

REPORT ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1934-35

VOLUME I

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1936

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 VOLUME I

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CORRECTIONS TO GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLE
 APPENDED TO THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1934-35.

Pages 42 and 43, General Table II-A.—(1) For the figures shown against "In other schools" under "Government" in columns 1, 2 and 3, omit "70."

(2) For "12,592, 10,431 and 2,627" shown read "12,522, 10,864 and 2,557."

(3) For "89,598, 72,986 and 5,231"

Grand Total of

(4) For those shown against "In other schools" under "Aided" in columns 10, 11 and 12, for "3,707, 3,192 and 373," read "3,777, 3,262 and 443."

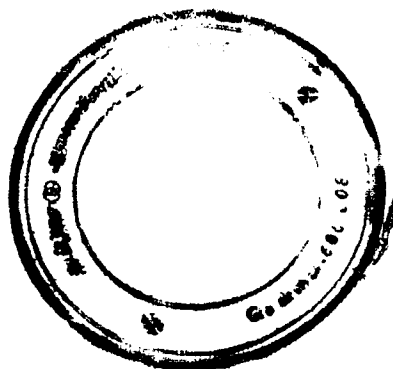
(5) For "9,780, 8,366 and 2,479" against "Total", read "9,850, 8,436 and 2,549."

(6) For "1,417,250, 1,169,779 and 18,733" shown against "Total for recognized institutions" and "Grand Total of all institutions", read "1,417,320, 1,169,849 and 18,803."

Pages 44 and 45, General Table II-B.—(1) In respect of the Grand total of all institutions for males and columns 1, 2 and 3, for "102,510, 84,150 and 6,946," read "102,440, 84,080 and 6,876."

(2) For "1,584,402, 1,307,860 and 31,236" in columns 10, 11 and 12, read "1,584,472, 1,307,930 and 31,306."

Page 54, General Table IV-A.—For "29" in column 6 against "High Class IX", read "529."



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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 16th November 1935.

C. No. 725-F/35.

From

H. F. SAUNDERS, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.,

ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1934-35.

2. *Events of the Year.*—(1) The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, was amended with a view to eliminating wastage (a) by the adoption of a modified form of compulsion calculated not so much to ensure that every child entered a school as to prevent the child who had entered a school from being removed from it within the period of school-age, and (b) by the adoption of an effective method of enforcement of compulsion whereby Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of District Boards in which compulsion had been introduced would be required by statutory provision to impose penalties on all parents whose children did not remain at school as long as they were of school-age;

(2) The District Boards which were reconstituted on the abolition of the Taluk Boards came into existence from 1st April 1934, and an Educational Officer was appointed to each District Board for the administration of elementary education;

(3) The embargo placed on the admission of new schemes for building and equipment grants to aided elementary schools was removed, with the condition that only really urgent schemes should be considered and that the applications for grant should be examined with reference to the requirements of the schemes of consolidation and concentration forwarded to District Educational Councils;

(4) Rule 41 of the Grant-in-aid Code was amended, fixing the maximum grant admissible to first grade colleges as half the approved net cost of maintenance for the previous financial year, as determined by the Director, the allotment so determined being increased by the amount of fee income foregone under Rule 92, Madras Educational Rules;

(5) The system of admitting to aid building schemes relating to colleges, secondary schools, and special schools under private

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managements was modified permitting the maintenance of a list of approved schemes subject to the conditions (i) that the total grant payable in respect of all the schemes in the list should at no time exceed ten lakhs of rupees and (ii) that a building scheme included in the approved list should be expunged from it if the work was not completed within a period of three years from the date of its inclusion in the list ;

(6) Government approved generally the proposal of the Director in regard to the inspection of the offices of the District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools ;

(7) The Central Advisory Committee on Women's Education was reconstituted with 4 ex-officio members and 8 other members, holding office for 3 years ;

(8) The Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was for the first time invited, in accordance with the suggestions of Government, to offer its remarks on the proposals relating to Part II of the Budget Estimate under "31 Education—Reserved—European" ;

(9) The scheme of sanctioning, on the 1st May of each year, an advance grant amounting to one half of the previous year's grant to all European schools was introduced with reference to the recommendations of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education ;

(10) In view of the abnormal increase in the number of pupils claiming concessions for admission to children of ex-army men under the Government Order of September 1921, Government ordered that no further concessions should be given to children born after 16th September 1921, whose fathers or brothers did not die or become incapacitated as a result of their service in the Great War, and that the concessions should be granted only to children declared by the Collector, or any other officer authorized to grant the prescribed certificates, to be too poor to pursue their studies without the concessions, provided that the age limits for the award of scholarships in Indian and European schools were adopted *mutatis mutandis* ;

(11) The rules for the working of the Madras Text-Book Committee were revised, the main features of the revision being the arrangement of existing rules under appropriate headings, and addition of new rules for the guidance of the Secretary and of authors and publishers. Provision was also made for inclusion in the personnel of the committee of five Muhammadans representing the five chief vernaculars of the Presidency ;

(12) Payments of grants to public libraries on the post-payment system was introduced with arrangement for periodical inspection, by Deputy Inspectors of Schools, of libraries which were in receipt of grants ;

(13) Government recommended the Agency Conference that the Agency should be empowered for the control of elementary

schools in the Agency areas may be continued for a further period of five years ;

(14) Rule 114 of Madras Educational Rules was amended laying down that at least fifty per cent of the candidates selected for admission to training colleges and schools should possess not less than one year's teaching experience in a recognized school provided the Director might relax the rule in the case of depressed classes or Muslims or women ; and

(15) Government issued orders supplementing the orders passed in 1930 empowering the Director to sanction grants under certain conditions to private managements and local bodies towards the purchase or acquisition of playgrounds for secondary schools for boys. The supplemental orders brought secondary schools for girls within the scope of the grant and also empowered the Director to relax the conditions slightly in special cases of secondary schools.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—In the year under review great interest was evinced by the members of the Legislative Council in matters relating to education as will be evident from the variety of topics on which questions were asked. Some of the questions raised are given below :—

(1) Prescription of teaching experience as a qualification for selection for training ;

(2) Steps taken by Government to give effect to the scheme of consolidation and concentration of elementary schools ;

(3) G.O. No. 47, Law (Education), dated 6th January 1934, regarding the withdrawal of school-fee concessions ;

(4) Admission of candidates into the Teachers' Training Colleges ;

(5) Proposals for the conversion of a portion of the foreshore of the Madras beach as playgrounds for educational institutions ;

(6) Pay of the Manual Training Instructors employed in secondary schools ;

(7) Compulsory vaccination of students seeking admission into educational institutions ;

(8) Expenditure on collegiate education ;

(9) Special grant to Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ;

(10) Restrictions on the posting of Deputy Inspectors and Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools to places where they own immovable property ;

(11) Appointment of selection committees for all secondary grade training schools ;

(12) Restrictions on local boards to limit the maximum school-fee concessions to backward classes and depressed classes to 7½ per cent of the total fee-income ;

(13) Admission of depressed class pupils into secondary schools under the control of local bodies without payment of fees ;

(14) Prescription of a maximum grant by Government for acquisition of lands as playgrounds for schools ; and

(15) Frequent changes of text-books in schools under local bodies.

4. *General Statistics.*—(a) *Numerical.*—There was a fall in the number of public institutions from 50,616 to 50,391; their strength, however, rose from 2,967,672 to 3,053,446. The number of private institutions decreased from 1,467 to 1,171 and their strength from 51,688 to 40,757.

The total number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 521, but their strength increased by 74,843. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6.6 (9.7 in the case of boys and 3.6 in the case of girls) as compared with 6.5 (9.6 in the case of boys and 3.4 in the case of girls) in the previous year.

The number of institutions in the municipal areas decreased from 4,092 to 4,072, while their strength increased from 534,074 to 552,630. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 7.9 and 17.9 respectively, as against 7.9 and 17.7 in the previous year.

(b) *Financial.*—There was a small increase in the total expenditure on "Education" from Rs. 539.87 lakhs to Rs. 540.94 lakhs. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure was 61 and 39, as compared with 60 and 40, respectively, in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure decreased slightly from Rs. 110.61 lakhs to Rs. 419.28 lakhs, but the total indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 120.27 lakhs to Rs. 121.66 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 251.40 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 253.30 lakhs. The actual amount (including that spent in England) was Rs. 252.05 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. 11.27 lakhs and Rs. 282.04 lakhs, as against Rs. 10.81 lakhs and Rs. 278.71 lakhs in 1933-34.

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. 154 lakhs.

5. *Controlling Agencies and Personnel.*—Mr. W. Erlam Smith continued to be in charge of the Department till 17th December 1934, when he proceeded on leave. Mr. H. Champion succeeded him as Director of Public Instruction with effect from 18th December 1934. Mr. H. Champion toured in the Chingleput district during January and February 1935 and in the Vizagapatam and Guntur in March 1935.

M.Ry. T. Suryanarayana Garu, who was officiating as Deputy Director of Public Instruction in the place of Dr. S. R. U. Savor on leave, held that post till 3rd July 1934 when Dr. Savor returned to duty as Deputy Director.

M.Ry. D. Sadasiva Reddi Garu, Deputy Director of Elementary Education, went on leave on average pay for 3 months from 30th April 1935 and during his absence M.Ry. K. Sankara Menon Avargal officiated for him. M.Ry. D. Sadasiva Reddi Garu toured in the Malabar and North Arcot districts in January and February 1935 and in the West Gōdāvari district in March 1935.

During the absence of M.Ry. Rao Sahib J. C. Chinnappa Avargal, on leave for 3 months from 1st August 1934, M.Ry. U. Kannappa Avargal officiated as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

The following officers retired from service:—

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|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 4. Mr. M. Damodara Kini. |
| 2. Mr. W. C. Douglas. | 5. Mr. K. S. Appaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. Mr. W. C. Old. | 6. Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar. |

The strength of the Indian Educational Service was reduced by two, consequent on the retirement of Messrs. Grieve and Douglas. The cadre was further reduced by the relegation to the Madras Educational Service of as many as sixteen Indian Educational Service posts that had been permanently vacant.

The services of Mr. W. A. Wales, Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, were terminated on the expiry of his contract of five years. Two officers were directly recruited to the service in consultation with the Madras Services Commission, one to the special post of Professor of Civil Engineering in the College of Engineering and the other to the Madras Educational Service post of Instructor in Surveying and Drawing in the same College.

M.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatarthihara Ayyar, I.S.O., relinquished his duties as Registrar of Books, Madras, and as a measure of economy the Government decided to appoint M.Ry. Rao Sahib C. N. Saravana Mudaliyar Avargal, Senior Translator to Government, to act as Registrar of Books in addition to his own duties. The arrangement is, however, tentative.

Rao Bahadur Pranatarthihara Ayyar was regarded as the "Father of the Department" which he entered at the age of twenty-two in March 1879. His service before retirement covered teaching in schools and colleges, inspecting, and work as a Deputy Director. He was made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order in 1913 and has been Registrar of Books since 1917.

The services of Dr. John Matthai were placed at the disposal of Government of India for appointment as Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

The post of Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, which was only a part-time post, was permanently included in the cadre of the Madras Educational Service.

In the women's branch of the department three posts (one post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools and two posts of Professors in the Queen Mary's College, Madras) originally included in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service were abolished, and in their stead

three posts were added to the Madras Educational Service cadre. Two posts of Headmistresses in the Madras Educational Service in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, and the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, Royapetta, were permanently abolished, and two posts in the Subordinate Educational Service were created instead.

Mrs. V. E. Graham, Woman Specialist in Physical Education, retired from service with effect from 24th January 1935 and in her place Mrs. H. C. Buck was appointed as Part-time Woman Specialist in Physical Education as a temporary measure.

6. *University and Collegiate Education*—A. *University of Madras*—(i) *Personnel*.—The Office of the Chancellor of the University was held by His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., till 15th May 1934 and again from the 15th August to 14th November 1934. In the interval, His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., held that office. From 15th November, the office of the Chancellor has been held by His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.

These changes in the Chancellorship took effect in respect of the Andhra and Annamalai Universities also.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar, M.L.O., Minister of Education, continued to be the Pro-Chancellor.

The term of office of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir Konkoth Ramunni Menon, Kt., as Vice-Chancellor expired on the 21st May 1934. As, however, he had availed himself of leave from the 8th February, the Rev. Father Bertram, S.J., officiated as Vice-Chancellor till 21st May 1934, when Mr. Richard Littlehales, C.I.E., was appointed by the Chancellor as Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. William McLean, Registrar, went on leave for eight months from the 8th May 1934 and Mr. D. Chellayya Arumainayagam acted as Registrar during the period.

(ii) *Meetings*.—There were as usual two meetings of the Senate and two meetings of the Academic Council. The Syndicate held seventeen meetings during the year. The other authorities, the Faculties and Boards of Studies, met during the year, as and when necessary.

(iii) *Statutes*.—The University's Statutes governing the following matters were amended:—Powers and duties of the Syndicate, holding of two Convocations, Academic robes, the leave rules for the Registrar and Teachers of the University, the procedure at meetings of the Senate, the dates of receipt of and procedure on applications for recognition, affiliation, and approval of Colleges, the conduct of elections, and the fees for certain Degree and Diploma examinations, and the award of Research studentships and fellowships.

Ordinances relating to the recognition of Examinations and Degrees of other Universities as equivalent to the corresponding Examinations and Degrees of this University for purposes of admission to courses of study and examinations in this University were amended on the lines recommended by the Inter-University

Board. Certain other alterations in Ordinances were also made. The rules of eligibility of S.S.L.C. holders for admission to University courses of study were also amended. For persons who complete the Certificate in March 1936 and thereafter the percentage required in English for eligibility for admission to University courses of study has been fixed at 40.

Regulations, Courses of Studies and Examinations.—Minor alterations were made in the Regulations relating to B.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), B.L., M.B. & B.S., M.D., B.Sc. (Agri.) Degrees and the Oriental Titles and the Diploma Examinations. Under the amended Regulations for B.L. the course for B.L. can be undergone by students only after passing the F.L. Examination. The M.A. Degree Examination will continue to be held in the years 1936 and 1937. Courses and titles in Oriental Learning for Urdu and Unani Medicine have been provided. The new titles are Adibi-Fazil, Talib-i-Kamal and Afzal-ul-Atibba.

New Regulations have been made for M.Sc., and D.Sc. Degrees, and the new higher Degrees, M. Litt. (Master of Letters) and D. Litt. (Doctor of Letters) have been instituted. The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) and the M.A. Degree in Research will cease to be awarded from the year 1936-37.

The Academic Council has resolved that an optional course in English in Part III of the B.A. Degree course may be provided. The details of the course are under consideration.

The Academic Council has recommended that B.A. (Hons.) graduates be awarded the Degree of M.A., without efflux of time, and that the regulations be amended. A proposal to institute a Degree of Bachelor in Oriental Learning has been recommended by the Faculty of Oriental Learning.

(iv) *Recognition and Affiliation of Colleges*.—(a) The Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, ceased to be an affiliated college from the academic year 1934-35, as the college department was permanently closed.

(b) The Findlay College, Mannargudi, had only the Senior Intermediate class during the year and the college department ceased to exist from April 1935.

(c) The following institutions were granted further recognition or affiliation in the courses mentioned against each:—

Women's Christian College, Madras—Indian Music under Part III of the Intermediate Courses.

Madura College, Madura—Urdu as a second language under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree courses.

Holy Cross College, Trichinopoly—Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate Courses.

(v) *Convocations*.—Four convocations were held during the year 1934-35, on the 1st August 1934, 2nd August 1934, 7th December 1934 and 4th March 1935.

At the main convocation held on the 2nd August 1934, His Excellency the Chancellor presided and Mr. M. Rathnaswami, M.A., C.I.E., delivered the Convocation address.

The titles in Oriental Learning, and the Diplomas in French and German, in Geography, in Economics, in Indian Music, and in Midwifery were awarded at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 30th March 1935.

(vi) *Award of Honorary Doctorate Degrees.*—The Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was conferred *honoris causa* upon—

(1) the Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Edward Power Wallis, Kt., P.C., M.A., Barr-at-Law, and

(2) the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir Konkoth Ramunni Menon, Kt., M.A.

who were former Vice-Chancellors of the University.

(vii) *Buildings.*—The four buildings, viz., Library, Departmental Building, Examination Hall and Botany Laboratory, whose construction was taken up during the year or previously are progressing satisfactorily. These will soon provide suitable accommodation for the growing needs of the University.

(viii) *Lectures.*—Besides the annual lectures delivered by the heads of departments other than in languages, for the benefit of Honours and other students in colleges and the lectures delivered by the Honorary Readers of the University, the following ordinary and endowment lectures were delivered during the period:—

Ordinary University Lectures—

Dr. Hadi Hasan on "Modern Persia and Firdausi's Millenary."

Kamala lectures by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar on "The Evolution of Indian Moral Ideals."

Srimathi Ragini Devi on "South Indian Dance."

Mr. K. R. R. Sastri on "The League of Nations."

Endowment Lectures—

The Sir William Meyer Lectures—By Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, on "Aspects of Public Finance with special reference to India."

The Principal Miller Lectures—By Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari on "The Inner Meaning of Progress."

The Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectures—By Mr. V. Appa Rao, on "The Positron; its discovery and properties."

The Gokhale Lectures—By Mr. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar on "India and recent trends in International Trade."

The Sankara Parvathi Lectures—By Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari on "The Extension of South Indian Culture in Indonesia."

The Dr. Elizabeth Matthai Lectures—By Dr. Miss H. M. Lazarus on "Toxaemias of Pregnancy."

The Travancore Curzon Lectures in Medicine—By Dr. T. Bhasakara Menon, on "Problems in Filariasis."

The Travancore Lectures in Engineering—By Mr. M. K. Ranganathan on "The Automatic Shutters in Channels."

The Travancore Lectures in Agriculture—By Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswami Sivan on "The Manorial Problems in India."

University Extension Boards.—The University Extension Boards at Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Ernakulam arranged for lectures in their respective area.

(ix) *Teachers and Research Departments of the University.*—The following teachers were newly appointed to the Research Departments of the University:—

(1) Mr. N. Sundararama Sastri, M.A., M.Sc., Lecturer in Statistics.

(2) Mr. S. Lakshminipathi Sastri, Junior Lecturer in Telugu.

(x) *School of Politics and Public Administration.*—The question of the establishment of a special School of Politics and Public Administration, which was referred by the Senate to the Syndicate, is now under consideration.

(xi) *University Library.*—The working hours of the Library were, from the 1st May 1934, extended up to 8 p.m., as an experimental measure. During the year 1934 (January–December) the number of readers in the main Library was 57,677 and the total number of books and periodicals consulted and lent was 131,392.

The total number of volumes in the Library (Main and Departmental Libraries) is 88,593.

(xii) *Endowments.*—The following five new endowments were accepted:—

(1) From Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon to found, in the name of the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, a lectureship in Aesthetics.

(2) From Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, the Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Medal to be awarded to a candidate who passes the Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination at the first appearance and obtains the highest mark in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

(3) From Diwan Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastriyar, on behalf of the friends and admirers of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, a gold medal in the name of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri to be awarded to a candidate who qualifies for the B.A. Degree in the year at the first appearance and gets the highest number of marks in Group IV (a) History and Economics.

(4) From the Vice-President of the Kerala Association, Madras, the Madras Kerala Association scholarship to be awarded to a Thiyya candidate from the district of Malabar who proceeds to the B.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., or B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Course after passing the Intermediate Examination at the first appearance and securing the highest number of marks.

(5) From the Honorary Treasurer, the Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao Memorial Fund, to found a lectureship in the name of the late Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, the subject of the lectureship being on some aspect of Ancient Indian Culture.

(xiii) *University Training Corps*.—The Annual Training Camp of the Corps was held from 9th to 23rd December. The highest strength present in the camp was 13 officers, 7 under officers and 579 other ranks.

The members of the Corps as a whole acquitted themselves very well. The improved standard in the messing and change of the period of camp from September to December added greatly to the success of the camp and should encourage the faint hearts to join the University Training Corps in coming years. At the end of a ten-mile march test, the members looked very fit.

Promotion Examination for Lieutenants to Captains was held on 18th December 1934 in camp and the following were successful:—

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| 1. Lieut. K. C. Chakko. | 3. Lieut. A. J. Boyd. |
| 2. Lieut. S. Paul. | 4. Lieut. V. Sundaresan. |

The Annual Corps Sports took place on the 22nd December 1934 when the Willingdon Shield was again won by the Christian College contingent.

The Engineering College contingent also had a good record.

Out of a total strength of 636 (15 officers, 7 under officers, 614 other ranks) 336 are recruits who were enrolled after July 1934. Musketry range practices were held from October 1934 till March 1935, and the result is considered very satisfactory and encouraging.

B. Andhra University—(i) *Personnel*.—Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan continued to be the Vice-Chancellor during the year. During the period when he was away from India, Rao Bahadur Dr. T. S. Tirumurti acted as Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), M.L.C., and Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D. Litt., were elected life members of the Senate.

(ii) *Changes in Courses and Syllabuses*.—The following important changes in the regulations were effected:—INTERMEDIATE: Appearance for all the three parts of the examination on the first occasion was made compulsory. The combinations of the subjects which the students have to choose for study under Part III, were fixed.

Courses were prescribed for B. Com. Pass and Honours examinations and classes were started from July 1935.

(iii) *Affiliated Colleges*.—The following new affiliations were granted during the year:—

Name of college.	Examination.	Subjects in which affiliation has been granted.
A. C. College, Guntur.	B.A.	Group (ii-A) Physics main with Chemistry or Mathematics subsidiary.

Name of college.	Examination.	Subjects in which affiliation has been granted.
M. R. College, Vizianagaram.	B.A. ...	Group (v) History and Economics (Economics main); group (ii-A) Physics main with Chemistry subsidiary; group (ii-B) Chemistry main with Physics subsidiary.
Do.	Intermediate ...	Part III Modern History and Banking.
Hindu College, Masulipatam.	Do. ...	Part III Botany.

The temporary affiliation granted to the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, in B.Sc. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry (both main and subsidiary) was made permanent.

The temporary affiliation granted to the P. R. College, Cocanada, in B.Sc. Botany main and Zoology and Chemistry subsidiary was extended for another term of three years.

(iv) *Convocation*.—The eighth Convocation of the University was held on the 19th December 1934 under the presidency of His Excellency the Chancellor. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu delivered the Convocation address to the graduates of the year.

The Degree of D. Litt. (Honorary) was conferred upon Sri Sri Maharaja Vikrama Deo Varma Garu, Raja Sahib of Jeypore.

(v) *Examinations*.—The University conducted the following examinations for the first time:—

(1) B.A. Honours Degree examinations in Mathematics and Philosophy.

(2) B.Sc. Honours Degree examinations in Physics, Chemistry and Technology.

(3) Final M.B.B.S. practical and clinical examinations in Medicine and Surgery.

(4) Examination for Diploma in Librarianship.

(vi) *Fellowships*.—Two fellowships each of the value of Rs. 75 per mensem were instituted to encourage research in medicine by the medical graduates of the Andhra University, tenable in the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

(vii) *Publications*.—It has been decided to bring out the following as University Publications:—

Name of book.	Name of author.
(1) Viswarupam ...	Mr. K. Kondiah.
(2) History of Sanskrit Literature, Part II.	Mr. M. Suryanarayana Sastri.
(3) Federalism in Government.	Mr. M. Venkatarangaiya.

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(viii) *Lectures*.—University lectures and University Extension lectures by teachers in and outside the University area were delivered at selected centres.

(ix) *University Development—Hostel*.—The University hostel was reorganized. An Advisory Committee was constituted. A dispensary was attached to the hostel with a medical officer and his establishment.

(x) *Miscellaneous*.—In 1933, it was announced that the University would award prizes for the best works on certain subjects. In response to this invitation a large number of manuscripts were received, and on the recommendations of special committees, the following awards were made:—

(a) Manuscripts on Everyday Science—Mr. G. V. Raghava Rao, Yellamanchilli, Rs. 750.

(b) Manuscripts on Public Health and Sanitation—Mr. G. Narayanamurti, Anakapalli, Rs. 750.

(c) Manuscripts on novels—(1) Mr. V. Satyanarayana, Guntur and (2) Mr. A. Bapiraju, Bhimavaram, Rs. 500 each.

Endowment by Mrs. M. K. Ayyar.—Srimati Minakshi Krishnaswami Ayyar paid a sum of Rs. 1,200 for instituting a medal in memory of her deceased husband, the late Principal S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

C. Annamalai University.—(i) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., continued to be Vice-Chancellor of the University.

(ii) *Courses of Study: Intermediate*.—The "Elements of Economics" has been included in the list of optional subjects offered under Part III of the Intermediate Examination.

With a view to giving equal importance to the two papers comprised in Tamil under Part II of the Intermediate Course, it has been decided that each of them should be of equal duration carrying equal marks. Suitable amendments to the Regulations have been passed.

B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees.—Regulations were passed enabling the candidates to take the two optionals separately by dividing the present Part III into two parts comprising one subject each, with effect from the examinations of March-April, 1935.

Botany and Zoology have been included in the list of optional subjects under Parts III and IV of the B.Sc. Degree and the first examination in these subjects will be held in March 1936.

Vidwan.—In order to train the candidates to compose verses of short length in strict conformity with the rules of prosody, "Logic and Versification" have been included in the course of study for the Vidwan Title. Further the number of papers for the Vidwan Title Final Examination has been increased to six in order to ensure an adequate test of the study of the several text-books prescribed.

The proposal to hold a second examination in September for the Intermediate has been accepted by the Academic Council and the first examination will be held in September 1935.

It has also been decided to arrange for classes for the B.A. and B.Sc. courses for the benefit of those who pass their Intermediate Examination in September.

(iii) *Convocation*.—The fourth annual Convocation was held on the 30th October 1934 presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor when M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L., delivered the address to the graduates.

(iv) *The Founder's Day*.—The fifth founder's day was celebrated on the 12th October 1934, when M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University presided, and Mr. R. Littlehales, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University delivered the address.

(v) *Research*.—During the year 14 Research studentships were awarded and the students worked under the guidance of the heads of the departments of studies concerned.

The research work done by the members of the teaching staff is being published in the University Research Journal. Research degrees of M.Sc. and M.Litt. have been instituted. The institution of higher research degrees such as Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Litt. is under consideration of the authorities. During the year a sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned as grants in aid of research publications.

To promote higher studies and research in Tamil and South Indian culture, a research department in Tamil was started in July 1934 with a staff of one lecturer and two pandits and is to be continued for a period of five years.

(vi) *Publications*.—The Syndicate has sanctioned the publication of the following research works which are expected to be ready during this year:—

(a) The edition by Mr. V. A. Ramaswami Sastri of the text and commentary of "Tatvavibhava by Parameswara", a commentary on Vacaspati Misra's Tatvabindhu.

(b) A critical edition by Mr. K. A. Sivaramakrishna Sastri, of Swarasiddhanta Chandrika by Srinivasa Sankhyavan.

(c) Pari Pattu by Vidwan Raghava Ayyangar written in 740 stanzas in Venba metre.

To encourage the publication of suitable text-books in Tamil, with a view to the ultimate adoption of Tamil as the medium of instruction, the University has instituted prizes for text-books in Tamil on modern subjects suitable for University course of study. In response to the offer of a prize of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 750 for the best manuscript in Tamil on Chemistry and on Music, respectively, several manuscripts have been received and are being examined by experts.

As desired by the Syndicate, Mr. R. K. Viswanathan, Lecturer in Physics, has submitted a manuscript in Tamil on Acoustics for being prescribed as a text-book suitable for the Sangita Bhushana Title Examination. The manuscript is being examined by an expert committee.

(vii) *Endowments*.—The Right Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.M.G., who was Chancellor of the University (from 1929 to 1934) very kindly made an endowment of a sum of Rs. 1,250 the interest of which is to be utilized for the award of a prize styled "Sir George Frederick Stanley Prize."

(viii) *Boating Scheme*.—Preliminary to the starting of a Boat Club, the Public Works Department has been requested to accord sanction for the straightening and deepening of some portions of the Uppanar within University limits. The orders of the Government are awaited.

D. Colleges—Statistics.—Including the Annamalai University, there were 39 colleges for men, of which 25 were first grade, second grade. The Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, which was hitherto with senior classes last year ceased to work at the end of the year. The Hindu College, Masulipatam, opened Junior B.A. class during the year and has thus become a first-grade college.

The number of students reading in first-grade colleges for men decreased from 9,209 to 8,847, and the number in the second-grade colleges also decreased from 1,977 to 1,977. During the year, there were 795 students in the first grade, as against 759 in the previous year. Of the 795 students, 290 was in the first, 244 in the second and 261 in the third year. There was a fall in the number of students taking post-graduate courses from 1933-34 to 139 in 1934-35, the distribution of pupils being, Annamalai College 27, Presidency College 57, Madras Christian College 12, Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College 17 and Vizagapatam Andhra University College of Arts 3. The number of women reading in Arts colleges for men was 254. The reduction in the number of college students is apparently due partly to the general financial depression and partly to the growing realization that the possession of a degree is not necessarily a passport to lucrative employment.

The number of Oriental colleges for men increased from 19 to 23, by the addition of three Sanskrit colleges and one Arabic college. Their strength also increased from 748 to 761. There were six women students studying in Sanskrit colleges for men.

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, increased from 2,275 in 1933-34 to 2,292 in 1934-35. The number of women reading in professional colleges for men was 94, as compared with 79 in the previous year.

7. *Secondary Education*—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 537 to 541. Three local board schools became high schools by the opening of form IV and one aided high school was reduced to the status of a middle school. Three new high schools were opened at Atur, Tiruchendur

and Moolky by the District Boards of Salem, Tinnevely and South Kanara. The middle school at Muthanendal under the management of the Ramnad District Board was closed. The middle school which was hitherto clubbed with the Municipal High School, Bezwada, came to be classified as a separate institution. The Ellore Anglo-Vernacular Middle School was taken over by the Ellore Municipality. The recreation withdrawn from the Maruteru S.V.G. High School was during the year. Under privately managed schools, there were four additions, of which one was a high school. Of these four schools two remained unaided during the year. Four aided middle schools were closed during the year. One institution which was shown as unaided in 1933-34 came to be classified as aided during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in the secondary schools for boys decreased from 179,411 in 1933-34 to 177,220. The reduction was noticeable in all districts except in East Godavari, Nellore, Madras, Madurai, Ramnad, Coimbatore and South Kanara. But the number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 6,737 to 7,368, though in Andhra Pradesh, Cuddapah, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Madurai did not contribute to the increase.

(b) *Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme and Examination*.—The number of candidates who appeared for the examination increased from 18,278 to 18,509, including 2,072 private candidates. The certificates of 18,393 candidates (of whom 17,510 were boys and 883 were girls) were completed during the year, as against 18,127 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of first year boys, but an increase in the case of second year boys. There was an increase both in respect of first and supplementary girl candidates. The number of girls whose certificates were completed increased by 162, while the increase in respect of boys was 104. Ninety-nine pupils belonging to the Depressed classes and 46 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

One hundred and sixty-three schools, as against 166 in the previous year, used the vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher form. The number of pupils for the examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the vernacular as the medium of examination in non-language subjects. It may be noted that vernacular was used as the medium of instruction and examination mostly for subjects under Group C. Of the subjects taken up by the pupils as their optionals, the most popular were, as usual, History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typewriting.

The 1929 Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme which was introduced in 1929-30 and the first public examination of which was conducted in 1932 was revised in 1934. The main changes were the prescription of three compulsory subjects under Group A and two optionals from Group C for the public examination and the subdivision of Group C subjects into (a) humanities, (b) science,

and (c) non-academic subjects, candidates being required to take two subjects, but not more than one from each subdivision. The re-constituted Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board came into office by 15th July 1934.

(c) *Expenditure*.—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for boys decreased from Rs 81.66 lakhs to Rs. 81.10 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 29.95 lakhs or 37 per cent, fees Rs. 43.41 lakhs or 54 per cent and other sources Rs. 7.84 lakhs or 9 per cent, as compared with 38 per cent, 55 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively in 1933-34.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 44-12-7 as against Rs. 44-6-1 in 1933-34 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-15-7. 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 the same.

8. *Elementary Education*—(i) *Statistics*.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 43,976 to 43,787. The number of elementary schools under Government management slightly rose while there was a uniform reduction in their number in the case of schools under all other managements. The strength of the schools, however, rose from 2,338,608 to 2,417,410. There was a further fall in the number of part-time and night schools for boys from 1,217 to 976. The percentage of male pupils in elementary schools to male population for the Presidency was 8.7 as against 8.5, in the previous year, the percentage varying from 14.9 in Malabar to 4.7 in the Gōdāvari East Agency and 2.2 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency 347 higher elementary schools for boys with standard VI, 221 with standard VII and 1,063 with standard VIII as the highest class. The majority of these schools were under the management of local boards.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 93,633 to 96,102, as also the number of trained teachers in them from 60,974 to 64,643. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers fell from 14,308 to 13,996, but the number of trained teachers in them rose from 9,777 to 10,761.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 677, of which 123 were for schools under public management.

The number of school-less centres for boys in the Presidency with a population of 500 and above was 2,466. There were 344 single teacher schools having standard I only, 1,383 having standards up to II only, 4,366 having standards up to III only and 13,365 having standards IV and above.

(ii) *Panchayat Schools*.—The following extracts are from the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards on the working of the panchayat schools during the year :—

“The year started with 1,417 schools for boys. Seventy-one new schools were opened during the year. Fifty-five schools were

abolished either for low attendance, or for persistent refusal to admit depressed class pupils or for the apathy of the villagers or for the indifference of the panchayat boards themselves to the proper conduct of the school. Some schools were temporarily closed due to epidemics and other causes. As usual in all such cases grants were stopped for the period of closure. There were at the end of the year 1,433 schools for boys. There were besides four schools for girls. The total strength of the schools was 58,813 and the average attendance was 47,509. These include 6,992 depressed class pupils and 9,102 girls. One noteworthy feature of the year is that as a result of the policy of closing schools which refused admission to depressed class pupils boys belonging to the depressed classes were freely admitted. In the case of the schools for girls, boys were not admitted though girls were freely admitted in schools for boys.

“There were 1,891 teachers in all the schools. In cases where the panchayats failed to replace one of the untrained teachers by a trained hand in schools where there were more than one teacher, payment of grant was withheld until the panchayat complied with the orders. Five hundred and four panchayats employed teachers who had undergone Higher Elementary or Secondary Grade training.

“The policy of granting subsidies towards the cost of construction of school buildings by panchayats created an incentive among them to have buildings of their own and as a result there has been a gradual rise in the number of owned buildings.

“No equipment grants to schools were sanctioned during the year. In cases where the panchayats could not get a supply of equipment from Government, they themselves purchased out of their funds. A sum of Rs. 2,79,425 was disbursed as teaching grants to schools during the year.”

The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended during the year. The main features of the amendment are (1) the introduction of a modified form of compulsion and (2) the adoption of a new method for the proper enforcement of compulsion. The two provisions are designed to eliminate to a considerable extent the wastage in elementary education that is occurring at present.

The object of the modified form of compulsion will be not so much to ensure that every child enters a school as to prevent a child when once it has been sent to a school from being removed within the period of its school-age.

According to the new method of enforcing compulsion, chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of District Boards will be required by statutory provision to enforce a penalty on all parents whose children having once gone there do not remain at school until the termination of school-age.

(iii) *Consolidation and Concentration of Elementary Schools—Municipal Areas*.—The schemes of amalgamation submitted were remitted to the Director as Mr. Champion proposed a change of procedure in regard to the manner in which the schemes should be worked out and given effect to. The Municipal Council, Erode, has adopted in its entirety the scheme as approved by the inspecting

officers. A few other municipalities are giving effect to the scheme piecemeal.

Rural Areas.—There were several cases of amalgamation of board schools and conversion of girls' schools into mixed ones.

The development of mixed schools was pushed through vigorously.

It is gratifying to note that some of the District Boards have realized the beneficial results of the amalgamation scheme and have given effect to a large number of proposals made by inspecting officers.

(iv) *Compulsory Elementary Education* was introduced in respect of all boys of school-age in the Bezwada Municipality. A list of local authorities that have introduced compulsion is appended. (Appendix.)

The District Boards as reconstituted after the abolition of the taluk boards came into existence on 1st April 1934. During the year the Tanjore District Board was bifurcated into East Tanjore and West Tanjore District Boards.

For the administration of elementary education a District Board Educational Officer is attached to each of the District Boards except the two Tanjore Boards and the Nilgiris Board.

The embargo placed by Government on the admission of new schemes for building and equipment grants to aided elementary schools was partially raised under certain conditions, namely, that the schemes are really urgent and that in examining applications regard is had to schemes of consolidation and concentration of schools forwarded to District Educational Councils by District Educational Officers.

9. *Special Education*—(a) *Training Schools for Masters.*—The number of Training Schools for Masters rose from 74 to 76, but their strength fell from 10,619 to 10,477. The increase in the number of training schools was due to the opening of one new school, the C.B.M. Training School, Gundala, and to the starting of a secondary training section in the Thirupathy High School, Ambasamudram. During the year the following changes took place:—The Government Training School, Narasapur, was transferred to Pentapadu, the U.L.C.M. Training School, Tranquebar, (Tanjore district), was transferred to Irungalur (Trichinopoly district), where it is known as the New Tranquebar Training School, and the London Mission Training School, Anantapur, was shifted to Cuddapah.

The number of Government Training Schools was 55 and their strength was 8,378, of which 1,429 were of the Secondary Grade, 5,582 of the Higher Elementary Grade and 1,367 of the Lower Elementary Grade. The 18 aided and 3 unaided schools had 1,874 and 225 pupils, respectively, on the rolls. The number of sessional schools for masters increased from one to two owing to the reopening of sessional classes in the Serango Welchman Training School. The two sessional schools had 60 pupils on the rolls.

The Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examination was 11,312, of whom 8,438 were men and 2,874 were women. The number that passed the examination was 5,480 (4,254 men and 1,226 women). The candidates examined for the Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary Grades numbered 2,124, 7,324, and 1,864, respectively, of whom 1,003, 3,629 and 848 came out successful in the respective examinations. The number of Lower Elementary Grade teachers who appeared for the Higher Elementary Grade examination was 7,628 (7,410 men and 218 women), but the number that passed was only 1,923 (1,864 men and 59 women).

(b) *Commercial Schools.*—The number of aided commercial schools was four, and the number of pupils reading in them was 502. The number of "approved" but unrecognized commercial schools was 120 with a strength of 3,379, but no count is kept of a vast number of small institutions where typewriting is taught with or without shorthand.

(c) *Agricultural Schools.*—The following paragraphs taken from the report of the Director of Agriculture summarise the working of the Agricultural Schools in the Presidency:—

"*Agricultural Middle Schools.*—The Director of Public Instruction had under consideration a scheme to train elementary teachers in the principles of agriculture and it was suggested that teachers from the Telugu area could be taught at Kalahasti in which case the proposed Agricultural Middle School at Kalahasti might be replaced by a school for elementary school teachers. Now that the proposal has been dropped and there is no likelihood of the original proposal for an Agricultural Middle School materialising, the question of running the farm as an experimental station without a school being attached to it is under consideration.

"The school at Usilampatti continued to be under the management of the District Board, Madura. There were 32 students (15 Kallars and 17 non-Kallars) during the year at school. The vocational school at Muthanendal, that was being run by Ramnad District Board was closed early in the year.

"*Farm Labourers' Schools.*—The three schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore were continued during the year. At Anakapalle, there were 26 boys on the rolls during the year as against 28 of the previous year. There were 18 adult labourers in the night school. At Palur, there were 30 on the rolls including one girl as against 27 of last year. In the night school the number on rolls was 17. At Coimbatore, there were 5 boys in the school with wages and 16 without wages as against 9 and 28, respectively, during the last year."

The C.S.M. Agricultural School at Melrosapuram had 57 pupils on the rolls, the school being recognized and aided by the Director of Industries.

(d) *Engineering Schools.*—The Subordinate Engineering Class attached to the Engineering College, Guindy, was the only Engineering school working in the Presidency during 1934-35. The one

unaided institution reported to have been working in the previous year was closed.

(e) *Industrial and Technical Schools.*—In the industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were 6,122 pupils under instruction as compared with 5,784 in the previous year. The following points quoted from the report of the Director of Industries indicate the chief features in Industrial education during the year:—

“The development of the sugar industry having created a demand for sugar technologists, six new scholarships were awarded to students for training in sugar technology at the Andhra University College of Science and Technology, Waltair. Seven new scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were also awarded. Of the seven scholarships, two were granted to ladies. As usual 60 Industrial scholarships were awarded.

“A sum of Rs. 89,452 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (including Rs. 4,452 capitation grant) to aided institutions. A further sum of Rs. 19,523 and a sum of Rs. 6,043 were distributed as equipment and building grants, respectively, to schools.”

(f) *Schools of Arts and Music.*—The strength in the Kumbakonam Municipal Art Class was 50 as against 55 in the previous year. In the Madras School of Arts and Crafts, there were 269 pupils against 266 in the previous year. The strength in the Vizianagram Sri Vijayarama Gana Patasala fell from 40 to 36. The Y.M.C.A., Madras, runs a summer school of Indian music which is doing work of increasing usefulness.

(g) *Manual Training.*—There were 484 Manual Training Classes with an approximate strength of 68,438 (66,315 boys and 2,123 girls) at work during the year against 459 classes with 65,074 pupils in the preceding year. These classes are attached to the various schools and colleges, but it is regrettable that many secondary schools have not yet started them. The types of work done have been classified under fifteen heads, but the commonest are wood-work and weaving, after which come horticulture, book-binding and card-board work, rattan and coir work, tailoring, engraving and other subjects.

In the Art Masters' Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there were eight students under training as against nine in the previous year. The strength of the Manual Training Instructors' Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was eight in the junior class and ten in the senior class. The work done by some of these students is of a very high standard.

(h) *Technical Examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 15,314, of whom 3,358 were for the higher grade and 11,956 for the lower. The number examined was 14,692, of whom 6,224 were successful. One hundred and fifty-six candidates of the higher grade and 372 of the lower grade were women, of whom 78 and 156, respectively, were successful. Nine diplomas and 78 group certificates were issued during the year.

On the 31st March 1935, there were 58,025 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 55,595 in the previous year. Classified according to the nature of the subjects taken, there were 6,549 students receiving art education, 2,186 technical education, 44,630 industrial education and 4,660 commercial education.

(i) *Sanskrit Education.*—There were 20 Sanskrit colleges for men and one college for women. One college for men was under the management of a local board. The strength of these colleges together with that of students reading in the Oriental departments of the Annamalai University was 659 as compared with 637 in the previous year. The Andhra Yuvathi Kalasala, Rajahmundry, had a strength of 14 pupils. Besides six women were reading in Sanskrit colleges for men. Advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools decreased by one from 109 to 108 and their strength from 5,233 to 5,185.

The number of candidates who appeared for the public examination after completing the advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 280 (including eight women). Of these 168 (including three women) were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study, 41 for Siromani or Vidya Pravina course, 44 for Vidwan or Ubhaya-bhasha Pravina Course and 83 for either of the Courses.

10. *Women's Education.*—(a) *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 5,706 to 5,560, but their strength increased from 402,139 to 408,404. The number of girls reading in all grades of schools was 845,654, as compared with 806,242 on the 31st March 1934.

(b) *Collegiate.*—As in the previous year there were five Arts colleges for women. The number of students reading in these colleges slightly decreased from 527 to 520. The number of women reading in Arts colleges for men was 254, the corresponding number in the previous year having been 234. In the two training colleges for women at Madras there were 74 students under training. The number of women reading in professional colleges for men was 94, of whom 92 were in the Medical colleges and 2 in the Madras Law College.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were 75 secondary schools for girls during the year as against 74 in the previous year. The Mangalore St. Ann's School opened form IV during the year and the Teynampet Church Park School which had four forms last year worked with only three forms during the year. A new middle school called the St. Mary's Secondary School was opened at Salem; this institution remained unaided during the year. There were thus 48 High and 27 Middle schools with a total strength of 19,830 as compared with 19,300 in the previous year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 26,337 as compared with 25,198 in the year previous.

(d) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 5,464 to 5,336, but their strength rose from 374,430 to 381,013. The number of schools closed during the year was 224

and the number opened 96. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 420,311 to 458,853. An examination of the detailed figures shows that in the bottom three standards there are more girls in boys' schools than in girls' schools. Above this the proportion gets less and less.

The number of teachers employed in these schools decreased from 14,784 to 14,753, of whom 12,582 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 30, the same as last year. Fifty-seven new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for girls, of which six were for schools under public management.

(e) *Special Education*.—There were 65 training schools for women in the Presidency as against 64 in the previous year; 35 were under Government management and 30 under private agencies. The Madura Municipal Training School for women was closed during the year. Two new schools under private agencies were opened, one in South Arcot and the other in Tinnevely districts. The strength of all Government schools was 1,691 compared with 1,742 in the previous year. The total strength of all training schools for women was 3,250 as against 3,298, in the previous year. Classifying the scholars according to their grades, there were 417 in the Secondary grade, 2,415 in the Higher Elementary grade and 418 in the Lower Elementary grade, as against 423, 2,410 and 465 last year. Besides these there were eight women undergoing training in training schools for masters.

(f) *Expenditure*.—The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,63,195 and the average cost per student Rs. 537. The expenditure on Secondary and Elementary schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 53.53 lakhs to Rs. 55.15 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 75.9 per cent, fees 6.0 per cent and other sources 18.1 per cent as compared with 74.6 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 20.1 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 60-4-0 and that in an elementary school was Rs. 11-8-10.

11. *Anglo-Indian and European Education*.—The total number of institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans remained unaltered though the number of high schools decreased from 32 to 31 due to the closure of St. Pancras High School for Boys, Bellary, while the middle schools rose in number from 24 to 25 due to the opening of the Protestant Middle School, Vizagapatam. Though in the previous year and in the year under report the number of primary schools was the same, one of the schools for girls became classified as a school for boys and one of the schools for boys as a school for girls; but this is of little importance since practically all the European Middle schools are mixed. The strength in these schools rose from 11,189 to 11,310; but a curious fact is that there are more Anglo-Indian and European girls at school than boys, the numbers being 5,804 girls and 5,506 boys. The number of non-European pupils reading in European schools was 1,984 against 1,954, in the

previous year. The number of European scholars in Arts and Professional colleges for men and women rose from 208 to 222.

There was a slight increase in the number of teachers in European schools, from 746 to 759. Of these teachers 577 were trained, 65 untrained but certificated and 117 untrained and uncertificated, against 567, 59 and 120, respectively, in 1933-34. The two training schools for women in the City of Madras had a total strength of 73. In the Doveton Training School, Vepery, 10 men teachers were, for the first time, admitted for training. The two technical schools for Europeans continued to work during the year and had a total strength of 78 pupils.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, maintained its usual high level of efficiency and improvements were made in both buildings and playing fields. The school won the Governor-General's Trophy for shooting.

Certain changes were made in the European schools examinations during 1934-35, as a result of which the duration for answering papers in certain subjects was lessened. Steps were taken to follow up the general elementary science course for the Middle school by one in General Biology for the High school.

Of the 230 candidates who appeared for the European High School examination, 148 were successful, of whom 74 were girls. For the middle school examination 365 candidates appeared and 265 passed. Of the successful candidates 153 were girls.

During the year under report the Code of Regulations for European schools and the Regulations and Syllabuses for European schools were reprinted and brought up to date.

In consequence of a recommendation from the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, the Inspector of European schools was permitted to sanction an advance teaching grant equal to one half of the previous year's grant to each European school on 1st May of each year or as soon as the financial statements of the schools were received.

The total expenditure on European education decreased slightly from Rs. 24.12 lakhs to Rs. 23.92 lakhs, the decrease being due to lower expenditure on buildings. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 6.80 lakhs (28.4 per cent), fees Rs. 6.56 lakhs (27.4 per cent) and other sources Rs. 10.56 lakhs (44.2 per cent), the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 29.7, 28.4 and 41.9.

12. *Muhammadan Education*.—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased from 3,669 to 3,601, while the strength rose from 245,584 to 248,905. The number of private institutions also declined from 544 to 520 as also their strength from 22,524 to 20,362. It is noteworthy that in spite of the considerable increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in elementary schools, except for the Arabic college and the professional colleges, the number reading in secondary schools and colleges decreased in the year under report.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of students reading in Arts colleges fell from 488 to 466. Of these 75 were reading in the

Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 19 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. There were in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad, 102 pupils, as compared with 45 in the previous year. One hundred and nine students including five women were reading in professional colleges as compared with 94 in 1933-34.

(c) *Secondary*.—The number of schools intended for Muhammadans remained the same, namely, 16 for boys and one for girls. Their strength fell from 3,864 to 3,655. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians fell from 12,293 to 11,943.

(d) *Mappilla Education*.—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the Malabar district increased from 1,413 to 1,447 and their strength from 113,059 to 119,622. The number of girls reading in them also rose from 35,038 to 38,078. The total number of Mappilla boys reading in elementary standards of elementary and secondary schools increased from 77,807 to 80,967. The strength of Mappilla boys in elementary schools specially intended for them also increased from 70,282 to 72,948. There was a fall in the number of higher elementary schools for boys from 35 to 34. There were 1,225 Mappilla trained teachers in Mappilla schools as against 975 non-Mappillas. Of the 1,225 teachers, 28 were of the Secondary Grade, 336 Higher Elementary Grade, and 861 Lower Elementary Grade. The number of untrained teachers in these schools was 1,067. The Malappuram Sessional School for Musaliars and Mullas had 40 pupils on the rolls.

The District Educational Officer, Malabar, reports as follows:—

"The introduction of a new scheme of studies for the teaching of Arabic in elementary schools in the Calicut Municipality is watched with interest and if that appeals to the children who study it and the parents who want it, it will be introduced in other schools also."

As in the previous year, a number of scholarships were awarded to Mappilla pupils in elementary and secondary schools.

The total number of Mappilla boys in secondary schools increased from 965 to 978. The one secondary school for Mappillas in the district had 88 Mappilla pupils on the rolls as against 66 in the previous year.

The number of elementary schools for girls in the Malabar district decreased from 130 to 129 but the strength in them rose from 7,544 to 7,967. Of the 7,967 pupils, 6,823 were Mappillas. The strength of Mappilla girls alone was 4,738. The total number of Mappilla girls in all elementary schools in the district was 42,421 as against 36,281 in 1933-34.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, 6th Circle, reports as follows:—

"The number of trained women-teachers engaged in the different schools showed only a slight increase. Owing to the paucity of trained Mappilla women-teachers, it is not easy to replace all the untrained teachers. The elimination of the latter from

Mappilla schools is bound to be a slow process unless qualified non-Mappilla women are freely admitted there. About 21 Mappilla women were undergoing teachers' training during the year under report. It is interesting to note that three trained and nine untrained Mappilla women were employed in boys' schools.

"There are many subjects in an ordinary elementary school, which the Mappilla parents object to, such as certain types of drill, singing, action songs, drawing pictures and illustrations, dramatisation of stories, etc. Certain educational devices which are found absolutely necessary to make school life happy and attractive have to be set aside. It is no wonder that the schools for Mappilla girls are such dull lifeless institutions, where the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic are carried on in the most old-fashioned form. Even needle work is deprived of its aesthetic and attractive side for fear of introducing drawings and designs, which might wound the religious scruples of the parents."

Fifty scholarships were as usual awarded to Mappilla girls in elementary schools. Besides these, three general scholarships were also awarded.

The number of elementary schools for boys in South Kanara district rose from 71 to 74 and their strength from 4,967 to 5,558, of whom 1,361 were girls. The number of Mappillas in schools not specially intended for them decreased from 3,620 to 3,543, of whom 420 were girls. The number of teachers working in all Mappilla schools increased from 195 to 235, of whom 119 were Mappillas. Of the 119 Mappilla teachers, 8 were trained Higher Elementary Grade and 43 trained Lower Elementary Grade and the rest were untrained. As in the previous year, there was a great dearth of qualified Mappilla teachers.

As in the last year 11 schools for Mappilla girls were working in the district. The strength of Muhammadan girls in Elementary schools rose from 508 to 556.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—The Collector of Malabar reports that the schools in the Laccadive Islands were inspected and were found to be working satisfactorily.

(f) *Finance*.—There was a slight decrease in the total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education from Rs. 27.22 lakhs to Rs. 27.06 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 78 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 19 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 79, 3 and 18.

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 increased from 9,575 to 9,614 and their strength from 357,149 to 371,914. The number of private schools for these classes decreased from 183 to 148 and their strength from 5,640 to 4,332.

The total number of pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes in all public schools was 316,141 as against 301,843 in the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-seven pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes completed their Secondary School-leaving Certificates during the year, while 253 were successful in the Training School-leaving Certificate examination of whom 20 were women.

Excluding the Agency, the number of pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1934-35 was 46,554 as against 43,020, the number recorded in G.O. No. 1129, Education, dated 30th May 1935 for 1933-34.

There has been an increase of eight per cent in the number of pupils.

The number of schools under public management not specially intended for Depressed Classes and into which the pupils were freely admitted increased to 9,099 during the year under report.

In the agency tracts, 1,840 pupils were under instruction in such schools as against 2,110 in the previous year. But in these areas no difficulty seems to be felt in securing the admission of such pupils into all schools.

Twenty-nine schools held in aghaharams, chavadies, etc., and 31 schools held in rented buildings the owners of which objected to the admission of Depressed Class pupils were removed to buildings accessible to all classes of pupils.

During the year under report 458 Depressed Class teachers were employed in schools not specially intended for these classes.

The following extract from the report of the Commissioner of Labour summarises the progress of the education of the Depressed Classes:—

"The Labour Department has been endeavouring as far as possible to get Depressed Class pupils admitted into the elementary schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, owing to caste prejudices, the existing schools are not easily accessible to them or in places where there are no schools whatsoever. Owing to paucity of funds, very few additional schools could be started in the year. There were 981 schools at the beginning of the year. Forty-eight schools were started and 23 schools were closed during the year with the result that 1,006 schools remained at the close of the year. Of these 991 were day schools, 14 were night schools and 1 school was a combined school. 38,471 pupils comprising 30,555 boys and 7,916 girls were studying in these schools. These schools employed 1,298 teachers of whom all but four were trained teachers. A sum of Rs. 19,583 was spent on the construction of and repairs to school sheds.

"*Scholarships.*—Forty-seven residential scholarships and 1,076 ordinary scholarships were awarded during the year. Seven collegiate scholarships for students who were boarders in the hostels maintained by the Labour Department were sanctioned. One hundred and sixty-two scholarships for various industrial courses were sanctioned besides a sum of Rs. 941 sanctioned as bonus. Seven scholarships for learning motor mechanism and four for learning commercial subjects were also awarded.

"*Exemption from payment of Examination Fees.*—A sum of Rs. 1,998 was spent in granting exemption to 124 pupils.

"*Stipends.*—Two stipends were sanctioned to teachers undergoing training in training schools.

"A sum of Rs. 2,720 was sanctioned to pupils for the purchase of books, clothes, etc.

"*Hostels.*—The Paddison Hostel, Madras, the Slater Hostel, Perambur, the Government D.C. Hostel, Calicut, the Sundarachari Hostel, Salem and the D.C. Hostel, Masulipatam, under Government management worked satisfactorily during the year. Hostels aided by Government were, the Free Boarding Home, Atmakur, the Madras Seva Sadan, the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, the Mohi Hostel, Chidambaram, the Gray Hostel for girls, Chidambaram, and the Panchama Girls' Hostel, Bellary. Several boarding grants were paid to pupils residing in recognized hostels. 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. 5,16,500."

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 decreased from 404 to 402, but their strength rose from 11,310 to 11,489. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 24,568 (22,090 boys and 2,478 girls) as compared with 22,887 (20,524 boys and 2,363 girls) in the previous year.

There were 19 Government schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district during the year besides two aided schools for Lambadis. The strength in these schools rose from 500 (356 boys and 144 girls) to 527 (382 boys and 145 girls). A midday meal not exceeding one anna in value per pupil per day, supplied in all these schools, had the effect of stimulating attendance. In addition to the midday meal, clothing was also given to the pupils. Scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem were given to 12 students reading in the Board High School, Atmakur. There was also a girls' school for Chenchu children with a strength of 47. The total expenditure in these schools during the year was Rs. 14,000.

There were in the Ganjam district 29 recognized schools for the Aboriginal and Hill tribes of the district of which four were under Local Board management and 25 under private management. These schools were attended by 460 boys and 45 girls. For the education of the children of Gadabas, Jatapus and Konda Doras the Aboriginal and Hill tribes of the Vizagapatam district, there were 25 schools under aided management with a total strength of 779 pupils. Two Local Board schools, specially intended for Koyas were working during the year with 57 pupils in Rajahmundry taluk

The number of schools for Sugali is four, one under Govt. and three under the agencies. The Government school which were working in

year working in the district but they do not seem to realize the importance of education. There were six facilities provided to the tribes in the Nilgiris. There were six schools for the aborigines with a strength of 188 pupils. For the Malaiyalis of the Javadi and Elagiri Hills of North Arcot there were seven schools with a strength of 188 pupils. It is that due to the scarcity of the tribes, seven schools were working in the Nilgiris. For the benefit of the tribes, the R.C. Mission maintained a school in the Nilgiris. The school was closed due to water scarcity and the tribes belonging to Irula community in the Nilgiris. The Malaiyalis of the Nilgiris.

the tribes, seven schools were working in the Trichinopoly district. For the benefit of the district, the R.C. Mission maintained a school for 3 due to water supply of the tribe, that local belonging to Irula community was intended for them. The Malayalis of the schools and the strength in them was 36 of the chief H. of the

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and the number of children under instruction contributed to the increase in the

(2) *Criminal Tribes*.—The number of special schools for Criminal Tribes increased from 290 to 329 and their strength from 15,594 to 17,331.

Criminal Tribes. Commission
a child

In the Madura district, there were 259 Kallar schools at the year with a strength of 13,774 pupils, of whom 2,906 were under 10 years of age. The total number of teachers in these schools was 380,

"In the district of Ramnad, there were 3 schools for Kallars at the beginning of the year. One of them was closed during the year as the attendance was exceedingly poor. The remaining 2 schools worked satisfactorily.

"The Kallar reclamation activities in the Tanjore district were in process of being wound up during the year. The hostels and schools, nevertheless, were continued throughout the year and worked satisfactorily. The boarding school and hostel were abolished and the question of transferring the schools to District Board is under consideration.

"In the Salem district, there were five schools for Korava children with a strength of 193.

“There were three boarding homes for Kallars at Tanjore, Usilampatti and Uttamapalayam. The total number of boarders in these homes was 392 and the expenditure on the Usilampatti and Uttamapalayam homes was Rs. 17,400.

"Criminal Settlement Schools.—In each of the settlements at Aziznagar, B. S. Kota, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Siddhapuram and Komur, 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.*—As last year there were nine boys' schools and two girls' schools for defective children. Only one school was under the management of Municipal Council and all others were aided institutions under private management. The total strength of these schools was 495 as against 483 in the previous year.

The boys' and girls' for Blind children run by the Diocesan at Palamcottah worked satisfactorily during the year. The number of boys was 28 and that of girls was 38, as against 30 and 31, respectively, in the preceding year. In the industrial section attached to the schools weaving and rattan work are taught and work of a high order of excellence is done.

In the educational and industrial sections of the Poonamallee Victory Memorial School for the Blind there were 50 pupils during the year as against 55 in 1933-34. The Braille printing machine purchased by the school made production of Braille literature cheaper and easier and consequently the general standard of progress improved. The introduction of a wireless receiving set in the school had a most beneficial effect on the musical education and several of the children improved their performance on the violin, while there was a decided improvement in vocal music. The standard of work in the English lessons continued to be most satisfactory. The industrial section worked satisfactorily during the year and marked improvement was made in rattan work.

The School for the Blind, Kentachintla, showed a marked improvement during the year, though the strength of the school fell from 31 to 28. In addition to general education the pupils

were taught mat-weaving, rattan work and music. The organisation of a Girl Guide company during the year is a remarkable feature of the school.

During the year there were 85 pupils in the Teynampet Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute as against 81 in the previous year. There were six divisions in the Deaf and Dumb section and seven in the Blind section. All the pupils received free boarding, clothing and lodging.

The T.D.T.A. Deaf and Dumb School for girls and boys, Palamcottah, had a total strength of 108 pupils in the Tamil and Malayalam sections as against 104 in 1933-34. In addition to the ordinary school subjects, weaving, gardening and embroidery were also taught to the pupils. A marked feature of the school work is the success with which the children are interested in current events.

The Mylapore Deaf and Dumb School worked with 104 pupils as against 102 in the year previous. Separate hostels were run for boys and girls in the school. The school maintained a high level of efficiency during the year.

The Nanguneri School for Deaf and Dumb had 23 pupils as compared with 20 in the previous year. It is being run by a trained mistress of the higher grade.

The number of pupils in the Coimbatore Municipal Deaf and Dumb School increased from 25 to 30. The supply of midday meals to the poor pupils of the school was continued during the year.

The Sri Minakshi Deaf and Dumb School, Madura, remained closed for some time during the year owing to epidemics in the locality. The school had 22 pupils on the rolls as compared with 24 last year. The school has since been removed to Devakottah in Ramnad district.

The Salvation Army Leper School at Bapatla worked with nine pupils during the year.

It is unfortunate that there is so far no school in the Presidency which caters especially for the mentally backward children. The need and the possibilities of such a school are being increasingly realised and it is to be hoped that something may be done in the matter in the near future.

16. *Private Institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private schools decreased from 1,467 in 1933-34 to 1,171 in 1934-35. Their strength fell from 51,688 to 40,757. The District of Malabar had, as usual, the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books.*—(a) *The Connemara Public Library.*—The borrowing facilities offered were availed of by the public to a greater extent during this year than in the previous year as shown by the number of depositors increasing from 912 in the previous year to 1,098 in the year under report and the number of volumes lent increasing from 18,681 in the previous year to 19,771, in the present year. The books numbering 3,083 transferred to this library last year from the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, were catalogued

with the help of the temporary additional staff sanctioned by Government for the purpose and were thus made available to the public. A catalogue of periodicals available in the library and the First Supplement to the Author Catalogue published in 1931 were compiled during the year and were subsequently published. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of 456 books of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, to this library.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.*—As regards the acquisition of manuscripts, only one Kannada transcript was purchased from Mysore and copies were made of six Tamil manuscripts lent by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar. The number of visitors to the library and the number of manuscripts and printed books consulted by them during the year were 6,940 and 12,957, respectively, as against 6,290 and 12,530 during the previous year. In addition 242 manuscripts and 148 books were issued on loan to 67 persons and institutions interested in oriental learning. Arrangements were made to obtain on loan manuscripts from other libraries in India and England on behalf of scholars doing research work. The preparation of slips for descriptive and triennial catalogues was attended to as usual.

(c) *Text-Book Committee.*—The Text-Book Committee rules were revised during the year.

Two meetings of the committee, one in October and the other in March were held. 1,827 books as against 1,970 last year were considered, of which 1,028 against 1,001 last year were approved—618 for class use; 278 for library; 47 for teachers; 49 for class use and library; 6 for class use and teachers; 1 for class use, libraries and teachers and 29 for libraries and teachers. The largest number of books considered by the committee was in Telugu, English and Tamil following it. Four books in Persian and one in Arabic were considered. The decrease in the number of books considered was comparatively large in Tamil.

(d) *Registration of Books.*—The number of books registered during the year was 3,393 as against 3,774 of the previous year and the number of periodicals rose from 975 to 1,035. The total number of books and periodicals was 4,428 and out of these 3,694 were classed as original works, 655 as republications and 79 as translations. The number of publications in Tamil was the largest. There has been a uniform increase in journalistic activity in the different languages. Over 34 per cent of the total number of books were designed for educational purposes.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) *Adult Education.*—Under this head are considered classes for adult education as distinct from ordinary night schools.

The classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training schools, Palghat and Badagara, continued to work during 1934-35.

The classes at Saidapet had a strength of 49 of whom 3 were Adi-Dravidas. The average daily attendance was 28 as against 25 in the previous year. The itinerant library started towards the end

of the year 1933-34 did very good service. Against 62 readers in the previous year there were 125 readers during the year under report. The Co-operative Society merged into the Savings Bank during this year.

Although no work was done at Palghat during 1933-34, eight lectures were delivered by the headmaster of the Government Training school and his assistants during the year 1934-35 and it is hoped that more substantial work will be done by this class in future years. At Badagara 31 lectures were delivered by the staff and others and an educational exhibition was also held at Kuttiyadi centre.

Adult Education classes run by non-official agencies and honorary workers worked during the year at 10 centres in the Presidency. The Malabar Devadar Reconstruction Trust conducted its classes at four centres. There were 170 pupils in all the four centres of whom 50 were Mappillas, 31 Thiyyas and 65 Adi-Dravidas. Besides teaching the 3 R's to the adults, special attention was paid to the teaching of useful mental arithmetic, civics, history, geography, hygiene and sanitation. Lectures with or without the aid of magic lanterns were organised in all the centres. Reading rooms were maintained in all the centres and were well patronised.

In the Ganjam district, Adult Education classes worked at three centres, viz., Aska, Parlakimedi and Mandasa, as in the previous year. The class at Aska is intended for the scheduled classes, viz., Haddis and Madaris of the locality. The class at Mandasa is mainly intended for the Savaras who are ignorant of the Oriya language, while the class at Parlakimedi has worked in three different sections as it is intended for Oriyas, Telugus and Adi-Andhras.

Two classes, one at Pandeswar and the other at Puttur, worked in the South Kanara district and both the classes did useful work during the year under review.

There was a class at Kalappanaickanpatti, Salem district, and that class has now been closed.

A recurring grant of Rs. 2,817 was sanctioned towards the Adult Education classes during the year 1934-35.

(b) *Libraries*.—Grant to the extent of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for public libraries. There were 961 public libraries in 1934-35 as against 834 in 1933-34 of which two were specially intended for women. Six hundred and twenty-nine libraries were under the management of local boards (including panchayats), 34 under municipalities, 39 attached to co-operative societies and the rest 259 under private management. Hundred and thirteen of the libraries under private management were registered.

The total number of books and journals available in these libraries in 1934-35 was 468,624 and the number of persons that the total expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,071,951. During the year Rs. 21,156 was from provincial funds, Rs. 1,50,612 of which and the balance Rs. 1,04,945 from private funds.

The Madras Library Association, the peripatetic library attached to the Kaumara Gurukulam at Mannargudi and the library attached to the Saraswathi Niketanam, Vetapalem, Guntur district, continued their activities during the year under report. The distinctive feature of the Mannargudi Travelling Library is that a specially equipped library cart goes round a number of villages and it is found that the villages gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of reading books supplied to them at their doors. The Saraswathi Niketanam is an affiliating library which lends out books to other libraries in the district.

(c) *Boy Scout Movement*.—There has been a steady growth of the movement. The census report reveals an increase of 4,740 of all ranks over the figures of last year, i.e., 12,364. The strength now is 17,104 of all ranks.

There is still much scope for expansion. Most of the Scout Groups are under the control of managements of the various educational institutions in the province. On an average these institutions have about 24 scouts each while the strength of the institutions is several times that number. If the various institutions will take a keen and lively interest in the movement, it will be possible to get a larger number of boys, i.e., at least fifty per cent of the pupils of the institutions into the movement and thus extend the benefits of the Boy Scout training to a larger number of boys.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar continued to be the Provincial Commissioner and Capt. T. W. Barnard who was the Honorary Treasurer of the Association for nearly fifteen years has now been appointed as the Assistant Provincial Commissioner. Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath continued to be the Honorary Provincial Secretary and Messrs. P. S. Narayanaswami and Y. S. Ratnasabhapati continued as Organizing Secretaries.

The headquarters building was electrified during the year and the offices at the headquarters are now open from 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. on all days.

Facilities for scouts to play in-door and out-door games have been extensively provided and in addition to these a swimming bath which was opened in October last provides a healthy and an enjoyable activity for the boys. It is a pity there are not more facilities for teaching boys—and girls—to swim.

There is now a Bureau at the headquarters to help Scouts to find suitable employments and this Bureau is placed in charge of a separate Commissioner. A few Scouts and Rovers have already been helped to find jobs and it is hoped that the Bureau will become increasingly useful with the sympathetic co-operation of the many big business firms in the City.

During the year as many as twenty training camps were conducted and 644 men were trained to take charge of Cub and Scout work. It is most unfortunate that some who got themselves trained at these camps do not afterwards take to Scouting. Many educational institutions have a number of teachers who have taken training in Scout work but for lack either of facilities or of keenness

have not yet put into practice what they have learnt. Here the heads of the various educational institutions can really help and with their active co-operation and guidance they may induce these men to take an active interest in the work. Most of the 644 men trained during the year were teachers drawn from the schools of the Presidency.

Two combined rallies of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were held on the 10th November 1934 and on 21st February 1935. Both these rallies were very largely attended. The November rally, the first of such combined rallies to be held in this Presidency, was for bidding farewell to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Stanley, while the one in February was held to extend a hearty welcome to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Erskine.

The annual meeting was held on the 16th March 1934 at the Provincial Scout Headquarters with His Excellency Lord Erskine, the Provincial Chief Scout, in the chair.

On the 17th March 1934, a Conference of the Commissioners in the Province was held at the Besant Scout Camping Centre at Adyar with Capt. T. W. Barnard, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, as President of the Conference. This Besant Centre has been newly started for training work in addition to the Stanley Park Training Centre at Coonoor.

The South India Boy Scout Magazine is now in the Fifteenth year of its existence and it is a source of inspiration and practical help to the Scouters in this province.

As usual the Association received a grant of Rs. 7,500 from Government. It also received several donations from the public, but still finds itself hampered for want of funds.

(d) *Girl Guide Movement.*—There has been a definite development and expansion of the Girl Guide Movement in the province during the year under review. The total number of Guiders, Guides and Bluebirds was 6,288.

There are now 7 divisions and 18 districts not incorporated in divisions. It was found that the "Nilgiris" did not function satisfactorily as a division, therefore, Coonoor and Ootacamund are now run as separate districts under District Commissioners. Included in the 18 districts is the newly formed "Ceded Districts" comprising Gooty, Guntakal, Kurnool, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Anantapur.

The approximate figures given in last year's report were found to be in excess of actual numbers when the annual reports were received from Districts. In November 1934, actual totals were as follows:—

Companies of Guides ...	137	Ranger Companies ...	25
Flocks of Bluebirds ...	161	Cadet Ranger Companies ...	16

Twenty-one new Companies and seventeen new Flocks have been formed during the year. Ten Companies and 2 Flocks were disbanded for various reasons:

(i) The Guides reaching marriageable age;

(ii) The transference of Guiders, who are mostly teachers, from one district to another, resulting in a dearth of trained captains and lieutenants in some districts; and

(iii) Lack of funds.

In April and May two Guiders' Conferences under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association were held at Ootacamund, to which a large number of Guiders were sent. Most of them were given financial assistance and in all cases great advantage was taken of the training in Tenderfoot, First, and Second-class work.

A successful Training Camp was also held in Madras from September 15th to 22nd, when 58 Guiders from all over the province attended. The Camp was divided into two groups for Guide and Bluebird training, respectively. Two Local Adviser Tests were passed. A long week-end Camp was held at Ramapatnam in March for Guides of Nellore and Guntur districts.

The Rangers and Cadet Rangers, who number 475, have been doing good work. Particularly in Vellore the Rangers, who are mostly nurses and medical students, have rendered excellent service in visiting neighbouring villages where they treat minor ailments and give instruction in elementary hygiene. A Conference for Madras Rangers was held in September. This was arranged and carried through by the Rangers themselves.

The Provincial Trainer toured the Arcot and Chittoor divisions and the Ceded Districts in July and August, Cochin and the West Coast divisions, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, Chingleput and Conjeeveram in October, November and December. Rallies, Inspections and Training classes were held and Local Associations and Public Meetings were addressed in the different centres. In January, February and March the Training work in Madras visiting Companies and Flocks. Ten Training classes were held for the training of Guiders in Company Management and First and Second-class work. Ten Guides were examined for various sections of the First-class Test.

The Bluebird Handbook was published in Tamil at the beginning of this year. The Girl Guide Handbook is in process of being translated and it is hoped it will be published before the end of the year. These translations will be of vital importance as only through vernacular teaching can the Movement spread to outlying villages.

Two joint Rallies of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were held in the grounds of Government House as already mentioned. This is a new venture for Madras province and it is hoped that in the future new spheres of usefulness will be opened up through the co-operation of the two Movements.

The Girl Guide Association received a grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government during the year.

(e) *Physical Education.*—The year under report witnessed marked improvement in the games activities of the pupils and the games spirit displayed by them. During the year more pupils participated in organized play and games than in the previous year.

In the Madras City in particular the inter-school competitions were marked by a spirit far superior to that in evidence a few years ago. This improvement is largely due to the fact that the schools are gradually departing from the "Old Drill Master" type of supervision. Though there has been an increase in the number of competitions there has been no appreciable progress in the mass participation in games. With the improvement in programmes that will appeal to all and with the increase in the number of trained physical instructors it is hoped that hundred per cent of the school population will take part in physical activities. The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, continued to hold Summer Classes in Physical Education for Elementary School Teachers during the year. Besides, several classes of this kind were conducted by the trained physical instructors in several parts of the Presidency. Several schools were provided with playgrounds during the year and a special committee was appointed by Government to go into the matter of providing playground on the Madras foreshore to cater particularly to the schools in Triplicane. The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, the centre recognized by Government for training physical education teachers, worked satisfactorily during the year with 70 pupils on the rolls.

The Assistant Physical Director inspected 40 schools during the year, of which 14 were training schools. The Woman Specialist in Physical Education visited a number of secondary schools for girls in the Madras City during the year. Besides, 100 elementary schools for girls were also visited by her. Six Saturday morning classes for women teachers were held at the Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta, in preparation for the Kummi and Kolattam festival which was held at the Government House in March 1935.

(f) *Teachers employed as Postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 664 to 616, of whom 585 were Local Board teachers and 31 Government teachers. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 17.0 against 18.6 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,
H. F. SAUNDERS.
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

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

(i) District Boards.

1. Nellore.

(ii) Municipalities.

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

(b) NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPUSSION.

1. Vellore.	10. Masulipatam.	19. Hospet.
2. Kumbakonam.	11. Cochin.	20. Virudhunagar.
3. Nagapattinam.	12. Mayavaram.	21. Ellore.
4. Conjeevaram.	13. Madurai.	22. Rajahmundry.
5. Tiruchirappalli.	14. Hindupur.	23. Madras Corporation.
6. Tiruppur.	15. Proddatur.	24. Vizagapatnam.
7. Tinnevely.	16. Dindigul.	25. Nellore.
8. Chingleput.	17. Calicut.	26. Coimbatore.
9. Erode.	18. Parlakimedi.	27. Bezwada.

(c) NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPUSSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1. Walluvanad taluk—Mennarghat 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—Natrampalli Agraharam Panchayats.	

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles.	142,277	Population—		Percentage of scholars to total population.			
				Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
				1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
Males ...	23,082,999	Males ...	...	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.6
Females ...	23,657,108		...	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4
Total ...	46,740,107	Total ...	...	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1935.	1934.	Increase or decrease.	1935.	1934.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities ...	3	3	...	{ 420 + + 20 }	619	-179	(a) 293 (b) 212
For Males.							
Arts Colleges † ...	61	58	+3	10,685	11,113	-428	(a) 4,109 (b) 6,576
Professional Colleges ...	9	9	...	2,272	2,253	+19	(a) 2,272 (c) 121,591
High Schools ...	384	377	+7	155,925	156,788	-863	(d) 34,334
Middle Schools ...	178	183	-5	25,277	26,749	-1,472	(e) 13,947 (d) 11,330
Primary Schools ...	43,799	43,988	-189	2,418,656	2,339,830	+78,826	(d) 2,418,656
Special Schools ...	387	306	+81	27,213	24,503	+2,710	
Total ...	44,818	44,921	-103	2,640,028	2,561,236	+78,792	
For Females.							
Arts Colleges † ...	6	6	...	534	537	-3	(a) 177 (b) 357
Professional Colleges ...	2	2	...	74	73	+1	(a) 74 (c) 8,538
High Schools ...	67	67	...	18,828	18,190	+638	(d) 10,290
Middle Schools ...	43	40	+3	6,432	6,308	+124	(e) 1,651 (d) 4,781
Primary Schools ...	5,344	5,472	-128	381,514	374,912	+6,602	(d) 381,514
Special Schools ...	110	107	+3	5,596	5,797	-201	
Total ...	5,572	5,694	-122	412,978	405,817	+7,161	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males ...	1,136	1,410	-274	39,249	49,525	-10,276	
For Females ...	35	57	-22	1,508	2,163	-655	
Total ...	1,171	1,467	-296	40,757	51,688	-10,931	
Grand total ...	51,564	52,085	-521	3,094,203	3,019,360	+74,843	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.

(b) In Intermediate classes.

(c) In Secondary stage.

(d) In Primary stage.

* Scholars undergoing Pandit's 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.	
	1934-35.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.		Other sources.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.										
Direction and Inspection	18,92,221	18,35,197	-	2,976	100.00	...	...	17.79	42.34	44.23	...	46.96	19.74	110.93
Universities	15,43,777	14,63,187	+	80,590	39.87	...	...	18.22	46.37	0.79	...	0.53	1.35	2.91
Miscellaneous	87,30,160	86,68,320	+	61,840	27.19	...	...	8.22	46.37	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,21,66,158	1,20,26,704	+	1,39,454	40.12	5.90	18.45	35.53	1.63	0.24	0.75	1.44	4.66	...
Institutions for Males.														
Arts Colleges	26,79,647	26,49,016	+	30,631	29.57	0.54	39.32	30.57	71.46	1.31	95.00	73.87	241.64	...
Professional Colleges	13,83,829	11,64,495	+	2,19,334	69.11	...	22.46	8.43	423.55	...	137.65	51.65	612.85	...
High Schools	76,65,830	75,85,078	+	80,752	27.35	12.88	54.49	11.28	10.26	6.19	26.18	5.42	48.05	...
Middle Schools	10,48,591	11,74,770	+	1,26,079	33.17	17.09	31.72	18.02	13.56	6.85	12.97	7.44	40.95	...
Primary Schools	1,91,78,351	1,90,71,430	+	1,06,921	53.49	21.94	2.88	16.59	4.74	1.18	0.25	1.34	8.11	...
Special Schools	24,97,608	30,02,477	-	5,04,869	63.22	1.16	7.79	27.83	59.32	1.99	7.31	26.11	93.83	...
Total	3,44,43,956	3,46,47,266	-	2,03,310	47.99	15.72	19.26	17.03	6.38	2.10	2.57	2.27	13.32	...
Institutions for Females.														
Arts Colleges	2,05,875	2,55,784	+	2,591	51.05	...	15.77	33.18	273.70	...	84.59	177.82	536.11	...
Professional Colleges	41,354	46,655	-	5,301	63.07	...	7.06	29.87	352.55	...	39.52	168.77	558.84	...
High Schools	13,71,046	12,97,092	+	73,954	45.13	0.34	24.46	30.07	32.67	0.25	17.71	21.77	72.40	...
Middle Schools	4,24,338	3,42,242	+	82,096	40.36	2.16	16.79	40.69	26.58	1.42	11.06	26.81	65.87	...
Primary Schools	43,45,734	42,91,162	+	54,572	57.60	24.80	1.94	15.65	6.71	2.88	0.22	1.82	11.63	...
Special Schools	10,36,083	10,80,530	-	44,447	64.93	0.13	1.44	33.80	122.07	0.26	2.71	62.96	188.00	...
Total	74,83,990	73,13,465	+	1,70,465	55.15	14.60	7.35	22.90	10.19	2.70	1.36	4.23	18.48	...
Grand total	5,40,94,044	5,39,87,435	+	1,06,609	47.21	13.36	17.43	22.00	8.53	2.41	3.15	3.98	18.07	...

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For males.						For females.					
	Govern- ment.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Govern- ment.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science *	6	...	1	35	5	47	1	...	...	4	...	5
Law ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second-grade Col- leges ...	3	1	...	10	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	18	1	1	45	5	70	2	...	...	...	...	8
High School ...	11	...	...	197	...	384	15	...	2	50	...	67
Middle Schools. { English ...	3	13	...	79	5	178	7	2	1	31	2	43
{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools...	1,508	1,062	16,028	24,543	658	43,799	48	454	3,136	1,846	26	5,314
Total ...	1,508	1,062	16,028	24,543	658	43,799	48	454	3,136	1,846	26	5,314
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—												
Arts ...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	2
and Training ...	57	...	...	18	3	78	36	...	...	30	2	67
... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	9	2	...	40	...	51	...	...	...	27	...	27
... ..	...	...	...	4	120	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	2
... ..	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other Schools ...	...	...	5	71	25	101	...	...	...	10	...	10
Total ...	76	4	6	152	149	387	36	...	...	72	2	110
Total, Recognized Institutions ...	1,616	1,120	16,249	25,019	817	44,821	108	456	3,136	1,846	26	5,572
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	1,136	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, all Institutions ...	1,616	1,120	16,249	25,019	1,953	45,957	108	456	3,136	1,846	61	5,607

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes statistics of approved but unrecognized institutions also.

† Includes Survey Schools.

II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

FOR MALES

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)	(10)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	2,220	2,200	1,472	122	117	119	115	107	10
Law ...	469	377	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	1,008	956	336	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	233	263	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	259	237	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	104	104	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	42	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	107	91	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,492	4,268	2,469	122	117	119	115	107	10
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	3,367	3,119	14	41,116	37,699	1,110	19,465	18,248	159
In Middle Schools { English ...	399	378	...	9,041	7,901	209	2,337	2,097	2
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools ...	68,748	54,787	209	895,865	703,292	150	133,710	103,633	13
Total ...	72,514	58,284	223	946,022	748,892	1,469	155,513	123,979	174
In Art Schools ...	269	232	...	...	...	...	50	40	...
In Law Schools ...	910	823	341	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools ...	8,438	7,454	913	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools ...	337	311	265	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1,970	1,041	510	...	...	...	138	62	...
In Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	32	30	32	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	528	457	528	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	70	46	...	...	...	...	30	20	...
In Schools for Adults ...	70	70	70	225	204	69	...	...	...
In Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,592	10,434	2,627	257	234	101	218	122	...
Total for recognized institutions ...	89,598	72,986	5,319	946,401	749,243	1,689	155,845	124,208	184
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...									
Grand total, all institutions for males ...	89,598	72,986	5,319	946,401	749,243	1,689	155,845	124,208	184

* Scholars undergoing Pandit's training

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
Scholars on 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.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
8,565	7,810	2,472	83	80	26	11,105	10,314	4,099	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	469	377	160	2
20*	18	...	...	...	...	1,008	956	336	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	303	281	90	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	259	237	234	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	104	104	104	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	107	91	73	...
8,585	7,828	2,472	83	80	26	13,397	12,400	5,096	354
91,977	86,111	5,549	...	...	...	155,925	145,177	6,832	5,948
12,871	11,634	619	629	528	2	25,277	22,538	832	1,944
1,294,037	1,055,840	7,614	26,296	21,025	43	2,418,656	1,938,578	8,029	459,388
1,398,885	1,153,585	13,782	26,925	21,553	45	2,599,858	2,106,293	15,693	467,280
...	...	...	36	36	...	355	308	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	910	823	341	23
1,874	1,778	974	225	192	50	10,537	9,424	1,937	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	337	311	265	...
2,850	2,327	968	...	...	...	4,958	3,430	1,478	26
502	419	12	3,379	2,914	...	3,881	3,333	12	90
57	54	57	...	...	...	89	84	89	...
319	284	95	...	...	...	528	457	528	...
471	312	...	...	...	...	349	304	95	127
3,707	3,192	373	726	650	25	541	358	...	4
9,780	8,366	2,479	4,366	3,792	75	4,728	4,116	537	531
1,417,250	1,169,779	18,733	31,374	25,425	146	2,640,468	2,141,641	26,071	468,449
...	...	...	39,249	31,040	406	39,249	31,040	406	8,371
1,417,250	1,169,779	18,733	70,623	56,465	552	2,679,717	2,172,681	26,477	476,820

in the Annamalai University.

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	191	151	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	39	37	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	230	188	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	4,916	4,376	199	403	371	...	...	...	...
In Middle Schools [English	1,208	1,027	6	115	101	...	507	494	...
[Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools	4,784	3,927	181	173,039	130,798	18	57,126	43,019	...
Total	10,908	9,330	386	173,557	131,270	18	57,633	43,503	...
In Medical Schools	83	82	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,691	1,564	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,774	1,646	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognized institutions	12,912	11,164	1,627	173,557	131,270	18	57,633	43,503	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all institutions for females	12,912	11,164	1,627	173,557	131,270	18	57,633	43,503	...
Grand total, all institutions for males and females	102,510	84,150	6,946	1,119,958	880,513	1,707	213,478	167,711	184

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.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
343	317	200	...	...	...	534	468	315	...
35	34	25	...	...	...	74	71	52	...
378	351	225	...	...	...	608	539	367	...
13,509	12,557	3,160	...	...	...	18,828	17,304	3,359	1,211
4,545	4,123	1,542	57	50	...	6,432	5,785	1,548	773
144,939	117,551	5,658	1,626	1,211	42	381,514	296,506	5,899	37,506
162,993	134,231	10,360	1,683	1,261	42	406,774	319,595	10,806	39,490
71	71	71	...	...	...	154	153	146	...
1,591	1,523	1,135	41	35	21	3,323	3,122	2,180	10
1,231	1,118	336	...	...	...	1,231	1,118	336	...
113	107	113	...	...	...	113	107	113	41
146	131	144	...	...	...	146	131	144	57
629	549	119	...	...	...	629	549	119	62
3,781	3,499	1,918	41	35	21	5,596	5,180	3,038	170
167,152	138,081	12,503	1,724	1,296	63	412,978	325,314	14,211	39,660
...	...	...	1,508	1,200	...	1,508	1,200	...	188
167,152	138,081	12,503	3,232	2,496	63	414,486	326,514	14,211	39,848
1,584,402	1,307,860	31,236	73,855	58,961	615	3,094,203	2,499,195	40,688	516,668

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

46

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,52,144 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.

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,500	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges ...	4,93,712	...	...	2,11,981	14,232	7,19,925	...	...	...	...	16,060	16,060	2,22,750	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Law ...	...	...	...	58,799	1,780	60,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	4,59,962	...	...	1,49,959	81,423	6,91,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	1,33,163	...	...	2,666	4,925	1,40,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Engineering ...	1,09,456	...	...	59,340	24,582	1,93,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	1,47,255	...	...	...	...	1,47,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	62,843	...	...	26,000	3,696	92,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	43,702	...	...	13,823	...	57,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges.	29,460	...	...	47,391	4,661	81,512	3,620	...	...	14,405	10,291	2,458	30,774	42,949	...
Total ...	14,79,553	...	...	5,69,959	1,35,200	21,84,811	3,620	...	...	14,405	10,291	18,518	46,834	8,81,199	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools ...	1,84,116	...	...	77,385	2,287	2,63,788	6,24,785	8,29,898	1,50,132	14,54,778	33,838	30,93,431	8,25,723	6,000	150
Middle Schools { English ...	12,348	...	...	4,743	23	17,114	2,04,361	1,62,642	15,735	1,40,639	15,932	5,39,309	1,31,164	...	...
{ Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	8,54,414	...	...	735	3,555	8,58,704	57,13,867	29,57,143	12,68,521	66,071	24,571	1,00,10,173	46,50,572	...	...
Total ...	10,50,878	...	...	82,863	5,865	11,39,606	65,43,913	39,29,683	14,34,388	16,61,488	74,341	1,36,32,913	56,07,459	6,000	150
Special.															
Arts Schools ...	39,040	...	...	272	5,240	44,552	1,360	...	...	865	139	...	2,364	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1,13,668	...	...	71,503	3,602	1,88,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	8,86,519	970	...	893	3,475	8,91,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,037	265	...
Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1,92,462	365	114	24	20,157	2,13,122	4,399	...	...	9,037	1,682	862	15,980	69,373	294
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,541	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,740	...	...	...	607	7,347	1,068	...
Reformatory Schools ...	55,639	...	...	19	...	55,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	640	12,676	981
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	261	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,817	...
Other Schools ...	27,413	...	...	20	78	27,511	...	8,203	...	...	...	8,203	26,049	255	100
Total ...	13,14,741	1,385	114	72,731	32,813	14,21,734	5,759	14,943	10,542	1,821	1,469	34,534	2,58,561	1,501	548
Grand total ...	38,45,172	1,335	114	7,25,553	1,73,977	47,46,151	65,52,392	39,44,626	14,59,335	16,73,600	94,328	1,97,24,281	67,47,219	7,501	698

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,52,144 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.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal 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.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,691	...	...	...	...	1,86,691
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,13,582	...	...	...	...	14,13,582
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,31,702	5,05,838	1,50,593	86,640	17,47,669	37,22,442
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,79,528	23,877	7,639	9,60,114	13,98,301	30,69,459
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,11,503	5,29,715	1,58,232	10,46,754	31,45,970	83,92,174
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities ...	6,53,540	2,74,737	15,43,777	...	...	...	6,15,500	...	...	6,53,540	2,74,737	15,43,777
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges ...	6,98,017	7,01,955	16,22,722	...	10,809	10,809	7,16,462	...	...	9,09,998	7,43,056	23,69,516
Professional Colleges.												
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,799	1,780	60,579
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,59,962	...	...	1,49,959	81,423	6,91,344
Education ...	243	212	455	...	...	...	1,33,163	...	...	2,909	5,137	1,41,209

Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,456	...	...	59,340	24,582	1,93,378
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,255	...	...	...	...	1,47,255
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,843	...	...	26,000	3,696	92,539
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,702	...	...	13,823	...	57,525
Intermediate Colleges.	85,981	68,915	1,97,845	...	...	...	76,029	...	14,405	1,43,663	76,034	3,10,131
Total ...	14,37,781	10,45,819	33,64,799	...	10,809	10,809	23,64,372	...	14,405	20,18,031	12,10,445	56,07,253
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools ...	26,39,148	8,27,590	42,98,611	...	...	...	16,34,624	8,35,898	1,50,282	41,71,311	8,63,715	76,55,830
Middle Schools { English	1,85,939	1,58,638	4,75,741	1,331	15,196	16,527	3,47,873	1,62,642	15,735	3,32,652	1,89,789	10,48,691
Schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	4,91,663	30,75,162	82,17,397	12,571	79,506	92,077	1,12,18,853	29,37,143	12,68,521	5,71,040	31,82,794	1,91,78,351
Total ...	33,16,750	40,61,390	1,29,91,749	13,902	94,702	1,08,604	1,32,01,350	39,35,683	14,34,538	50,75,003	42,36,298	2,78,82,872
Special.												
Arts Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,400	...	865	411	5,240	46,916
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,668	...	...	71,503	3,602	1,88,773
Normal and Training Schools ...	2,237	90,989	2,37,528	8,750	1,048	9,798	10,30,556	1,235	...	11,880	95,512	11,39,183
Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	25,206	4,15,974	5,10,847	...	...	...	2,66,234	365	9,445	26,912	4,36,993	7,39,949
Commercial Schools ...	9,391	9,412	21,344	65,810	1,855	67,665	2,541	...	...	75,201	11,267	89,009
Agricultural Schools ...	...	4,790	5,858	...	...	...	1,068	6,740	...	...	5,397	13,205
Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,639	...	...	19	...	55,658
Schools for Defectives ...	509	31,503	45,823	...	...	...	12,676	981	794	509	31,503	46,463
School for Adults ...	...	1,643	4,460	...	...	...	2,817	...	...	...	1,904	4,721
Other Schools ...	8,069	84,840	1,19,313	1	18,691	18,704	53,462	8,458	100	8,102	1,03,609	1,73,731
Total ...	45,412	6,39,151	9,45,173	74,57	21,594	96,167	15,79,061	17,779	11,204	1,94,537	6,95,027	24,97,608
Grand total ...	47,99,943	57,46,360	1,73,01,721	88,47	1,27,105	2,15,580	2,06,56,286	44,83,177	16,18,379	83,34,325	92,87,740	4,43,79,907

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

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Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 17,955 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.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Scholarships.	Grants.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Scholarships.	Grants.	funds.	Scholarships.	funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	1,04,859	...	...	18,416	1,044	1,24,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,124	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Education	21,761	...	...	49	630	22,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Total	1,26,620	...	...	18,465	1,674	1,47,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,952	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	3,42,913	...	...	48,267	661	3,91,841	10,878	4,617	...	7,216	1,483	24,194	2,64,920	...	...
Middle Schools. { English ...	64,114	...	...	5,818	151	70,083	5,990	2,975	6,206	5,781	...	20,952	1,01,141	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	1,12,610	...	...	1,143	...	1,13,753	16,51,131	4,50,211	6,27,501	5,152	621	27,34,616	7,39,516	...	120
Total	5,19,637	...	...	55,228	812	5,75,677	16,67,999	4,57,803	6,33,707	18,149	2,104	27,79,762	11,05,577	...	120
Special.															
Medical Schools	79,879	...	...	1,615	...	81,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,310	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	3,84,490	...	317	603	482	3,85,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,448	...	100
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,396	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	10,524	...	...	...	...	10,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,74,893	...	317	2,218	482	4,77,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,798	...	450
Grand total for females.	11,21,150	...	317	76,305	2,968	12,00,740	16,67,999	4,57,803	6,33,707	18,149	2,104	27,79,762	13,38,324	650	570
Grand total for males ...	38,45,172	1,335	114	7,25,553	1,73,977	47,46,151	65,52,392	39,44,626	14,59,335	16,73,600	94,328	1,37,24,281	67,47,219	7,501	698
Grand total for all	49,66,322	1,335	431	8,01,858	1,76,945	59,46,891	82,20,391	44,02,429	20,93,042	16,91,749	96,432	1,65,04,043	80,85,543	8,151	1,268

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 17,955 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.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,91,948	...	...	...	...	2,91,948
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,934	15,552	12,862	3,226	2,78,573	4,20,547
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,339	322	872	5,40,865	6,23,314	15,17,712
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,221	16,274	13,734	5,44,091	9,01,887	22,30,207
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	22,234	83,600	1,34,958	...	...	...	1,33,983	...	...	40,650	84,644	2,59,277
Professional Colleges.												
Education	2,481	11,711	18,520	...	...	...	26,089	...	...	2,924	12,341	41,354
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,222	3,376	6,098	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,222	3,376	6,098
Total	25,937	98,687	1,59,576	...	...	...	1,61,572	...	...	44,796	1,00,361	3,06,729

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	2,79,847	4,10,244	9,55,011	...	...	...	6,18,711	4,617	...	3,35,330	4,12,388	13,71,046
Middle Schools.	English ...	58,332	1,67,010	3,26,483	1,303	5,517	6,820	1,71,245	2,975	6,206	71,234	4,24,338
	Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ..	77,895	6,68,966	14,86,497	...	10,868	10,868	25,03,257	4,50,211	6,27,621	84,190	6,80,455	43,45,734
Total	4,16,074	12,46,220	27,67,991	1,303	16,385	17,688	32,93,213	4,57,803	6,33,827	4,90,754	12,65,521	61,41,118
Special.												
Medical Schools	8,016	37,561	54,887	...	...	...	89,189	...	...	9,631	37,561	1,36,381
Normal and Training Schools ...	3,500	1,50,140	3,07,188	375	7,466	7,841	5,37,938	...	417	4,478	1,58,088	7,00,921
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	518	1,18,282	1,31,396	...	...	...	12,596	...	...	518	1,18,282	1,31,396
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	...	3,859	17,461	...	...	...	13,252	...	350	...	3,859	17,461
Schools for Defectives ...	...	5,960	11,093	...	...	...	4,483	650	...	...	5,960	11,093
Other Schools	325	23,276	28,307	...	...	...	15,230	...	...	325	23,276	38,831
Total	12,359	3,39,078	5,50,332	375	7,466	7,841	6,72,688	650	767	14,952	3,47,026	10,36,083
Grand total for females.	4,54,370	16,83,985	34,77,899	1,678	23,851	25,529	48,81,694	4,74,727	6,48,328	10,94,593	26,14,795	97,14,137
Grand total for males ...	47,99,943	57,46,360	1,73,01,721	88,475	1,27,105	2,15,580	2,06,56,286	44,83,177	16,18,379	88,34,325	92,87,740	4,43,79,907
Grand total for all ...	52,54,313	74,30,345	2,07,79,620	90,153	1,50,956	2,41,109	2,55,37,980	49,57,904	22,66,707	94,28,918	1,19,02,535	5,40,94,044

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

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(1)	(2)	(3)	Hindus.			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
			European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian.	Non-Indian.							
Total population ...	14,846	...	663,178	16,216,598	3,674,300	1,631,716	806	...	...	...	23,082,999	...
<i>School Education.</i>												
<i>Primary—</i>												
Class I ...	...	...	694	...	30,676	546,996	13,000	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II ...	...	...	570	...	19,042	257,836	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III ...	...	...	594	...	16,553	203,677	3,000	...	...	...	313,714	17,000
Do. IV ...	...	...	574	...	17,527	180,967	2,000	...	...	...	271,691	166,228
Do. V ...	...	...	550	...	12,792	71,368	2,000	...	...	...	113,600	21,000
<i>Middle—</i>												
Class VI ...	...	...	...	...	147	22,401	3,472	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VII ...	...	...	439	...	...	...	2,455	...	...	...	45,589	17,000
Do. VIII ...	...	...	358	...	...	...	1,949	...	...	...	40,524	15,655
<i>High—</i>												
Class IX ...	...	...	391	...	1,072	10,390	29	1,500	...	39	21,755	4,290
Do. X ...	...	...	108	...	1,292	8,053	360	...	...	23	17,567	3,354
Do. XI ...	...	...	...	...	6,548	7,382	293	...	...	...	...	2,899
Total	...	...	...	...	10,035	1,365,495	281,110	...	72	21	2,172,068	1,301,730

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

University and Intermediate Education.

<i>Intermediate Classes—</i>												
First year ...	...	...	39	315	1,611	1,191	42	1,183	...	...	390	548
Second year ...	...	...	14	307	1,590	1,128	37	170	...	...	252	605
<i>Degree Classes—</i>												
Third year ...	...	...	12	199	977	630	16	96	...	1	1,932	254
Fourth year ...	...	...	10	218	1,023	543	16	94	...	...	1,904	285
Fifth year ...	...	...	...	21	153	64	1	6	...	...	245	10
Post-Graduate Classes ...	...	...	...	21	71	25	1	...	...	...	122	4
Total ...	...	...	75	1,084	5,425	3,581	113	553	...	11	10,845	1,706
Number of scholars in recognized institutions ...	...	...	5,002	147,683	151,460	1,369,076	281,232	225,256	109	2,999	2,182,913	1,303,436
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	...	...	980	1,650	8,457	3,140	16,777	10	52	31,066	10,201
Grand total ...	...	...	5,002	148,663	153,110	1,377,533	284,372	242,033	119	75	2,213,979	1,313,637

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed Classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, B. ... , Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holey, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kani, ... , Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakras, Pallan, Parsiyan, Panchakkaran, Panch ... , Savaras, Todda, Tottiyar, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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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-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
Total population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School Education.</i>												
Primary—												
Class I	...	...	33,358	260,217	51,171	51,977	20	7	6	1,134	...	...
Do. II	...	...	16,681	90,888	...	...	...	5	3	479	156,970	95,150
Do. III	...	...	13,196	61,822	...	...	...	...	...	371	104,302	61,100
Do. IV	...	...	9,654	30,822	...	...	...	...	...	202	69,446	39,262
Do. V	...	...	4,787	15,582	1,614	1,608	...	...	...	106	30,304	43,924
Do. VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VII	...	...	1,125	2,940	350	333	1	8	1	34	...	...
Do. VIII	...	...	687	2,001	333	141	...	10	...	12	...	...
High—												
Class IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6,322	2,145
Do. X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	82,165	477,821	78,050	89,827	43	68	14	2,360	834,564	512,565

University and Intermediate Education.

<i>Intermediate Classes—</i>												
First year	...	...	18	155	1	64	1	5	...	...	283	60
Second year	...	...	11	111	...	47	2	4	...	...	220	52
<i>Degree Classes—</i>												
Third year	...	...	10	70	...	...	1	5	...	1	139	32
Fourth year	...	...	2	59	...	13	...	3	...	...	113	23
Fifth year	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	16	...
<i>Post-Graduate Classes—</i>												
Total	...	...	46	400	...	125	4	17	...	2	794	17
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	...	...	5,080	99,500	...	...	78,054	89,844	...	...	...	12,741
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	...	...	...	...	15	2,277	1,034	...	11	9,691	11,353
Grand total	...	...	5,080	100,150	...	82,745	480,292	79,088	...	70	845,049	524,094

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed Classes":—Adi-Dra vidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Chackili, Haddi, Koudh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadis, Mala, Madiga Nakaras, 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.			Muhammadians.	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 ...	...	28	42	170	104	5	...	...	...	...	349	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools. Normal and Training Schools ...	3	76	395	347	16	42	...	...	...	8	887	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	12	2,497	2,183	4,304	692	838	...	...	...	13	10,539	6,552
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1	14	201	118	1	2	...	...	...	...	337	337
Commercial Schools ...	61	1,587	767	1,594	367	327	1	3	...	225	4,932	1,030
Agricultural Schools ...	40	355	2,025	1,209	28	131	...	...	...	3	3,791	276
Reformatory Schools ...	...	64	...	5	19	1	...	...	...	...	89	89
Schools for Defectives ...	7	42	6	423	50	41	...	...	...	...	569	...
Schools for Adults ...	4	136	20	89	16	10	...	...	...	1	970	...
Other Schools ...	1	5	10	189	238	101	...	...	...	...	537	467
Total ...	129	4,896	9,175	10,064	1,712	1,702	...	...	...	5	26,568	12,468
COLLEGES.												
Law ...	2	18	278	148	...	21	...	...	...	...	467	...
Medicine ...	76	136	352	320	1	29	...	...	...	2	946	...
Education ...	1	42	142	104	4	10	...	...	...	...	303	...
Engineering ...	4	20	117	95	...	22	...	1	...	...	259	259
Agriculture ...	...	11	55	17	...	4	...	...	...	17	104	...
Forestry ...	...	6	9	20	...	7	...	...	...	...	42	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	17	39	31	...	11	9	...	...	...	107	...
Total ...	83	250	992	735	5	104	9	1	...	19	2,198	259
Grand total ...	212	5,086	9,167	10,788	1,547	1,828	10	5	5	318	28,766	12,727

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools ...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Medical Schools. Normal and Training Schools ...	1	111	17	46	...	2	...	...	...	...	177	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	86	2,030	128	772	132	172	...	...	...	1	3,321	1,268
Commercial Schools ...	86	950	9	109	102	...	...	...	...	1	1,257	369
Reformatory Schools ...	70	16	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	90	1
Agricultural Schools ...	1	3	...	55	11	2	...	...	...	...	72	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	7	151	6	36	13	3	...	...	...	...	216	22
Other Schools ...	11	92	589	386	4	8	5	...	...	...	1,098	4
Total ...	262	3,354	752	1,409	270	184	...	1	...	9	6,241	2,439
COLLEGES.												
Law ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Medicine ...	8	30	20	29	...	3	...	...	...	2	92	...
Education ...	10	33	12	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	74	...
Total ...	18	63	33	47	...	5	...	...	...	2	168	...
Grand total ...	280	3,417	785	1,456	270	189	...	1	...	11	6,409	2,439

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.	19	182	902	1,103	15	...	1	2	22	2,221	25	2,246
Local Board and Municipal	44	3,496	16,162	18,211	144	7	22	209	1,263	38,057	1,501	39,558
Aided	46	2,971	12,667	9,185	42	20	157	2,823	26,368	24,911	29,368	54,279
Unaided	2	65	186	201	1	...	3	73	476	455	552	1,007
Total	111	6,714	29,917	28,700	202	27	183	3,107	28,129	65,644	31,446	97,090
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government	3	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	18	3	21
Local Board and Municipal	106	449	10	11	117	2	6	4	77	693	89	782
Aided	57	359	36	2	80	14	13	11	80	534	118	652
Unaided	6	18	1	...	6	1	3	...	6	31	10	41
Total	172	837	48	13	206	17	22	15	166	1,276	220	1,496
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government	75	66	5	2	33	1	2	1	29	181	33	214
Local Board and Municipal	1,135	1,274	36	14	525	23	48	23	385	2,984	479	3,463
Aided	1,593	1,562	136	25	537	100	208	44	467	3,653	819	4,472
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,603	2,902	177	41	1,095	124	258	68	881	6,818	1,331	8,149
Grand total	2,886	10,453	30,142	28,754	1,503	168	463	3,190	29,176	73,738	32,997	106,735

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)
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ...	4	88	148	44	4	...	...	3	3	288	6	294
Local Board and Municipal ...	5	235	3,260	2,374	23	1	...	46	166	5,897	213	6,110
Aided ...	6	596	4,095	729	13	2	5	507	1,456	5,439	1,970	7,409
Unaided...	...	3	31	15	...	...	...	5	10	49	15	64
Total ...	15	922	7,534	3,162	40	3	5	561	1,635	11,673	2,204	13,877
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ...	7	45	6	...	5	...	...	2	3	63	5	68
Local Board and Municipal ...	4	22	...	...	6	...	...	1	2	32	3	35
Aided ...	22	201	72	2	7	2	1	14	21	304	38	342
Unaided...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
Total ...	34	269	78	2	18	2	1	17	27	401	47	448
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ...	58	132	18	1	34	3	1	2	10	243	16	259
Local Board and Municipal ...	7	10	3	1	2	...	1	...	7	23	8	31
Aided ...	162	410	80	8	42	25	16	33	50	702	124	826
Unaided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	227	552	101	10	78	28	18	35	67	968	148	1,116
Grand total ...	276	1,743	7,713	3,174	136	33	24	613	1,729	13,042	2,399	15,441

EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Classes of institutions.	Total European and Anglo-Indian population.				Total Expenditure on Education.					
	Males.				Females.					
	Institution.	Scholar-ship.	Number of pupils on roll.	Number of pupils on roll.	Teachers.	Expenditure from.				Total expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Other sources.	(11)
Institutions for Males.										
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Technical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	12	2,599	474	148	115	57	122,981	150	1,35,184	1,70,983
Other Schools	9	1,383	535	306	58	27	39,892	...	27	...
Total	21	3,982	1,009	454	173	84	162,873	150	1,35,211	1,71,083
Institutions for Females.										
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	16	2,269	571	385	125	30	71	1,18,081	1,61,973	4,01,113
Other Schools	8	501	204	85	32	6	34,617	...	6,949	...
Total	24	2,770	775	470	157	36	105,698	...	13,892	22,900
Grand total for all institutions	45	6,752	1,784	924	330	120	2,68,571	300	1,47,103	1,93,983
Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,447 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.										
Miscellaneous includes the following items:										
(1) Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,153	...	...	20,153
(2) S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700	...	...	13,700
(3) Ex. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,929	...	...	2,36,929
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,20,365	...	...	3,20,365
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,082	...	...	2,71,082
Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,447 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.										
Miscellaneous includes the following items:										
(1) Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,153	...	...	20,153
(2) S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700	...	...	13,700
(3) Ex. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,929	...	...	2,36,929
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,20,365	...	...	3,20,365
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,082	...	...	2,71,082

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	13	221	234	12	92	104	3	14	17	3	6	9
M.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	206	...	206	187	...	187	13	...	13	12	...	12
B.Sc. (Honours)	59	...	59	55	...	55	4	...	4	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	1,909	1,554	3,463	694	513	1,207	100	48	148	63	28	91
B.Sc. (Pass)	291	87	378	163	45	208	14	4	18	13	2	15
Law—												
Master of Law	...	39	39	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.L.	...	89	240	...	53	127	2	...	2	...	...	...
Medical—												
M.B., B.S.	274	...	274	169	...	169	15	...	15	5	...	5
L.M.S.	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E.E.	20	6	26	15	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	21	12	33	20	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E.	5	4	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.Ed., B.T. and L.T.	295	92	387	192	52	244	72	13	85	63	11	74
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	31	...	...	27	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts	1,353	2,732	7,085	1,599	887	2,477	265	155	420	126	70	196
Intermediate in Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,447 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Miscellaneous includes the following items:

(1) Buildings, etc. ... Rs. 20,153

(2) S. ... 13,700

(3) Ex. ... 2,36,929

Total ... Rs. 2,71,082

Grand total ... Rs. 2,71,082

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,447 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Miscellaneous includes the following items:

(1) Buildings, etc. ... Rs. 20,153

(2) S. ... 13,700

(3) Ex. ... 2,36,929

Total ... Rs. 2,71,082

Grand total ... Rs. 2,71,082

* The term "non-Europeans" does not include domiciled Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

† This expenditure relates to pupils of its own.

‡ This expenditure relates to subjects Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

§ This expenditure relates to subjects Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

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.	1,741	...	1,741	785	...	785	345	...	345	201	...	201
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	106	...	106	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	5	56	61	2	14	16	...	5	5	...	5	5
School Final, etc.	15,252	1,992	17,244	15,144	1,988	17,132	802	38	840	800	38	838
Anglo-Indian and European High School ...	116	...	116	74	...	74	115	...	115	74	...	74
Cambridge School Certificate ...	36	120	156	17	22	39	29	29	58	23	13	36
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	35	...	35	31	...	31	51	5	56	44	3	47
Anglo-Indian and European Middle School ...	163	1	164	112	...	112	201	...	201	153	...	153
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.	5,268	7,349	12,617	2,774	1,849	4,623	2,014	205	...	...	...	...
Lower.	1,376	...	1,376	668	...	668	488	...	488	180	...	180
<i>At Arts Schools.</i>												
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	16	694	710	16	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	38	38	...	29	29
At Technical and Industrial Schools ...	82	1,393	1,475	47	676	723	8	452	460	1	247	248
At Commercial Schools.	263	11,686	11,949	125	4,670	4,795	8	52	60	2	18	20
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 ...	...	...	1	122	*15	865	16	987
Professional Colleges ...	...	259	...	...	...	420	1	279
High Schools ...	...	...	118	88,933	71	20,692	189	54,625
Middle Schools ...	...	69	75	8,839	53	6,553	129	15,461
Primary Schools ...	1,439	62,646	15,975	886,968	23,515	1,171,169	40,929	2,129,782
Training Schools ...	44	6,879	...	...	17	1,558	61	8,437
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	1	32	1	57	2	89
Schools for Adults ...	1	17	3	70	138	4,478	142	4,565
Other Schools ...	...	...	3	150	72	3,534	75	3,684
Total ...	1,486	69,870	16,176	930,114	23,882	1,208,926	41,544	2,208,910
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	...	...	...	72	4	713	5	785
Middle Schools ...	...	...	1	115	8	1,124	9	1,239
Primary Schools ...	34	2,183	3,293	179,802	1,349	95,945	4,676	277,930
Training Schools ...	32	1,604	...	...	27	1,401	59	3,005
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	4	216	4	216
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	5	339	5	339
Total ...	66	3,787	3,295	179,989	1,367	99,788	4,758	283,514
Grand total for all Recognized institutions.	1,552	73,657	19,471	1,110,103	25,279	1,308,664	46,302	2,492,424
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	692	24,875	692	24,875
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	39	1,741	39	1,741
Total ...	...	...	...	...	731	26,616	731	26,616
Grand total for all institutions ...	1,552	73,657	19,471	1,110,103	26,010	1,335,280	47,033	2,519,040

* Includes Oriental Colleges also.

† Scholars in the Pandits Training Class of the Annamalai University.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
From Government funds.	From District Boards funds.	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.				
17,170	...	2,46,490	2,63,660	...	17	168	185
1,56,498	...	84,377	2,40,875	42	...	...	42
6,78,234	8,05,609	11,86,692	26,70,535	...	2,116	1,178	3,294
2,53,356	1,85,881	3,35,139	7,74,376	6	639	401	1,046
94,49,647	34,14,172	39,46,775	1,68,10,594	2,125	32,758	50,355	85,238
7,36,504	625	1,08,266	8,45,395	301	...	139	440
1,068	6,740	5,397	13,205	...	3	7	10
13,353	145	11,551	25,049	1	3	226	230
19,320	8,137	68,855	96,312	...	13	282	295
1,13,25,150	44,21,309	59,93,542	2,17,40,001	2,475	35,549	52,756	90,780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,547	6,297	83,492	1,20,336	...	10	53	63
22,632	2,975	56,889	82,496	...	11	84	95
15,54,747	7,60,377	4,18,392	27,33,516	82	6,461	4,346	10,889
4,96,766	317	1,20,767	6,17,850	185	...	165	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
785	...	475	1,260	...	...	9	9
2,668	...	17,288	19,956	...	...	25	25
21,08,145	7,69,966	6,97,303	35,75,414	267	6,482	4,682	11,431
1,34,33,295	51,91,275	66,90,845	2,53,15,415	2,742	42,031	57,438	102,211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,60,628	1,60,628	...	...	969	969
...	...	5,578	5,578	...	...	67	67
...	...	1,66,206	1,66,206	...	...	1,036	1,036
1,34,33,295	51,91,275	68,57,051	2,54,81,621	2,742	42,031	58,474	103,247

37
Government of Madras

LAW AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 95, 15th January 1936.

Report on Public Instruction—1934-35—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, and Education Department, dated 6th December 1935, R.C. No. 725-F/35.

Order—No. 95, Education, dated 15th January 1936.

Recorded.

2. In the year under review, a Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, was passed into law. The Amending Act which has recently been brought into force gives Government power to order in any specified area the introduction of a modified form of compulsion under which children who have attended school for a prescribed period should not be withdrawn from school before they complete their school-age. It is hoped in this way to check the appalling wastage in elementary education and to diminish the number of those who spend a year or two (or in some cases less) at an elementary school and then relapse in a few years' time and for the rest of their lives into a state of permanent illiteracy.

3. The number of students reading in Arts Colleges showed a decrease during the year. This may be attributed partly to the general financial depression and partly to the increasing realization on the part of parents that the possession of a University degree is not a sure road to employment and a successful career in life. In

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any case, the slight reduction in the number of students in first grade Arts Colleges from 9,209 to 8,847 is not a matter for regret.

4. Substantial changes were made in the S.S.L.C. scheme and the modified scheme was put into operation in the fourth form of secondary schools during the year under review. Since the close of the year the S.S.L.C. Board has reported that the modified scheme is not altogether satisfactory and has recommended that it might be held in abeyance pending further consideration. The Government have accepted this recommendation. The number of pupils under instruction in secondary schools for boys decreased from 179,411 in 1933-34 to 177,220.

5. There was a further increase in the number of pupils attending elementary schools for boys. Compulsory elementary education for boys of school-age was newly introduced during the year in Bezwada municipality. The schemes prepared by the local officers of the Department for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in municipal areas were under examination by Government during the year under review. The Government are glad that several local bodies have realized the usefulness of schemes of consolidation of schools and are taking steps to give effect to them as is evidenced by the reduction in the number of elementary schools for boys from 43,976 to 43,787 accompanied by an increase in strength from 2,338,608 to 2,417,410.

6. The number of elementary schools for girls has similarly decreased from 5,464 to 5,336 but here again the strength has risen from 374,430 to 381,013. The girls attending these schools, however, constituted less than half of the total number of girls reading in elementary schools in the Presidency, for there were as many as 458,853 girls reading in elementary schools for boys—an appreciable increase over the previous year's figure of 420,311. In this connection, the Government would very strongly commend to local bodies and private agencies maintaining schools the desirability of employing women teachers in the lower standards of boys' schools, more particularly where there is an appreciable number of girls reading in these standards. The practice of employing men teachers in girls' schools should be definitely discontinued and those men teachers who are at present teaching in girls' schools, of whom there are far too many, should be provided with posts in boys' schools.

The total number of girls reading in secondary schools was 26,337 as compared with 25,198 in 1933-34. The total number of girls under instruction in all grades of schools rose by about 5 per cent.

7. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in elementary schools but the number in secondary schools showed a decrease.