does not teach up to standard 5. It is therefore impossible for the intending depressed class teacher—at least the non-Christian depressed class teacher—to qualify himself in the elementary school for admission to training in the lower elementary grade. Hence it is necessary to continue a limited number of sessional schools.

Training School-Leaving Certificate examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination was 10,223, of whom 8,400 were men and 1,823 were women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 6,406, of whom 5,340 were men and 1,066 were women. The numbers examined for the secondary, higher, and lower elementary grades were 1,402, 4,642 and 4,189, respectively, and the numbers that passed the examination in those three grades were 993, 2,909 and 2,504, respectively.

The revision of the courses of study for elementary training schools was undertaken by sub-committees appointed for the purpose, and the revised courses as prepared by these committees were passed by the Training School-Leaving

Certificate Board and approved finally with slight modifications. It was decided to introduce the revised scheme with effect from 1930-31. This new scheme aims at giving teachers of the higher elementary and lower elementary grades a wider general education, and at the same time a professional training more practical and real with reference to the work they will be called upon to do in elementary schools. Admission fees for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination were raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

(b) *Commercial schools.*—While there was a decrease in the number of students reading in the technical classes of the Government Schools of Commerce at Calicut, Vizagapatam and the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, from 412 to 393, the strength of the audit classes of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, increased from 47 to 83. A noteworthy feature was the opening of a class in co-operation in the Government Institute of Commerce during the year, with 40 students to start with. The number of aided commercial schools was three as in the previous year, while their strength decreased from 47 to 357. There were, besides, 33 unrecognized commercial schools with 863 pupils receiving instruction in the commercial subjects included in the Government Scheme of Technical Examinations.

(c) *Agricultural schools.*—An agricultural school intended primarily for the benefit of the Kallars was opened at Usilampatti, under the management of the District Board, Madura. The school had a strength of 14 boys during the year. The Government Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba, worked during the year under review with a smaller number of pupils on the rolls. Regarding this institution the Director of Agriculture remarks after an experience of eight years that the type of agricultural education imparted in the school does not appeal to the cultivators. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram continued to work with a strength of 64.

At Anakapalle provision is made in the Research station for the training in practical agriculture of a limited number of agriculturists.

(d) *Engineering schools.*—The strength of the Government School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, rose from 101 in 1928-29 to 104 in 1929-30.

(e) *Industrial and Technical schools.*—There were 5,608 students under instruction as against 5,636 in the

previous year in the Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Director of Industries on industrial education in the Presidency.

Industrial education is encouraged mainly by means of scholarships to deserving students, tenable in various industrial institutions both in and outside India. During the year under report four State Technical Scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom for two years were granted. Eleven scholars were undergoing training in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with the aid of Government scholarships. Scholarships were also given to two students for the study of Electrical Engineering in the Benares Hindu University. Besides these, 5 new scholarships tenable at the Institute of Science, Bangalore, and a scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 per mensem, tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, were awarded during the year under review.

The Government School of Arts and Crafts was re-organized during the year. The average strength of the school was 409 as against 516 in the previous year, the decrease being due to stoppage of admission in the latter part of the year, removal of pupils who had been in the school for over five years, and the abolition of part-time classes. Fine Arts classes in Painting and Modelling were started in the institution for the first time under Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhury, the Joint Superintendent of the School.

The total number of aided industrial schools was 67 with 5,541 pupils receiving instruction in them. A sum of Rs. 1,42,571 was granted to these schools as aid.

(f) *Art schools.*—The Municipal Drawing Class, Vizianagram, was closed during the year. The Municipal Art Class, Kumbakonam, continued to work with 333 students on its rolls. The Raja Annamalai Music College, Chidambaram, was newly opened during the year with 14 scholars on its rolls to begin with.

(g) *Manual training.*—There were 267 manual training classes with an approximate strength of 36,458 at work at the end of the year under review as against 253 classes with a strength of 32,404 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Twenty-one classes were newly opened during the year, while seven were closed down.

Besides the above classes, 41 manual training classes were attached to the Madras Corporation Elementary

Schools. The pupils under instruction in these classes numbered 2,166.

Manual training was made a compulsory subject under Group B of the revised S.S.L.C. scheme. It was also made a compulsory subject in the higher and lower elementary training schools.

At the Art Masters' class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 17 students were under training against 16 in the previous year.

The revised system of training Manual Training Instructors sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1024, dated 5th May 1928, and referred to in the last year's report was given effect to in the year under report.

Government have been addressed for the opening of a weaving class in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and also for the permanent retention of certain weaving teachers' classes attached to Government Training schools.

(h) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 10,248, of whom 2,080 were for the Higher and 8,168 for the Lower. The number examined was 9,511, of whom 3,711 were successful. One hundred and eleven candidates for the Higher and 386 candidates for the Lower were women, of whom 65 and 217, respectively, were successful. The majority of those for the Lower took up, as usual, Free-hand Outline and Model Drawing. Twenty-three Diplomas and 87 Group Certificates were issued during the year.

There were on 31st March 1930, 46,862 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 39,454 in the previous year. Of the former 2,513 were receiving art education, 1,756 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, and 40,321 industrial education including agriculture and 2,272 commercial education.

(i) *Sanskrit education.*—The number of Sanskrit colleges remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 18; but the number of students reading in them increased from 403 to 447. There was a decrease in the number of Sanskrit schools (advanced and elementary) from 141 to 134 and their strength also declined from 5,693 to 5,429, as seven schools were closed for good during the year.

The number of candidates who sat for the Public examination at the end of the advanced course of study in Sanskrit schools was 400, including 4 women, of whom 236 were declared eligible for admission to University courses

of study; 41 for the Siromani Title or Vidya Praveena course; 109 for Vidwan or Ubhaya Bhasha Praveena and 86 for either of the courses.

(j) *Arabic education*.—There were two Arabic colleges, one in Vellore and the other in Kurnool, both sending up students for the University Oriental Title Examinations, the former preparing students for the Afzul-ul-Ulama and the Munshi-i-Fazil Title Examinations of the Madras University, and the latter for the Munshi-i-Kamil Title of the Andhra University. There were 196 students receiving instruction in them. The Arabic Advanced School—the Madrasathul Asaria, Angadimogru (South Kanara District), was temporarily recognized as a special school under Chapter IV of the Madras Educational Rules.

It may be mentioned here that for some time I have had under consideration the question of the classification of Arabic institutions in the Presidency, of prescribing courses of studies and fixing the qualification of teachers required for the different grades of these institutions. A committee was accordingly appointed to examine and report on the classification of these institutions and other allied questions. The committee held six meetings between July and December 1929 and its final report was submitted in January 1930. Apart from the main terms of reference made to it, the committee recommended the attaching of sessional schools to one or more of the Government Training Schools in Malabar District for the benefit of Musaliars (Mullahs).

10. *Women's education*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of institutions solely intended for Indian girls rose from 4,938 to 5,509 and their strength from 315,701 to 340,942. During the year under report there were 667,332 girls attending all grades of institutions against 635,207 on 31st March 1929.

(b) *Collegiate*.—There were 5 Arts colleges for women as in the previous year and the number of girls receiving instruction in them rose from 376 to 404. In addition, 139 girls were reading in Arts colleges for men as against 112 in 1928-29. There were 64 women students in the Government Medical Colleges. The two training colleges for women at Madras had a strength of 54.

(c) *Secondary*.—The Municipal Hindu Girls' Elementary School, Ellore, was taken back under departmental control and converted into a middle school. The development of the Government Middle School for Girls, Bellary,

into a complete high school was initiated by opening Form IV. Government have also approved the opening of the V and VI Forms in the years 1931 and 1932, respectively. There were 42 high and 28 middle schools and the total strength of these schools rose from 14,556 to 15,784. Exclusive of the boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of girls reading in boys' schools 18,837 girls were receiving secondary education against 17,267 girls in the previous year. Poor girls reading in classes up to and inclusive of Form III were exempted from payment of fees and the necessary amendment was made in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(d) *Elementary*.—The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 4,722 to 5,298 and their strength from 294,678 to 318,791. The number of schools closed during the year was 178 and the number opened 753. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 318,156 to 328,043.

The system of subsidizing local bodies to enable them to open new elementary schools for girls in centres with a total population of 2,000 or above and special elementary schools for Muslim girls in centres in which there are 1,000 or more Muslim inhabitants continued. Sanction was accorded for the opening of 477 new schools for girls with the aid of provincial funds, involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,72,476. Of these, 61 schools were for Muhammadan girls. Sanction was also accorded to the employment of 240 additional teachers with the aid of provincial funds sanctioned since 1927-28. The annual extra cost is Rs. 57,600.

The number of teachers employed in elementary girls' schools increased from 12,001 to 13,273, of whom 9,781 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 33 as against 34 in the previous year. Sixty-nine new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, out of which eleven were for schools under public management.

(e) *Special education*.—This year also there was an increase in the number of Government training schools for women teachers from 28 to 37 as new higher elementary training schools were opened for them at Ellore, Masulipatam, Nandyal, Madanapalle, Karur, Tinnevely, Palghat and Udipi and a lower elementary training school for Muhammadan women at Tanjore.

The number of aided training schools was reduced from 21 to 20, as the U.L.C.M. Training School for Women,

Rajahmundry, was abolished during the year. The total number of training schools for women under all managements increased from 50 to 58 and the number of women undergoing training in them increased from 2,379 to 2,694, of which 354 were of the secondary grade and 1,582 of higher elementary and 758 of the lower elementary grade. The Women's Committee for the revision of the syllabuses of work in training schools submitted their report and the new syllabus has been accepted with effect from July 1930.

There were two medical schools for women, namely, the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, and the Missionary Medical School, Vellore, with a strength of 160 girls. In addition, 22 girls received instruction in the School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

(f) The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,06,317 and the average cost per student was Rs. 506. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls rose from Rs. 42.83 to Rs. 47.31 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 79.62 per cent, fees 4.06 per cent and other sources 16.32 per cent as against 78, 4, 18, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 57-2-0 and that in an elementary school Rs. 12-5-3.

11. *European Education.*—There was a decrease in the number of European High Schools by one, consequent on the conversion of St. George's Home, Keti, into a middle school, the actual number being 31 as against 32 in the previous year. The strength in these schools also showed a fall from 5,407 to 5,372.

There were 27 middle schools in 1928-29. Two of these—St. John's Church School, Vizagapatam, and the Wesleyan Mission School at St. Thomas' Mount—were reduced to the primary grade during the year under review. With the addition of the middle school at Keti there were 26 middle schools at the end of 1929-30 and the strength of these schools showed a rise from 3,383 to 3,575.

The number of primary schools increased from 21 to 23 and the number of pupils receiving instruction in them showed a corresponding increase from 1,616 to 1,721. The increase in the number of these schools was due to the conversion of two middle schools already referred to.

The total number of European schools—High, Middle and Primary schools together—remained unaltered, i.e., 80 as in 1928-29. There was, however, accretion to the total

strength of pupils. Their number increased from 10,406 to 10,668.

There were two training schools for European Mistresses, namely, Doveton Training School, Vepery, and the Church Park Training School for Mistresses, Teynampet. Their strength increased from 40 to 45. The Doveton Training School which was opened at Madras on 1st January 1929 did good work in spite of difficulties inherent in its transfer from Lovedale. There were seven students undergoing training during the year.

There were two technical schools for Europeans, one of them being under the control of the Director of Industries. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools increased from 90 to 111.

c The number of European students studying in Arts and Professional colleges during the year was 118 as against 106 in the previous year.

Unlike last year there has been a slight fall in the number of teachers employed in European schools, 735 being the total for the year under review as against 746 in 1928-29. Of these, 540 were trained, 67 certificated but untrained and 128 uncertificated and untrained, the corresponding figures for the preceding year having been 554, 59 and 133, respectively. The fall in the number of teachers was due partly to the reduction of the grade of three schools already referred to. As usual two teachers were deputed for training in the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters at Ghora Gali and the stipends paid to them amounted to Rs. 1,539.

One hundred and eighty candidates appeared for the European High School examination and 334 for the Middle School examination and out of them 128 and 169 came out successful. (In the High School examination 52 of the successful candidates were women, and in the Middle School examination 92 women were successful.)

It was decided to exempt poor girls studying in standards up to and inclusive of the seventh standard from the payment of school fees and the necessary amendments to the Code of Regulations for European Schools were made.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School continued to do excellent work.

The Lecturer in Domestic Science returned to duty in September 1929 after having taken a course of training in Household and Social Science at King's College, University of London. The classes held at the special subjects centre

were very popular and there was a rush of applications for admission to the Training class in Domestic Science and Needle work.

The building for Stanes High School, Coimbatore, referred to in the last year's report, was completed during the year. A hostel for St. Bede's, San Thomé, and a school building and boarding home for St. John's Vestry, Trichinopoly, were under construction.

The total expenditure on European education, direct and indirect, increased from Rs. 25.38 lakhs to Rs. 25.76 lakhs. This sum includes Rs. 1,539 spent at Ghora Gali in connexion with the training of European teachers and excludes Rs. 5,635 spent on scholarships to European students studying in Indian Arts colleges. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 33.1 per cent, fees 26.6 per cent and other sources 40.3 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year having been 34.9, 26.3 and 38.8. From this it may be seen that the burden on public funds has been distinctly less during the year.

12. *Muhammadan education.*—(a) *General statistics.*—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans rose from 3,692 to 3,902 and the number of pupils reading in them showed an increase from 217,262 to 226,449. The number of private institutions decreased from 650 to 572 and their strength from 27,969 to 25,261.

(b) *Collegiate.*—There was a decrease in the number of students reading in Arts colleges from 431 to 406. Of these 75 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 26 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. Besides, there were 196 students reading in the two Arabic colleges at Vellore and Kurnool.

The number of Muhammadan students reading in professional colleges increased from 66 to 67.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were seventeen secondary schools for Muhammadan boys and one for girls with a total strength of 3,768. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians increased from 10,710 to 11,376. The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars in the secondary stage of school education was five. The Government Muhammadan High School, Georgetown, and the Islamiah High School, Trichinopoly, were placed on a permanent footing.

(d) *Mappilla education.*—On the abolition of the Special Assistant for Mappillas, the District Educational Officers

of South and North Malabar were in charge of Mappilla education also. There were six Senior Deputy Inspectors and four Junior Deputy Inspectors for Mappilla schools. Three Senior and three Junior Deputy Inspectors were engaged in the Ernad and Ponnani taluks as in the previous year.

The two secondary schools for Mappillas continued during the year, but their strength decreased from 161 to 120. The total number, however, of Mappilla students in secondary schools in Malabar District rose from 910 to 967.

There was a rise in the number of public Mappilla elementary schools for boys from 1,382 to 1,423 with a corresponding increase in the strength from 99,934 to 101,069. There was also an appreciable increase in the number of Mappillas studying in higher standards, the actual number being 1,103.

The number of girls' schools for Mappillas in Malabar District increased from 87 to 123 and their strength from 4,315 to 5,800. Twenty-one new board girls' schools were opened out of provincial subsidy. In South Kanara there were 91 boys' schools for Mappillas with 5,432 on rolls as against 89 with 5,465 pupils in the previous year, and 12 girls' schools as against 9 in 1928-29.

Private schools in Malabar District underwent a further reduction in their number during the year from 219 to 163 with a corresponding fall in their strength from 11,440 to 8,150. There was only one private school for Mappillas in South Kanara. It declined in strength from 97 to 50.

Elementary education was made compulsory in three amsams of Ponnani Taluk, ten amsams in Ernad Taluk and in the Mannarghat area of the Walluvanad Taluk—all Mappilla centres—and as a consequence a large number of pupils of this community attended school. There were also a large number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools.

Special educational facilities continued to be provided by means of scholarships and fee concessions. Thirty scholarships tenable in higher elementary classes throughout Malabar District and 160 scholarships for standard 4 and 60 for standard 5, special for pupils of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks were awarded during the year. There were also twenty scholarships tenable in the vernacular class of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. Thirteen special scholarships were granted to Mappillas in secondary schools during the year to enable them to continue their study. Fifty special scholarships for Mappilla girls were also awarded in elementary schools.

Qualified Mappilla teachers were mostly employed in schools under public management. There were 2,661 untrained teachers of the Lower Elementary Grade in Malabar District, most of them being Moulvis and Musaliars—teaching the Quran. As regards girls' schools especially is felt the difficulty of securing trained Mappilla woman-teachers; in fact two schools that were sanctioned by Government for Ernad Taluk in 1929-30 could not be opened as teachers for work in the interior part of that taluk were not forthcoming. Six Mappilla girls were admitted to the Higher Elementary Grade during the year in Malabar.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives.*—The four schools at Agathi, Kamarathi, Kalpeni and Androth, all under Government management, continued to work. Government approved during the year the proposals of the Collector of Malabar for improving the staff employed in these schools. A secondary-grade teacher for Androth school, a higher elementary teacher for each of the other schools and an additional teacher for Kamarathi were sanctioned with a view to replacing the teachers with lower qualifications now employed. The change desired, however, has not yet been effected for want of suitable candidates.

(f) The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 20.98 lakhs to Rs. 22.97 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 76.66 per cent, fees 2.25 per cent, other sources 21.09 per cent, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 78.36, 2.34 and 19.30.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes.*—The number of public institutions mainly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 10,874 to 11,114 and their strength from 312,512 to 347,408.

There was a decrease in the number and strength of private schools for these classes, there being 307 schools with 6,865 pupils as against 358 schools with 7,945 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools rose from 275,266 (223,955 boys and 51,311 girls) to 297,304 (242,963 boys and 5,434 girls) showing an increase of 8.0 per cent over that of the previous year.

There were 186 from these classes who completed their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the year, while 168 were successful in the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination, of whom 6 were women.

The number of pupils belonging to depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1929-30 excluding the Agency increased by 6,461. In the Agency tracts the number of these pupils decreased by 30.

There was a notable increase in the districts of Madras, Rāmnād, Trichinopoly, Guntūr, the Nilgiris, Malabar and Kurnool.

During the year under report 133 schools held in agramas, chavadies, etc., from which the depressed classes children were excluded were removed to places accessible to them as against 122 in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-five schools located in private rented buildings were removed to suitable ones and 81 schools were constructed during the year in places accessible to depressed classes. Of 17,766 schools under public management in the plains 16,258 are accessible to the children of depressed classes and in 6,565 the children of the depressed classes are admitted freely.

During the year Government have informed the local boards that the need for the establishment of separate schools is disappearing and the question of the general abolition of these schools deserves consideration at the hands of local boards.

All the 32 scholarships and 32 fee concessions 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.

The progress of the education of the depressed classes in schools under the Labour Department has been reported on as follows:—

(i) *Opening of schools.*—The policy of opening schools only in school-less centres and in places where the existing schools are inaccessible to the depressed classes was adhered to. The District Educational Officers are invariably consulted before such labour schools are started. At the end of the official year 1929-30, there were 1,583 labour schools with 56,627 pupils distributed among 19 districts in which the special staff of the Labour Department is at work. The number of schools directly maintained by the Labour Department during the year increased by 2 on account of opening 2 new schools for Koravars in Salem District.

(ii) Medical inspection was introduced in Labour schools situated in compulsory education areas in respect of boys.

(iii) *Special concessions.*—

(a) *Free supply of clothes.*—To enable very poor parents to keep their children at school, Government sanctioned as an experimental measure the free supply of clothes to deserving pupils in Labour schools in 2 districts, viz., Tanjore and East Gōdāvari. An expenditure of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the purpose during 1929–30.

(b) *Scholarships.*—Scholarships were as usual awarded to deserving depressed class pupils receiving general education or undergoing special courses of study. Details of these scholarships and the expenditure incurred on them during the year are given below:—

(1) Residential scholarships were awarded to selected pupils reading in the higher classes in secondary schools and to certain students studying in colleges. Fifty-two such scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 9,045 were granted during the year. The amount of these scholarships in the case of pupils reading in colleges is Rs. 25 per mensem and in the case of pupils in secondary schools it is Rs. 18 per mensem.

(2) Ordinary scholarships at rates ranging from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 7 per mensem were awarded to pupils reading in classes from standard 4 to Form VI, and 1,451 such scholarships including 413 renewals were sanctioned during the year involving an expenditure of Rs. 61,380.

(3) Collegiate scholarships at the rate of Rs. 9 per mensem were granted during the year to 5 students, 2 being renewals.

(4) Industrial scholarships for depressed class pupils learning carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, fitting and drawing and lace-making were also granted during the year. The rates of these scholarships varied from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 7 per mensem. The number of scholarships so awarded was 170. Eight industrial scholarship holders who satisfactorily completed their courses were each given a bonus amounting in all to a total sum of Rs. 350.

(5) Ten commercial scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem each were granted to deserving depressed class pupils during the year.

(c) *Stipends for teachers' training* were sanctioned during the year in 26 new cases and 23 such stipends were also

granted to teachers in schools for children of the Fishermen community.

(d) *Examination fees.*—Exemption from payment of examination fees was granted during the year to 10 students appearing for University examinations, to 116 pupils appearing for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination, to 39 taking the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination and to 14 for the Technical examinations.

(e) *Boarding grants.*—During the year 185 boarding grants at rates varying from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 15 per mensem were sanctioned to depressed class pupils by the Commissioner of Labour.

(iv) *Grants to private bodies.*—Subsidies were as usually granted to philanthropic bodies to enable them to maintain the educational institutions and hostels run by them for the benefit of the depressed classes. Financial aid to the extent of Rs. 19,500 was granted to 13 such bodies during the year.

(v) *Hostels.*—The Paddison Hostel at Royapettah, Madras, the Slater Hostel, Perambur, Madras, the Government depressed classes hostel, Masulipatam, and that at Calicut continued to be maintained during the year.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal tribes—*

(i) *Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 20,074 (18,491 boys and 1,583 girls) as against 21,767 (19,813 boys and 1,954 girls) in the previous year.

The number of elementary schools specially intended for hill and aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 332 to 370 and their strength from 9,525 to 10,333.

As regards the Chenchu schools, their number remains the same, viz., 19, but the strength increased from 473 to 562. Apparently the provision of a midday meal costing one anna for each of these pupils greatly stimulated attendance. There are three boys studying in secondary schools with the help of Government scholarships. There are also three industrial schools for this tribe wherein instruction is given in carpentry and basket and fan-making. In one girls' school needle-work is taught. It is difficult to run these schools efficiently, particularly as they are necessarily situated in malarial tracts. A sum of Rs. 13,941 was spent on the schools.

The aboriginal and hill tribes belonging to Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore are mainly the Malayalis. The strength in the six schools intended for them in Trichinopoly District decreased from 154 to 121, whereas the strength in such schools in Salem District showed an increase from 588 to 624. In the latter district the number of girls under instruction increased appreciably on account of the appointment of two women teachers on the staff of these schools. The special schools for Irulas and Malasas in Coimbatore District increased from 8 to 9 with a corresponding increase in strength but the instruction given in these schools is reported to have produced no lasting effect.

There were 76 schools for hill and aboriginal tribes (Kurumbas, Todas, Irulas, etc.), including the Badagas in the Nilgiris District as against 73 in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes in all elementary schools in the district increased from 3,951 to 4,006. There were also 182 pupils reading in secondary schools in the same district. The scheme for supplying midday meals to the Pannaiars and Sholanayakars introduced by the District Board, the Nilgiris, was given up as it failed to attract more children to school than were attending already. The District Board supplied books and slates free to hill children and granted scholarships ranging from eight annas to Rs. 2-8-0 to Toda and Kurumba pupils in order to attract them to school. A sum of Rs. 2,783 was spent on the education of these hill pupils by the District Board during the year.

(ii) *Criminal tribes*.—The number of special schools for the pupils belonging to criminal tribes was 411 and the number of pupils under instruction was 17,225 as compared with 17,529 in the previous year.

Some small increase in the number of schools for criminal tribes has been reported, but, in general, progress is exceedingly slow as such tribes show little interest in the education of their children.

(iii) *Education of the Kallars*.—Schools and hostels for the Kallars continued to be maintained by the Labour Department during the year under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Kallar Reclamation, Madura. There were 363 schools with a strength of 14,726 pupils in the Madura and Rāmnād districts. In Tanjore District there were 134 such schools with a strength of 5,205 pupils. These schools were under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. The Kallar hostel at Tanjore continued to function with a strength of

120 boarders. Nine hundred and eighty-two boarding grants for Kallar pupils in Rāmnād and Madura districts and 120 boarding grants for the Kallar pupils in Tanjore District were sanctioned during the year.

(iv) *Criminal Settlement Schools*.—The schools in the Criminal tribes settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Kavali and Siddhapuram and the Industrial school for girls at Nellore continued to function during the year.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf Mutes and other defectives*.—There were 35 boys and 27 girls during the year under review in the School for the Blind, Palamcottah, as against 43 boys and 32 girls in 1928-29. Thirteen teachers were employed in the boys' and girls' sections, the comparatively large staff being necessitated by the special character of the institution and the consequent need for individual attention to pupils. Two of the teachers are totally blind. The management are of opinion that even where rigid economy calls for reduction, no teacher should have charge of more than 10 pupils. The curriculum is, as far as possible, parallel to that in use in sighted elementary schools with obvious modifications. For the teaching of reading and writing, the Braille System has been adapted to the vernacular, and for Arithmetic the Taylor frame is in use. The school continues to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The U.L.C.M. Blind School at Rentachintala had a strength of 31 (16 boys and 15 girls) in 1929-30 as against 27 in the previous year. The staff consists of five teachers. The handicrafts, referred to in last year's report, continued to be taught.

The school for the blind and the deaf mutes at Rayapuram under the Corporation of Madras was 32 strong in the year under review as against 30 in the previous year (15 boys and 4 girls in the blind section and 10 boys and 3 girls in the deaf mute section). All the pupils with the exception of three day scholars were provided with boarding, lodging, clothing and medical attendance free of cost. Instruction in cotton-weaving has been introduced. The teaching staff consists of three men and two women, one of the men being a weaving instructor.

The strength of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute at Graeme's Road, Madras, increased from 34 to 46. The staff also was strengthened by the addition of two teachers. The majority of deaf mutes receive instruction through the

The aboriginal and hill tribes belonging to Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore are mainly the Malayalis. The strength in the six schools intended for them in Trichinopoly District decreased from 154 to 121, whereas the strength in such schools in Salem District showed an increase from 588 to 624. In the latter district the number of girls under instruction increased appreciably on account of the appointment of two women teachers on the staff of these schools. The special schools for Irulas and Malasas in Coimbatore District increased from 8 to 9 with a corresponding increase in strength but the instruction given in these schools is reported to have produced no lasting effect.

There were 76 schools for hill and aboriginal tribes (Kurumbas, Todas, Irulas, etc.), including the Badagas in the Nilgiris District as against 73 in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes in all elementary schools in the district increased from 3,951 to 4,006. There were also 182 pupils reading in secondary schools in the same district. The scheme for supplying midday meals to the Pannaiars and Sholanayakars introduced by the District Board, the Nilgiris, was given up as it failed to attract more children to school than were attending already. The District Board supplied books and slates free to hill children and granted scholarships ranging from eight annas to Rs. 2-8-0 to Toda and Kurumba pupils in order to attract them to school. A sum of Rs. 2,783 was spent on the education of these hill pupils by the District Board during the year.

(ii) *Criminal tribes*.—The number of special schools for the pupils belonging to criminal tribes was 411 and the number of pupils under instruction was 17,225 as compared with 17,529 in the previous year.

Some small increase in the number of schools for criminal tribes has been reported, but, in general, progress is exceedingly slow as such tribes show little interest in the education of their children.

(iii) *Education of the Kallars*.—Schools and hostels for the Kallars continued to be maintained by the Labour Department during the year under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Kallar Reclamation, Madura. There were 363 schools with a strength of 14,726 pupils in the Madura and Rāmnād districts. In Tanjore District there were 134 such schools with a strength of 5,205 pupils. These schools were under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. The Kallar hostel at Tanjore continued to function with a strength of

120 boarders. Nine hundred and eighty-two boarding grants for Kallar pupils in Rāmnād and Madura districts and 120 boarding grants for the Kallar pupils in Tanjore District were sanctioned during the year.

(iv) *Criminal Settlement Schools*.—The schools in the Criminal tribes settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Kavali and Siddhapuram and the Industrial school for girls at Nellore continued to function during the year.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf Mutes and other defectives*.—There were 35 boys and 27 girls during the year under review in the School for the Blind, Palamcottah, as against 43 boys and 32 girls in 1928-29. Thirteen teachers were employed in the boys' and girls' sections, the comparatively large staff being necessitated by the special character of the institution and the consequent need for individual attention to pupils. Two of the teachers are totally blind. The management are of opinion that even where rigid economy calls for reduction, no teacher should have charge of more than 10 pupils. The curriculum is, as far as possible, parallel to that in use in sighted elementary schools with obvious modifications. For the teaching of reading and writing, the Braille System has been adapted to the vernacular, and for Arithmetic the Taylor frame is in use. The school continues to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The U.L.C.M. Blind School at Rentachintala had a strength of 31 (16 boys and 15 girls) in 1929-30 as against 27 in the previous year. The staff consists of five teachers. The handicrafts, referred to in last year's report, continued to be taught.

The school for the blind and the deaf mutes at Rayapuram under the Corporation of Madras was 32 strong in the year under review as against 30 in the previous year (15 boys and 4 girls in the blind section and 10 boys and 3 girls in the deaf mute section). All the pupils with the exception of three day scholars were provided with boarding, lodging, clothing and medical attendance free of cost. Instruction in cotton-weaving has been introduced. The teaching staff consists of three men and two women, one of the men being a weaving instructor.

The strength of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute at Graeme's Road, Madras, increased from 34 to 46. The staff also was strengthened by the addition of two teachers. The majority of deaf mutes receive instruction through the

medium of Tamil, children from English-speaking families being taught in English. The blind pupils receive instruction in general subjects, Tamil, English and rattan work. No fees are charged, and the pupils are given boarding and lodging free of cost. The school is conducted in a rented building.

(The School for the Deaf and Dumb at Mylapore had 40 boys and 32 girls on its rolls as against 33 boys and 34 girls in 1928-29.) The manual training class in wood work, started last year, has initiated a useful and interesting line of activity for the boys. The girls are taught embroidery, knitting and sewing. "Scouting" and "Guiding" continue to receive considerable attention in the school. The institution is doing good work.

(The Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah had a strength of 133 as against 79 in the previous year.) The school has three sections—Tamil, Malayalam, and Industrial—and the pupils receive instruction in all the sections in their own mother-tongue. The pupils are from all castes and communities. The boys are taught some form of hand-work, and the girls plain and fancy needle-work and cooking in the Industrial section. Nearly all the pupils, being poor, receive boarding, clothing, and education free of charge. The school has also Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations. A nursery for small children has also been opened recently.

(There was a decrease in the number of pupils in the Leper School, Bapatla, there being only seven boys and two girls in 1929-30.) The school has a hostel attached to it.

The scholarships granted to four pupils for reading in the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore, were continued during the year under reference.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of private (unrecognized) institutions decreased further during the year from 2,078 to 1,818. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that a number of schools qualified for departmental recognition. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils to 54,841 from 63,519 in the previous year. The total amount spent on these schools from private funds during the year came to Rs. 2.93 lakhs. Malabar still has the largest number of unrecognized elementary schools, chiefly Mappilla schools teaching the Quran.

17 (i) *Connemara Public Library.*—(1) The number of additions to the books in the library has been unusually large this year including 677 standard works, probably the largest number on record.

(2) Not only was a special grant of Rs. 1,500 added to the annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for standard works but also special grants were made available for the purchase of costly books dealing with art and archaeology and for completing imperfect series of back numbers of periodicals. The number of journals received in exchange for the bulletin issued from the library is 185.

(3) The work of classifying all the books in the library and rearranging them by subjects instead of on an author basis commenced in the previous year and was continued throughout the year under review.

The card catalogue with which it had been decided in the previous year to replace the bound catalogue for public reference in the library was completed during the year. As this relates to authors only and not to subjects, the preparation of a subject catalogue has been undertaken from 1930.

(4) The number of readers was 20,142 compared with 27,619 in the previous year, the number of volumes consulted being 41,200 as compared with 39,650. Lending to residents in the City and its vicinity was commenced from 1st January 1930, and 1,321 volumes were lent till the 31st of March, by which date 87 persons had enrolled themselves as depositors.

(5) Arrangements have also been made for lending to suitable libraries throughout the Presidency and seven such were approved by Government for this purpose shortly before the close of the year.

The most important event this year has been the appointment in the Connemara Library of a specially trained Librarian in place of the Sub-Librarian, the increase of the staff to allow of loan as well as consultation of books and the consequent complete separation of the Library administration from that of the Museum except that the Superintendent of the Museum remains as the Principal Librarian of the Library; and the Museum and the Library continue to form a single financial unit.

(ii) *Tanjore Palace Library.*—Government have sanctioned the continuance of the grant-in-aid for the preparation and printing of catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts and books in the Library for another three years from 1st April 1930. Copies of the first six volumes were supplied to persons and institutions interested in Sanskrit learning in and out of India and they are also placed on sale to the public.

(iii) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—

There were 4,520 visitors consulting 8,509 manuscripts and books in the library as against 4,197 visitors who consulted 7,203 manuscripts and books in the previous year. In addition to the consultation of these in situ 102 manuscripts and 140 printed books were issued on loan to 55 persons and institutions.

The number of manuscripts added to the library during the year was 62. The preparation and printing of the descriptive and triennial catalogues went on as usual.

The printing of the commentary on the Brahmasiddhi is completed and the text of it with the indexes and introduction is expected to be issued soon.

The advisory committee of the library was reconstituted during the year under review.

The value of the Library is evidenced by the larger use that is being made of it by the public by way of loan as well as consultation of manuscripts and books.

(iv) *Text Book Committee.*—Two meetings of the Text Book Committee one in October and the other in March were held. 1,570 books were considered, of which 1,298 were approved—877 for school use, 300 for libraries, 50 for teachers, 27 for school use and libraries, 5 for school use and teachers, 59 for teachers and libraries.

The term of office of the elected members having expired on 1st April 1929, the reconstituted District Secondary Education Boards elected their representatives to the Text Book Committee during the year under review. The members nominated in G.O. Mis. No. 1441, Education, dated 6th July 1928, continued to hold office.

(v) *Registration of Books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year under review was 4,653 as against 4,778 of the previous year. There has been a slight fall in the total number of books as against a slight increase in journalistic literature alone. 34 per cent and 23 per cent of the total number of publications were respectively in Tamil and Telugu and 25 per cent in English, the remaining 18 per cent being in other languages. "Religion" kept the first place in the field with about one-third of the total number. Nearly 32 per cent of the books were designed for educational purposes. The style and character of the publications were on progressive lines and their general tone unobjectionable.

18. (a) *Adult education.*—The adult education class at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued on generally the

same lines as in the previous year. The strength of the class declined from 81 to 66 owing to the withdrawal of the Muslim section, for whom a separate night school was opened in the locality. The library increased from 80 to 900 books, presented by publishers and sympathizers. During the year a catalogue of Tamil books found attractive to adults was published and distributed to District Educational Officers in Tamil districts, and it is reported that there is a demand for this catalogue. Out of a strength of 66 students, 29 are persons who have passed through class 5 of elementary schools, and to that extent the class serves the purpose of a continuation school. The adult classes attached to the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, the Teachers' College, Rajahmundry, and the Government Training School, Palghat, continued to work satisfactorily.

In the report for 1928-29 it was stated that adult education classes run by non-official and honorary workers worked at nine centres throughout the year; of these one was closed, and in 1929-30 classes worked in eight centres. In addition to these, sanction was accorded by Government for the opening of new classes at eight additional centres in the Presidency. Of these, the classes at two centres did not work. At the end of the year, adult education classes run by non-official and honorary workers were working in fourteen centres, and it is reported that satisfactory and useful work was done in eight centres. Of the classes sanctioned in 1929-30 a few were opened only towards the close of the year and the value of their work could not be gauged. Activities in these centres include the imparting of instruction in the 3 R's, the reading of vernacular newspapers and library books, lectures delivered by departmental officers and other visitors on health, sanitation, co-operation, stories from Indian history, geography and civics, scouting, bhajanas and lantern lectures. In the adult education class at Udankudi, Tiruchendur Taluk, Tinnevely District, a women's section is also working. In 1929-30 a recurring grant of Rs. 2,126 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 680 was sanctioned from provincial funds towards the maintenance of these classes. During the year the general subject of adult education came under consideration with a view to enabling Government to formulate a policy in regard to future developments. A question that arose at an early stage was to what extent adult education should be carried on in existing night schools and in separate classes similar to those discussed above. To examine this question it was necessary to ascertain how far

night schools are attended by adults. With the approval of Government, therefore, a new table—table (43) has been introduced in volume II of this report giving the necessary particulars of part-time and night schools. This table shows that of 157,866 persons attending night schools 143,498 were above eleven years of age, of these 64,274 were above eighteen years of age. The first conclusion to be drawn is that the large majority of night-school pupils are persons beyond school age and that the majority—62 per cent—of persons attending night schools are illiterate. Secondly, the fact that 64,274 adults were attending night schools shows that adult education has been going on to a far larger extent than has hitherto been realized. It now remains to consider, among other things, what place existing night schools should occupy in adult education.

To promote the education of adults, during the year optical lanterns and slides were supplied to District Educational Officers. As the lanterns and slides were purchased only towards the close of the year 1929-30 many District Educational Officers were not able to make any systematic use of them. In all 287 lantern lectures were delivered, the largest number being in the districts of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Malabar South; the attendances varied from 24 to 200. It is reported that generally the slides on agriculture, hygiene, cholera, Haridasi, smallpox and malaria and their prevention, temperance, astronomy, Indian scenes, Indian historical and epic stories make most appeal to villagers. The expenditure incurred in 1929-30 on the purchase of new lanterns, repairs to old lanterns, and the purchase of slides was Rs. 11,675.

The recommendation of the Indian Cinematograph Committee for the use of the cinema in adult education was considered during the year. While recognizing the important part which might be played by the cinema in adult education, Government decided that they did not consider that time had yet come for incurring the considerable expenditure involved in giving effect to the recommendation, in view of the fact that almost all films now available are of non-Indian origin and are unsuited to the purpose of educating the rural population. The question would be reconsidered if a Central Cinema Bureau were constituted by the Government of India as recommended by the Cinematograph Committee, and films of educational value suited to the Indian people became available in considerable quantities.

During the year a provincial grant of Rs. 20,000 was paid to public libraries through the agency of local bodies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A provincial grant of Rs. 24,940 was also paid to village panchayats for the maintenance of public libraries through the District Collectors. An important feature connected with public libraries was the publication by the Madras Library Association, a non-official body, of lists of vernacular books suitable to village libraries. Mention has been made above of a similar list published by the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

In 1929-30 schemes for rural reconstruction were being worked in the districts of South Kanara (Puttur Taluk), Salem (Rasipuram), Coimbatore (by the Young Men's Christian Association Rural Reconstruction Centre, Ramnathapuram, and the Civic and Social Workers' Association, Coimbatore), Nellore (by the Young Men's Christian Association Centre, Indukurpet), Anantapur (Hindupur Taluk), West Gōdāvari (the District Board and the Taluk Board, Tadepalligudem), Malabar (the Devadar Malabar Reconstruction Trust), East Gōdāvari (Alamaru Local Co-operative Union), and the Chingleput District Board. Activities include the promotion of co-operation, sanitation, agriculture, temperance, education, public health, and the provision of water supply and communications.

(b) *Boy-Scouts*—(i) *General*.—The Provincial Secretary has reported that during the year under report, the scouts of all ranks increased from 13,000 to 13,517.

(ii) *Propaganda*.—Training camps were conducted at various places in the Presidency and about 400 scout-masters were trained in them. The Organizing Secretary and the Honorary Provincial Secretary delivered several lectures on the scout movement. District Rallies and Scouters' Conference were held in a number of districts—the Nilgiris, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Madras, Madura, Tinnevely and Chingleput.

Practically every troop celebrated its anniversary by inviting parents and well-wishers of the troops to the function. The "South Indian Boy Scout Magazine" has become a recognized medium of propaganda in scouting, and several thousands of boys as well as their parents are its regular readers.

(iii) *Scout groups*.—In conformity with the new rule of the Indian Headquarters, registration has been effected only by groups, each group consisting of Scout Troop, Rover Crew, and a Cub Pack or any one or more of these

different units. The number of groups registered and re-registered at the time of the annual census was 456 of which only 14 are complete groups. The new arrangement of working in a group is of great value in that the three units of the movement are in charge of a single individual as a group master, who is thus able to take charge of the boy at his earliest cub-age and retain him in the movement and in his charge even after he passes to the stage of Rover.

(iv) *Village scouting*.—Scouting is fast spreading into the villages and there are several village troops in South Kanara, Malabar, the Nilgiris, North Arcot and Salem. With the publication of the hand book "Scouting for Boys in India" in Malayalam it is hoped that the movement will spread very rapidly in the villages in Malabar.

(v) *The International Jamboree*.—The most important scouting event of the year was the great International Jamboree which was held at Birkenhead in August 1929. An All-India contingent was raised, to which Madras contributed 14 scouts and scouters. The Organizing Secretaries who were in charge of the Madras Provincial Contingent, were able to gather a good deal of scouting experience in England. They also attended the training classes at Gilwell Park.

The Madras contingent and the huts in which it was housed attracted a good deal of attention among the various scout representatives in the Jamboree camp and the members of the public who visited it.

The usual annual grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial funds was paid to the Association during the year.

(c) *Girl guides*.—The Provincial Secretary of the Girl Guides Association has kindly supplied the following account of the progress of the girl guides movement during 1929-30.

There was a great increase in numbers during the year as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Companies	74	107
Blue Bird Flocks	40	73
Guiders	147	245
Guides	1,534	2,085
Blue birds	954	1,391

Sixteen Blue-bird Flocks were formed in the Corporation schools and one Company of Muhammadan guides in the

Hobart Training School Royapetta. The latter is the only Muhammadan Company in the Presidency.

The Provincial Guide Week was held in Madras in February 1929 with the object of raising a fund and stimulating interest in the movement on the part of the general public by bringing the various activities to their notice. A sum of Rs. 1,412 was raised by the entertainments held during the week.

The programme of training has been progressing steadily under Miss Hillbrook who visited several districts in this connexion. In addition, she has conducted camps in various districts and was one of the trainers at the All-India Camp, Poona, in November 1929, and at the Summer School run by the Y.W.C.A. at Ootacamund. Of the 75 guiders from the Presidency and Travancore who attended the Guiders' Conferences at this school, 58 received financial aid. Of the total 90 per cent were Indians, of whom six were Muhammadans.

The Association received the usual grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government. It received another Rs. 4,000 from Lady Goschen out of the Raja Sir Annamalai Chetti's gift.

(d) *Medical inspection*.—Medical inspection received a larger measure of attention during the year 1929-30 and was conducted in 517 secondary schools for boys, 40 secondary schools for girls and in most, if not all, of the elementary schools for boys in 29 areas where compulsory elementary education had been introduced. The staff employed consisted in all of 635 medical men and 91 medical women, most of them being registered private medical practitioners. The scheme, however, yet falls short of a complete School Medical Service in some respects. The need for a central organization to co-ordinate, direct, and supervise the work of the medical inspectors who are of varying qualifications and training is greatly felt. The inadequacy of facilities for treatment of ailments detected in the course of inspection and the lack of intelligent and ready response on the part of parents and managements to the findings of the school medical officers detract to some extent from the efficiency of the scheme.

(e) *Physical education*.—The year 1929-30 witnessed further progress in the promotion of physical education in the Presidency. In their Order No. 2156, dated 22nd October 1929, Government accepted the recommendation of the

Beasley Committee that formal physical training and games should be made compulsory for all pupils in secondary schools for boys except for such as are declared medically unfit by the medical inspector of the school, and requested the Director to issue instructions to heads of institutions embodying the proposals of the committee as regards the manner in which physical training should be conducted. The Madras Educational Rules were accordingly amended, making the provision of adequate physical training a preliminary condition of recognition of secondary schools. Further, in their Order No. 1513, dated 19th July 1929, Government made the levy of games fees from pupils compulsory in all recognized secondary schools. The committees appointed by Government in their Orders No. 1992, Education, dated 10th October 1928, and in No. 2419, Education, dated 18th December 1928, to enquire into and report on the condition of physical training in elementary schools for boys, and in girls' elementary and secondary schools, respectively, have completed their investigation and submitted their reports to Government.

The Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education continued to play an important part in bringing about a better understanding of, and a growing interest in physical education on correct lines. Eighteen Physical Directors completed their training in the school for physical education work in colleges with reference to the recommendations of the University of Madras, which made the appointment of properly qualified Physical Directors obligatory on all colleges.

The Adviser to Government on physical education and his staff continue to serve on a temporary basis. The post of the Assistant Physical Director has been made permanent with effect from 1st July 1929.

The Syllabus of Physical Activities for secondary schools for boys, as revised by Mr. H. C. Buck, was published in the year under review. The same year also witnessed the birth of a new journal called "Vyayam", published by the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education for the education of the public in the aims and ideals of physical training, and for the exchange of experience and ideas of physical directors, and others interested in physical training, throughout the country.

(f) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Madras

Presidency increased from 738 to 747 out of whom 739 were local board teachers and eight were Government teachers. The Postmaster-General has reported that 26.9 per cent of the extra-departmental branch offices in his circle were held by schoolmasters.

(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 to be,

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. Palamcottah. |
| 9. Bellary. | 26. Palacole. | 43. Tuticorin. |
| 10. Tirupati. | 27. Kurnool. | 44. Srirangam. |
| 11. Coimbatore. | 28. Nandyal. | 45. Karur. |
| 12. Dharapuram. | 29. Bodinayakanur. | 46. Trichinopoly. |
| 13. Udumalpet. | 30. Palni. | 47. Anakapalle. |
| 14. Pollachi. | 31. Periyakulam. | 48. Bimlipatam. |
| 15. Cuddapah. | 32. Cannanore. | 49. Vizianagram. |
| 16. Berhampur. | 33. Palghat. | 50. Vaniyambadi. |
| 17. Chicacole. | 34. Coonoor. | |

(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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—
Mannarghat Village Panchayat. | 5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram
and Sengamalanachiyar-
puram. |
| 2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms. | 6. Saidapet Taluk (Chingleput District). |
| 3. Ernād—Select amsoms in East and West Ernād. | 7. Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore District). |
| 4. Tiruppattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats. | |

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

(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.
† Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education

Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to			Total cost per scholar.
1930.	1929.	Increase or decrease.	Govern-ment funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govern-ment funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
19,30,302	18,56,926	+ 1,23,376	100.00	...	...	...	0.71	...	...	0.71
8,05,776	34,31,047	- 26,83,271	89.51	...	13.53	1.98	44.05	...	7.05	1.02
98,55,318	61,98,686	+ 6,56,632	42.32	12.85	18.75	26.08	1.51	0.46	0.37	0.92
Totals	1,45,46,659	- 19,05,283	54.04	10.02	15.48	20.46	2.46	0.46	0.71	4.56
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>										
Arts Colleges ...	26,65,871	26,76,712	31.40	0.51	45.16	22.93	64.41	1.05	92.63	47.93
Professional Colleges ...	11,38,057	11,02,492	75.72	0.18	21.38	2.17	430.63	1.01	12.47	12.38
High Schools ...	76,17,521	73,10,243	20.36	11.04	52.56	16.00	9.88	5.38	25.90	39.77
Middle Schools ...	11,19,728	11,49,519	31.48	10.52	32.73	25.27	12.97	4.30	10.54	28.58
Primary Schools ...	1,77,15,545	1,71,35,936	54.47	23.18	3.80	12.55	4.36	2.34	0.30	1.00
Special Schools ...	42,52,907	42,24,076	66.65	1.82	8.80	27.78	133.39	8.92	8.13	59.66
Totals	3,45,07,639	3,35,95,978	49.61	18.03	13.30	16.06	6.61	2.50	3.73	2.27
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>										
Arts Colleges ...	2,06,317	2,05,785	57.63	...	13.76	28.61	292.14	...	...	145.00
Professional Colleges ...	38,589	45,471	6.852	...	3.36	34.84	441.61	...	...	248.98
High Schools ...	11,46,758	10,61,452	43.73	0.06	29.12	27.07	39.03	0.06	18.16	21.25
Middle Schools ...	3,56,155	3,37,624	41.83	2.63	18.03	37.51	23.74	1.49	13.93	21.29
Primary Schools ...	38,52,523	34,53,670	55.75	29.47	0.91	13.87	6.83	3.66	0.11	1.73
Special Schools ...	10,58,530	9,86,694	64.92	1.21	1.33	32.54	152.29	3.04	8.13	76.12
Totals	66,52,940	60,90,896	55.92	17.41	6.13	20.94	11.01	3.45	1.32	4.15
Grand totals	5,38,97,985	5,42,33,333	49.46	16.07	16.78	17.69	9.61	3.13	3.27	3.45
Grand totals										

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities ...				3		3						
Colleges—												
Arts and Science *	6		1	23	2	42	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	45	2	67	2			5		7
High Schools ...	12	41	115	193	2	363	14		1	46		61
Middle Schools { English ...	3	9	77	90	5	184	7	2	1	35		45
{ Vernacular ...												
Primary Schools ...	2,416	1,157	14,226	30,910	1,716	50,464	47	439	3,110	1,596	118	5,310
Totals ...	2,439	1,247	14,418	31,193	1,723	51,011	68	441	3,112	1,677	118	5,416
Special Schools—												
Arts ...	1	1		1	1	4						
Law ...												
Medical ...	5					5	1			1		2
Normal and Training ...	61		6	23		90	37	1		22		60
Engineering † ...	2				1	3						
Technical and Industrial ...	10			38		48				25		25
Commercial ...	3			3	33	39						
Agricultural ...	1			1		3						
Reformatory ...	3			1		4						
Schools for Defectives ...		1		6		6				2		2
Schools for Adults ...	4	1		14	7	26						
Other schools ...			6	118	2	126			1	11		12
Totals ...	90	3	13	204	44	354	38	1	1	61		101
Total recognized institutions ...	2,538	1,251	14,432	31,445	1,769	51,485	108	442	3,113	1,743	118	5,524
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...					1,781	1,781					37	37
Grand totals, all institutions ...	2,538	1,251	14,432	31,445	3,550	53,216	108	442	3,113	1,743	155	5,561

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 18.
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)
10,326	9,484	3,358	37	35	32	13,133	12,135	3,869	142
...	...	...	...	...	...	642	485	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	646	620	71	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	213	194	85	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	228	214	226	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	125	93	125	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	109	77	60	...
10,326	9,484	3,358	37	35	32	15,127	13,847	4,467	207
92,641	84,293	3,924	401	327	12	152,374	138,139	5,202	2,656
14,936	13,301	754	870	701	30	27,107	23,866	985	1,425
1,241,079	1,007,040	8,034	50,848	41,282	1,357	2,258,369	1,799,006	9,786	328,472
1,343,856	1,104,634	12,712	52,119	42,310	1,399	2,437,850	1,961,011	15,973	332,553
14	12	...	40	25	...	702	527	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	1,090	289	22
2,050	1,698	798	...	...	...	11,067	9,723	1,977	...
...	...	...	182	165	...	597	569	44	...
2,397	1,927	968	...	...	...	3,870	2,259	1,077	28
357	277	...	863	772	...	1,703	1,434	...	83
61	54	...	...	...	...	101	89	...	...
75	33	75	...	...	...	715	663	715	...
193	158	181	...	...	...	225	180	220	56
711	549	...	205	133	...	1,108	818	...	...
4,593	3,834	...	126	122	...	2,002	4,155	...	593
10,454	8,547	2,027	1,416	1,217	...	26,183	21,497	4,322	807
1,863,434	1,122,665	18,097	53,672	43,562	1,431	2,479,160	1,996,355	24,762	333,567
...	...	...	53,841	48,278	...	53,841	48,278	...	10,564
1,369,436	1,122,665	18,097	107,413	91,840	1,431	2,533,001	2,041,633	24,762	314,131

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)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	123	173	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	36	34	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	219	207	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	4,284	3,570	181	805	274	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools. { English ..	979	725	..	110	87	398	361	..	..
{ Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Primary Schools	4,153	3,162	..	151,257	111,738	48,528	33,805	..	..
Totals ..	9,405	7,457	181	151,972	112,099	48,924	33,666	..	..
In Medical Schools	90	90	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools	1,533	1,430	718	..	..	20	20	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools	..	..	..	15	12	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,623	1,520	798	15	12	20	20	..	..
Totals for recognized institutions	11,247	9,184	1,086	151,987	112,111	48,953	33,695	..	..
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions for females	11,247	9,184	1,086	151,987	112,111	48,953	33,695	..	..
Grand totals, all institutions, for males and females.	127,916	97,880	4,827	957,025	747,382	119,000	139,850	294	..

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)
221	210	168	..	..	..	404	383	295	..
18	17	17	..	..	..	54	51	45	..
239	227	183	..	..	..	458	434	340	..
9,823	8,567	2,163	..	..	..	14,396	12,711	2,294	826
4,862	4,364	681	..	..	..	6,347	5,537	681	702
113,194	88,879	4,731	4,383	3,408	972	319,520	240,492	5,703	16,516
1,787,979	1,211,0	7,575	4,383	3,408	972	340,263	258,740	8,678	18,044
70	68	66	..	..	..	160	158	146	..
1,177	1,128	705	..	..	..	2,739	2,587	1,423	..
1,423	1,260	679	..	..	..	1,423	1,260	679	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	141	158	..	..	..	180	141	158	..
568	497	..	..	..	..	583	509	..	6
3,398	3,094	1,608	..	..	..	5,065	4,655	2,406	6
131,516	105,431	9,366	4,383	3,408	972	345,786	263,829	11,424	18,050
..	..	..	1,000	804	..	1,000	804	..	54
131,516	105,431	9,366	5,383	4,212	972	346,786	264,633	11,424	18,104
1,500,952	1,228,096	27,463	112,796	96,052	2,403	2,879,787	2,309,266	36,186	362,235

III.A.—Expenditure on Education for Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 7,29,949 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(.) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-book Committee, etc

	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.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges ..	4,40,775	...	...	2,16,410	22,465	6,85,650	...	...	...	...	12,630	12,630	3,29,614	100
Professional Colleges.														
Law ..	...	...	...	53,474	1,786	55,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ..	3,49,594	...	...	95,119	2,688	4,47,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ..	1,38,951	1,468	560	3,238	3,550	1,42,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ..	1,34,659	...	...	51,423	14,162	2,00,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ..	1,10,253	...	...	1,868	322	1,21,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Commerce ..	50,266	...	...	45,000	1,908	97,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ..	73,051	...	...	4,019	1,800	78,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ..	25,167	...	...	42,968	1,800	69,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	13,33,624	1,468	560	5,08,932	49,015	18,93,600	2,500	...	13,453	7,972	13,156	37,111	10,43,818	100
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools ..	1,81,643	...	...	84,078	2,253	2,67,974	5,28,077	6,42,895	1,92,356	13,49,091	60,212	27,78,634	8,40,845	9,000
Middle Schools ..	12,525	...	...	4,019	1,800	16,557	1,98,743	1,08,781	8,430	1,41,906	29,444	4,84,284	1,41,248	500
Schools. { English Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ..	9,20,814	...	...	1,259	887	9,22,960	38,88,916	38,76,919	12,18,686	76,940	1,94,868	87,56,217	53,88,406	8,836
Totals ..	11,14,982	...	...	89,356	3,153	12,07,491	41,15,736	46,28,575	14,19,422	15,07,940	2,87,462	1,30,19,136	63,20,489	12,386
Special.														
Arts Schools ..	53,538	...	...	...	...	53,538	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ..	4,01,058	...	...	64,619	8,040	4,75,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ..	18,39,134	22,229	2,173	5,147	60	18,80,650	14,800	5,092	...	...	...	18,892	2,88,831	1,506
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,899	...	...	...	...	2,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools ..	2,35,298	...	...	1,839	2,609	2,38,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	20,976	...	...	21,680	56	42,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ..	19,846	...	...	1,170	...	21,016	6,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ..	63,836	...	...	...	...	63,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Deaf-mutes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ..	64,315	...	...	...	...	64,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	23,23,136	22,229	2,173	96,055	15,856	24,59,129	43,944	28,532	20,914	1,904	9,468	1,04,192	4,07,876	3,526
Grand totals ..	47,71,712	23,697	2,733	6,94,344	67,794	55,60,220	41,81,580	46,57,107	14,58,819	15,77,810	3,16,116	1,31,00,438	78,32,193	16,962

XII.A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—cont.,

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 7,29,649 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, Miscellaneous instructions are forwarding them.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

61

III.B.—Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 80,770 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.

	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)	Muni- cipal funds. (15)
Inspection	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	89,126	..	..	13,391	567	1,03,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,069	..	..
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	18,245	..	..	627	3,184	22,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,902	..	..
Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,707	..	..
Totals	1,08,071	..	..	14,018	3,751	1,25,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,678	..	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools

Middle Schools. { English ..

Vernacular.

Primary Schools ..

Totals ..

Special Schools.

Medical Schools ..

Normal and Training
Schools ..Technical and Industrial
Schools ..

Commercial Schools ..

Agricultural Schools ..

Schools for Defectives ..

Other Schools ..

Totals ..

Grand total for females.

Grand total for males ..

Grand total for all ..

High Schools	2,64,537	..	..	37,241	1,825	3,03,593	10,380	688	..	2,038	1,755	15,441	2,24,338	235	..
Middle Schools. { English ..	44,205	..	..	4,482	104	48,791	5,769	3,004	4,358	4,088	28	19,225	38,988	..	..
Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	77,626	..	2,606	1,029	1,681	82,942	12,76,850	6,00,198	4,97,258	5,580	2,689	33,82,538	7,98,393	..	35,193
Totals ..	3,88,358	..	2,606	42,752	3,010	4,35,326	12,92,888	6,03,890	5,03,814	12,295	4,472	44,17,359	11,87,019	235	35,193
Medical Schools ..	72,474	..	..	592	..	73,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,840	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	3,82,833	2,100	897	162	997	3,86,989	..	..	8,666	..	..	2,694	1,83,800	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,369	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	7,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,101	1,200	600
Totals ..	4,63,012	2,100	897	788	4,027	4,70,824	202	243	8,666	..	49	9,160	2,23,940	1,200	600
Grand total for females.	9,57,441	2,100	3,593	57,588	11,388	10,81,990	12,93,190	6,04,183	5,12,280	12,295	4,521	34,26,419	14,46,246	1,436	36,793
Grand total for males ..	47,71,742	23,697	2,783	3,94,344	67,704	58,60,220	41,61,580	46,57,107	14,53,819	15,77,316	3,10,116	1,21,60,888	73,32,193	1,336	58,641
Grand total for all ..	57,29,183	25,787	6,286	7,51,902	79,092	68,92,210	54,54,770	52,61,240	19,66,099	15,90,111	3,14,637	1,46,89,807	92,78,439	18,397	1,04,484

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 80,770 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)	Government funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal 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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,56,874	...	...	...	...	2,56,874
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,36,910	80,842	44,925	5,756	3,08,612	7,78,045
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,540	2,452	2,123	4,84,923	6,58,954	14,53,025
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,01,824	83,324	47,048	4,90,679	9,36,570	24,93,945
Arts Colleges	13,584	47,443	80,096	...	...	...	11,715	...	...	26,972	48,010	1,92,189
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	670	10,281	15,833	...	...	...	23,847	...	...	1,207	13,445	38,589
Intermediate Classes	1,424	11,066	14,187	...	...	...	1,701	...	...	1,424	11,006	14,137
Totals	15,678	68,710	1,19,656	...	...	...	1,42,749	...	...	29,696	72,461	2,44,906

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools

Middle Schools.

Primary Schools

Totals

Special Schools.

Medical Schools

Normal and Training Schools

Technical and Industrial Schools

Commercial Schools

Agricultural Schools

Schools for Defectives

Other Schools

Totals

Grand total for females

Grand total for males

Grand total for all

High Schools	2,25,248	8,66,901	8,27,722	...	...	...	5,70,225	923	...	...	2,65,127	3,10,481	11,40,756
Middle Schools.	55,618	1,33,483	2,83,139	...	...	...	1,48,962	3,004	6,356	...	64,218	1,33,615	3,56,155
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	27,820	5,03,456	13,53,762	671	26,625	27,296	21,47,778	6,00,198	5,35,057	35,109	5,34,451	38,52,593	...
Medical Schools	3,08,736	9,43,840	24,75,023	671	26,625	27,296	28,66,966	6,04,125	5,41,413	3,84,454	9,78,647	53,55,804	...
Normal and Training Schools	5,577	45,367	60,784	...	...	...	70,814	...	...	...	9,169	45,367	1,32,850
Technical and Industrial Schools	4,038	1,13,557	3,00,950	...	...	...	5,66,193	2,100	9,569	...	4,165	1,14,554	6,96,805
Commercial Schools	327	1,47,495	1,71,221	...	...	...	23,389	...	...	...	327	1,47,495	1,71,221
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	21	6,805	13,127	...	...	...	5,101	1,300	...	...	21	6,805	13,127
Other Schools	399	26,216	22,484	...	...	...	13,156	243	6,00	...	433	29,295	43,727
Totals	13,357	3,39,410	5,78,545	...	...	...	6,87,163	3,543	10,163	...	1,415	5,45,516	10,68,830
Grand total for females	3,37,771	13,51,940	31,78,235	671	26,625	27,296	48,08,501	6,90,892	5,93,624	...	8,98,974	23,81,094	91,52,885
Grand total for males	44,08,271	49,94,402	1,73,30,469	36,813	1,85,425	2,72,278	2,20,10,417	55,39,091	18,19,748	...	81,24,667	71,81,187	4,43,55,080
Grand total for all	47,46,042	63,46,392	2,04,98,704	87,524	2,12,050	2,99,574	2,66,13,618	62,30,083	24,13,372	...	90,23,641	95,22,281	5,38,07,965

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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	666,746	731,079	14,631,123	8,415,731	1,404,000	720	263	...	12,780	20,870,749
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,204	50,351	30,496	611,085	153,536	104,000	42	13	4	1,222	254,458
Do. II ...	803	22,094	18,225	258,239	54,295	42,911	44	2	3	482	396,998
Do. III ...	546	16,432	15,739	194,256	32,278	29,074	11	6	...	343	288,686
Do. IV ...	546	13,504	15,869	156,590	21,588	20,268	9	7	...	228	228,602
Do. V ...	531	6,943	12,091	58,721	6,039	7,055	9	5	1	94	91,439
Middle—											
Class VI ...	443	4,609	9,532	25,282	2,021	3,040	2	2	...	43	44,975
Do. VII ...	396	3,500	9,234	18,625	1,261	2,014	9	4	...	47	35,080
Do. VIII ...	296	3,424	8,879	16,657	940	1,600	7	4	...	29	30,842
High—											
Class IX ...	21	1,819	7,349	9,224	327	1,021	2	2	2	36	19,803
Do. X ...	174	1,453	6,446	7,309	183	814	1	4	2	21	16,407
Do. XI ...	136	1,381	6,685	6,766	177	822	...	2	4	19	16,002
Totals ...	4,896	126,010	140,635	1,361,754	274,641	212,636	136	52	16	2,595	2,128,341
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	19	331	1,980	1,410	30	194	...	3	...	1	3,068
Second year ...	15	292	2,171	1,411	14	203	...	1	...	1	4,108
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	7	197	1,278	659	7	99	...	...	...	2	2,249
Fourth year ...	6	239	1,333	681	11	87	1	...	...	1	2,349
Fifth year ...	...	14	138	38	...	4	...	...	...	...	204
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	...	19	73	16	1	4	...	...	...	...	113
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	47	1,082	6,983	4,215	63	591	1	4	...	5	12,991
Number of scholars in recognized institutions ...	4,943	127,092	147,818	1,365,969	274,704	213,227	137	56	16	2,570	2,136,332
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	1,420	2,187	15,156	5,375	19,193	...	...	...	...	43,331
Grand totals ...	4,943	128,512	149,805	1,381,125	280,079	232,420	137	56	16	2,570	2,179,663

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Damba, Gadaba, Huddi, Holey, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonds, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambalkaran, Panas, Piranmalai Kallars, Reli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyar, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	16,368	670,469	732,153	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260	...	12,078	21,448,236
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,307	37,791	32,382	240,564	43,361	50,356	31	17	2	1,678	407,488
Do. II ...	570	11,151	13,921	61,508	7,666	12,889	18	10	3	819	108,553
Do. III ...	564	8,236	9,034	36,692	4,352	6,586	4	6	...	546	66,020
Do. IV ...	582	5,896	5,646	21,695	2,880	2,888	2	12	...	134	39,235
Do. V ...	523	3,567	2,230	8,650	875	772	1	4	...	77	16,699
Middle—											
Class VI ...	452	2,722	787	2,318	348	133	1	2	...	14	6,777
Do. VII ...	363	2,009	427	1,381	187	65	1	4	...	7	4,344
Do. VIII ...	280	1,747	241	827	121	48	...	2	...	6	3,272
High—											
Class IX ...	4	506	61	198	8	10	...	1	...	1	819
Do. X ...	153	405	69	162	10	8	...	7	...	...	814
Do. XI ...	115	336	47	139	1	11	...	1	...	1	651
Totals ...	4,913	74,366	64,875	374,134	59,309	73,765	56	66	5	3,283	654,772
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	16	98	28	49	...	6	1	...	...	...	199
Second year ...	10	71	22	40	1	5	...	...	...	...	148
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	6	43	15	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	85
Fourth year ...	5	50	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Fifth year ...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	1	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	38	270	85	158	1	11	1	2	...	...	546
Number of scholars in recognized institutions ...	4,951	74,636	64,960	374,272	59,310	73,776	57	68	5	3,283	655,318
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	698	206	2,017	1,189	7,380	...	...	...	20	11,510
Grand totals ...	4,951	75,334	65,166	376,289	60,499	81,156	57	68	5	3,303	666,828

* 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, Valluvan and Yenadis.

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

SCHOOLS.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Art Schools	1	33	182	385	53	20	...	...	...	...	877
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	34	127	482	385	7	38	...	...	...	8	1,081
Normal and Training Schools	1	1,922	3,207	4,370	802	763	...	...	...	2	11,067
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	23	401	169	1	3	...	...	...	...	597
Technical and Industrial Schools	84	1,314	319	1,399	356	358	1	...	...	11	3,842
Commercial Schools	17	164	855	526	9	49	...	...	...	...	1,620
Agricultural Schools	...	61	2	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	101
Reformatory Schools	4	57	16	504	76	58	...	...	...	...	715
Schools for Defectives	9	24	4	47	8	6	...	...	...	1	169
Schools for Adults	...	110	5	681	241	71	...	...	...	...	1,108
Other Schools	...	41	2,546	1,542	61	52	52	...	...	11	4,405
Totals	159	3,946	8,119	10,032	1,631	1,418	53	...	...	33	25,382
COLLEGES.											
Law	1	17	428	184	...	12	...	...	...	...	642
Medicine	4	106	237	120	...	15	...	...	...	...	582
Education	1	26	140	39	...	6	...	...	...	...	212
Engineering	2	16	123	77	...	9	...	1	...	...	228
Agriculture	...	3	57	60	...	5	...	...	...	...	125
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	2	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	31
Veterinary Science	...	10	48	41	...	10	...	...	...	...	109
Totals	8	180	1,042	631	...	67	...	1	...	...	1,929
Grand totals	159	4,126	9,161	10,663	1,631	1,485	53	1	...	33	27,311

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

SCHOOLS.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Art Schools	17	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Medical Schools	3	124	7	45	...	3	...	...	...	...	182
Normal and Training Schools	69	1,652	136	638	82	162	...	...	...	...	2,739
Technical and Industrial Schools	96	1,120	10	123	99	1	...	...	...	2	1,451
Commercial Schools	77	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	2	154	2	51	6	1	...	...	...	...	216
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	19	95	667	382	4	3	...	...	...	...	1,170
Totals	283	3,154	825	1,241	191	170	...	...	...	2	5,866
COLLEGES.											
Medicine	15	13	19	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	64
Education	10	24	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Totals	25	37	26	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	119
Grand totals	308	3,191	851	1,271	191	170	...	1	...	2	5,885

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Metric. 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 ...	1	160	653	1,528	36	...	...	127	646	2,408	773	3,181
Local Board and Municipal ...	4	1,835	10,246	18,661	322	4	10	912	3,136	30,918	4,032	34,950
Aided ...	30	1,574	6,341	9,005	95	5	26	5,032	33,851	17,545	33,414	55,959
Unaided ...	1	32	108	238	4	...	1	212	1,720	388	1,933	2,316
Totals ...	36	3,451	17,878	29,432	457	9	37	6,283	38,853	51,254	45,182	96,436
Middle Schools.												
Government ...	2	13	1	...	4	...	...	4	20	4	24	24
Local Board and Municipal ...	72	430	19	17	90	5	19	2	87	628	113	741
Aided ...	46	422	51	14	90	2	9	19	94	622	128	750
Unaided ...	3	25	3	1	4	1	...	2	8	34	11	47
Totals ...	122	890	74	32	188	8	28	23	197	1,306	256	1,562
High Schools.												
Government ...	79	68	7	1	32	3	6	3	31	187	43	230
Local Board and Municipal ...	828	1,210	76	22	364	33	81	19	414	2,498	547	3,045
Aided ...	1,167	1,559	236	60	471	60	209	56	639	3,493	964	4,457
Unaided ...	5	9	1	...	1	1	3	2	4	16	10	26
Totals ...	2,077	2,846	320	82	868	97	299	86	1,084	6,194	1,564	7,758
Grand totals ...	2,235	7,187	18,272	29,547	1,513	114	364	6,386	40,138	58,754	47,002	1,05,756

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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 Metric. 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	...	71	112	46	...	...	...	5	44	229	49	278
Local Board and Municipal	...	124	2,042	1,567	23	...	...	179	700	3,756	879	4,635
Aided	7	315	2,614	840	17	2	2	420	2,093	3,793	2,517	6,310
Unaided	...	1	43	16	...	...	...	15	58	60	73	133
Totals	7	511	4,811	2,469	40	2	2	619	2,895	7,838	3,518	11,356
Middle Schools.												
Government	5	85	10	...	3	...	...	3	6	53	9	62
Local Board and Municipal	4	18	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	29	3	32
Aided	15	194	116	2	13	2	1	21	25	346	49	395
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	24	247	132	8	17	2	1	24	34	428	61	489
High Schools.												
Government	43	126	8	...	25	1	2	1	18	202	22	224
Local Board and Municipal	5	11	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	21	3	24
Aided	95	326	98	11	28	24	15	28	63	558	130	688
Totals	143	463	108	13	54	25	17	29	84	781	155	936
Grand totals	174	1,221	5,051	2,490	111	29	20	672	3,013	9,047	3,734	12,781

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population.	{ Males 17,301 Females 15,963 Total 34,269				Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males 29.5 Females 31.0 Total 30.2						
	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls 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)
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	12	2,555	64	372	117	50	1,78,328	...	1,19,222	1,70,347	4,62,897
High Schools	9	1,433	451	184	66	21	41,027	...	19,563	56,773	1,20,363
Middle Schools	11	992	429	82	47	14	18,498	1,908	7,721	35,786	64,413
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 1,539	...	...	...	1,539
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 7,981	...	...	...	7,981
Totals	32	4,980	944	638	230	85	2,45,873	1,908	1,46,506	2,62,906	6,57,193
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	19	2,817	443	439	153	69	1,70,260	...	1,24,917	1,07,165	4,02,342
High Schools	17	2,142	572	360	117	30	64,543	...	36,188	76,359	1,80,089
Middle Schools	12	729	292	64	35	11	11,165	...	8,073	23,191	42,429
Primary Schools	2	45	...	...	11	...	22,075	...	3,873	6,760	31,708
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	92	...	23	2	3	700	...	...	1,359	2,359
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	1	19	...	...	1	1	6,730	...	...	3,030	9,760
Totals	52	5,844	1,807	886	324	114	2,75,473	...	1,76,051	2,17,164	3,68,688
Grand totals for Institutions	84	10,824	2,251	1,524	554	199	5,21,346	1,908	3,22,557	4,80,070	13,26,881
							Inspection	...	...	...	29,099
							Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	57,640
							Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,44,565
							Totals	...	...	...	3,31,304
							Grand totals	...	...	...	8,52,650
								1,908	6,83,409	10,38,712	25,76,679

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,074 spent by Public Works Department.
Miscellaneous included Rs. 1,400.

(1) Boarding of

(1) Boarding charges

(2) Scholarships

[illegible]

* This expenditure relates to an European Manual Training centre which has no pupil of its own
+ Stipends paid to 2 European teachers deputed for training at Ghora Gali.

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)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	...	165	165	...	87	87	...	19	19	...	11	11
M.Sc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours) ...	219	...	219	213	...	213	8	8	7	...	7	7
B.Sc. (Honours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass) ...	1,352	3,197	4,549	520	1,073	1,593	33	85	118	25	56	81
B.Sc. (Pass) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law ...	...	19	19	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	468	580	1,048	185	186	371	2	1	3	...	1	1
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	15	15	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	79	...	79	39	...	39	9	9	3	...	3	3
L.M.S.	81	...	81	10	...	10	4	4	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary) ...	...	13	13	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	29	...	29	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	19	...	19	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.Ed., B.T. & L.T. ...	299	75	374	212	50	262	59	16	75	51	9	60
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	44	...	44	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examination.												
Intermediate in Arts												
Intermediate in Science ...	2,749	4,718	11,467	2,368	1,451	3,819	239	162	431	134	74	208
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	1,187	...	1,187	822	...	822	215	...	215	171	...	171
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Examinations												

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

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)
School Examinations.												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	25	32	57	6	5	11	2	4	6	1	1	2
School Final, etc. ...	14,798	3,232	18,030	14,841	3,191	17,832	486	28	512	486	28	512
European High School ...	108	1	107	75	1	76	71	2	73	51	1	52
Cambridge School Certificate	39	79	118	28	8	36	22	7	29	14	2	17
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Middle ...	42	6	48	25	...	25	26	2	28	22	2	24
European Middle ...	153	...	153	77	...	77	179	2	181	90	2	92
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	3,574	...	3,574	2,282	...	2,282	1,068	...	1,068	627	...	627
Lower ...	3,649	...	3,649	2,288	...	2,288	640	...	640	268	...	268
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	4	258	262	2	169	171	...	16	16	...	11	11
At Engineering Schools ...	33	692	725	18	294	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools ...	256	1,370	1,626	128	882	1,000	53	371	424	25	233	258
At Commercial Schools ...	887	5,390	6,277	282	1,613	1,895	4	53	57	1	12	13
At Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Government of Madras

LAW AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1, 3rd January 1931.

Report on Public Instruction, 1929-30—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 14th November 1930, R.O.C. No. 103-P/30.

Order—No. 1, Education, dated 3rd January 1931.

The most notable feature of the year was the special attention paid to elementary education. Decentralization combined with rapid expansion had resulted in considerable wastage of effort and lack of efficiency, and it was decided that a special officer should be deputed to deal with the problem. A Deputy Director was appointed, and towards the close of the year he presented a report containing proposals for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools, which were accepted by Government with slight modifications and commended to local bodies for consideration. Meanwhile, as these proposals were under consideration during the year, no subsidies were granted to local bodies towards the opening of additional schools; and in consequence, the increase in the number of schools and their strength during the year under review was less marked than in previous years.

No new scheme of compulsion was introduced during the year, but the experimental scheme introduced in the Saidapet Taluk in November 1928 has made considerable progress and is being watched with much interest.

The revision of the Elementary Education Act continued to be under consideration during the year.

2. The most interesting developments connected with secondary education during the year were the introduction of a revised course and syllabus for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme and the issue of a rule enforcing the execution of a written agreement between private managements and teachers in order to ensure security of tenure.

3. Among the Universities, the Andhra University absorbed most attention during the year. The move to Vizagapatam was delayed owing to the difficulty in securing satisfactory buildings in the new headquarters, but two further Andhra University Amendment Acts were passed. The first required the University to conduct examinations for a period of five years for the benefit of students of colleges in Anantapur and Madanapalle; and the second provided for a statutory Finance Committee and the payment of a non-recurring endowment grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for buildings and equipment.

The Annamalai University began its work with three colleges during the year. Government passed orders on the Madras University Inspection Committee's report; the Commission's recommendation that it is not desirable at present to establish any additional Universities in the Presidency was accepted.

4. Steady progress was made in Women's education, the most notable change being the exemption of poor girls reading in classes up to the III Form in Indian schools, and up to the VII Standard in European schools, from the payment of fees. It is hoped that this will result in a large increase in the number of girls attending school.

5. One of the most striking features of the year was the increased importance attached to physical training and games.

Physical training and games were made compulsory in the colleges under the Madras and Annamalai Universities.

Three committees were appointed by Government in 1928 to examine the problem of physical education in the several classes of educational institutions. Of these the most important was the one dealing with secondary schools, presided over by Sir Owen Beasley. As a result of its recommendations physical training was made compulsory in all secondary schools for boys and the levy of games fees obligatory in all secondary schools. The consideration of most of its further recommendations, regarding the development of physical training and games, had to be deferred pending the provision of adequate space for playing fields, for which a special allotment of funds was made during the year under review. The reports of the other two committees were received after the close of the year and are under the consideration of Government.

It is hoped that the increased realization of the importance of athletics and physical culture in the training of youth will result in the rapid development of that side of educational activity.

6. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements continued to progress, the increase in the number of Guides being most marked.

7. The statistics compiled by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of part-time and night schools indicate that the majority of the pupils in these schools are adults.

The new scheme for opening adult education classes under non-official and honorary workers has not been an unqualified success. The question of the future of this scheme is under consideration and the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction are awaited.

8. The Government sanctioned a substantial increase in the grant for Indian orphanages, and it is hoped that this may have the effect of encouraging the development of indigenous institutions, which, at present, are very few in number.

9. Special attention was devoted to the medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools and in elementary schools in compulsory areas. The Director of Public Instruction refers to the need for a central organization to co-ordinate, direct and supervise the work of medical inspectors.

4 No. 1, EDUCATION, 3RD JANUARY 1931
47197

Proposals in regard to this have already been called for from him, and are awaited.

10. The Government congratulate the Director of Public Instruction and the officers subordinate to him on a satisfactory year's work.

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

T22118 N29
V30-1
U. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Registrar, Andhra University.
" the Registrar, University of Madras.
" the Registrar, Annamalai University.
" the Director of Industries.
" the Director of Agriculture.
" the Commissioner of Labour.
" the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Local Self-Government Department.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Law (General) Department.
" the Public Works and Labour Department.
" the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
" the Government of India, Department of Education,
Health and Lands (C.L.) (with 10 spare copies).

Press.