

The total number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 398 but their strength increased by 106,835. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6.5 (9.6 in the case of boys and 3.4 in the case of girls) as compared with 6.2 (9.3 in the case of boys and 3.2 in the case of girls) in the preceding year.

The number of institutions in the municipal areas decreased from 4,130 to 4,092, while their strength increased from 523,780 to 534,074. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 7.9 and 17.7, respectively, as against 7.9 and 17.3 in the previous year.

(b) *Financial*.—The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 531.59 lakhs to Rs. 539.87 lakhs. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure was the same as in the previous year, viz., 60 and 40.

There was also an increase in the total Direct Expenditure from Rs. 410.13 lakhs to Rs. 419.61 lakhs. The increase was noticeable in the case of elementary schools, though colleges and secondary schools have also shared the increase.

There was a slight decrease under Indirect Expenditure from Rs. 121.46 lakhs to Rs. 120.27 lakhs.

The Budget Estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 254.14 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 253.22 lakhs. The actual amount spent (including that spent in England) was Rs. 249.64 lakhs.

The Provincial Receipts and Charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 10.81 lakhs and Rs. 278.71 lakhs, respectively, as compared with Rs. 11.47 lakhs and Rs. 270.17 lakhs in the previous year.

The Provincial subsidy to local bodies inclusive of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for Elementary Education amounted to Rs. 150.09 lakhs.

5. *Controlling Agencies and Personnel*.—I continued to be in charge of the Department during year under review except for the period from 14th to 21st December 1933, when I was on leave and Mr. M. A. Candeth, the then Deputy Director of Public Instruction, was in charge of the office.

In April 1933, in pursuance of the orders of Government, I attended the Conference at Delhi convened by His Excellency the Governor to formulate an agreed scheme for European Education in Delhi in March 1933. I also attended the 10th Anniversary Conference of the Indian Universities held in Delhi in March 1933.

I toured in Anantapur and Bellary districts in July, in Guntur in August, and in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, and South Kanara in November 1933.

Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. M. A. Candeth from February last, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur was appointed to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

During the absence of Dr. S. R. U. Savur, who was on leave for six months from 3rd January 1934, M.R.Ry. T. Suryanarayana Garu officiated as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

The Deputy Director of Elementary Education M.R.Ry. D. S. Reddi Garu, toured in Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor districts in April and May 1933, in Madura and Tinnevely districts in July and August 1933 and in the Ceded Districts in October and November. He was also on tour in the Northern Circars and in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Malabar and South Kanara in connexion with schemes for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired from service during the year under review:—

Mr. H. Perayya Sastri,	Mr. T. Mangesha Rao, and
Mr. S. Kameswara Rao,	Mr. A. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.

During the year, there were two deaths of officers of the higher services, viz., that of Mr. M. A. Candeth, a member of the Indian Educational Service and of Mr. S. Appalanarasimham of the Madras Educational Service. The strength of the Indian Educational Service was further reduced by one, consequent on the removal of Mr. W. B. Brierley from Government service. There were two promotions from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Collegiate section of the Madras Educational Service and one appointment by direct recruitment. Two officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service.

Consequent on the orders of Government retrenching certain posts in the Madras Educational Service, an officer officiating in the service was reverted to his permanent appointment in the Subordinate Educational Service.

A reduction in the number of substantive holders of posts in the Madras Educational Service was further effected under the orders of Government abolishing the thirteen posts of Headmasters and three posts of Headmistresses borne on the cadre of the Madras Educational Service and creating corresponding posts in the combined cadre of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

The services of Mr. R. M. Statham, C.I.E., were placed at the disposal of the Travancore Government for appointment as Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, and the services of Mr. R. Gopala Ayyar were lent to the Madras University for appointment as Director of the Zoological Department of the Madras University. Mr. M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar was granted leave of absence of the Director of the Madras University. The loan of Mr. C. D. ahmanya Chettivar's services to the Andhra University as

Registrar of the University was extended for a further period of five years. Government also sanctioned a further extension up to 30th April 1937 of the period for which the services of Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., had been lent to the Andhra University for employment as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The services of Mr. P. A. Midha, Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, were terminated on the expiry of his contract for five years.

During the year under report the scales of pay for Provincial and Subordinate Services and for special appointments were revised and new Statutory General Rules were issued for Provincial Services.

6. *University and Collegiate Education*—A. *University of Madras*—(i) *Personnel*.—Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M.A. (Cantab.), continued to be the Vice-Chancellor, but during his absence on leave from the 8th February to the 21st May 1934, the Rev F. Bertram, S.J., officiated as Vice-Chancellor. Mr. William McLean continued to be the Registrar of the University.

(ii) *Meetings of the Senate and the Academic Council*.—There were two meetings of the Academic Council and two meetings of the Senate during the period.

(iii) *Statutes*.—Certain revised statutes relating to elections to the authorities were adopted. Provision is now made for the withdrawal of candidates after nomination. A statute for the award of prizes to encourage the publication of works on modern subjects in Dravidian languages has been adopted.

A statute for the appointment of a Legal Adviser to the University was framed. Mr. V. Govindarajachari, an Advocate, has been appointed Legal Adviser for a period of three years from December 1933 on an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

A degree in Veterinary Science was instituted and Regulations for the course of study and examinations were framed. A Board of studies in the subject has been constituted.

The question of instituting a Department of Anthropology and of introducing the subject of Anthropology in the University courses is under consideration. A Board of Studies in the subject has been constituted.

(iv) *Regulations*.—Certain minor alterations in the Regulations for the B.A. (Honours), B. Sc. (Pass and Honours) and M.B. and B.S. Degree examinations were adopted. The question of the mutual recognition of examinations of other Universities is under consideration by the Syndicate which requested the Inter-University Board to consider the general question at its last meeting.

(v) *Affiliation*.—The following institutions were granted further affiliations during the period:—

1. American College, Madura.	Branch IV—Economics and History of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree course.
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2. American College, Madura. Group (i—b)—Mathematics under Part III of the B.A. Degree course.
3. Madura College, Madura. Do.
4. St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry. Group (iv—b)—Economics and History under Part III of the B.A. Degree course.
5. Theosophical College, Madanapalle. Do.
6. Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. Tamil, Kanarese and Urdu under Part II of the Intermediate course.
7. Salem College, Salem ... Natural Science, Part III of the Intermediate course.
8. Veda Vedanta Bodhini Patasala, Sholinghur. Branch III—Nyaya Siromani of the Oriental Title course.
9. Advanced Sanskrit School, Katampazhipuram. Vidwan (Sanskrit and Malayalam) under Regulation 7 A and B of the Oriental Title course.
10. Sahitya Dipika Sanskrit College, Pavaratti. Vidwan (Sanskrit and Malayalam) under Regulation 7-A and Branch V Sahitya Siromani of the Oriental Title course.

In accordance with section 57 of the Act, the second quinquennial report to Government on the condition of affiliated colleges was due this year, and the Syndicate, after obtaining the opinion of the Senate (in October 1933) that an inspection was unnecessary and that a report be sent on the materials available in the office, submitted in March 1934 a report which narrated the present position of the colleges and concluded as follows :—

“The University has considered carefully the question of recommending the establishing of new University centres, and feels that in the present stage of University development in this Presidency, the establishment of other Universities is not desirable or practical.”

In G.O. Ms. No. 1037, dated the 24th April, the Government recorded the report.

(vi) *Convocations*.—There were three Convocations during the period, on the 3rd August 1933, 7th December 1933 and 1st February 1934 and the Diplomas issued numbered 2,900.

The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, delivered the Convocation Address to the Graduates on the 3rd August 1933.

(vii) *Lectures*.—The University Teachers and Honorary Readers delivered special courses of lectures in their subjects, as usual.

The following courses of vacation lectures for the benefit of the Teachers of High Schools were delivered in December 1933 :—

1. Mr. W. C. Douglas, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Madras. The Teaching of English in Secondary Schools.
2. Mr. H. Champion, M.A., Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet. Some Fundamentals in the Teaching of English.
3. Do. The use of the Text-book in Secondary Schools.
4. Miss M. W. Barrie, M.A., Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. How to apply Scientific method to the existing syllabus and curriculum.
5. Mr. R. M. Savur, B.A., District Educational Officer, Madura. Experiments with individual method of teaching.
6. Miss Marjorie Sykes, Principal, Bentinek Girls' High School, Vepery, Madras. A Modified Dalton Plan.
7. Miss W. Park, Lecturer in Domestic Science for European Schools, Madras. Domestic Science for Secondary Schools.
8. Mr. S. Balakrishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet. Isolation of difficulties in the teaching of Mathematics—Formulae and Computations.

University Extension Boards were constituted at Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Ernakulam and Mangalore, and courses of lectures were arranged at the above centres.

The following endowment lectures were delivered during the year :—

1. Principal Miller By The Rev. John McKenzie, Wilson College, Bombay, on Lectures. “Purpose and Progress.”
2. Sir S. Subramania Ayyar Lec- By Mr. V. Rangaacharya, Profes- tor, Presidency College, a tures. course of two lectures on “The Economic Life, Ideas and Reconstructions in Vedic Times.”

3. Dr. Elizabeth Mathai Lectures. By Lt.-Col. R. E. Wright, C.I.E., I.M.S., Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. A course of three lectures on "The chief preventable blinding diseases of childhood."
4. Sundara Ayyar—Krishnaswami Ayyar Lectures. By Mr. K. M. Panikkar, a course of six lectures on "Inter-statal law—the law affecting the relations of the Indian States with the British Crown."

Two courses of special lectures were arranged, viz.—

(1) by Dr. Arnold Bake on "Indian and Western Music", and (2) by Vidwan R. Raghava Ayyangar on "Tamil Culture, with special reference to Tolkappiyam, Kural and the Sangam Literature."

(viii) *Teaching and Research Departments of the University*.—The following Directors of University Laboratories were appointed :—

Zoology.—M.R.Ry. R. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, M.A., M.Sc. (from 1st April 1933).

Biochemistry.—M.R.Ry. M. Damodaran Avargal, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.I.C. (from 1st April 1933).

Botany.—M.R.Ry. M. O. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Ph. D. (from 18th December 1933).

The Zoology and Biochemistry Laboratories were occupied from August 1933. The equipment of the Laboratories was almost completed during the year. The Botany section is still working in a rented building in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Teynampet; arrangements for a new Botany Laboratory on the site west of the Senate House, close to the other two laboratories, are in progress.

The Diploma courses in Geography and in Indian Music were continued, and there were 25 and 39 students, respectively, during the year.

(ix) *Publications*.—The following University publications were issued :—

(1) The Challenge of the Temporal Process—Principal Miller Lectures, 1933 by the Rev. Dr. A. G. Hogg.

(2) Vijianagara—The Origin of the City and the Empire by Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.

(3) The Unadi Sutras in various recensions, edited by Mr. T. R. Chintamani, Parts II and VI.

(4) Brhati—Part I, edited by Mr. S. K. Ramanatha Sastri.

(x) *University Library*.—There was a steady development in all the departments of library work. During 1933 the number of readers was 46,671 and the numbers of volumes consulted and lent

were 70,740 and 58,255, respectively. The total number of volumes including the Departmental Libraries was 84,746.

(xi) *Tamil Lexicon*.—Volume V was completed and Vol. VI, part I, was almost ready for issue. The Lexicon is expected to be finished by April 1936.

(xii) *Buildings*.—The superstructures of the University Library and the Departmental Buildings are now under construction. It is expected that the buildings will be ready in July 1936.

(xiii) *University Training Corps*.—The strength of the Corps is 16 officers, 8 under-officers and 530 other ranks. As in the previous years the Medical and Muhammadan Colleges have experienced some difficulty in recruiting up to their authorized strength. The numerous discharges in June and July 1933 amongst the N.C.O's. were very badly felt by all the contingents. Over 70 per cent of the strength of the Corps consisted of recruits enlisted after the 5th July 1933.

Lieut. K. C. Chakko of the Engineering College has been granted the Local Rank of Captain in recognition of his loyal and efficient service in the Corps. Mr. V. Thiruvengataswami of Pachaiyappa's College was gazetted Second Lieut. Several officers of the Corps were attached to Regular British Units in Fort St. George and Bangalore. The experience gained by these has made them more efficient and very useful in the training of the Corps. Two officers are completing their attachment at Fort. St. George.

With the idea of rewarding keen and efficient N.C.O's. eight of them were promoted to the rank of under-officers which is the highest position to which a cadet of the Corps can rise. The result has been very encouraging. All of them were used as Platoon Commanders—positions of great responsibility—and they did not fight shy of using their influence and power for the well-being of the Corps. There is keen competition amongst the Junior Non-Commissioned Officers to attain this coveted position.

The Annual Camp was held at Pallavaram from the 9th to the 23rd of September 1933. The highest strength out in camp was 13 officers and 498 other ranks, an improvement on the previous year.

The Madras District Commander at his inspection on 11th September was much impressed with all that he saw, particularly the arrangements for sanitation and administration in the camp. In addition to the ordinary parades, Route Marches and Advanced guard and Rear guard schemes were carried out. On two nights, certain aspects of night operations—the use of the Vercy Light for signalling and illumination, the sounds caused by digging, the working of the bolt of the rifle, a man smoking—were illustrated, to the great interest of the cadets. First-aid lectures and demonstrations were given by the Medical Officer of the Unit (Captain M. R. Guruswami).

Throughout the camp a strenuous athletic programme was kept going. The Route March, Drill and Guard mounting competitions were judged by Captain R. Lacey and Lieut. W. P. Sweetman.

of the North Staffordshire Regiment. The Annual Corps Sports took place on the 22nd September. The competitions were keen and close. The most coveted honour, the Willingdon Shield, was won by the Christian College Contingent.

Musketry.—Out of a total strength of 554 cadets, 344 were recruits who were enrolled after July 1933. Musketry range practices were started from October onwards and the result of this year's musketry has been very satisfactory. Results in rapid and snap shooting were not as good as in application practices. All the recruits were affirmed when they had qualified in musketry and had attained the required standard in drill.

B. Andhra University.—(i) *Personnel.*—Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan continued to be the Vice-Chancellor.

(ii) *Degrees and Diplomas.*—The following degrees and diplomas were instituted:—Ph. D., B. Com. (Pass), B. Com. (Honours), Diploma in French and Diploma in German.

Regulations for the admission of candidates to the Ph. D., M.A., M.A. (Honours), M.Sc., and M.Sc. (Honours) degrees were adopted. Courses for B. Com. Pass and Honours were also drawn up and are awaiting the approval of the Syndicate and the Academic Council. It is proposed to hold courses in German and French during both term and vacation time.

(iii) *The Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology.*—The Raja Sahib of Jeypore had announced his intention of contributing to the University an annual grant of Rupees one lakh till such time as he or his heirs were able to endow the University with a capital sum of Rupees fifteen lakhs. The Rajah Sahib has since executed a bond thus giving a legal basis for the announcement. The sum is to be used mainly for the recurring expenditure of the University College of Science and Technology. It was in grateful recognition of this munificent gift that the University named the College after the donor as the Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology. His Excellency the Chancellor formally opened this College and the University College of Arts in December 1933.

The hostels providing single room accommodation for about 140 students were almost completed and will be occupied from the beginning of the academic year 1934-35.

(iv) *Honours Courses.*—First and Second year courses in B.Sc. Honours in Sugar Technology were opened from July 1933.

(v) *An Employment Bureau* has been instituted.

(vi) *Library.*—It was decided to place the University Library under the control of a full time Librarian from July 1934. Dr. M. O. Thomas, M.A., B.D., TH.D., DIP. L.S. (LONDON), F.L.A., has been appointed Librarian.

(vii) *Courses and Syllabuses.*—One important change in the Intermediate curriculum was a limitation of choice among combinations of subjects under the optional part. B.A. Pass courses have been introduced in Physics and Chemistry. The Regulations relating to the award of Titles in Oriental Learning have been so revised that

there will be one set of courses leading to Titles in Sanskrit and another set leading to Titles in Vernacular languages.

(viii) *Examinations* conducted for the first time were the B.A. (Hons.) degree examination in History and Telugu (April 1934) and Medical Examinations (January 1934).

(ix) *The Seventh Convocation* of the University was held on 6th December 1933 under the presidency of His Excellency the Chancellor. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkata Subba Rao delivered the Convocation address.

(x) The following new affiliations were granted during the period under review:—

Name of college.	Examination.	Subjects in which affiliation has been granted.
Hindu College, Masulipatam.	Intermediate ...	Physics, Chemistry and Botany.
Do.	B.A. ...	Philosophy and Economics main.
Noble College, Masulipatam.	B.A. ...	Economics main.
Andhra Christian College, Guntūr.	B.Sc. ...	Physics main with Mathematics and Chemistry as subsidiary. Mathematics main with Physics and Chemistry as subsidiary.

(xi) (a) *Special lectures.*—Under the Sir Alladi Krishna-swami Ayyar scheme, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered a course of three lectures on "Man" in December 1933. Dr. Shailer Mathews, the Eighth Barrows Lecturer, delivered two lectures in the local Town Hall on the 9th and 10th February 1934, the subjects of his discourses being (i) Spiritual Interpretation of History and (ii) the Rising Generation and its Moral Tasks.

(b) *Extension lectures* were delivered under the auspices of the University and the affiliated colleges by University teachers and other distinguished scholars.

(xii) *British Debating Team.*—Representatives of the University Union took part in a debate with the British Debating Team in October 1933. The subject of the debate was "That Industrialism is destroying the beauty of the world."

Sir George Frederick Stanley Prize.—The thanks of the University are due to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., the acting Governor-General for the offer of an endowment of Rs. 1,250 for instituting a prize in his name. The amount has been accepted and the prize will be awarded annually to the candidate who, in passing at the first appearance the B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary or B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I examinations, held in the month of April, shows distinguished merit in English.

C. Annamalai University—(i) *Personnel*.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan Avargal continued to be Vice-Chancellor.

(ii) *Studies*.—The revised course of study for the Honours B.A. in History and Economics provides for an intensive study of a period of Indian History while the study of Politics has been split into two parts, political theory including the critical study of a classic and modern constitutions. In the revised course in Economics prominence has been given to Banking and Currency, Modern Economic History and the History of Economic Thought. Provision was made for the inclusion of Hindi, Kanarese and Telugu as languages for study under Part II of the Intermediate in Arts and Science.

(iii) *Publications*.—The edition of "Sri Mukunda Mala" by Mr. K. Rama Pisharoti, M.A., and of "Sabhapati Vilasa Nataka" by Mr. S. Dhandapaniswami Dikshithar, were published in the University Journal. Mr. K. R. Appalachariar, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in Philosophy, Government College, Coimbatore, was awarded the prize of Rs. 1,000 for his book in Tamil on Logic. A prize of Rs. 1,000 has been instituted for the best manuscript in Tamil on Chemistry suitable for use as a Text-book for the Intermediate examination.

Music.—A special committee has been appointed to suggest suitable topics on which text-books could be written with a view to inviting specialists to undertake the work.

The publication of "Tatvabindhu" by Mr. V. A. Ramaswami Sastri, M.A., and of "Swarasidhanta Chandrika" by K. A. Sivaramakrishna Sastri has been sanctioned.

(iv) *An Ad Hoc Committee* on retrenchment was appointed by the Syndicate (1) to examine the financial position of the University and to suggest retrenchment in expenditure wherever possible so that the resources of the University might be employed in the most economical and advantageous manner, and (2) to consider the question of the courses of study for which provision should continue to be made, the standard of instruction in the several subjects, the strength of staff required for teaching and research, the number of hours of work of the members of the teaching staff and the scales of their salary, with a view to formulating a programme of work for the next few years.

On the financial side, the committee suggested economies chiefly in regard to salaries of teachers and staff, travelling allowances and expenditure on examinations.

The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Syndicate, Faculties and the Academic Council and accepted.

Suitable amendments to the Statutes revising the scales of salaries of Teachers on the lines recommended by the *Ad Hoc Committee* were passed by the Senate. The Standing Orders governing travelling allowances were amended, the number of meetings of authorities and of other bodies were reduced and the meetings were to

be so arranged as to effect economy in expenditure under travelling allowances. The regulations relating to fees payable to paper-setters and examiners have been revised with a view to reducing the expenditure on examinations.

(v) *The Cyclone* of December 1933 in the South Arcot District caused much damage to the University property which cost Rupees forty thousand to repair.

(vi) *The Seventh All India Economic Conference* was held under the auspices of the University. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.O., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., opened the Conference.

The British Universities debating team visited this University in October last and took part in a debate at the Union.

(vii) *Convocation*.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Chancellor of the University presided over the third Convocation held in October last, when Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariyar, Kt., B.A., B.L., delivered the address. The number of candidates admitted to degrees and titles was 76 and 25, respectively.

(viii) *The Fourth Founder's Day* was celebrated in February. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided and M.R.Ry. K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., delivered the address.

(ix) *Special Lectures*.—Besides a series of extension lectures by the members of the teaching staff, the Syndicate invited prominent scientists and educationists to deliver courses of special lectures. Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Arnold, A. Bake, and Dr. D. Kosambi were among those who delivered special lectures.

(x) *Lands and Buildings*.—The University is in possession of about 550 acres of lands in respect of which a complete level survey is being taken with a view to deciding the several purposes to which each piece of land should be put.

A boating scheme has been sanctioned and the construction of a boat-house and a swimming pool will be completed during the year 1934-35. The construction of a Sports Pavilion at a cost of Rs. 10,000 was completed during the year. The foundations for the Library and Administrative buildings were completed and the superstructure was begun.

D. Colleges—Statistics.—Including the Annamalai University there were 40 colleges for men, of which 25 were first grade and fifteen second grade. The Wesley College, Madras, which was working with only the Senior Intermediate class last year ceased working at the end of the year 1932-33. The Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, had during the year only the senior classes, since the board of governors of the college had decided to close it by the end of the official year 1933-34.

The number of students reading in first grade colleges for men decreased from 9,828 to 9,209. During the year there were 759 students in the Honours classes as against 807 in the previous year. Of the 759 students, 248 were in the first year, 273 in the second,

and 238 in the third. The number taking post-graduate courses increased from 159 in 1932-33 to 161 in 1933-34, the distribution of the pupils being, Annamalai University 19, Madras Presidency College 63, Madras Christian College 27, Madras Loyola College 13, Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College 23, Trichinopoly Bishop Heber College 3, Vizagapatam Andhra University Colleges of science and arts 6 and 3, respectively, and the Madras Pachaiyappa's College 4. The number of women reading in Arts colleges for men was 234.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men remained the same but the strength therein decreased from 879 to 748. There were six women students studying in the Pattambi Sanskrit College.

The total number of professional colleges for men was the same as last year, viz., 9. Their strength, including the pupils in the Pandits Training Class of the Annamalai University, slightly decreased from 2,279 to 2,275. There were 79 women students studying in these colleges.

7. *Secondary Education*—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys decreased from 538 to 537. Two aided schools were opened and 2 aided schools and 1 Government school were closed during the year. Three unaided schools were brought on to the aided list. Mudinepalli Sri Hari School and Tirumella George Coronation School were taken over by district boards. One school under local board and 2 schools under aided management opened forms above the third. One school under local board, 1 school under municipal management and 2 schools under private agencies were reduced to the status of middle schools. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools decreased from 180,611 to 179,411 but the number of girls reading in them increased from 5,733 to 6,737.

(b) *Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme and Examinations*.—The number of candidates who sat for the examination decreased from 20,731 to 18,278 (including 1,729 private candidates). The fall was due largely to the restriction imposed on candidates by the revised S.S.L.C. rules, under which candidates can appear for the examination only thrice. The certificates of 18,127 candidates of whom 17,406 were boys and 721 were girls, were completed during the year. One hundred and twenty-one pupils belonging to depressed classes and 45 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

One hundred and sixty-six schools against 116 in 1932-33, used the Vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the Public Examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted a Vernacular for answering papers in non-language subjects. Of the subjects taken up by the pupils as their optionals, the most popular were History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typewriting.

(c) *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure on secondary schools for boys increased from Rs. 80.76 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 81.66 lakhs

the policy hitherto pursued by them was called for and accordingly they passed orders in G.O. No. 1727, P.L.E., dated 22nd September 1933, directing (1) that religious instruction for Muhammadan boys can be provided within school hours in schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans under the direct control of the department and instructors appointed for the purpose, and (2) that local bodies can incur expenditure from their funds, if they so desire, on the provision of religious instruction for Muhammadan pupils in schools under their management. In local body elementary schools religious instruction can be imparted during regular school hours only in schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

(viii) *Transfer of Provision*.—Powers in regard to the transfer of provision of schools opened out of provincial funds under the management of local bodies were delegated to the Director in G.O. No. 1750, P.L.E., dated 28th September 1933.

9. *Special Education*—(a) *Training Schools for Masters*.—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 77 to 74 but their strength increased from 10,503 to 10,619. The following changes took place during the year:—

The Government Training Schools at Narasaraopet, Srivilliputtur and Polavaram were closed. The aided training school under the management of the U.L.C.M. at Tarlupadu was also closed. A new school was added to the list by the opening of a Secondary Training class in the Sri Rama High School, Masulipatam. This remained unaided during the year.

The number of Government Training Schools was 55 and the number of pupils undergoing training in them was 8,617, of whom 1,579 were of the Lower Elementary grade, 5,469 Higher Elementary grade and 1,569 Secondary grade.

The number of Sessional schools for masters decreased from two to one, owing to the closure of the Sessional school at Jeypore. The one Sessional school at Malappuram which was working during the year had 40 pupils on its rolls. The 18 aided institutions had a strength of 1,912 pupils.

The Training School-leaving Certificate Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examination was 10,763, of whom 8,243 were men and 2,520 women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 5,855, of whom 4,695 were men and 1,160 women. The numbers examined for the Secondary, Higher elementary and Lower elementary grades were 1,617, 6,768 and 2,378, respectively, and the numbers that passed in these grades were 862, 3,810 and 1,183, respectively.

The first examination under the scheme requiring teachers holding Completed Lower Elementary grade certificates to appear and pass the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Higher Elementary grade as private candidates with a view to converting their certificates to Higher elementary grade was held in March 1934. The number of teachers that were examined was 2,920 (2,762 men and 158 women) of whom 955 (924 men and 31 women) were successful.

(b) *Commercial Schools*.—The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, as reported last year, worked till April 1933, for the limited purpose of imparting instruction to the senior students of the G.D.A. Class. The number of aided commercial schools increased from three to four, owing to the inclusion of the Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, Madras, in the aided list. These four schools had a strength of 418 pupils. The number of unrecognised commercial schools was 37. The number of pupils receiving instruction in them was 982.

(c) *Agricultural Schools*.—The following extract is from the Report of the Director of Agriculture:—

"The Agricultural Middle School at Kalahasti could not be started this year also, as the scheme under contemplation in the Education Department has not yet been sanctioned. The school at Usilampatti continued to be under the management of the District Board, Madura. There were 39 students, of whom 19 were Kallars and 20 non-Kallars. The Vocational Middle School at Muthanandal, which is maintained by the Ramnad District Board, imparts agricultural education to students. The number of students on the rolls was 60 during the year.

"*Farm Labourers' School*.—The three schools at Anakapalli, Palur and Coimbatore were continued during the year. At Anakapalli, there were 28 boys on the rolls during the year as against 32 in the previous year. There were 21 adult labourers in the night school. At Palur, there were 27 on the rolls including two girls as against 23 of last year, and there were 17 adults in the night school. The School at Coimbatore was reorganised and children of farm labourers were admitted. There were 9 boys in the school with wages and 28 boys without wages.

"*Short Course in Practical Agriculture*.—Short courses on ten subjects were sanctioned by Government to be instituted at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, to meet the needs of young men who could not undergo the University Course in Agriculture. Owing to the lack of accommodation, only one Course on "Farm Management" was given from the middle of July 1933 to March 1934. Fourteen were selected for the course, of whom three resigned."

Besides these, the Agricultural School at Melrosapuram run by the United Free Church Mission had 62 pupils on the rolls. The school continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries. The Usilampatti Agricultural School was recognised by this department during the year.

(d) *Engineering Schools*.—The two schools reported last year continued to work during the year. The Subordinate Engineering class attached to the Guindy Engineering College had 382 pupils on the rolls and the other unaided school at Trichinopoly had only 2 students.

(e) *Industrial and Technical Schools*.—In the Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were 5,784 pupils under instruction as compared with 5,842 in the previous

in 1933-34. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 30.55 lakhs or 38 per cent, fees Rs. 43.54 lakhs or 53 per cent and other sources Rs. 7.57 lakhs or 9 per cent as compared with 35 per cent, 34 per cent, 11 per cent, respectively in 1932-33.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 44-6-1 as against Rs. 43-11-5 in 1932-33 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-10-8. Fees met 44 per cent of the total cost in municipal and local board schools and 64 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 45 and 63.

8. *Elementary Education*—(i) *Statistics*.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 44,359 to 43,976, the fall being noticeable in the case of schools under private management. There was, however, an increase in the strength of these schools from 2,248,189 to 2,338,608. There was again a fall in the number of part-time and night schools from 1,662 to 1,217. The percentage of male pupils in elementary schools to male population for the presidency was 8.5 as against 8.2 in the previous year, the percentages varying from 14.2 in Malabar to 4.5 in the Gōdāvari East Agency and 2.1 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency 355 higher elementary schools for boys with standard VI, 237 with standard VII and 980 with standard VIII as the highest class. The majority of these schools were under the management of the Local Boards.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 92,513 to 93,633, as also the number of trained teachers in them from 57,136 to 60,974. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers fell from 15,063 to 14,308 but the number of trained teachers in them rose from 8,579 to 9,777.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 725, of which 187 were for schools under public management.

(ii) *Panchayat Schools*.—Following is an extract from the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards on the working of the Panchayat schools:—

"The year started with 1,324 schools. One hundred and thirteen new schools were started during the year either by utilizing the provision of the closed schools or from the provision newly made during the year. Twenty schools were abolished either for low attendance or for the reason that the Adi-Dravidas were refused admission or that the Panchayat Boards themselves were indifferent to the proper conduct of the school. There were also a few cases of temporary closure of schools owing to epidemics or for want of suitable buildings. In all such cases grants were stopped for the periods of closure. There were at the end of the year 1,417 schools for boys. Eight schools for girls were separately maintained.

"The policy of closing schools in cases where the Presidents of Panchayat Boards refused to admit Adi-Dravida children or of

withholding grants in such cases was continued and this has had the desired effect.

"The total number of pupils receiving instruction in these schools was 56,559 of whom 8,475 were girls.

"The number of teachers employed in these schools numbered 1,777. The policy of enforcing a minimum standard of qualification for teachers employed in Panchayat schools and requiring Panchayats to employ at least one trained teacher in schools where there was more than one teacher was continued during this year also. Two hundred and eighty-five Panchayats employed teachers who had undergone Higher Elementary or Secondary Grade Training.

"A sum of Rs. 14,377 was allotted to sixty Panchayat Boards towards the construction of school buildings, though only Rs. 12,889 was actually drawn by them. Further, a sum of Rs. 13,594 was spent in purchasing articles of equipment for 180 Panchayat schools. The policy of transferring articles of equipment from abolished schools was continued during the year and such transfers were effected in six cases. The total expenditure on teaching grant during 1933-34 was Rs. 2,57,932."

(iii) *Consolidation and Concentration of Elementary Schools.*—The Director submitted a special report to Government dealing exhaustively with the question of both local body and aided schools and he also made certain suggestions in the matter. In their order No. 1639, L.E., dated 9th September 1933, Government called upon the Director to prepare schemes of consolidation in respect of all classes of elementary schools. In pursuance of the above orders detailed instructions were issued to subordinate inspecting officers as to the lines on which proposals should be formulated.

During 1933-34 there were also several cases in which several local body schools were either amalgamated or converted into mixed schools.

(iv) *Compulsory Education.*—Compulsory elementary education was introduced by the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, during the year. It was extended to a few more wards in the municipality of Vizagapatam. A list of local authorities that have introduced compulsion is appended. (Appendix.)

(v) *Abolition of Taluk Boards.*—During the year 1932-33 Taluk Boards were reconstituted on a taluk-war basis and within a short period thereafter, i.e., 1933-34 the Government decided to abolish these Taluk Boards. These boards have ceased to exist from 1st April 1934 in the plains.

(vi) *Scales of Pay for Teachers.*—For some time past Government had under consideration the question of fixing uniform scales of pay for teachers in the local body schools. Finally on a report submitted by the Director, Government laid down the scales of pay for teachers in local body schools in G.O. No. 5096, L. & M., dated 7th December 1933, and called upon local bodies to adopt them.

(vii) *Religious Instruction.*—In the matter of religious instruction for Muhammadan pupils Government felt that a relaxation in

year. The following extract from the report of the Director of Industries summarises the salient features connected with Industrial education :—

"Three fresh State scholarships were awarded during the year. One scholarship tenable at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and two post-graduate scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were awarded during the year. As usual 60 new Industrial scholarships were also awarded.

"All the Government Industrial schools worked satisfactorily during the year. The C.M.S. Industrial School, Vidyanagar, the Anbian Industrial School, Arumuganeri, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School for Women, Dharapuram, were newly recognized during the year.

"A sum of Rs. 87,708 was distributed as maintenance grant to aided institutions besides the sum of Rs. 19,132 and Rs. 11,425, distributed as equipment and building grants, respectively."

(f) *Schools of Arts and Music.*—The strength of the Kumbakonam Municipal Art class increased from 52 to 55, while the Sri Vijayarama Gana Patasala, Vizianagram, maintained its strength of 40 pupils.

There were in the Madras School of Arts and Crafts 266 pupils under instruction as against 271 in 1932-33.

(g) *Manual Training.*—There were 459 Manual training classes with an approximate strength of 65,074 (63,696 boys and 1,378 girls) at work during the year against 440 classes with 63,037 pupils in the previous year. Manual Training classes were opened in a number of secondary schools as required by the new S.S.L.C. scheme.

In the Art Masters' Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there were 9 students under training as against 10 in the previous year. The strength of the Manual Training Instructors' Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was 10 in the Junior class and 8 in the Senior class.

(h) *Technical Examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 11,880, of whom 3,254 were for the Higher and 8,626 were for the Lower. The number examined was 11,463, of whom 4,810 were successful. One hundred and eighty-six candidates of the Higher and 375 of the Lower grade were women, of whom 124 and 184, respectively, were successful. Nine diplomas and 67 group certificates were issued during the year.

On the 31st March 1934, there were 55,595 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 56,767 in the previous year. Classified according to the nature of subjects taken, there were 1,998 students receiving Art education, 411 Technical education, 51,596 Industrial education, and 1,590 Commercial education.

(i) *Sanskrit Education.*—There were 18 Sanskrit colleges in the Presidency, of which one was under the control of a Local Board and one was for women. The strength of these colleges together

with those reading in the Oriental Department of the Annamalai University was 637 as compared with 617 in the previous year. The Andhra Yuvathi Kalasala, Rajahmundry, had a strength of 10 pupils. In the Pattambi Sanskrit college 6 women were under instruction. Advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools decreased from 119 to 109, but their strength increased from 5,141 to 5,233.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Public examination after completing the Advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 359 (including 2 women). Of these, 243 were declared eligible for admission to University course of study, 79 for Siromani or Vidya Pravina course, 51 for Vidwan or Ubhayabasha Pravina course and 113 for either of the courses.

10. *Women's Education.*—(a) *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 5,787 to 5,706, but their strength increased from 388,832 to 402,139. The number of girls reading in all grades of schools was 806,242 as compared with 758,133 on the 31st March 1933.

(b) *Collegiate.*—As in the previous year there were 5 Arts colleges for women. The Teppakulam Holy Cross College for Women opened degree classes and was thus raised to the status of a first-grade college. The number of students reading in these colleges increased from 504 to 527. The number of women reading in Arts colleges for men was 234, the corresponding number in the previous year being 235. In the 2 training colleges for women at Madras there were 73 students undergoing training. The number of women reading in professional colleges for men was 79, of whom 77 were in the Medical colleges and 2 in the Madras Law College.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were 74 secondary schools for girls during the year as against 75 in the previous year. The Madras Seva Sadan was recognized as a secondary school during the year and Rayapuram Home Education class and Balmatta B.M. School, Mangalore, were closed. The Church Park Sacred Heart School opened form IV during the year and the Madura St. Joseph's School was brought on to the aided list. As a result of these changes there were 48 high and 26 middle schools with a total strength of 19,300 as compared with 18,636 in the previous year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 25,198 as against 23,617 in the previous year.

(d) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 5,528 to 5,464, but their strength increased from 361,473 to 374,430. The number of schools closed during the year was 218 and the number opened 153. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 382,196 to 420,311.

The number of teachers employed in these schools rose from 14,601 to 14,784, of whom 12,348 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 30, the same as last year. Twenty-seven new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, of which 3 were for schools under public management.

(e) *Special Education.*—There were 64 training schools for women in the Presidency as against 63 in the previous year; 35 were under Government management, one under municipal and 28 under private agencies. The increase in the number of institutions by one was due to the following changes. The Government Training School for Women, Hospet, was closed and the R.C. Training School at Kurnool and the St. Raphael Training School at San Thomé were newly opened, both of which remained unaided during the year. The Government Training School for Women, Nandyal, was transferred to Proddatur during the year. The strength of the schools under Government management was 1,742 compared with 1,805 in the previous year. The total strength of all schools was 3,298 as against 3,177 in the previous year. Classifying the scholars according to their grades, there were 423 in the secondary grade, 2,410 in higher elementary grade and 465 in the lower elementary grade. Besides, there were 10 women undergoing training in training schools for masters.

(f) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,55,784 and the average cost per student was Rs. 474-1-0. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 52.28 lakhs to Rs. 53.53 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 74.6 per cent, fees 5.3 per cent and other sources 20.1 per cent, as compared with 76.2 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 18.6 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 56-10-7 and that in an elementary school was Rs. 11-11-2.

11. *European Education.*—The number of institutions for Europeans decreased from 81 to 80, owing to the closure of the Railway School at Suramangalam. The total number of High and Middle schools continued to be the same, while that of Primary schools decreased by one. Three schools which have been designated as schools for boys in the previous year were classified as schools for girls. The strength in these schools rose from 10,885 to 11,189; the number of non-European pupils reading in these schools was 1,954 against 1,755 in 1932-33. The number of Europeans in Arts and Professional colleges for men and women which had in the previous year risen from 150 to 172, has shown a further enhancement to 208.

There was a slight increase in the number of teachers employed in European schools from 741 to 746. Of these teachers, 567 were trained, 59 untrained but certificated and 120 untrained and un-certificated, against 548, 77 and 116, respectively, in 1932-33. The two training schools for women in the city continued to work during the year. Certain changes in the administration of the Doveton Training School, Vepery, were approved by Government, one of the noticeable changes being the admission of men students into the school for training. The two technical schools for Europeans continued to work during the year and had a total strength of 96 pupils.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, maintained its usual high level of efficiency.

Certain modifications in the regulations and syllabuses were approved during the year, and consequently syllabuses in Drawing for Middle and High School examinations, and syllabuses in Mathematics for the Middle School examination were revised. Government have also approved of the proposal to treat "Shorthand" and "Typewriting" as two separate subjects for both European High School and Middle School Examinations on the analogy of the Government Technical and Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examinations.

No new building schemes involving large expenditure were admitted to aid during the year under review.

Of the 251 candidates who appeared for the European High School Examination, 175 were successful. In the Middle School Examination 365 candidates appeared and 276 came out successful. In the High School Examination 85 of the successful candidates were girls while in the Middle School Examination 145 girls were successful.

The outstanding feature of the year was the creation of a Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European education.

The total expenditure on European education decreased slightly from Rs. 24·37 lakhs to Rs. 24·12 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 7·17 lakhs (29·7 per cent), fees contributed Rs. 6·84 lakhs (28·4 per cent) and other sources contributed Rs. 10·11 lakhs (41·9 per cent), the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 27·8, 27·5, and 44·7. The decrease in the total expenditure is due to reduced expenditure on buildings.

12. *Muhammadian Education*.—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased slightly from 3,698 to 3,669, while their strength rose from 237,027 to 245,584. Private institutions showed a small increase from 541 to 544, but their strength decreased from 23,534 to 22,524.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of students reading in Arts colleges rose from 464 to 488. Of these, 91 were reading in the Government Muhammadian College, Madras, and 33 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. There were in addition 45 students in the two Arabic colleges at Kurnool and Vellore as compared with 114 in the previous year. Ninety-four students (including 3 women) were reading in the Professional colleges as compared with 106 in 1932-33.

(c) *Secondary*.—The number of secondary schools intended for Muhammadans remained the same (16 for boys and 1 for girls). Their strength rose from 3,824 to 3,864. The total number of Muhammadian pupils reading in Secondary schools for Indians decreased from 12,681 to 12,293.

(d) *Mappilla Education*.—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the Malabar district increased from 1,396 to 1,413 and their strength from 106,785 to 113,059. The number of girls reading in them also increased from 32,795 to

35,038. The total number of Mappilla boys reading in elementary standards of elementary and secondary schools increased from 74,111 to 77,807. The strength of Mappilla boys in elementary schools specially intended for them also increased from 67,540 to 70,282. The number of Higher elementary schools decreased from 36 to 35. There were 1,073 Mappilla trained teachers in Mappilla schools as against 995 non-Mappillas. Of the 1,073 teachers, 20 were of the secondary grade, 293 higher elementary grade and 760 lower elementary grade. The number of untrained teachers in these schools was 1,080. The Malappuram Sessional school for Musaliyars and Mullas had a strength of 40.

The District Educational Officer, Malabar, reports as follows:—
"The work done in the Mappilla schools is the same, as far as the scheme of elementary education is concerned, as that done in other schools. The difference lies in this that all Mappilla schools spend the whole morning from 7 to 10 in reciting Koran. This is popularly taken to be religious education by the parent, and he still believes that the education of the boy or girl ends once he or she is put under a Mulla for this purpose. The parent is not anxious to send the child again to the school for secular instruction and the pupil also feels tired after the irksome task of learning by rote and vociferous recitation and that on an empty stomach. The Mulla to earn his living, tries to lengthen the child's stay in the Koran school by neglecting him as far as possible and anything said or even entertained against the Mulla would be considered sacrilegious. The final result is that the child is not benefited to the desired extent by maintaining connexion with recognised elementary schools."

As in previous years a number of scholarships were awarded to Mappilla pupils reading in elementary schools.

The total number of Mappilla boys in Secondary schools decreased from 1,025 to 965. The one Secondary school in the district for Mappillas had a strength of 66 pupils as against 64 in the last year.

The number of elementary schools for girls in the Malabar district remained stationary at 130. The number of pupils reading in these schools was 7,544, of whom 6,517 were Mappillas. (The strength of Mappilla girls alone was 4,558.) (The total number of Mappilla girls in all elementary schools in the district was 36,281 as against 36,544 in the previous year.) The decrease in the number of girls under instruction is due partly to the decline of certain schools by the entertainment of untrained, indifferent Mappilla women teachers and partly to the opening of private religious classes in the neighbourhood of the schools by Mullas.

The total number of women teachers in these schools decreased from 218 to 214. Of these, 170 were trained teachers as compared with 150 in the previous year. The total number of Mappilla women teachers employed in Mappilla schools decreased from 106 to 93, while the percentage of trained Mappilla women employed this year is 71 against 53 last year.

Fifty special scholarships for Mappilla girls in elementary schools were sanctioned during the year.

The number of elementary schools for boys in the South Kanara district during the year was 71 with a strength of 4,967 pupils, of whom 1,198 were girls. The strength of Mappilla pupils in schools not specially intended for them rose from 3,131 to 3,620, of whom 393 were girls. The number of teachers working in all Mappilla schools was 195, of whom 95 were Mappillas. Of the 95 Mappilla teachers, 39 were trained (3 higher elementary and 36 lower elementary). There was a great dearth of trained Mappilla teachers who can impart religious instruction also along with secular instruction. As usual, most Mappilla teachers who are appointed in Mappilla schools do not succeed in improving the strength of Mappilla schools. For want of qualified Mappilla teachers, the Mappilla schools had to be partly staffed by non-Mappilla teachers (100 out of a total of 195 teachers).

(There were in the district 11 schools for Mappilla girls. The total strength of Mappilla girls reading in Muhammadan schools increased from 500 to 508.)

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—The Collector of Malabar reports that the schools in the Laccadives were not visited during the year under review.

(f) *Finance*.—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education fell from Rs. 27.81 lakhs to Rs. 27.22 lakhs and towards this total, public funds contributed 79 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 18 per cent as compared with 78, 2 and 20, respectively, in the previous year.

13. *Education of the Depressed Classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other Kindred Classes)*.—The number of public institutions mainly intended for the depressed classes decreased slightly from 9,577 to 9,575, but their strength increased from 326,653 to 357,149. The number of private schools for these classes also decreased from 191 to 183 but the strength rose from 5,378 to 5,640.

The total number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes in all public schools was 301,843 as against 283,135 in the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-two pupils belonging to these classes completed their Secondary School-leaving Certificates during the year, while 330 were successful in the Training School-leaving Certificate examination, of whom 14 were women.

The number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1933-34, excluding the Agency, was 41,283 against 35,879 in the previous year. The number of pupils thus increased by 15 per cent. In the Agency tracts 2,100 pupils were under instruction in such schools as against 1,951 in the previous year.

During the year under report 49 schools were held in agharams, chavadies, etc., and 109 schools held in rented buildings

inaccessible to depressed class pupils were removed to buildings accessible to them. The number of buildings constructed during the year in places accessible to all classes of pupils was 29. Of the 18,219 schools under public management in the plains, 17,463 were accessible to the children of the depressed classes and in 6,355 the pupils were admitted freely.

About 406 depressed class teachers were employed in schools not specially intended for them during the year under report.

As observed by Government in G.O. No. 1288, Edn., dated 21st May 1934, it is to be hoped that, with the transfer of administration of Elementary schools from Taluk to District Boards, there will be a marked improvement in the admission of depressed class pupils into schools not specially intended for them.

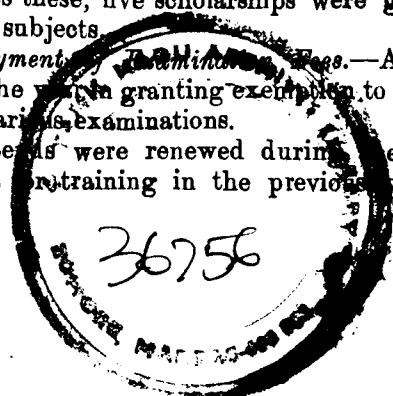
The following extract from the report of the Commissioner of Labour summarises the progress made during the year in the matter of the education of the depressed classes:—

Schools.—Elementary schools for the pupils of the depressed classes were started and maintained, keeping in view the well-established policy, viz., that the depressed class pupils should, as far as possible, be made to seek admission in the ordinary schools in the localities and that separate labour schools should be started only where there are no facilities at all in the vicinity for their education or where caste opposition stands as a serious obstacle to the admission of depressed class pupils into the ordinary schools. There were 889 labour schools at the beginning of the year. One hundred and twelve schools were newly started and 20 schools were closed during the year. (There were thus 981 schools at the end of the year. Nine hundred and sixty-four of these were day schools, 16 were night schools and one a combined day and night school. 38,002 pupils comprising 30,593 boys and 7,409 girls studied in these schools.) The schools employed 1,233 teachers, of whom 1,228 or 99 per cent were trained teachers. Nineteen school sheds were newly constructed and 72 sheds were repaired during the year at a total cost of Rs. 11,847.

Scholarships.—Forty residential scholarships and 1,239 ordinary scholarships were sanctioned during the year. The number of collegiate scholarships awarded to students who were boarders in hostels maintained by the Labour Department was 8. Scholarships awarded for various industrial courses numbered 170, and in addition Rs. 528 was sanctioned as bonus to scholarship-holders who satisfactorily completed their course of training. Ten scholarships to deserving pupils were awarded to enable them to learn motor mechanism and driving. Besides these, five scholarships were granted to pupils learning commercial subjects.

Exemption from payment of examination fees.—A sum of Rs. 974 was spent during the year in granting exemption to 98 pupils from payment of fees for various examinations.

Stipends.—Four stipends were renewed during the year in favour of the teachers sent for training in the previous year. No



fresh awards were sanctioned during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 2,928 was incurred on grants to pupils for the purchase of books, clothes, etc.

Hostels.—The Paddison Hostel, Madras, the Slater Hostel, Perambur, the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, the Sundaracharlu Hostel, Salem, and the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Masulipatam, under Government management, worked satisfactorily during the year. The Hostels, aided by the Labour Department, were the Moir Hostel for boys, Chidambaram, the Depressed Class Mission, Mangalore, the Madras Seva Sadan, and the Gray Hostel for Girls, Chidambaram. As usual several boarding grants were paid to pupils residing in recognized hostels. The total expenditure on such grants was Rs. 4,800. Liberal grants were also paid to philanthropic bodies for the maintenance of educational institutions for Depressed Classes.

The total expenditure during the year on the education of the depressed classes was Rs. 4,85,000.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes*—(1) *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—The number of elementary schools specially intended for pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 366 to 404 and their strength from 9,914 to 11,310. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 22,887 (20,524 boys and 2,363 girls) as compared with 22,217 (19,948 boys and 2,269 girls) in the previous year.

There were twenty elementary schools for boys working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchus in the Kurnool district. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 500 (356 boys and 144 girls) as against 486 (304 boys and 182 girls). The supply of midday meals and clothing to pupils was continued during the year. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 13,804. Seven scholarships to Chenchu boys reading in secondary schools were awarded during the year. The two Chenchu teachers undergoing training in the Kurnool training school received a stipend of Rs. 14-8-0 each per month. There was also a girls' school for Chenchus with a strength of 31.

In Ganjam there were 26 schools for hill tribes of which four were under the management of Local Boards and the rest were under private management. These were attended by 655 boys and 51 girls. Two schools were working in Rajahmundry taluk for the children of Koyas. The strength of these schools was 50. One Board school was working in the West Godavari district for pupils of the Koya community with a strength of 28 pupils. For the benefit of Kanis, Kariars or Malaipanigars of Tinnevely district, one school was run by mission agency with 30 pupils on the rolls. For Sugali children of Anantapur district, 7 schools were working with a strength of 164 pupils, of which 1 was under Government, 1 under Taluk Board and 5 under private agencies. For the same community 3 schools were working in the Cuddapah district. In the district

of Bellary 28 schools were working for Lambadi and Sugali children. The strength of these schools was 721. In the Coimbatore district there were 6 schools for Irulas with a strength of 153 pupils. In the Salem district 19 schools with 380 boys and 32 girls were working for the benefit of Malayalis, the hill tribe of the district. For the same tribe living on the Javadi and Elagiri hills in the district of North Arcot, 8 schools were working during the year. Of these 3 were under Local Board Management, 1 under Panchayat Board and 4 under private management. The total number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 187.

For the benefit of Badagas, Kotas and Irulas the hill tribes of the Nilgiris, there were 52 schools working under Local Board and 22 under private agencies. The number of pupils reading in these schools was 3,766.

(2) *Criminal Tribes.*—The number of special schools for pupils belonging to criminal tribes increased from 284 to 290 and their strength from 15,477 to 15,594.

The following extract from the report of the Commissioner of Labour details the educational facilities provided for the children of criminal tribes:—

In the Madura district there were 256 Kallar schools with a strength of 13,690 pupils, of whom 2,897 were girls. Ninety-eight of these schools were managed by missions. Three hundred and sixty-two teachers were working in these schools, of whom 358 were trained. The schools worked well and attendance improved. The Kallar pupils took an enthusiastic interest in Scouting and there were 445 Scouts, 563 Cubs and 164 Girl Guides and Blue Birds.

In the district of Ramnad there were only three Kallar schools, managed by the Police department and they worked satisfactorily.

There were 19 Kallar schools in the Tanjore district. The number of pupils reading in them was 1,906. The fall in the strength was due to the closure of 3 schools and transfer of 16 schools to the Taluk Board, Pattukkottai.

In the Salem district five Korava schools were working during the year at Madattur, Gopalapuram, Kallanattam, Kalyanagiri and Mannivilandan.

There were three boarding homes for Kallars. The one at Tanjore had 135 boarders. An expenditure of Rs. 7,500 was incurred on it during the year. In the boarding home at Usilampatti, 207 boys and 16 girls were maintained. There were 40 boarders in the boarding home at Uttamapalayam. An expenditure of Rs. 12,000 was incurred during the year on the maintenance of the boarding homes at Usilampatti and Uttamapalayam.

Criminal Settlement Schools.—In each of the settlements at Azinnagar, Bitragunta, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Siddhapuram and Konnur, a school was working during the year at which attendance was compulsory for all children of school-going age.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf-mutes and other Defectives.*—There were 9 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools for

defective children as against 8 and 2, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number of boys' schools is due to the recognition of the Sri Minakshi Deaf and Dumb School at Madura. Excepting one institution under the control of a Municipal Board, all the others were aided institutions under private management. (The total strength of these schools was 483 against 482 in the previous year.)

The two blind schools for boys and for girls maintained by the Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The boys' school had a strength of 30 and the girls' school a strength of 31, as compared with 37 and 33, respectively, in 1932-33. The industrial section of both the schools worked satisfactorily.

The Victory Memorial Blind School at Poonamallee had a strength of 55 (in both the educational and industrial sections) as against 54 in 1932-33. Hand-work and physical training formed an important part of the school course. The weaving of coverlets and art silk goods was begun experimentally as the work demands close concentration and intelligent manipulation on the part of the blind weavers. The results, however, exceeded all expectations and paved the way for further expansion in this regard. Another notable feature during the year was the embossing of books and readers in Braille for school use, with the help of the stereo-typing machine.

The strength of the blind school at Rentachintala was 31 as against 37 in 1932-33. In addition to the five standards a special class was conducted during the year for more advanced students. Teaching of Handicrafts and Music received special attention during the year.

The Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Teynampet, had a strength of 81 pupils as against 70 in the previous year. There were 6 divisions in the Deaf and Dumb section. An equal number of divisions was also working in the Blind section. All the pupils received free boarding, clothing and lodging.

The Deaf and Dumb school for Girls, Palamcottah, had, in the Tamil and Malayalam sections, 104 pupils as against 130, in 1932-33. Weaving, gardening and embroidery were taught to the pupils.

The School for the Deaf, Mylapore, had 102 pupils on the rolls as against 85 in the previous year. The recently started Nanguneri school for the Deaf and Dumb had 20 pupils as compared with 18, in 1932-33. (The Deaf and Dumb school run by the Coimbatore Municipality had a strength of 25 pupils compared with 20 in the year previous.) The Municipal Council resolved to provide midday meals to deserving pupils.

During the year the Sri Minakshi Deaf and Dumb School, Madura, was accorded temporary recognition. Its strength was 24.

The Salvation Army's Leper School at Bapatla had 11 pupils on the rolls.

16. *Private Institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private schools slightly increased from 1,408 in 1932-33 to 1,467 in

1933-34. Their strength correspondingly rose from 47,928 to 51,688. As usual the district of Malabar had the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(a) *The Connemara Public Library.*—The use made of the Library by the public shows a definite increase. The number of readers during the year was 63,471 compared with 60,468 in the previous year. Three thousand and eighty-three books of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, were transferred to this Library during the year and these greatly enriched the Economics and Commercial sections of the library. The library was being closed on all Fridays from February 1934.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.*—One manuscript in Sanskrit and four in Islamic languages were purchased locally. The number of visitors to the library and the number of manuscripts and printed books consulted by them during the year were 6,290 and 12,530, respectively, as against 5,428 and 11,274 during the previous year. In addition, 237 manuscripts and 190 printed books were issued on loan. Valuable information regarding manuscripts was also supplied to persons and institutions interested in oriental learning. The preparation of slips for the Descriptive and Triennial catalogues in all languages and the printing of these were in progress during the year.

The work of preparing a catalogue of the Mackenzie manuscripts in the library entrusted to the Professor of Indian History under the University of Madras was begun in July 1933. The continuance of the work for another year from 1st July 1934 has been sanctioned by the Syndicate of the Madras University.

(c) *Text Book Committee.*—Two meetings of the Committee, one in October and the other in March were held. 1,970 books, against 1,907 last year were considered, of which 1,001 against 1,350 last year were approved. Of the approved books, 556 were for class use, 328 for libraries, 36 for teachers, 36 for class use and libraries, 1 for class use, libraries and teachers and 44 for libraries and teachers. No book was received for the consideration of the Text-Book Committee in Persian and Arabic. The increase in the number of books received for the consideration of the Text Book Committee was shared by Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

(d) *Registration of Books.*—The number of books registered during the year was 3,774 as against 3,590 of the previous year; and the number of periodicals also rose from 870 to 975. The total number of books and periodicals was 4,749, and out of these 3,942 were classed as original works, 743 as republications and 64 as translations. The increase in the output was fairly well distributed over the whole province. The literary output increased in Sanskrit, Hindustani and in all principal vernaculars except Tamil, Oriya and Hindi. As in the previous years, the number of publications in Tamil was largest, viz., 1,454. In this language an increase in the number of periodicals was noticeable, but there was a slight decrease

in the number of books. As usual the largest number of entries was under the head of religion, viz., 1,074 books and 316 periodicals. The work of separating from the library certain books, the preservation of which was considered unnecessary, was completed during the year.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Adult Education*.—The classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Government Training School, Badagara, continued to work during the year. No work was done by way of adult education in the Government Training School, Palghat, during the year. The class at Saidapet had a strength of 51, most of whom were adults, with an average daily attendance of 25. All of them, excepting 4 who were unemployed, were day labourers.

The library cart is an useful addition to the adult education class at Saidapet and even women-folk made use of the library books. Discussion classes, newspaper reading and manuscript magazine edited by students are some of the interesting items of adult education work connected with the class. The co-operative society and the savings bank continued to function.

Adult education classes run by non-official agencies and honorary workers continued to work during the year at 10 centres, the class at Bukkarayasamudram having been closed. The Malabar Devadhar Reconstruction Trust conducted such classes at four centres. There were 198 pupils in all the four centres, of whom 112 were Mappillas, 40 Tiyyas and 46 Adi-Dravidas. Sustained interest has been evinced by the workers during the year. In addition to three R's special attention was paid to the teaching of Mental Arithmetic, Civics, History, Geography, Health and Sanitation. Lectures with and without the aid of magic lanterns were organized in all the centres. Reading rooms were maintained in all the centres and were well patronized. Besides the above, there was another class at Guruswami-palaiyam in the Salem district.

A recurring grant of Rs. 3,064 was sanctioned towards the adult education classes for the year 1933-34.

(b) *Libraries*.—Grant to the extent of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for public libraries. There were 834 public libraries in 1933-34 as against 770 in 1932-33, of which one was specially intended for women. Four hundred and eighty libraries were under the management of local bodies (including panchayats), 30 under municipalities, 39 attached to co-operative societies and the rest, viz., 285 under private management. One hundred and five of the libraries under private management were registered.

The total number of books and journals available in these libraries in 1933-34 was 487,440 and the number of persons that made use of these libraries was 788,786. During the year 1933-34 the total expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,05,195 of which Rs. 12,689 was from Provincial funds, Rs. 16,113 from local funds and the balance of Rs. 76,393 from private funds. The Madras Library Association continued its activities.

(c) *Boy Scout Movement*.—The total strength of the movement as registered during the year was 12,364. A very large number of groups from the different parts of the Presidency did not, on account of the difficulty in paying the registration fees and other causes, send in their returns for registration. To obviate this difficulty, the question of registration fees in the case of rural groups and granting exemptions in suitable cases was engaging the attention of the Provincial Executive.

The Provincial Executive Committee met ten times during the year, the attendance at the meetings being good.

Mr. P. S. Narayanaswami, Deputy Camp Chief, was deputed by the Provincial Commissioner to assist the Camp Chief at the All-India Wood Badge Training Courses (Scout and Rover) held at Pachmarhi (Central Provinces) during December 1933.

A contingent of six scouts and scouters was sent to the International Jamboree at Godollo, Budapest, to represent Madras, under the leadership of Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathi. The Contingent acquitted itself very creditably at the Jamboree.

Fifteen training camps for scoutmasters and cubmasters were conducted in different centres during the year, wherein 416 scouters underwent training. The Wood Badge Course conducted at Periyakulam gave advanced training to scouters.

A swimming bath was constructed at Headquarters grounds at a cost of Rs. 3,000 generously contributed by the public. It was opened by His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley. To create, organise and maintain facilities for club-life among the scouts and scouters in the city of Madras and its suburbs, a Boy Scout Club was started at the Headquarters. Facilities for in-door and out-door games were provided therein. In addition, a reading room and a well-furnished library were attached to it.

The Boy Scout Association received a sum of Rs. 7,500 as provincial grant. Besides, the association was also in receipt of a few generous subscriptions from the public.

(d) *Girl Guide Movement*.—During the year under review interest in the Girl Guide Movement definitely increased.

There were eight girl guide divisions in the Presidency, viz., Madras, Nilgiris, West Coast, Madura, Cochin, Travancore, Arcot and Chittoor and Tinnevely. Madura and Arcot-Chittoor were newly formed during the year. There were 43 divisions including the newly formed ones of Ramnad and Madanapalle and Usilampatti. There were 159 companies of guides, 161 Flocks of Bluebirds, 25 Ranger Companies and 16 Cadet Ranger companies. The total number of Guides and Bluebirds was nearly 7,000.

The new Provincial Trainer who arrived from England toured the Tamil, Telugu and Hill districts. Guiding was started in many places including Sivaganga, Repalle, Tuticorin, Kurnool, Sawyerpuram, Nandyal and in villages around Madura. It is gratifying to note that there was continual demand for new Companies and Flocks

Two Guiders Training camps were held in Ootacamund to which a number of guiders were sent. Lessons on the relationship between guiding and character building, on the application of modern educational principles to the guide law, besides technical training in Tenderfoot, first and second-class work, were given.

A week's training classes were held in Madras at the end of the year for the benefit of leaders of Companies and Flocks. A week-end training camp for the Madras Corporation guides was held at Ikadu, at which 24 guiders were present.

The Girl Guide and Bluebirds Handbooks were translated into Telugu and put in circulation. The Bluebird book in Tamil was in the press. These books in the Vernacular, it is hoped, would greatly assist the movement. The Girl Guide Association received a grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government during the year.

(e) *Physical Education*.—The number of persons who desired to come for special training in the long course, the increased demand for more highly qualified physical instructors, the increased number of pupils participating in play and games, the increased number of companies and the increased demand for playgrounds for public schools and colleges are some of the factors which augured well for the progress of physical education during the year. But the prevailing low salary of trained physical instructors and the delay on the part of some of the heads of institutions to appoint trained physical instructors, so as to give the trained men adequate prospects, are two of the chief obstacles in the further progress of physical education. The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education did good work during the year. The Saturday classes for school teachers continued to be popular. The transfer of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education to Saidapet has further improved the usefulness of the institution, as the extensive playing fields of the college provided recreation grounds for institutions and organisations which do not themselves possess facilities for physical activity. The number of students undergoing training in the college was 69.

The Assistant Physical Director continued the work of inspection and visited 82 institutions in all, of which 8 were training institutions. He also conducted a special class in physical training at Tinnevely.

The Physical Education class attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, was re-opened during the year under review. Twelve students underwent training during the year, of whom ten came out successful in the diploma examination held at the end of the course. The programme of physical training was slightly altered during the year to allow of more practice teaching and every opportunity of dealing in a practical manner with health problems was seized. The provision of adequate playgrounds received attention during the year.

(f) *Teachers employed as Postmasters*.—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 671 to 664, of whom 581 were Local Board teachers and 83

Government teachers. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 18·6 as against 19·4 in the previous year.

(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,

S. R. U. SAVOOR,

for Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(a) NAMES OF LOCAL BODIES THAT DO NOT LEVY EDUCATION CESS.

Taluk Boards.

1. Hospet.	20. Mayavaram.	39. Sattenapalle.
2. Kudligi.	21. Papanasam.	40. Dindigul.
3. Harpanahalli.	22. Anantapur.	41. Madura.
4. Sirvel.	23. Dharmavaram.	42. Nilakkottai.
5. Kottayam.	24. Vellore.	43. Chirakkal.
6. Darsi.	25. Arni.	44. Sattur.
7. Kavali.	26. Alur.	45. Tiruppattur.
8. Kandukur.	27. Siruguppa.	46. Pattukkottai.
9. Podili.	28. Bellary.	47. Mannargudi.
10. Udayagiri.	29. Rayadrug.	48. Arantangi.
11. Atmakur.	30. Chingleput.	49. Nanguneri.
12. Kovur.	31. Madanapalle.	50. Tinnevelly.
13. Nellore.	32. Chandragiri.	51. Ambasamudram.
14. Rapur.	33. Kalahasti.	52. Karur.
15. Venkatagiri.	34. Chittoor.	53. Sarvasiddhi.
16. Gudur.	35. Dharapuram.	54. Melur.
17. Sulurpet.	36. Badvel.	55. Markapur.
18. Kumbakonam.	37. Cuddapah.	56. Kanigiri.
19. Shiyali.	38. Chatrapur.	

Municipalities.

1. Gudiyattam.	16. Chicacole.	31. Coonoor.
2. Tiruvannamalai.	17. Parlakimedi.	32. Ootacamund.
3. Vaniyambadi.	18. Cocanada.	33. Srivilliputtur.
4. Wallajpet.	19. Chirala.	34. Sivakasi.
5. Chidambaram.	20. Guntur.	35. Mannargudi.
6. Cuddalore.	21. Ongole.	36. Mayavaram.
7. Villupuram.	22. Mangalore.	37. Tanjore.
8. Adoni.	23. Palacole.	38. Tiruvarur.
9. Bellary.	24. Kurnool.	39. Palamcottah.
10. Tirupati.	25. Nandyal.	40. Tuticorin.
11. Dharapuram.	26. Bodinayakanur.	41. Karur.
12. Udumalpet.	27. Palni.	42. Trichinopoly.
13. Pollachi.	28. Periyakulam.	43. Anakapalle.
14. Cuddapah.	29. Cannanore.	44. Bimlipatam.
15. Berhampur.	30. Palghat.	45. Vizianagram.

(b) NAMES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

Municipalities.

1. Vellore.	10. Masulipatam.	19. Hospet.
2. Kumbakonam.	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. Vizagapatam.
7. Tinnevelly.	16. Dindigul.	25. Nellore.
8. Chingleput.	17. Calicut.	26. Coimbatore.
9. Erode.	18. Parlakimedi.	

Taluk Boards.

1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—Mannar-ghat village Panchayat.	5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram.
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.	6. Saidapet Taluk. (Chingleput District.)
3. Ernad—Select amsoms in East and West Ernad.	7. Tiruvadi Union. (Tanjore District.)
4. Tiruppattur—Natrapalli and Agraharam Panchayats.	

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles.		142,277		Percentage of scholars to total population.				
				Recognized institutions.		All institutions.		
				1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	
Populations—								
Males	...	23,082,999	Males	...	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.3
Females	...	23,657,108	Females	...	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
Total	...	46,740,107	Total	...	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.2

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).	
	1934.	1933.	Increase or decrease.	1934.	1933.	Increase or decrease.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
Universities	...	3	3	...	{ 597 + 22 * }	631	{ -13 + 1 }	(a) 288 (b) 309
For Males.								
Arts Colleges †	...	58	59	-1	11,113	11,902	-789	{ (a) 4,182 (b) 6,931
Professional Colleges	...	9	9	...	2,253	2,258	-5	(a) 2,253
High Schools	...	377	379	-2	156,788	157,943	-1,155	{ (c) 36,171 (d) 120,617
Middle Schools	...	183	181	+2	26,749	26,513	+236	{ (c) 14,691 (d) 12,058
Primary Schools	...	43,988	44,375	-387	2,339,830	2,249,618	+90,212	(d) 2,339,830 §
Special Schools	...	306	315	-9	24,503	23,989	+514	...
Total	...	44,921	45,318	-397	2,561,236	2,472,223	+89,013	
For Females.								
Arts Colleges †	...	6	6	...	537	512	+25	{ (a) 164 (b) 373
Professional Colleges	...	2	2	...	73	70	+3	(a) 73
High Schools	...	67	66	+1	18,190	17,151	+1,039	{ (c) 7,988 (d) 10,202
Middle Schools	...	40	43	-3	6,308	6,674	-366	{ (c) 1,589 (d) 4,719
Primary Schools	...	5,472	5,533	-61	374,912	361,762	+13,150	(d) 374,912 §
Special Schools	...	107	104	+3	5,797	5,574	+223	...
Total	...	5,694	5,754	-60	405,817	391,743	+14,074	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males	...	1,410	1,332	+78	49,525	45,276	+4,249	
For Females	...	57	76	-19	2,163	2,652	-489	
Total	...	1,467	1,408	+59	51,688	47,928	+3,760	
Grand total	...	52,085	52,483	-398	3,019,360	2,912,525	+106,835	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.

(c) In Secondary stage.

(b) In Intermediate classes.

(d) In Primary stage.

* Scholars undergoing Pandits' training in the Annamalai University.

† Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.

‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.

§ Includes Scholars in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from			Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.	
	1933-34.			1932-33.			Government funds.					Other sources.
	RS.	RS.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
Direction and Inspection	18,95,197	18,43,089	+ 47,108	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
Universities	14,63,187	16,87,253	- 2,24,066	42-07	...	54-71	3-22	42-42	...	55-17	3-25	100-84
Miscellaneous	86,68,320	86,10,213	+ 58,107	26-40	9-23	18-24	46-13	0-79	0-28	0-55	1-38	3-00
Total	1,20,26,704	1,21,45,555	- 1,18,851	39-90	6-66	19-82	33-62	1-65	0-28	0-82	1-39	4-14
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	26,49,016	24,89,930	+ 1,59,086	29-46	0-76	43-45	26-33	66-99	1-73	98-79	59-87	227-38
Professional Colleges	11,64,495	11,17,988	+ 46,507	72-77	...	22-77	4-46	377-00	...	118-00	23-16	518-16
High Schools	75,85,078	75,65,499	+ 19,579	21-72	13-11	54-58	10-59	10-25	6-19	25-74	5-00	47-18
Middle Schools	11,74,770	10,78,408	+ 96,362	30-31	18-53	31-75	19-41	13-07	7-99	13-69	8-39	43-14
Primary Schools	1,90,71,430	1,84,30,470	+ 5,80,960	55-69	22-36	3-37	18-58	4-66	1-87	0-28	1-55	8-36
Special Schools	30,02,477	31,34,129	- 1,31,652	63-17	1-10	4-57	31-16	73-35	1-29	5-30	36-17	116-11
Total	3,46,47,266	3,38,76,424	+ 7,70,842	46-60	15-95	19-36	18-09	6-44	2-20	2-67	2-50	13-81
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	2,55,784	2,45,757	+ 10,027	51-64	...	15-00	33-36	245-10	...	71-10	158-30	474-50
Professional Colleges	46,655	36,393	+ 10,262	64-28	...	7-07	28-65	411-00	...	45-17	182-93	639-10
High Schools	12,97,092	12,42,201	+ 54,891	46-85	...	23-15	30-00	33-38	...	16-63	21-55	71-56
Middle Schools	3,42,242	3,73,075	- 30,833	45-52	2-53	17-86	34-09	25-05	1-39	9-83	18-77	55-04
Primary Schools	42,91,162	41,92,190	+ 98,972	47-79	31-53	1-72	18-96	5-63	3-71	0-20	2-23	11-77
Special Schools	10,80,530	10,47,383	+ 33,147	63-09	1-59	1-83	33-49	118-80	2-98	3-42	63-02	188-22
Total	73,13,465	71,36,999	+ 1,76,466	49-94	18-95	6-78	24-33	9-25	3-51	1-26	4-51	18-53
Grand total	5,39,87,435	5,31,58,978	+ 8,28,457	45-56	14-29	17-76	22-39	8-46	2-66	3-30	4-16	18-58

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Universities	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science *	6	...	1	34	2	43	1	...	...	3	1	5
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	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	18	1	1	45	2	67	2	...	...	5	1	8
High schools	11	40	130	195	1	377	15	...	2	50	...	67
Middle schools { English	3	11	82	84	3	183	7	2	1	30	...	40
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	1,462	1,087	16,034	24,655	750	43,988	46	453	3,223	1,720	30	5,472
Total	1,476	1,138	16,246	24,934	754	44,548	68	455	3,226	1,800	30	5,579
Special schools—												
Arts	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Normal and training	56	...	...	18	1	75	35	1	...	27	3	66
Engineering†	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	9	2	...	40	...	51	...	...	...	24	...	24
Commercial†	...	...	...	4	37	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
School for Defectives	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults	3	...	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	4	70	29	103	...	...	...	9	1	10
Total	76	4	5	152	69	306	36	1	...	66	4	107
Total Recognized Institutions	1,570	1,143	16,252	25,134	825	44,924	106	456	3,226	1,871	35	5,694
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	1,410	1,410	...	...	...	...	57	57
Grand total, all Institutions	1,570	1,143	16,252	25,134	2,235	46,334	106	456	3,226	1,871	92	5,751

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

‡ Includes statistics of unrecognized institutions also.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	2,352	2,164	638	105	102	97	120	120	...
Law ...	548	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	884	840	292	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	276	261	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	252	238	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	53	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	117	98	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,605	4,197	1,355	105	102	97	120	120	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	3,424	3,238	13	41,138	38,676	1,108	19,911	18,595	76
In Middle English Schools ...	412	404	...	9,786	8,918	240	2,050	1,852	1
In Primary Schools ...	66,222	51,617	327	889,768	694,326	179	129,497	99,855	...
Total	70,058	55,259	340	940,692	741,920	1,527	151,458	120,302	77
In Art Schools ...	266	222	...	...	...	...	55	50	...
In Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools ...	906	820	344	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools ...	8,657	7,786	790	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools ...	382	347	297	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1,728	1,622	395	...	...	...	108	77	22
In Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	39	18	39	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	476	434	476	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
In Schools for Adults ...	92	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools ...	...	...	...	186	173	66	...	...	...
Total ...	12,507	11,289	2,302	225	191	105	188	143	22
Total for recognized institutions ...	87,170	70,745	3,997	941,022	742,213	1,729	151,766	120,565	99
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...									
Grand total, all institutions for males ...	87,170	70,745	3,997	941,022	742,213	1,729	151,766	120,565	99

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided			Unaided			of	of	Grand total of resi-	Number of females
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	dents in approved hostels.	included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
9,057	8,206	2,404	76	73	29	11,710	10,665	3,168	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	548	422	...	2
22	21	4	...	...	...	884	840	292	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	298	282	137	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	252	238	220	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	51	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	117	98	72	...
9,079	8,227	2,408	76	73	29	13,985	12,719	3,889	319
92,027	85,212	5,269	288	259	84	156,788	145,980	6,550	5,379
13,919	12,488	937	582	408	6	26,749	24,070	1,184	1,952
1,225,358	993,482	6,126	28,985	23,075	41	2,339,830	1,862,355	6,673	420,825
1,331,304	1,091,182	12,332	29,855	23,742	131	2,523,367	2,032,405	14,407	428,156
...	...	...	40	40	14	361	312	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	906	820	344	19
1,912	1,801	929	90	75	...	10,659	9,662	1,719	10
...	...	...	2	2	...	384	349	297	...
2,703	2,310	1,004	...	...	...	4,539	4,009	1,421	9
418	363	...	982	861	...	1,400	1,224	...	67
62	62	3	...	...	...	101	80	42	...
323	286	265	...	...	...	476	434	476	...
504	315	...	...	...	...	248	302	265	86
3,632	3,054	243	915	780	26	596	373	...	3
9,554	8,191	2,444	2,029	1,758	40	4,733	4,007	335	524
1,349,937	1,107,600	17,184	31,960	25,573	200	2,561,855	2,066,696	23,209	429,193
...	...	...	49,525	41,291	854	49,525	41,291	854	10,482
1,349,937	1,107,600	17,184	81,485	66,864	1,054	2,611,380	2,107,987	24,063	439,675

II-B.—Distribution of scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls 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 ...	201	190	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	243	229	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	5,081	4,411	222	506	461	...	...	...	...
In Middle Schools { English ...	1,129	955	8	157	122	...	463	404	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools ...	4,774	3,800	116	173,957	128,235	20	53,985	40,646	...
Total ...	10,984	9,166	346	174,620	128,818	20	54,448	41,050	...
In Medical Schools ...	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools ...	1,742	1,504	1,075	...	...	...	19	18	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,836	1,598	1,075	...	...	...	19	18	...
Total for recognized institutions ...	13,063	10,993	1,567	174,620	128,818	20	54,467	41,068	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all institutions for females ...	13,063	10,993	1,567	174,620	128,818	20	54,467	41,068	...
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ...	100,233	81,738	5,564	1,115,642	871,031	1,749	206,233	161,833	...

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
326	307	206	10	7	...	537	504	320	...
31	30	25	...	...	...	73	69	57	...
357	337	231	10	7	...	610	573	377	...
12,603	11,475	3,302	...	...	...	18,190	16,347	3,524	1,262
4,559	4,094	878	...	...	...	6,308	5,575	886	613
140,375	110,390	6,157	1,821	1,310	44	374,912	284,381	6,337	33,349
157,537	125,959	10,337	1,821	1,310	44	399,410	306,303	10,747	35,224
90	90	...	...	...	...	184	184	...	...
1,532	1,447	1,042	70	68	44	3,363	3,037	2,161	...
1,332	1,429	493	...	...	...	1,332	1,429	493	46
123	122	73	...	...	...	123	122	73	25
135	122	131	...	...	...	135	122	131	52
555	489	75	105	96	21	660	585	96	44
3,767	3,699	1,814	175	164	65	5,797	5,479	2,954	167
161,661	129,995	12,382	2,006	1,481	109	405,817	312,355	14,078	35,391
...	...	...	2,163	1,684	...	2,163	1,684	...	315
161,661	129,995	12,382	4,169	3,165	109	407,980	314,039	14,078	35,706
151,598	1,237,595	29,566	85,654	70,029	1,163	3,019,360	2,422,026	38,141	475,381

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,31,037 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscript Library, Registration of books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	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)
—															
Direction ..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,15,500	..	..
BOARDS OF SECOND- ARY AND INTERMEDI- ATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges ..	4,95,662	..	..	2,08,943	28,778	7,33,383	..	..	..	..	13,000	13,000	2,10,522	92	..
Professional Colleges.															
Law ..	..	..	..	53,684	1,485	55,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	2,98,824	..	..	1,26,629	20,023	4,45,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	1,23,908	..	..	1,950	5,710	1,31,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering ..	1,29,713	..	..	60,977	20,775	2,11,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	1,43,550	..	..	..	..	1,43,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	75,869	..	..	21,750	3,217	1,00,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	75,355	..	..	..	..	75,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	30,648	..	..	45,782	8,168	84,598	4,000	..	20,063	9,966	91	34,120	39,724	..	..
Intermediate Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,73,529	..	..	5,19,715	88,156	19,81,400	4,000	..	20,063	9,966	13,091	47,120	8,65,746	92	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools ..	2,00,649	..	..	71,695	2,784	2,75,128	6,26,797	8,60,684	1,30,559	14,76,765	24,147	31,18,952	8,20,335	3,000	520
Middle Schools { English ..	12,267	..	..	4,360	17	16,644	2,13,268	2,04,168	13,209	1,63,650	5,830	6,00,125	1,30,583	250	..
Schools { Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	8,00,591	..	..	833	8,416	8,09,840	58,45,590	30,82,223	11,78,445	93,303	58,442	1,02,59,003	39,75,978	100	1,371
Total ..	10,13,507	..	..	76,888	11,217	11,01,612	66,86,655	41,47,075	13,22,213	17,33,718	88,419	1,39,78,080	49,36,896	3,350	1,891
Special.															
Arts Schools ..	38,234	..	..	260	5,336	43,820	1,028	..	459	111	..	1,598	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	3,38,123	..	..	68,570	6,760	4,13,453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	9,00,815	5,968	392	340	4,377	9,11,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,51,459	227	..
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	2,25,636	115	84	46	5,337	2,31,218	4,968	..	8,249	756	12,409	26,382	88,162	..	1,242
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,332	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,816	..	..	718	7,534	1,200	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	69,362	..	..	..	..	69,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,829	424	495
Schools for Defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	683	..	..	..	6,801	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	27,608	..	..	..	161	27,648	..	7,678	..	..	..	7,678	24,937	476	100
Total ..	15,99,778	6,083	476	69,256	21,961	16,97,554	5,996	14,494	9,391	867	13,127	43,875	2,90,720	1,127	1,837
Grand total ..	39,86,814	6,083	476	6,65,859	1,21,334	47,80,566	66,96,651	41,61,569	13,51,667	17,44,551	1,14,637	1,40,69,075	60,83,362	4,569	3,728

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,31,037 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items :—

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

	Aided institutions—cont.			Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees. (16)	Other sources, (17)	Total. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources, (20)	Total. (21)	Govern- ment funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand total. (27)
Direction	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,556	..	..	..	..	1,84,556
Buildings, etc. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,37,310	..	..	..	..	14,37,310
Miscellaneous .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,80,839	5,59,206	1,46,790	53,195	17,00,763	35,40,793
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,22,717	31,590	13,155	9,57,774	15,17,445	32,42,681
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,25,422	5,90,796	1,59,945	10,10,969	32,18,208	84,05,340
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	8,00,474	47,213	14,63,187	..	..	..	6,15,500	..	..	8,00,474	47,213	14,63,187
BOARDS OF SECOND- ARY AND INTERMEDI- ATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	7,77,203	5,60,048	15,47,865	..	11,660	11,660	7,06,184	92	..	9,86,146	6,13,486	23,05,908
Professional Colleges.												
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,684	1,485	55,169
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,98,824	..	..	1,26,629	20,023	4,45,476
Education	246	830	1,076	..	..	..	1,23,908	..	..	2,196	6,540	1,32,644

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,29,713	..	..	..	60,977	20,775	2,11,465
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,43,550	..	..	..	..	..	1,43,550
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,869	..	..	..	21,750	3,217	1,00,836
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,855	..	..	..	..	..	75,855
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,372	..	..	20,063	1,64,434	84,239	3,43,108
Intermediate Colleges.	1,08,686	75,980	2,24,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16,86,609	6,84,071	32,36,518	..	11,660	11,660	22,43,275	..	92	20,063	22,16,290	7,96,978	52,76,698
SCHOOL EDUCATION.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	25,89,615	7,68,664	41,82,134	1,247	7,617	8,864	16,47,781	8,63,684	1,31,079	41,39,322	8,03,212	75,85,078	75,85,078
Middle Schools { English ..	2,04,660	1,90,179	5,25,672	275	32,054	32,329	3,56,118	2,04,418	13,209	3,72,945	2,28,080	11,74,770	11,74,770
Schools. { Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	5,34,506	33,88,031	78,99,986	13,317	89,284	1,02,601	1,06,23,159	30,82,323	11,70,816	6,41,959	35,44,173	1,90,71,430	1,90,71,430
Total	33,28,781	43,46,874	1,26,07,792	14,839	1,28,955	1,43,794	1,26,27,058	41,50,425	13,24,104	51,54,276	45,75,465	2,78,31,278	2,78,31,278
Special.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	5,596	5,596	39,262	..	..	459	371	10,922	51,014
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,38,123	..	..	..	68,570	6,760	4,13,453
Medical Schools .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	2,188	94,754	2,48,628	4,380	219	4,599	10,52,274	6,195	392	6,908	99,350	11,65,119	11,65,119
Engineering Schools..	..	..	..	370	..	370	..	..	..	370	..	..	370
Technical and Industrial Schools	26,833	6,33,268	7,49,505	..	..	..	3,18,766	115	9,575	27,635	6,51,014	10,07,105	10,07,105
Commercial Schools ..	8,248	7,479	19,059	14,445	2,792	17,237	3,332	..	..	22,693	10,271	36,296	36,296
Agricultural Schools ..	..	3,657	4,867	..	..	..	1,200	6,816	..	..	4,375	12,391	12,391
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,362	..	..	..	..	69,362	69,362
Schools for Defectives.	..	37,052	52,800	..	..	..	14,829	424	1,178	..	37,052	53,483	53,483
School for Adults .. .	..	1,244	8,716	..	..	..	6,801	..	..	..	1,405	8,877	8,877
Other Schools	9,931	78,511	1,13,955	147	35,579	35,726	52,545	8,154	100	10,118	1,14,090	1,85,007	1,85,007
Total	47,871	8,55,965	11,97,520	19,342	44,186	63,528	18,96,494	21,704	11,704	1,37,336	9,35,239	30,02,477	30,02,477
Grand total	50,63,261	58,86,910	1,70,41,830	34,181	1,84,801	2,18,982	2,01,92,249	47,63,017	15,15,816	85,18,821	95,25,890	4,45,15,793	4,45,15,793

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 24,030 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (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 fund. (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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION.						✓						✓			✓
Arts Colleges	1,01,906	...	...	16,683	2,779	1,21,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,873	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Education	25,577	...	...	987	443	27,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,426	...	...
Intermediate colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...
Total	1,27,483	...	...	17,670	3,222	1,48,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,599	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools ...	3,25,450	..	..	43,412	381	3,69,243	10,878	5,180	..	7,369	1,450	24,877	2,66,218	..	..
Middle Schools. { English ...	60,805	..	..	4,941	60	65,806	6,059	2,614	6,032	4,722	..	19,427	88,910	..	..
{ Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ...	96,964	..	..	1,142	12	98,118	13,34,873	7,54,444	6,00,525	4,272	794	26,94,908	6,17,794	12	120
Total ...	4,83,219	..	..	49,495	453	5,33,167	13,51,810	7,62,238	6,06,557	16,363	2,244	27,39,212	9,72,922	12	120

Special.

Medical Schools ...	74,744	..	..	1,584	592	76,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ...	3,93,292	..	..	622	503	3,94,417	..	..	8,956	..	..	8,956	1,48,837	131	100
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,597	..	6,982
Commercial Schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,691	..	540
Schools for Defectives ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,817	400	..
Other Schools	12,047	..	..	..	..	12,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,843	..	..
Total ...	4,80,083	..	..	2,206	1,095	4,83,384	..	..	8,956	..	..	8,956	2,01,785	531	7,622
Grand total for females.	10,90,785	..	..	69,371	4,770	11,64,926	13,51,810	7,62,238	6,15,513	16,363	2,244	27,48,168	12,09,306	543	7,742
Grand total for males ..	39,86,814	6,083	476	6,65,859	1,21,394	47,80,566	66,96,651	41,61,569	13,51,667	17,44,551	1,14,637	1,40,69,076	60,83,362	4,569	3,728
Grand total for all ...	50,77,599	6,083	476	7,35,230	1,26,104	59,45,492	80,48,461	49,23,807	19,67,180	17,60,914	1,16,881	1,68,17,243	72,92,668	5,112	11,470

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females—cont.
Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 24,030 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.
“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Govern-ment funds.	Board funds.	Muni-ci-pal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	...	...	✓	...	...	✓	2,73,331	...	...	...	...	2,73,331
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,864	33,122	12,892	4,377	1,84,661	3,93,916
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,26,615	1,584	2,343	5,66,095	5,94,293	14,90,930
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,58,810	34,706	15,235	5,70,472	7,78,954	21,58,177
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	20,404	78,174	1,27,451	...	1,620	1,620	1,30,779	...	...	37,087	82,573	2,50,439
Professional Colleges.												
Education	2,311	12,911	19,648	...	...	...	30,003	...	...	3,298	13,354	46,655
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,282	2,763	3,345	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,282	2,763	5,345
Total	23,997	93,848	1,52,444	...	1,620	1,620	1,62,082	...	...	41,667	98,690	3,02,439

SCHOOL EDUCATION.**General.**

High Schools	2,49,518	3,87,236	9,02,972	...	...	✓	6,02,546	5,180	...	3,00,299	3,89,067	12,97,092
Middle Schools. { English ...	51,490	1,16,609	2,57,009	...	...	...	1,55,774	2,614	6,082	61,153	1,16,663	3,42,242
Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	68,088	8,01,699	14,87,713	...	10,423	10,423	20,49,631	7,54,456	6,00,645	73,502	8,12,928	42,91,162
Total	3,69,096	13,05,544	26,47,694	...	10,423	10,423	28,07,951	7,62,250	6,06,677	4,34,954	13,18,664	59,50,496
Special.												
Medical Schools	10,578	43,358	63,936	...	...	...	84,744	...	...	12,162	43,950	1,40,856
Normal and Training Schools	3,407	1,43,762	2,96,237	508	6,338	6,846	5,42,129	131	9,056	4,537	1,50,603	7,06,456
Technical and Industrial Schools	681	1,32,950	1,56,210	...	...	...	15,597	...	6,982	681	1,32,950	1,56,210
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	2,065	3,160	20,456	...	...	...	14,691	...	540	2,065	3,160	20,456
Schools for Defectives ...	...	3,122	11,339	...	...	...	7,817	400	...	...	3,122	11,339
Other Schools	211	24,864	29,918	...	3,248	3,248	16,890	...	...	211	28,112	45,213
Total	16,942	3,51,216	5,78,096	508	9,586	10,094	6,81,868	531	16,578	19,656	3,61,897	10,80,530
Grand total for females.	4,10,035	17,50,608	33,78,234	508	21,629	22,137	44,10,711	7,97,487	6,38,490	10,66,749	25,58,205	94,71,642
Grand total for males ...	50,63,261	58,86,910	1,70,41,830	34,181	1,84,801	2,18,982	2,01,92,249	47,63,017	15,15,816	85,18,821	95,25,890	4,45,15,793
Grand total for all ...	54,73,296	76,37,518	2,04,20,064	34,689	2,06,430	2,41,119	2,46,02,960	55,60,504	21,54,306	95,85,570	1,20,84,095	5,39,87,435

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

	(1)	Hindus.											Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brah- mans.	* Depressed classes.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	
Total population	..	14,846	863,647	663,178	16,216,598	3,674,300	1,631,716	806	269	456	17,183	23,082,999	..
School Education.													
Primary—													
Class I	..	750	57,039	29,843	544,387	135,002	94,177	25	8	4	774	862,009	581,448
Do. II	..	556	25,792	19,258	252,872	53,350	44,911	13	5	1	384	397,142	259,139
Do. III	..	576	19,422	16,330	200,831	37,004	33,813	5	6	2	296	308,285	197,684
Do. IV	..	539	16,405	17,476	173,882	27,838	24,804	10	8	3	250	261,225	160,007
Do. V	..	521	8,412	12,594	67,784	8,864	9,682	16	60	6	184	108,123	57,823
Middle—													
Class VI	..	459	5,554	10,541	31,150	3,301	4,088	5	8	1	129	55,236	22,575
Do. VII	..	441	4,431	9,554	23,937	2,176	2,844	...	6	2	99	43,490	16,555
Do. VIII	..	357	4,267	9,135	20,658	1,798	2,353	4	8	7	82	38,669	14,593
High—													
Class IX	..	305	2,024	6,980	10,519	562	1,318	1	6	2	51	21,768	4,207
Do. X	..	195	1,658	6,380	8,153	351	992	2	5	4	42	17,772	3,598
Do. XI	..	174	1,572	6,646	7,206	239	842	1	5	1	30	16,716	3,211
Total	..	4,873	146,576	144,737	1,341,379	270,485	219,824	82	125	33	2,321	2,130,435	1,320,940

University and Intermediate Education.

Intermediate Classes—												
First year ..	19	349	1,695	1,354	32	206	..	1	..	4	3,660	754
Second year ..	20	349	1,602	1,280	27	151	..	1	..	4	3,434	787
Degree Classes—												
Third year ..	7	224	1,025	596	12	96	..	..	..	1	1,961	389
Fourth year ..	14	213	1,084	646	11	65	..	..	..	3	2,036	391
Fifth year ..	4	27	147	55	1	2	..	..	..	..	236	16
Post-Graduate Classes—												
Sixth year ..	1	29	83	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	143	3
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	65	1,191	5,636	3,959	84	521	..	2	..	12	11,470	2,340
Number of scholars in recognized institutions ..	4,938	147,767	150,373	1,345,338	270,569	220,345	82	127	33	2,333	2,141,905	1,323,280
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ..	..	1,611	2,166	12,505	4,405	18,669	..	..	..	2	39,358	33,932
Grant total ..	4,938	149,378	152,539	1,357,843	274,974	239,014	82	127	33	2,335	2,181,263	1,357,212

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holey, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Konda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Totaiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

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

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	(1)	(2)	(3)	Hindus.				(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				Brahmans.	Non-Brah- mans.	* Depressed classes.	Muhammadans.							
Total population	..	15,522	880,261	688,636	16,590,971	3,792,450	1,674,221	553	238	81	14,175	23,657,108	..	
School Education.														
Primary—														
Class I	..	730	43,616	32,273	258,235	46,189	50,399	54	16	16	737	432,265	288,313	
Do. II	..	514	15,751	17,015	84,151	11,713	18,137	25	3	5	339	147,653	90,685	
Do. III	..	634	11,112	12,476	55,166	6,634	9,661	9	4	1	418	96,115	55,976	
Do. IV	..	594	8,653	8,688	35,800	3,721	5,066	2	7	1	297	62,829	35,014	
Do. V	..	549	5,338	3,765	13,532	1,520	1,421	6	21	..	161	26,313	12,410	
Middle—														
Class VI	..	532	3,676	1,577	4,282	544	274	3	8	..	13	10,909	4,139	
Do. VII	..	446	2,808	930	2,323	385	101	..	9	2	3	7,007	2,382	
Do. VIII	..	340	2,529	580	1,648	309	83	..	5	..	9	5,503	1,638	
High—														
Class IX	..	278	713	255	371	27	23	..	9	..	1	1,677	116	
Do. X	..	162	518	162	304	19	15	1	2	..	1	1,184	90	
Do. XI	..	139	454	109	167	10	7	..	..	..	1	887	92	
Total	..	4,918	95,168	77,830	455,979	71,071	85,187	100	84	25	1,980	792,342	490,865	

University and Intermediate Education.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Intermediate Classes—													
First year	19	139	53	65	3	4	..	2	..	..	283	113	
Second year	20	119	38	50	4	3	..	..	..	..	236	81	
Degree Classes—													
Third year	2	58	20	42	..	3	..	..	..	..	125	54	
Fourth year	7	56	13	25	1	2	..	2	..	..	106	41	
Fifth year	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Post-Graduate Classes—													
Sixth year	..	12	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	
Seventh year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	49	385	128	190	9	12	4	..	..	..	777	289	
Number of scholars in recognized institutions													
	4,967	95,553	77,958	456,169	71,080	85,199	100	88	25	1,980	793,119	491,154	
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions													
	..	737	489	3,289	1,427	6,331	..	..	..	57	12,330	10,781	
Grand total	4,967	96,290	78,447	459,458	72,507	91,530	100	88	25	2,037	805,449	501,935	

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes"—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Chackili, Haddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyar, Valluvan and Yenadis.

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools ...	...	38	53	180	85	4	...	1	...	...	361	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools. Normal and Training Schools ...	4	91	396	316	21	55	...	...	...	4	887	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2	2,499	2,229	4,311	736	859	1	4	...	8	10,649	5,015
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	2	16	228	135	...	3	...	...	...	...	384	...
Commercial Schools ...	46	1,664	574	1,414	372	314	1	...	...	191	4,576	1,029
Agricultural Schools ...	20	96	752	419	10	31	...	...	...	5	1,333	24
Reformatory Schools ...	...	70	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	101	101
Schools for Defectives ...	6	32	4	371	45	43	...	...	...	...	501	...
Schools for Adults ...	7	146	20	86	41	14	...	...	...	...	314	201
Other Schools ...	...	9	2	317	165	97	...	...	...	3	593	504
Total ...	87	4,714	6,773	9,109	1,506	1,442	2	5	1	313	23,952	9,108
COLLEGES.												
Law ...	2	20	323	187	...	14	...	...	...	...	546	...
Medicine ...	72	115	313	283	...	24	...	...	...	...	807	...
Education ...	...	44	164	80	2	8	...	...	...	...	298	...
Engineering ...	2	16	117	95	...	21	...	1	...	...	252	252
Agriculture ...	...	11	57	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	123	...
Forestry ...	...	7	7	32	...	7	...	...	...	...	53	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	15	38	45	4	15	...	...	...	...	117	...
Total ...	76	228	1,019	775	6	91	...	1	...	...	2,196	252
Grand total ...	163	4,942	7,792	9,884	1,512	1,533	2	6	1	313	26,148	9,360

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools. Normal and Training Schools ...	2	131	14	52	...	4	...	...	...	...	203	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	82	2,128	127	793	57	186	...	...	...	...	3,373	1,324
Commercial Schools ...	98	961	8	119	109	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	458
Reformatory Schools ...	54	8	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	67	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	4	...	73	20	1	...	...	...	...	98	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	3	112	7	37	9	1	...	...	...	...	169	117
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	9	37	616	413	42	2	...	...	...	21	1,140	619
Total ...	248	3,381	772	1,491	240	195	...	...	...	21	6,348	2,521
COLLEGES.												
Law ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Medicine ...	6	28	16	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	77	...
Education ...	12	41	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
Total ...	18	69	21	40	...	3	...	...	...	1	152	...
Grand total ...	266	3,450	793	1,531	240	198	...	...	...	22	6,500	2,521

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 Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government .	9	190	807	1,114	17	...	3	5	30	2,137	38	2,175
Local Board and Municipal ...	31	3,232	14,588	19,304	141	6	36	418	1,658	37,296	2,118	39,414
Aided ...	35	2,683	10,778	8,979	40	24	104	3,343	26,508	22,515	29,979	52,494
Unaided ...	4	49	217	227	6	...	5	119	492	503	616	1,119
Total ...	79	6,154	26,390	29,624	204	30	148	3,885	28,688	62,451	32,751	95,202
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ...	2	12	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	19	5	24
Local Board and Municipal ...	115	454	14	13	105	3	7	...	100	701	110	811
Aided ...	52	371	31	6	83	9	15	13	75	543	112	655
Unaided ...	3	24	1	1	5	1	2	1	6	34	10	44
Total ...	172	861	48	20	196	13	24	14	186	1,297	237	1,534
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ...	83	69	3	2	29	2	1	5	32	186	40	226
Local Board and Municipal ...	1,066	1,287	36	13	485	27	60	19	405	2,887	511	3,398
Aided ..	1,315	1,548	145	29	533	80	235	40	496	3,570	851	4,421
Unaided ...	3	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	2	13
Total ...	2,467	2,911	185	44	1,047	109	297	64	934	6,654	1,404	8,058
Grand total ...	2,718	9,926	26,623	29,688	1,447	152	469	3,963	29,808	70,402	34,392	104,794

VI-B.—Women 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 Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualification.	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 ..	2	82	124	39	6	...	...	3	3	253	6	259
Local Board and Municipal ...	2	206	2,981	2,256	35	...	...	76	247	5,480	323	5,803
Aided ..	10	506	3,894	753	21	1	532	2	1,472	5,184	2,007	7,191
Unaided ..	...	4	32	7	...	1	...	12	13	43	26	69
Total ...	14	798	7,031	3,055	62	2	532	93	1,735	10,960	2,362	13,322
Middle Schools.												
Government ...	7	41	7	...	2	...	...	2	3	57	5	62
Local Board and Municipal ...	4	21	3	...	4	...	...	3	32	32	3	35
Aided ...	19	204	81	1	6	3	1	16	24	311	44	355
Unaided ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	266	91	1	12	3	1	18	30	400	52	452
High Schools.												
Government ...	56	133	14	1	34	3	...	2	13	238	18	256
Local Board and Municipal ...	6	11	2	1	1	...	3	...	7	21	10	31
Aided ...	157	403	80	5	35	20	14	24	57	680	115	795
Unaided ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	219	547	96	7	70	23	17	26	77	939	143	1,082
Grand total ...	263	1,611	7,218	3,063	144	28	550	137	1,842	12,299	2,557	14,856

VII.—European Education.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.	{	Males ...	14,846								
		Females ...	15,522								
		Total ...	30,368								
Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school—											
		Males 34·4	Females 33·7								
		Total 34·0									
Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1934.	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)
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	13	2,571	56	462	120	52	1,10,613	270	1,33,801	2,03,417	4,48,101
Middle Schools	10	1,555	538	294	67	27	50,439	...	24,331	70,676	1,45,446
Primary Schools	12	1,222	514	189	58	14	19,536	...	10,742	39,656	69,934
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100*
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,918	...	...	...	6,918†
Total	35	5,348	1,108	945	245	93	1,87,606	270	1,68,874	3,13,749	6,70,499
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	19	3,168	550	592	184	54	1,13,672	...	1,17,225	1,64,469	3,95,366
Middle Schools	14	2,030	486	356	107	28	57,374	...	29,680	62,862	1,49,916
Primary Schools	8	482	206	43	31	4	8,580	...	6,087	17,786	32,453
Training Schools	2	65	65	...	11	...	8,200	...	490	15,814	24,504
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1	87	...	18	3	2	600	...	...	2,077	2,677
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	1	9	9	...	...	1	11,369	...	...	1,804	13,173
Total	45	5,841	1,316	1,009	336	89	1,99,795	...	1,53,482	2,64,812	6,18,089
Grand total for all Institutions ...	80	11,189	2,424	1,954	581	182	3,87,401	270	3,22,356	5,78,561	12,88,588
			Inspection ...	...	...	...	23,761	...	...	...	23,761
			Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	67,272	...	1,831	67,745	1,36,848
			Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,38,504	...	3,60,060	3,64,272	9,62,836
			Total	...	...	...	3,29,537	...	3,61,891	4,32,017	11,23,445
			Grand total	...	...	...	7,16,938	270	6,84,247	10,10,578	24,12,033

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 508 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Miscellaneous includes the following items :—

(1) Boarding charges		Rs. 9.43,477
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(2) Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,45,477
(3) Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,784

(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations	...	...	...	6,575
* Stipends paid to European teachers deputed for training	...	...	...	

† This expenditure relates to European special subjects Training centre which has no pupils of its own.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Degree Examinations.</i>												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	16	162	178	13	88	101	3	19	22	3	16	19
M.Sc.	...	10	10	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	1	1
B.A. (Honours)	211	...	211	176	...	176	2	...	2	...	...	2
B.Sc. (Honours)	79	...	79	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	2,033	1,569	3,602	681	571	1,252	94	41	135	53	16	69
B.Sc. (Pass)	407	87	494	268	23	291	6	1	7	3	...	3
Law—												
Master of Law	...	11	11	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law	237	76	313	170	46	216	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	160	...	160	35	...	35	19	...	19	11	...	11
L.M.S.	14	...	14	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	6	...	6	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3
D. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E.E.	15	1	16	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	28	6	34	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E.	4	3	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.Ed., B.T. and L.T.	297	71	368	224	43	267	73	32	105	63	22	85
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Commerce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture.	41	3	44	39	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate Examinations.</i>												
Intermediate in Arts	4,532	2,897	7,429	1,602	817	2,419	263	182	445	139	67	206
Intermediate in Science.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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)
<i>Intermediate Examinations—cont.</i>												
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	1,359	...	1,359	708	...	708	252	..	252	153	...	153
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	110	...	110	82	..	82	...	...	..	..	...	..
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	7	125	132	1	30	31	5	15	20	2	4	6
School Final, etc.	15,497	1,679	17,176	15,354	1,673	17,027	665	21	686	665	21	686
European High School ...	128	...	128	90	...	90	123	...	123	85	...	85
Cambridge School Certificate ...	37	132	169	26	31	57	17	32	49	12	11	23
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	43	9	52	29	1	30	36	9	45	35	6	41
European Middle.	181	...	181	131	...	131	183	1	184	144	1	145
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.	5,024	2,741	7,765	3,002	916	3,918	1,729	154	1,883	801	30	831
Lower.	1,854	...	1,854	982	...	982	522	...	522	200	...	200
<i>At Arts Schools.</i>												
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	13	611	624	12	388	400	...	23	23	...	18	18
At Engineering Schools.	69	960	1,029	37	439	476	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools ...	126	1,739	1,865	76	781	857	57	425	482	47	228	275
At Commercial Schools.	262	7,122	7,384	89	2,680	2,769	6	50	56	2	13	15
At Agricultural Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IX.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	5	770	5	770
Professional Colleges ...	1	252	...	...	...	...	1	252
High Schools ...	...	...	117	35,097	71	20,108	188	55,205
Middle Schools ...	1	79	81	9,692	47	6,151	129	15,922
Primary Schools ...	1,367	57,780	15,970	855,441	23,878	1,101,836	41,215	2,015,057
Training Schools ...	34	5,703	...	...	13	1,325	47	7,028
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	1	39	1	62	2	101
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	3	74	159	4,394	162	4,468
Other Schools ...	...	...	1	28	75	3,525	76	3,553
Total ..	1,403	63,814	16,173	900,371	24,249	1,138,171	41,825	2,102,356
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	...	...	1	114	2	398	3	512
Middle Schools ...	...	...	1	157	4	548	5	705
Primary Schools ...	23	1,582	3,225	173,450	1,355	92,580	4,603	267,612
Training Schools ...	35	1,728	...	...	24	1,303	59	3,031
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	5	295	5	295
Total ...	58	3,310	3,227	173,721	1,390	95,124	4,675	272,155
Grand total for all Recognized institutions.	1,461	67,124	19,400	1,074,092	25,639	1,233,295	46,500	2,374,511
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	731	26,318	731	26,318
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	67	2,525	67	2,525
Total ...	...	...	...	...	798	28,843	798	28,843
Grand total for all institutions ...	1,461	67,124	19,400	1,074,092	26,437	1,262,138	47,298	2,403,354

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
From Government funds.	From District Boards.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
1,61,015	...	1,72,395	3,33,410	...	...	107	107
1,91,272	...	81,752	2,73,024	43	...	...	43
5,81,131	7,93,783	13,60,168	27,35,082	...	1,949	1,117	3,066
2,23,013	1,91,579	2,61,868	6,76,460	6	694	364	1,064
83,49,359	37,51,684	40,16,339	1,61,17,382	1,953	32,261	48,755	82,969
6,89,618	1,928	1,14,531	8,06,077	253	...	108	361
1,200	6,816	4,375	12,391	...	3	3	6
9,392	176	11,182	20,750	...	1	224	225
18,530	576	67,425	86,531	...	1	275	276
1,02,24,530	47,46,542	60,90,035	2,10,61,107	2,255	34,909	50,953	88,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,629	6,350	24,149	36,128	...	11	29	40
18,162	2,694	25,899	46,755	...	11	41	52
14,27,336	8,38,207	4,60,342	27,25,885	51	6,235	4,295	10,581
5,30,506	131	1,22,838	6,53,475	232	...	157	389
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,243	...	20,836	24,079	...	...	26	26
19,84,876	8,47,382	6,54,064	34,86,322	283	6,257	4,548	11,088
1,22,09,406	55,93,924	67,44,099	2,45,47,429	2,538	41,166	55,501	99,205
...	...	1,52,382	1,52,382	...	...	1,001	1,001
...	...	10,085	10,085	...	...	102	102
...	...	1,62,467	1,62,467	...	...	1,103	1,103
1,22,09,406	55,93,924	69,06,566	2,47,09,896	2,538	41,166	56,604	100,308

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 283, 18th February 1935.

Report on Public Instruction—1933-34—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 21st December 1934, R.C. No. 546-P/34.

Order—No. 283, Law (Education), dated 18th February 1935.

Recorded.

2. In the year under review the cut in teaching grants imposed as a measure of retrenchment in the previous two years was restored and the restriction placed on the admission of new building and equipment schemes to aid was relaxed. Though there was a fall in the total number of public educational institutions, the number of pupils attending school increased by 3·6 per cent. This increase occurred mainly in elementary schools. The necessity for replacing a large number of small schools by a smaller number of schools with full classes is well recognized and the Government note with pleasure that the increase in attendance referred to above indicates progress in this direction, in other words, towards concentration and consolidation.

3. Substantial progress was made in the building programme of the Madras University. The Zoology and Bio-Chemistry laboratory buildings were completed and equipped during the year. The year also saw the completion of the buildings for the Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology and the University College of Arts of the Andhra University.

4. There was an appreciable increase in the number of pupils in public elementary schools for boys. Detailed instructions were issued during the year for the preparation of schemes for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in the Presidency. The schemes, so far as they relate to municipal areas, have since been received by Government and are under consideration.

5. It is gratifying to note that there was a large increase in the number of girls under instruction in all grades of schools. The increase in the number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys was also marked, there being a 10 per cent increase in 1933-34 as against 5 per cent in the previous year.

6. In accordance with the recommendation of a Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, a Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was constituted and held its first two meetings during the year.

7. An important change in the policy followed by Government in the matter of religious instruction in schools under public management was introduced during the year. In response to the repeated demand for the imparting of religious instruction to Muslim children in schools and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Muslim Education Committee the Government relaxed the restriction regarding the utilization of public funds on the provision of such instruction. Since the close of the year orders have also been passed on the other recommendations of the Muslim Education Committee.

8. The Government note with pleasure that there was an appreciable increase in the number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes studying in educational institutions generally. The number of these pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them increased from 35,879 to 41,283—a gratifying increase of 15 per cent over the previous year's figure.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

R
T. 211 N33

V. N. VISWANATHA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

N34

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- " Local Self-Government Department.
- " Revenue Department.
- " Public Works and Labour Department.
- " Secretariat Library.

Press.

22.4.32

