

REPORT ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

VOLUME I

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1937-38, VOLUME I.

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Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 554, 10th March 1939.

Report on Public Instruction—For 1937-38—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 6th March 1939, R.C. No. 163-F/38.

Order—No. 554, Education, dated 10th March 1939.

Recorded.

2. In the year under review the Government issued a Press Communique announcing their policy in regard to the several branches and grades of education.

3. So far as mass education is concerned reference was made to the urgent need for eliminating ineffective and inefficient schools and for establishing in their places well-equipped complete five standard schools so that the pupils enrolled in them might go through the full primary course and become permanently literate. Various measures have been adopted to achieve this object. The Government are glad to note that these have begun to produce satisfactory results, the number of schools which opened standard V during the year having been nearly 8,000. The enrolment in standards IV and V of elementary schools also showed the remarkable increase of about 53,000 over the figures of the previous year.

4. The Madras University organized an Employment Bureau during the year. The Andhra University continued to develop its teaching side and reorganised its teaching staff. Regulations for the award of the Ph. D. degree on the basis of a research thesis were adopted by the Annamalai University.

5. There was an increase of 431 students in arts colleges for men and of 10,294 pupils in secondary schools for boys, the percentage of increase in the latter being 5.5 as against 2.1 in the previous year.

6. The number of elementary schools for boys fell from 41,128 to 39,398. This was due to the elimination of a large number of ineffective and uneconomic schools. The strength of standards

I to V of boys' schools in the year under review is compared below with that in the previous year :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
I Standard	1,133,536	1,035,452
II "	499,131	524,631
III "	366,563	382,366
IV "	297,257	312,172
V "	110,867	142,614

An appreciable increase in strength is noticeable in all standards except the first. The decrease in the first standard is not a matter for regret as it is the result of the policy pursued by the Department to prevent 'stagnation' and 'wastage' in the lower classes of elementary schools.

The provision of gardens attached to elementary schools received increased attention. Over 20,000 schools were maintaining school gardens during the year.

7. The progress in women's education in all stages continued to be satisfactory; women students in arts colleges numbered 1,086 as against 1,024 in the previous year. The number of secondary schools for girls rose from 82 to 88. The increase in the number of girls receiving instruction in secondary and elementary schools—4,265 in the former and 13,658 in the latter—was particularly noteworthy.

8. The number of Muslim boys and girls under instruction in both elementary and secondary schools showed a further increase. The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram has since been made a complete high school and provided with a hostel.

9. It is gratifying to note that the number of boys of the scheduled classes reading in secondary schools increased by 788 and the number of pupils belonging to these classes in elementary schools not specially intended for them, by 8,923, the percentage of increase being 14 and 16.3, respectively, over the corresponding figures of the previous year.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Local Administration Department.
" Public (Political) Department.
" Development Department.
" Secretariat Library.

Press.

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employment of trained teachers. A minimum attendance of 20 was also prescribed as a condition of eligibility for grant. These rules came into effect during the year.

As a result of this new policy, nearly 8,000 schools opened standard V during the year 1937-38 and there was a large increased enrolment in standards IV and V amounting approximately to 53,000 pupils. Single-teacher schools were reduced in number by over 3,000. The department has required that all elementary schools, as far as possible, should have small school gardens; as the results of this policy over 20,000 elementary schools were maintaining school gardens during the year.

(17) The Provincial and District Economic Councils were dissolved.

3. *The Madras Legislature and Education.*—The members of the Legislature continued to take a keen interest in matters educational, as will be noticed from a few of the subjects noted below on which questions were asked :—

- (1) The proposal for the revival of the peripatetic department for the collection of rare and ancient manuscripts for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.
- (2) The admission of pupils for training in training schools.
- (3) The enquiry into the conditions of service of elementary school teachers.
- (4) The revision of the curricula of studies for elementary and training schools.
- (5) The condition of workers in the workshop attached to the Guindy Engineering College.
- (6) The admission of pupils into the Training Colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry.
- (7) The abolition of the District Educational Councils.
- (8) The appointment of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.
- (9) Compulsory education in rural areas.
- (10) The abolition of uneconomic secondary schools under district boards.
- (11) The teaching of Hindi in schools.
- (12) The scales of pay of teachers in secondary schools under district boards and municipal councils.
- (13) Resolutions passed by the Malabar Teachers' Association and the measures taken by Government to redress grievances of teachers in aided institutions.
- (14) Grants made to European and Indian boarding houses and to orphanages.
- (15) Defects in the working and constitution of the District Educational Councils.
- (16) Rules for safeguarding the interest of teachers in aided elementary schools.
- (17) The steps taken by Government for the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.

4. *General Statistics—(a) Numerical.*—There was a fall in the number of public institutions from 47,316 to 45,512, owing mainly to a reduction in the number of elementary schools. Their strength, however, increased from 3,145,194 to 3,160,119, the increase being shared by almost all grades of institutions. The number of private unrecognized institutions also decreased from 1,005 to 717 and their strength fell from 36,677 to 26,752. Other special schools for Indians excluding training, industrial and recognized indigenous schools increased from 305 to 393. The number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 2,092, but their total strength increased by 5,000. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7.3 (10.3 in the case of males and 4.2 in the case of females), as compared with 7.2 (10.3 in the case of males and 4.1 in the case of females), in the previous year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas was 3,961, the same as last year. Their strength, however, increased from 568,663 to 583,608. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 8.6 and 18.3 respectively, as against 8.2 and 17.9 in the previous year.

(b) *Financial.*—The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 546.65 lakhs to Rs. 564.03 lakhs, the increase being shared by all classes of institutions. The proportion of public funds and private funds to the total expenditure was 59 and 41 as compared with 61 and 39, respectively, in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 440.90 lakhs to Rs. 454.56 lakhs, while the total indirect expenditure also increased from Rs. 105.75 lakhs to Rs. 109.48 lakhs, the increase in the case of the latter being mainly under "boarding charges in approved hostels."

The Budget Estimate for the year under 'Education' was Rs. 258.84 lakhs and the Revised Estimate was Rs. 258.71 lakhs. The actual amount, including that spent in England, was Rupees 257.96 lakhs.

The total Provincial receipts and charges, including the expenditure on 'buildings' and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments, amounted to Rs. 12.83 lakhs and Rs. 291.33 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 11.87 lakhs and Rupees 289.24 lakhs, respectively in the previous year.

The Provincial subsidy to local bodies inclusive of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for elementary education was Rs. 162 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel.*—During the absence on leave of Mr. R. M. Statham from 15th April 1937 to 14th May 1937 and from 7th September 1937 to 30th November 1937, Mr. H. F. Saunders acted as the Director of Public Instruction. Consequent on the appointment of Sri P. Bhadriah as Special

Officer, Sri K. I. Verghese, was appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction. When Sri Rao Sahib J. C. Chinnappa went on leave, Sri K. I. Verghese acted as Deputy Director of Public Instruction and Sri C. V. Govindan Nambiyar was appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction. On the termination of his duties as Special Officer, Sri P. Bhadriah was appointed as Deputy Director of Public Instruction and Sri K. I. Verghese reverted to the post of Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, relieving Sri C. V. Govindan Nambiyar. Sri B. S. Somasundara Rao was appointed to act as Personal Assistant when Sri K. I. Verghese went on leave.

The Director toured in Malabar, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Coimbatore districts in May, June and July 1937; in Cuddapah, Guntur and Tanjore districts in August, September and October 1937 respectively; in North Arcot, Chittoor and Guntur districts in December 1937; in Nellore, Anantapur and Malabar districts in January and February 1938; and in Kistna and Coimbatore districts in March 1938.

During the year Sir S. Radhakrishnan, who was on long leave, retired from the Indian Educational Service, and consequently one of the ordinary grade posts in the Indian Educational Service was permanently relegated to the Madras Educational Service. The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired from service during the year: Sri S. V. Balraj, Sri K. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Sri G. Sambamurthi and Sri S. Balakrishna Ayyar.

Sri Rao Sahib J. C. Chinnappa, Deputy Director of Public Instruction; Sri T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and Sri L. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, Officiating Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools, who all went on short leave owing to illness died on 14th September 1937, 17th October 1937 and 22nd November 1937, respectively.

The scales of pay for the Madras Educational Service were revised with effect from 1st January 1938.

Miss M. F. Prager retired from the Indian Educational Service from 17th July 1937 and consequently one of the ordinary grade posts in the Indian Educational Service was permanently relegated to the Madras Educational Service. Mrs. B. Kalyani Ammal and Miss M. W. Barrie retired from the Madras Educational Service.

6. *University and Collegiate Education—A. University of Madras.*—On the inauguration of the Government of India Act of 1935 from the 1st April 1937, the University of Madras became a Federal University and certain amendments to the Madras University Act of 1923 (as amended in 1929) were made by the Government of India (Adoption of Indian Laws) Order of 1937.

Personnel.—Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, continued to hold the office of Chancellor of the University throughout the period.

The Hon. Sri R. M. Palat held the office of Pro-Chancellor from the 1st April 1937 to 14th July 1937, and Dr. P. Subbaroyan became Pro-Chancellor of the University on 30th July 1937 on assuming charge of the office of Minister of Education.

Mr. Richard Littlehailes, C.I.E., M.A., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University till the 19th May 1937 when he went on leave for two days prior to the termination of his term of appointment. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganathan was appointed acting Vice-Chancellor for the two days.

In accordance with the laws of the University action was taken for the recommendation of the panel of three persons to be made by the Senate to the Chancellor for appointment of the Vice-Chancellor on the termination of the term of the previous appointment and Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganathan was appointed by the Chancellor as Vice-Chancellor for a term of three years from the 21st May 1937. He continued to hold the office during the year.

Mr. William McLean, M.A., B.L., continued as Registrar.

Authorities and meetings.—There were, as usual, two meetings of the Senate and two meetings of the Academic Council. The Faculty of Arts also met once during the year. Ten ordinary meetings and three special meetings of the Syndicate were held during the period. Meetings of Convocation for the conferment of degrees were held on the 30th and 31st July 1937 and on the 18th February 1938. At the main Convocation held on the 30th July 1937, His Excellency the Chancellor presided and the address to graduates was delivered by Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. At the other Convocations the Vice-Chancellor presided.

There was a special meeting of the Senate on the 30th October 1937 for the award of titles and diplomas to persons who had qualified for the same.

Additions and alterations to the Laws of the University—Statutes.—Additions and alterations were made in the statutes relating to the elections to the University, registration of graduates (enabling graduates of five years' standing to become eligible for registration), prescription of academic robes for B.O.L. candidates and fixation of fees for the examinations newly instituted or revised like the Diploma in Politics and Public Administration and Diplomas in Indian Music. Provision has also been made for the delivery of the address to graduates at the Convocation by any worthy person who is not a member of the Senate or the Academic Council. A new chapter defining the Departments of Teaching and Research has been added. The Departments of Geography, Indian Music and Politics and Public Administration have been permanently attached to the Departments of Teaching and Research. The statutes relating to the award of Research Studentships have also been altered. The stipend has now been fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem.

Ordinances.—The additions and alterations to ordinances that were made during the year related to the conditions of admission to University courses of study and recognition of examinations of other Universities and to the prescription of fees for Diploma courses. Under the revised rule for admission to University courses candidates who have attained the age of fourteen years and six months at the time of admission to the course and are able to earn the attendance required may be admitted.

Regulations.—Certain minor alterations in the regulations for the B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A., M.B. & B.S. Degree examinations were made. Regulations for the newly instituted Diploma in Politics and Public Administration were adopted. The period of research work to be conducted under the Supervisor for M./Lit. Degree was reduced to one year in the case of B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. candidates and two years in the case of B.As. Provision has been made to permit *bona fide* teachers to appear for the M.A. Degree examination without undergoing the prescribed course in a college under certain conditions. Candidates may also appear for the M.A. Degree examination till 1942 in branches in Indian Languages, and in Sanskrit without the production of attendance certificates.

Affiliated institutions.—The following institutions were granted further recognition, affiliation or approval during the year:—

Loyola College, Madras.—B.Sc. Degree Course, Physics and Chemistry (main and subsidiary), and mathematics as subsidiary.

Stanley Medical College, Rayapuram, Madras.—Pre-Registration and first M.B. & B.S. Degree examination.

St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.—Latin under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses.

Group (iv-b) Economics and History under Part III of the B.A. Degree Course.

St. Berchman's College, Chengannacherry.—Syriac under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Course and Sanskrit under Part II of the B.A. Degree Course.

Maharajah's College, Ernakulam.—B.A., Group (v) Malayalam and Sanskrit under Part III.

St. Thomas College, Trichur.—Intermediate—Group D Malayalam and Sanskrit (Vidwan).

Government College, Kumbakonam.—B.A., Group (iii-b) Philosophy and History under Part III.

Madras Sanskrit and S.S.V. Patasala, Mylapore.—Certificate of Proficiency—Indo-European Philology.

Sahitya Deepika Sanskrit College, Pavaratti.—Vidvan—Malayalam and Sanskrit.

Ganesa Sen, Tamil Kalasala, Melsivapuri, Pudukottai.—Vidvan—Tamil under Regulation 7 d (Tamil alone).

The Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum, became a second-grade institution preparing students only for the Intermediate Course.

The Academic Council and the Senate adopted a resolution on the recommendation of the Syndicate, that the Madura College, Madura, be disaffiliated as a first-grade college from the 31st March 1938 and be allowed to function as a second-grade college from the beginning of the academic year 1938-39, if the management fail to give effect to the recommendations made and satisfy the conditions prescribed for the continued affiliation of the college as a first-grade institution.

Consequent on His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore promulgating a regulation proclaiming the inauguration of the Travancore University, provision has been made by the University of Madras to permit students who began their courses of studies in the University prior to the founding of the Travancore University to appear for the examinations and qualify for the degrees of the University of Madras in the minimum period that would be necessary.

At the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the University decided to survey a town and five villages in Salem district with the special object of estimating the economic effect of prohibition. The work is being conducted in the University Department of Economics with the aid of research students. Preliminary survey was over by the end of the year and a report has been sent to Government. The final report will be sent in October 1938.

The cataloguing of Mackenzie Manuscripts was continued to be done under the supervision of the Professor of Indian History and Archaeology. Translation and summaries have been prepared and circulated to language departments. Up to the end of 1937, the total number of volumes dealt with was 44 in Telugu and 24 in Tamil and Malayalam.

The work of the publication of Catalogus Catalogorum was continued under the supervision of the Editorial Board. A sample fasciculus of the new Catalogus Catalogorum in about eight formes covering portion from "A" to "ANG" was issued during the year and was circulated to several scholars inviting their suggestions.

The research and other work of the members of the several departments were continued according to the programmes submitted. Research Fellows and Students were, as usual, appointed in the several subjects according to the provision available.

An Employment Bureau was instituted during the year. A register for enrolment of persons has been opened.

University Library.—There was steady development in all departments of the library. During the year excluding the use made of the current numbers of periodicals kept on the readers' tables, the number of volumes that were consulted and that were taken on loan was 99,718 and 59,676, respectively and the number of readers was 81,921. The total number of volumes in the library

at the end of the year was 102,279, of which 85,632 were in the main library and the remaining in the sectional libraries.

Tamil Lexicon.—The work of the preparation of the addendum volume was continued. The whole part (Part I of the Addendum) was ready by the end of April 1938.

Lectures.—Besides the annual lectures delivered by the Heads of Departments in the University and the lectures delivered by the Honorary Readers in their subjects, the following special and endowment lectures were delivered during the period :—

Special Lectures.

- Professor Hadi Hasan, Aligarh Muslim University, on Mutamid, the Poet Prince of Andulasia.
- The Rev. H. Heras, S.J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay, on the Mohenjadaró Inscriptions.
- Professor F. E. Fritsch, F.R.S., London, on Algae.
- Lieut.-Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell, F.R.S., Cambridge, on Oceanography of the Indian Ocean.

Endowment Lectures.

- Sankara-Parvathy Lectures, by Sri S. V. Venkateswara on the Ancient History of the Cheras.
- Sir Subramanya Ayyar Lectures, by Dr. M. S. Krishnan on Earthquakes in India.
- Principal Miller Lectures, by Dr. James H. Cousins on the Idea, Expression and Fulfilment of Beauty.
- Dr. Elizabeth Mathai Lectures, by Dr. C. G. Pandit on Filiterable Viruses.
- Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao Lectures, by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar on "Raja Dharma".
- The Sundaram Ayyar, Krishnaswami Ayyar Lectures, by Mr. M. K. Nambiyar on the Problem of Outlawry of War.
- The Rt. Hon'ble Sir George Stanley Lectures, by Mr. Asoke Chatterjee on Life and Art; Art in Ancient and Mediaeval Life, Art in Modern Life.
- The Maharaja of Travancore—Curzon Lectures—
 - Engineering (1936-37), by Rao Bahadur L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar on Mettur Dam.
 - Engineering (1937-38), by Rao Bahadur G. Sundaram on Power Development in Madras.
 - Agriculture (1937-38), by Rao Bahadur S. Sundararaman on Plant Diseases.
 - Medicine (1937-38), by Dr. A. S. Mannadi Nayar on Eclampsia—Biochemical investigations in.

University Extension Boards appointed in seven centres arranged for courses of lectures in their areas.

A Course of Vacation Lectures on School Library work by Rao Sahib S. R. Ranganathan and Dr. M. O. Thomas was also arranged.

Endowments.—Two new endowments were accepted during the period, viz., one from Sri S. Aravamudu Ayyangar, Advocate, Mylapore, Madras, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of his mother, the late Lady K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, to be awarded to a candidate who qualifies for the M.O.L. or B.O.L. or the Siromani Title Examination; and the other from the Secretary, V. C. Rangaswami Memorial Committee for founding a prize—V. C. Rangaswami Memorial Prize—to be awarded to a candidate who qualifies for the M. Litt. Degree for a thesis on a topic connected with Rural Economics and Co-operation or Public Finance or Banking and Currency.

Publications.—In addition to the two journals published by the University, viz., the Madras University Journal and the Annals of the Oriental Research of the Madras University, the research work done by the departments and other lectures were issued either as bulletins or books, during the year.

University Training Corps.—Recruitment in the corps continued to be very satisfactory during the year. All contingents recruited up to their full strength.

Infantry training.—The training was carried out in accordance with the syllabus and all ranks attained a satisfactory standard.

Physical training.—Recruits were exercised in table I and trained soldiers in table II of the T.S. Table Card. Physical training was carried out for half an hour on one day in the week and in the first period every working day in camp.

In camp this year a more ambitious Mass Display was given on the Sports day.

Three hundred cadets took part and the exercises were done to music under floodlight. The display was very effective and the exercises were carried out correctly.

Weapon training.—All the trained soldiers completed their weapon training and fired their courses before camp and the recruits after camp. The results were satisfactory. The average standard was high in parts 1 and 3. These parts were fired by the majority of cadets who were recruits and second year men. In part 4 there was a slight fall in the standard.

Thirteen cadets were not exercised owing to illness or having to attend examinations during the period the courses were fired.

A series of voluntary rifle meetings was held after camp. They were very well attended and it is hoped to continue them during the coming year.

Officers.—The officers continued to maintain a satisfactory standard and have shown a definite improvement on the parade ground. Four officers carried out their attachment with a regular unit and earned satisfactory reports.

N.C.O.'s.—An N.C.O.'s cadre was run before training commenced and this proved to be of immense help to them and it was therefore found possible to use them more for instructional work than in previous years.

Recruits.—As usual difficulty was experienced in bringing all the recruits to the same level of efficiency in the same period. However, with the introduction of the new syllabus next year it is hoped that it will be possible to weed out the backward ones without retarding the progress of the better ones.

Camp.—The Battalion went into camp at Pallavaram from 9th December to 23rd December with officers, 16; under officers, 6; other ranks, 600.

Twenty cadets did not attend camp; of these, 12 were granted leave for University examinations and the remainder were excused due to illness or other personal reasons.

Training in camp was run on the same lines as in previous years except that senior cadets carried out more advanced training such as tactics, map reading and gas drill.

All trained cadets were issued with respirators and instructed in recruits—three lessons; gas chamber test; gas respirator drill; use of method of adjusting the protective cape and goggles. This proved to be the most popular of all the items of training and it is a pity that the respirators have since had to be returned.

The District Commander carried out his annual inspection of the corps in camp.

Indian Military Academy candidates.—Three cadets were coached for the entrance examination to the Indian Military Academy. Of these one passed out first in the whole of India, one qualified but failed to obtain a vacancy and the third failed to qualify.

Of the eight gentlemen in Madras District who obtained commissions in the newly formed Indian wing of the A.I.R.O., three had been members of this corps.

Conclusion.—The unit has had a successful year, and this is in no small measure due to the co-operation of the Principals of Colleges and the University authorities.

The new syllabus will be taken into use in the forthcoming Academic year and the newly formed Sapper and Miner Unit, which is the only one of its kind in India, will commence training as such.

B. Andhra University—Chancellor.—His Excellency John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to be the Chancellor during the period under report.

Pro-Chancellor.—The Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Vikrama Deo Varma Garu, Hon. D. Litt., Maharaja of Jeypore, continued to be the Pro-Chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor.—Dr. C. R. Reddi, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., M.L.C., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor.

Registrar.—Mr. C. D. S. Chetti, M.A., continued to hold the office of the Registrar till the expiry of his term of office on the afternoon of the 25th April 1938.

The Senate at its meeting held on the 11th March 1938, resolved to appoint Mr. R. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., the Manager, to act as Registrar for a period of one year, with effect from the 26th April 1938, in place of Mr. C. D. S. Chetti.

The Act—Delegation of powers to Provincial Government.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government entrusted, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to the Provincial Government of Madras, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government, under all the provisions of the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Madras Act II of 1926), other than those under sections 1 and 10.

Amendments to the Act suggested.—The Government of Madras in their communication, dated the 9th September 1937, conveyed their intention to undertake revision of the Andhra University Act and requested the University authorities to send up their proposals.

Since the proposals for the amendment of the Act approved by the Senate in 1934, were submitted to Government, experience in working the Act has shown that further amendments are necessary and with a view to having the question fully investigated the Syndicate appointed a Committee.

The Committee, after careful consideration of the existing provisions of the Act and the proposals already submitted to the Government, recommended further proposals. On the recommendation of the Syndicate, the Senate, at its meeting held on 3rd December 1937, approved the recommendations of the Committee with slight alterations.

The draft amendments as approved by the Senate in December 1934, and as further revised by it in December 1937, as also other amendments considered and approved for the first time in December 1937, were forwarded to Government on the 20th December 1937, with the request that early steps may be taken to undertake legislation on the lines suggested therein.

Reinclusion of Western Andhra.—The Committee also went into the allied subject of the restoration of the original geographical jurisdiction of the University by bringing about the reinclusion of Western Andhra (Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor districts) in the University area for all purposes of the University. The Committee unanimously submitted recommendations for approval and action by the concerned authorities, on the basis of which it was felt, without a contentious voice that this much desired reunion could be effected.

Affiliated and recognized colleges.—With the closing of the Noble College, Masulipatam, with effect from 30th June 1938, the strength of the first-grade colleges will be reduced from 7 to 6 from next year.

During the year further affiliation was granted to the following colleges in the subjects and groups noted against them with effect from July 1938 :—

- (1) *S.R.R. College, Bezvada.*—Economic geography under Part III of the Intermediate Courses of Study.
- (2) *Hindu College, Guntur.*—Agriculture under Part III of the Intermediate Courses of Study.
- (3) *Hindu College, Masulipatam.*—Mathematics (Group I) under Part III of the B.A. Degree Courses of Study.
- (4) *Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.*—Philosophy (Group III-B) under Part III of the B.A. Degree Courses of Study.
- (5) *Andhra Christian College, Guntur.*—Economics and Banking under Part III of the Intermediate Courses of Study.
- (6) *Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.*—History and Economics (History Main)—Group (iv) of the B.A. Degree Courses of Study.

During the year the Syndicate granted recognition to the S. V. J. V. College, Kovvur, in Bhasha Praveena courses of study with Telugu and Hindi as main languages with effect from July 1938.

Annual Convocation.—The Eleventh Convocation of the Andhra University for conferring Degrees and awarding Diplomas was held in the University grounds, Waltair, on Thursday, the 2nd December 1937 at 3 p.m., His Excellency Lord Erskine, the Chancellor, presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., the Premier of Madras, delivered the Convocation address.

Conferment of Honorary Degrees.—The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) was conferred in person upon (i) His Highness Sir Balarama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Travancore, and (ii) Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore. The Honorary Doctorate Degree of Kalaprapurna was conferred *in absentia* on Mr. Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu.

University Publications.—The following works were published during the year :—

- (1) Indian Politics since the Mutiny by Dr. C. Y. Chintamani.
- (2) Lectures on Modern China by Professor Tan Yun-Shan.
- (3) Telugu Equivalents of Technical Terms in Physics by A. Balankeswara Rao.

The Syndicate granted permission to Pandit Keshav Deo Sarma, Editor, *Bharat*, Allahabad, and Mr. Syed Afzul Hosain, Fyzabad,

to translate Dr. C. Y. Chintamani's Book in Hindi and Urdu, respectively.

The following publications are either in the Press or being edited to be sent to the Press:—

- (1) Vidyaranya's Vivarana Prameya Sangraha—Part I, Sanskrit Text—edited by Dr. S. Sen and Mr. S. S. Sastri.
- (2) Vidyaranya's Vivarana Prameya Sangraha, Part II, English Translation by Dr. S. Sen and Mr. S. S. S. Sastri.
- (3) Advanced History of India—Hindu Period by Late Professor P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (4) Essays—Critical and Biographical (in Telugu) by Dr. C. R. Reddi.

Mr. O. C. Gangoly of Calcutta, who has been commissioned by the Syndicate with the task of writing an illustrated book on the "Art of Andhras" for publication under the auspices of the University, has almost finished his work.

Donations and endowments—Donations.—The University is deeply grateful to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad for his donation of one lakh of rupees and to His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore for their donation of one lakh of rupees.

The Senate, at its meeting held on the 11th March 1938, adopted a resolution accepting with grateful thanks the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 by Sjt. Thikkavarapu Rami Reddi and his daughters, Srimatis Kumari Syamala and Kumari Lakshmikantam, for the construction of a Societies Hall for the students and the Hall is to be named "The Thikkavarapu Lakshminarayana Reddi Sabha" after the noble father of Sjt. Thikkavarapu Rami Reddi.

The generous donation of Rs. 8,000 by the Maharaja of Jeypore and a like sum by the Raja Sahib of Challapalli, for founding studentships have been gratefully accepted.

Endowments by local bodies.—The appeal made by the Vice-Chancellor to the district boards in the University area to found Professorships and to municipalities to found Scholarships has received a generous response.

Development of the University—Reorganization of teaching staff, etc.—During the year, the Syndicate took up the question of reorganization of the University teaching staff. It was in July 1931, that the University began its work as a teaching corporation and during that period a number of problems have had to be solved. In order to take stock of the situation and to lay out a programme for the future, the Syndicate appointed a Committee. The Committee had several sittings independently and also conjointly with the Finance Committee when the question of the grades, emoluments and the tenure of the teaching staff in the several departments of the University was discussed. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Syndicate placed before

the Academic Council and the Senate comprehensive proposals for reorganizing the teaching staff of the University colleges. The Senate finally decided the following number of posts in the University:—

Professors	...	...	...	...	...	4
Readers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Lecturers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pandits	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Syndicate, at its meeting held on the 16th April 1938, appointed Mr. Vissa Appa Rao, M.A., L.T., as Principal of the University Colleges and Professor and Head of the Physics department for a term of five years.

Deputation of teachers for higher studies.—During the early part of the year, the Syndicate deputed Mr. K. Neelakantam of the Chemistry department and Mr. C. Venkata Rao of the Technology department for undergoing advanced Analytical Courses and Advanced Chemical Engineering Courses, respectively, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

Mr. P. Ratnam, M.A., of the Mathematics department, who was awarded the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1937–38, tenable in the University of Toronto, was granted leave for three years without allowances and a scholarship worth £500 for two years (1938–40), with a view to enabling him to undergo higher studies in Applied Mathematics in the Cambridge University.

Mr. N. S. Nagendranath, M.Sc., First-grade Lecturer in Applied Mathematics (Physics department), was awarded the Exhibition of 1881, London, Science Research Overseas Scholarship for 1937. The Syndicate gave him permission to accept the award and carry on his work in connexion therewith in Europe and also granted lien on his probationary appointment for two years.

It may be noted in this connexion that this scholarship has had a unique record for distinguished recipients all over the Empire. For the first time the scholarship has been allotted to India and Mr. Nagendranath is the first Indian recipient.

Mr. H. K. Datta, M.A. (Com.), Lecturer of the Commerce department, was deputed to undergo practical training in Statistics in the Statistical Laboratory, Calcutta, for a period of three months from 1st March 1938.

Educational reconstruction—Government educational policy.—In February 1937, the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Department of Education and Public Health, forwarded to the University a draft resolution on the reorganization of secondary and University education, with a request to be furnished with the personal views of the Vice-Chancellor and those of the Syndicate.

At its meeting held on the 8th May 1937, the Syndicate appointed a Committee to consider and report on the draft resolution of the Government.

The Syndicate at its meeting held on 17th July 1937, considered the report of the Committee and resolved that the minutes of the Vice-Chancellor, together with a brief review on the discussions regarding the more important issues that took place in the Committee and in the Syndicate be forwarded to Government as indicating generally the views of the Syndicate on the problems involved. This was communicated to Government and the Secretary to Government in his letter No. 4342, dated 5th March 1938, stated that it is the desire of the Government to give early effect to the scheme which involves the elimination of the Intermediate classes and the lengthening of the degree courses by a year and requesting that these questions be now considered in detail by the concerned University authorities and the Government given an indication as to when it will be possible to give effect to the scheme.

At the meeting of the Academic Council held on the 11th March 1938, the subject came up, in the course of proceedings, for a general discussion when the Vice-Chancellor undertook, in view of the fact that the Academic Council has the supreme educational jurisdiction in the University, to call for, if need be, a special meeting of the Council early in 1938-1939 and to issue in the meanwhile a questionnaire dealing with all aspects of the problem.

Public Services and Andhra Degrees—Recognition of Andhra Degrees for purposes of admission to public services.—The question of recognition of the Andhra Degrees by the Madras Government and the Madras Public Services Commission has been under consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate for a considerable time. The Government was addressed on the matter.

In G.Os. Nos. 556 and 557, dated the 28th March 1938, statutory recognition has been accorded to the Andhra Degrees.

Government have been requested to prescribe in the special rules relating to the basic qualifications necessary for appointments, the degrees of the Andhra University also and where that is not found feasible, to see that the parity of the Degree of the Andhra University with those of the Madras University is expressly recognized in the special rules themselves.

Sites and buildings.—The Government appointed a Committee in connexion with the request made by the University for the free assignment of the forest compound adjacent to the University campus.

In his letter, No. 3137-C-37/8, dated 27th May 1938, the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, communicated the decision of the Government to reserve about 34.11 acres of land in the forest compound (out of a total of about 85 acres) for the use of the University for building purposes, to be placed at the disposal of the University as and when the University required it for building purposes.

Old schemes completed.—During the year under report, the formation of roads in the University campus and the revetments to playgrounds and roads were completed.

The construction of a cycle shed was also completed.

As a condition of the donation of Rs. 25,000 by Mr. Thikkavarapu Rami Reddi, and his two daughters, Kumari T. Syamala and Kumari T. Lakshmikantam, the Syndicate decided to construct "Thikkavarapu Lakshminarayana Reddi Sabha" with the donation and accordingly entrusted the work to a contractor. The construction is now in progress.

Sanction has been accorded for the replatels of the old battery set and for the purchase of new generator sets for the University. Orders have been placed for the same and these are expected to be fixed up shortly.

C. Annamalai University—Personnel.—The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, P.C., C.H. LL.D., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University except for a short period covered by his deputation by the Government of India to Malaya from 20th November 1936 to 20th February 1937, when Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., was appointed by the Syndicate to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor under section 12 (3) of the Act.

Authorities and meetings.—During the year the Board of Studies in Music was reconstituted for a period of three years from the 19th December 1937.

Botany having been made an independent department of study, separate Boards of Studies in Botany and Zoology were constituted during the year.

As usual two statutory meetings of the Senate and of the Academic Council were held during the year.

On a reference from the Senate, the Syndicate has proposed to amend the laws governing the constitution of the Faculties for enlarging them.

Legislation—(a) Statutes.—Amendments to the statutes were passed by the Senate enabling the Vice-Chancellor to fix the months and dates of meetings of the Academic Council.

(b) Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations.—(i) Regulations were amended fixing the duration of each of the two papers in Telugu and Malayalam under Part II to two hours and a half.

(ii) The following resolution was approved by the Academic Council regarding the valuation of laboratory record note-books:—

"That in all Science subjects for the Intermediate and B.Sc. Degree Examinations, the marks awarded by the teacher or teachers concerned for the work done in the laboratory during the prescribed course of study preceding the final examination be taken into consideration in the allotment of marks for the laboratory record note-books at the Public Examination."

(iii) The course of study and examination for the B.A. Honours Degree in Branch IV—English Language and Literature—was revised, making provisions for Old and Middle English being taken as optionals and for more of modern English Literature being included in the compulsory part of the course.

(iv) Regulations for the award of the Ph. D. Degree on the basis of a research thesis were passed by the Academic Council.

(v) The Sangita Bhushana Course was reorganized providing for (i) a compulsory course of study and examination in Tamil both at the Preliminary and Final Stages of the course; and (ii) admission to the course being regulated on the basis of a minimum percentage of marks in the Entrance Test prescribed by Regulations.

A course in Mridangam was decided to be instituted.

Colonization Scheme.—The Syndicate has decided to allot about a hundred acres of land for purposes of cultivation by the unemployed graduates of the University and others, desirous of taking farming as their profession. The active co-operation of the Agricultural, Co-operative and Revenue Departments of the Government of Madras has been secured. So far two graduates have joined the scheme.

Convocation.—The Seventh Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday the 4th December 1937, presided over by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, LL.D., of Chettinad, Pro-Chancellor of the University. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, P.C., C.H., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor.

Founder's Day.—The Eighth Founder's Day was celebrated on the 30th September 1937. M.R.Ry. Rajasevasaktha N. S. Subba Rao Avargal, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, delivered the address.

Opening and naming of the Convocation Hall.—The new Convocation Hall was opened and named the "Srinivasa Sastri Hall" on the 4th December 1937, by the Dr. Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar of Chettinad, Founder and Pro-Chancellor of the University.

Union Hall.—The new hall mainly intended for the meetings of the Students' Union was opened and named the "Gokhale Hall."

Publications.—The following books were published by the University during the year:—

(1) Distributive Co-operation in India. By Mr. V. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar, M.A.

(2) Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Students. By Mr. M. L. Sitaraman, M.Sc.

(3) Philosophy of Aesthetic Pleasure (Thesis approved by the Madras University for M.O.L. Degree). By Mr. P. Panchapagesa Sastri, M.O.L.

Research.—Mr. P. Panchapagesa Sastri, M.O.L., was appointed a Research Fellow in Sanskrit to assist the Honorary Professor of Sanskrit in bringing out a book on Indian Epistemology.

Buildings.—The following buildings were completed during the year:—

- (1) The Library and Administrative Buildings; (2) Music College and Dormitory; (3) The Gokhale Hall; (4) Three additional Hostel Blocks; (5) 24 Pandits' quarters; and (6) Men's Club and Guest Quarters.

Accounts.—The syndicate agreed to pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 900 annually towards the audit of the University accounts by the Government Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The Government have decided to disburse the annual statutory grant of Rs. 1,50,000 in twelve equal monthly instalments.

D. Colleges—Statistics.—Including the Annamalai University there were 38 Arts and Science Colleges for Men, of which one was an Honours College, 24 were first-grade and 13 second-grade. During the year a new college called the S.R.R. College came into existence at Bezwada. This college was working with only the Junior Intermediate Class and remained unaided during the year. As the management of the Noble College, Masulipatam, have decided to close the college from the year 1938-39, it had only the two senior classes during 1937-38. The Madras Christian College moved to Tambaram during the year under report.

The number of students reading in honours and first-grade colleges increased from 9,831 to 10,048. There was also an increase in the strength of second-grade colleges from 1,716 to 1,930. During the year there were 752 students in the honours classes, as against 720 in the preceding year, 284 of them being in the first year, 237 in the second year and 231 in the third year. There was a fall in the number of pupils taking post-graduate courses from 145 to 131, their distribution being Annamalai University 18, Madras Presidency College 67, Madras Loyola College 9, Tambaram Christian College 21, Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College 11, and Madras Pachaiyappa's College 5. The number of women reading in the colleges for men was 431 against 403 in 1936-37.

Though as in the previous year the number of Oriental colleges for men was 21, their strength increased from 805 to 852, including 23 women.

The number of professional colleges for men increased from 10 to 11, the new institution being the Meston Training College located in Royapetta (Madras). The strength of these colleges including the Pandits' Training Class attached to the Annamalai University increased from 2,455 to 2,564. The number of women reading in these colleges also increased from 100 to 117.

7. Secondary education—(a) General statistics.—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys was 521, the same as last year, though the list of such schools underwent a slight change during the year. A new middle school called Viraraju school was opened at Peddapuram, which remained unaided. The A.V. Middle School at Komal was closed during the year. The three board middle schools at Pedanadipadu, Gurzala and Tiruvur were raised to the status of high schools with the opening of higher forms. The Rajagiri Kasim's School, the Virudunagar Nadar's School and the Mettupalaiyam Mahajana School were included under aided institutions. As a result of these changes there were at the end of the year, 376 high and 145 middle schools. The strength of these schools increased from 185,232 to 195,526 and the number of girls reading in them also showed an increase from 10,823 to 12,122.

(b) S.S.L.C. scheme and examination.—The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 19,303 to 20,119, of whom 2,142 were private candidates. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,188, the increase in the number of girls being 153. There was also an increase in the number of first-year pupils and a reduction in the number of supplementary candidates. Thirty-three pupils belonging to the scheduled classes and 43 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

One hundred and ninety-four schools against 184 in the previous year used Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the Indian languages as the medium at the examination in non-language subjects. As usual, the most popular subjects taken by the pupils as optionals were History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Type-writing.

(c) Expenditure.—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 83.57 lakhs to Rs. 84.83 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 30.74 lakhs or 36 per cent, fees Rs. 46.14 lakhs or 55 per cent and other sources Rs. 7.95 lakhs or 9 per cent, as compared with 37 per cent, 54 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 42-11-0 as against Rs. 44-5-7 in the preceding year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-4-0. Fees met 44 per cent of the total cost in municipal and district board schools and 65 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 43 and 65, respectively.

8. Elementary education—(i) Statistics.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 41,128 to 39,398. The number of elementary schools under Government rose from 1,373 to 1,593, owing mainly to the transfer of schools

from district board management to the Labour Department in the East Godavari district. The number of institutions under all other managements decreased. The strength of these schools also decreased from 2,492,909 to 2,488,718, the fall in strength being confined to the first standard only. The fall in the number of part-time and night schools continued during the year and on the 31st March 1938, there were only 415 such schools as compared with 616 in 1936-37. The percentage of male pupils in elementary schools for boys and girls to the male population of the Presidency was 9.1 compared with 9.2 in the preceding year, the percentage varying from 15.7 in Malabar to 3.8 in the Vizagapatam Agency and 5.5 in the Godavari East Agency.

There were in the Presidency 292 higher elementary schools with standard VI as the highest, 180 with standard VII as the highest and 1,259 with standard VIII as the highest class. The majority of them were managed by the district boards.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys decreased from 95,512 to 93,112, but the number of trained teachers in them increased from 68,924 to 72,389.

The number of schools managed by teacher-managers decreased from 11,760 to 10,600, but the number of trained teachers in them increased from 11,915 to 13,277.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for boys was 760, of which 103 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 2,788. There were 14,317 single-teacher elementary schools for boys as against 17,224 in the previous year.

(ii) Panchayat schools.—The year started with 1,466 schools as against a total provision of 1,512 schools. Forty-nine schools were started during the year under review and provision for 64 schools was withdrawn mostly on the recommendation of educational authorities for the following reasons:—

- (1) Low attendance.
- (2) Refusal to admit Adi-Dravida pupils.
- (3) Indifference of the panchayat boards to the proper running of the schools.

There were also cases of temporary closure of schools owing to epidemics or for want of suitable accommodation or of teachers with prescribed qualifications. The year closed with 1,453 schools. Of these seven schools were maintained exclusively for girls.

As usual North Arcot topped the list with 536 schools, Salem came second with 214 schools and Chittoor and Tanjore came next with 145 and 117 schools, respectively.

Strength.—The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 67,406 including 11,785 girls the average attendance being 53,237. Adi-Dravida pupils continued to be admitted freely and

the number of such pupils in panchayat schools at the end of the year was 7,764.

Staff.—The total number of teachers employed in panchayat board schools at the end of the year was 2,013. The policy of enforcing the minimum standard of qualification for each district for teachers in panchayat schools continued during the year. Also, there being no paucity of trained and qualified hands, employment of trained and qualified hands preferably of higher elementary and secondary grades was insisted upon as far as possible with the result that there has been an appreciable increase in the number of qualified hands serving in panchayat schools. Nine hundred and forty-five panchayats employed 1,257 teachers with higher elementary trained qualifications and 217 panchayats employed 267 teachers with secondary grade qualifications. In cases where qualifications of teachers were below the minimum the approval of the District Educational Officer for their appointment was invariably insisted on. Adi-Dravida and women teachers were employed in some schools.

Accommodation.—During the year Government made a provision of Rs. 5,000 for payment of building grants to panchayats subject as usual to a maximum grant of Rs. 500 for a tiled building and Rs. 150 for a thatched building. The actual expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 5,000. Building grant was allotted for seventeen panchayats during the year.

Equipment.—No provision was made by Government for payment of equipment grant. The policy of assigning wherever possible the articles of equipment of abolished schools to the newly sanctioned schools was continued during the year under review and in cases where panchayats could not get a supply of equipment from Government they purchased their minimum equipment from their own funds.

Teaching grant.—Out of a final appropriation of Rs. 3,07,700 the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,04,825. Teaching grant for panchayats continued to be sanctioned on the strength of the certificates received from Presidents of panchayat boards and the certificates were subsequently sent to the District Election Officers for verification. In cases where the certificates were found to be defective or otherwise incorrect in any respect, payment of grant was withheld pending rectification of defects. The policy of withholding grants in cases where panchayat boards refused to admit Adi-Dravida children was rigorously enforced and this had the desired effect. During the year many panchayats supplemented the grant sanctioned in this office from their funds at rates ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 according to the qualifications and services of the teachers concerned.

9. *Special education*—(a) *Training schools for Masters.*—The number of training schools for masters was 72, including one sessional school, the same as last year. During the year a secondary training class attached to the C.M.S. Noble High School

Masulipatam, has been opened and it remained unaided. The secondary training class attached to the Ambasamudram Thirtha-pathay High School was closed. The number of Government training schools was 51 and their strength was 7,656, of which, 1,078 were of the secondary grade, 6,421 of the higher elementary grade and 157 of the lower elementary grade. The eighteen aided schools had a strength of 1,823 and three unaided schools had a strength of 114. The one sessional school for Mappillas at Malappuram had 39 pupils.

The T.S.L.C. Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examination was 12,558, of whom 9,318 were men and 3,240 women. The number that passed the examination was 5,555 (4,331 men and 1,224 women). The candidates examined for the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades numbered 2,106, 9,522, and 930, respectively, of whom 855, 4,433 and 267 were successful in the examination. The number of lower elementary grade teachers who appeared for the higher elementary grade examination was 5,535 (4,937 men and 598 women) and the number that passed was 791 (729 men and 62 women).

(b) *Commercial schools.*—The number of aided commercial schools was 4 and the number of pupils in them was 429. The number of approved but unrecognized commercial schools was 270, with a strength of 7,425.

(c) *Agricultural schools.*—The following paragraph from the report of the Director of Agriculture shows, in detail, the working of the agricultural schools in the Presidency :—

“*Farm labourers' schools.*—The three schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore continued to function. At Anakapalle, There were 24 boys on the rolls during the year as against 25 last year. At Palur, there were 34 on the rolls as against 31 in the previous year. At Coimbatore, there was only one boy in the school with wages and 19 boys without wages as against 3 and 24, respectively, last year.”

The school at Usilampatti under the Madura District Board had thirteen pupils on the rolls. It has, however, been decided by Government to close the school at the end of this year and to amalgamate it with the local Board High School. The Melrosapuram C.S.M. Agricultural School and the Mayanoor Servindia Agricultural School were the other two schools aided by the Director of Industries. They had 73 and 40 pupils, respectively, on the rolls.

(d) *Engineering schools.*—The subordinate engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, which is the only recognized school in the Presidency, worked with 292 pupils during the year.

(e) *Industrial and technical schools.*—In the industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries there were 7,445 pupils as against 7,431 in the previous year.

The following excerpts from the report of the Director of Industries describe, in outline, the more important events in industrial education during the year:—

“Two scholars were under training outside India at the end of the year. There were two scholars under training in the Department of Textiles at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, during the year; and a subsidy of Rs. 200 was paid by Government for each scholar per annum. The value of the scholarship tenable at the Andhra University College of Technology was reduced during the year from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30. A fresh scholarship was awarded during the year. Three new scholarships of the value of Rs. 45 each per mensem were awarded during the year for the study of bio-chemistry and general organic chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Besides, there were ten old scholarship-holders under training in the Institute during the year. In view of the considerable scope that exists in the Presidency for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, one of the scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science was utilized for awarding a scholarship for practical training in the manufacture of such products at the Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, for six months and at the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, for three months. Besides these, 60 new industrial scholarships were as usual awarded during the year. A bonus equivalent to two months' average scholarship was also awarded to such of the pupils as satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year.

“An amount of Rs. 91,804 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (including Rs. 3,004 capitation grant) to aided institutions. Further grants of Rupees 10,472 and Rs. 19,629 were distributed as equipment and building grants, respectively, to schools.”

(f) *Schools of Art and Music.*—There were during the year five schools under this classification. The Teachers' College of Music, Madras, has been recognized by the Department during the year and remained unaided. It had eight pupils on the rolls. The Saidapet Manual Training Class for Teachers and the Art Masters' Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, came to be placed under this category for the first time. The former had fourteen pupils and the latter eleven pupils. The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, under the control of the Director of Industries worked with 249 students. The Kumbakonam Municipal Art School with 50 pupils also worked during the year. The Vijayarama

Ganapatasala at Vizianagram was deleted from the list as it was not recognized by the department.

(g) *Manual training.*—There were 613 manual training classes with an approximate strength of 97,009 (94,017 boys and 2,992 girls) at work during the year. These classes were attached to secondary, elementary, training and special schools. The subjects taught in these classes were classified under fourteen heads; and the most popular subjects were wood-work including carving and turning, spinning and weaving, book-binding and card-board work, tailoring, horticulture and agriculture and rattan and coir work.

(h) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades in the several subjects was 11,428, of whom 4,270 were successful. Two hundred and one candidates of the higher grade and 540 of the lower grade were women, of whom 140 and 390, respectively, were successful. Three diplomas and 51 group certificates were issued during the year.

On the 31st March 1938, there were 90,285 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 80,061 in 1937. Classified according to the nature of the subjects taken, there were 2,787 students receiving art education, 1,191 technical education, 76,679 industrial education and 9,628 commercial education.

(i) *Sanskrit education.*—There were eighteen Sanskrit colleges for men and two colleges for women. One college for men was under the management of a district board. The strength of the colleges for men, including that of the Oriental Department of the Annamalai University, was 611 compared with 587 last year. The two colleges for women had a strength of twenty pupils. The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools recognized by the department decreased from 98 to 96, but their strength increased from 5,088 to 5,218.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Public examination after completing the advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 289 (including 14 women). Of these, 211, including 11 women, were declared eligible for admission to the University courses of study, 61 for the Siromani or Vidya Pravina Course, 61 for the Vidwan or Bhasha Pravina Course and 89 for either of the courses.

10. *Women's education.*—(a) *General statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 5,031 to 4,938, but their strength increased from 411,185 to 417,329. The number of girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 930,312, as compared with 915,501 on the 31st March 1937.

(b) *Collegiate.*—There were five arts colleges for women. The strength in them increased from 621 in 1936-37 to 655 in 1937-38. There were 431 women reading in arts colleges for men compared with 403 last year. The two training colleges for women in Madras had a total strength of 78 pupils on the rolls. The number of women students reading in the Law and Medical

Colleges was 117. There were two Oriental colleges for women in the Presidency and their strength was 20. Besides these 23 women were reading in Sanskrit colleges for men.

(c) *Secondary*.—There were 88 secondary schools for Indian girls during the year compared with 82 last year. The institutions opened in the year under report are—(1) Madras C.S.M. Branch Middle School, (2) Cocanada Baskerville Memorial Middle School, (3) Tanjore Sacred Heart Middle School, (4) Sakkikulam Orlinda Childe High School, (5) Sivakasi Hindu Nadars' Girls' School, and (6) Ramnad St. Andrew's Girls' School. There were thus on the 31st March 1938, 54 high and 34 middle schools, with a total strength of 25,239 pupils compared with 22,611 last year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 36,118 as against 31,853 last year.

(d) *Elementary*.—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 4,807 to 4,720, but their strength increased from 380,495 to 384,478. There was a fall in the strength of standard one, but a large increase in the strength of standards 4 and 5. The number of schools closed during the year was 226 and the number opened 139. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys increased from 530,317 to 540,867.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls increased from 14,575 to 14,592, of whom 12,867 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 30. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers increased from 532 to 544, as also the number of trained teachers in them from 650 to 984.

The number of part-time and night schools for girls decreased from 20 to 16.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for girls was 16, all of which were for schools under private management.

There were in the Presidency 82 higher elementary schools for girls with standard 6, 49 with standard 7 and 296 with standard 8 as the highest class.

The number of single-teacher schools for girls was 1,118 as against 1,285 in the previous year. The number of school-less centres for girls in the Presidency with a population of 2,000 and above was 2,597.

(e) *Special education*.—As in the previous year there were 65 training schools for women in the Presidency; 34 under Government management and 31 under private agencies. The strength of all Government schools was 1,889, compared with 1,836 last year. The strength of all training schools for women was 3,574 as against 3,476 in the previous year. Classifying the scholars according to their grades, there were 467 in the secondary grade, 2,997 in the higher elementary grade and 110 in the lower elementary grade as against 455, 2,702 and 319, respectively, last year. Besides these 26 women were undergoing training in institutions for men.

(f) *Expenditure*.—The total direct expenditure on arts colleges for women was 2.85 lakhs and the average cost per student was Rs. 437. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 54.10 lakhs to Rs. 55.12 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 75.1 per cent, fees 7 per cent and other sources 17.9 per cent, as compared with 75.7, 6.5 and 17.8 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 49.15 and in an elementary school, Rs. 11.4.

11. *Anglo-Indian and European education*.—There were 73 high, middle and primary schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans during the year. Of this number, 33 were for boys and 40 for girls. Besides these there were two training schools for women and two special schools for girls. During the year two middle schools for boys were re-classified as schools for girls and one middle school for girls became a school for boys. One primary school for girls became a school for boys and one primary school for boys became a school for girls. Consequent on these changes there were on the 31st March 1938, 13 high, 7 middle, and 13 primary schools for boys and 20 high, 15 middle and 5 primary schools for girls. The strength of all Anglo-Indian and European schools including the special schools increased from 11,458 to 11,669. The number of non-Anglo-Indian and European pupils was 2,151 against 2,141 in the previous year. The number of Anglo-Indian and European scholars in arts and professional colleges for men and women slightly decreased from 241 to 238.

There was an increase in the number of teachers in schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans from 748 to 779. Of these teachers 655 were trained, 2 untrained but certificated and 122 untrained and uncertificated, against 607, 28 and 113, respectively in 1936-37. The two training schools in the city of Madras had a total strength of 71, of which 8 were men as against 67 including 12 men last year. The subjects for the teachers' examination were spread over three papers instead of only two as in former years, the fees for the examination having been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The appointment of a kindergarten mistress in the Doveton Training School was sanctioned during the year. The two special schools, the Bellary St. Joseph's Industrial School and the Madras Newtown School of Dressmaking had a strength of 107 pupils.

The manual training centre for European boys and the domestic science centre for European girls continued to provide instruction during the year. Examinations were held by the Lecturer in Domestic Science in domestic science, needlework and dress-making. Manual training classes were held once a week in the Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk, and the St. Patrick's High School, Adyar, by the Assistant Instructor in Manual Training, Madras. The Assistant Manual Training Instructor, Ootacamund, held

classes as usual in the Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund, and in the St. George's Homes, Ketti.

Of the 270 candidates that appeared for the European High School Examination, 225 were successful, of whom 101 were girls. For the Middle School Examination 446 candidates appeared and 334 came out successful including 181 girls. The system of maintaining European school-leaving certificate books has been discontinued and hereafter successful candidates will be awarded only certificates.

The Inspector of European Schools has been authorized to sanction all kinds of scholarships awarded under Chapter IV of the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Hitherto, final scholarships were awarded by the Director. The Code of Regulations for European Schools is under reprint and is being provided with an index. [The Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met once during the year and considered the Budget Estimate for 1938-39.] The Board was not in favour of prescribing a complete common syllabus for standards I to VI owing to the different conditions in the various parts of the country, but supported the publication of text-books in certain subjects which would suit the needs of all provinces. The personnel of a committee to consider the proposed institution of a Special High School Examination of a vocational nature for those who do not wish to take the Cambridge Examination was recently announced by Government.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European education increased from Rs. 25.03 lakhs to Rs. 27.86 lakhs, the increase being due to higher expenditure on buildings and boarding charges in hostels. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 8.14 lakhs (29.2 per cent), fees Rs. 6.27 lakhs (22.5 per cent) and other sources Rs. 13.45 lakhs (48.3 per cent), the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 30.0 per cent, 24.1 per cent and 45.9 per cent.

12. *Muhammadan education*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased from 3,635 to 3,572, as also their strength from 267,214 to 231,669. The number of private institutions also fell from 429 to 384 and their strength from 16,135 to 15,975.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men and women decreased slightly from 554 to 549. Of these 113 were in the Madras Government Muhammadan College and 38 in the Vaniyambadi Islamiyah College. There were in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad 165 pupils as compared with 151 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-four including eight women, were reading in professional colleges as compared with 126 in 1936-37.

(c) *Secondary*.—The number of schools intended for Muhammadans was 17 for boys and one for girls. The strength of boys' schools increased from 3,566 to 3,592 and that of girls from

435 to 457. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians also increased from 13,021 to 13,893.

(d) *Mappilla education*.—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the Malabar district decreased slightly from 1,474 to 1,471, but their strength increased from 131,879 to 136,529. The number of girls reading in them also rose from 44,075 to 46,137. The number of Mappillas in these schools was 121,415 (79,600 boys and 41,815 girls) and the number of Mappillas in all schools, i.e., in Mappilla and non-Mappilla schools was 129,131 (85,918 boys and 43,213 girls). The number of higher elementary schools rose from 36 to 39.

There were 4,645 teachers in all Mappilla schools for boys in Malabar, of whom 2,455 were trained. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 2,571, of whom 1,528 were trained. The training school for Mappillas at Malappuram had 205 pupils on the rolls, of whom 202 were Mappillas. The Sessional School for Musaliars and Mullas at Malappuram had a strength of 39 pupils during the year.

The Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram worked with the fourth and fifth forms during the year with 122 pupils. The strength of Mappilla pupils in it was 92. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools was 1,243 (1,224 boys and 19 girls).

The number of elementary schools for girls in Malabar was 128 as against 132 in the previous year. Their strength, however, increased from 8,561 to 9,291. The number of Mappillas alone was 5,340 girls and 2,570 boys. The number of Mappilla girls in all elementary schools increased from 5,673 to 6,102.

The number of elementary schools for Mappilla boys in South Kanara decreased from 80 to 77 and their strength from 5,912 to 5,451. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine Mappilla pupils were reading in these institutions. The number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools was 4,118 as against 3,049 in the preceding year. The number of teachers in these schools decreased from 240 to 232, of whom 116 were Mappillas.

There were eleven schools for Mappilla girls in South Kanara with a strength of 477 girls and 115 boys. The number of Mappilla girls alone in these schools was 468. The number of Mappilla girls in all schools was 504.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—The schools in the islands were inspected during the year.

(f) *Finance*.—There was an increase in the total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education from Rs. 27.86 lakhs to Rs. 30.05 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 22 per cent, as against 79, 3 and 18, respectively, in the previous year.

13. *Education of the scheduled classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).*—The number of public institutions mainly intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 8,988 to 8,685 and their strength from 399,234 to 369,760. The number of private unrecognized schools for these classes decreased considerably from 163 to 46 and their strength from 5,283 to 1,623.

The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all public institutions increased from 328,445 to 331,372, of whom 80,241 were girls.

Two hundred and eleven pupils, including five girls, belonging to the scheduled classes completed their secondary school-leaving certificates during the year, while 253 were successful in the T.S.L.C. examinations, of whom 20 were women. The number of women reading in colleges was 14 as against 3 last year.

In the plains, the number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes admitted into elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1937-38 was 63,576 as against 54,653. The figures show an increase of 16.3 per cent in the number of pupils.

The number of schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled classes and into which the pupils were freely admitted increased from 10,279 in the previous year to 10,564 during the year under report.

Nine schools held in Igraharam, chavadis, etc., and fourteen 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 645 teachers of the scheduled classes were employed in schools not specially intended for these classes.

The following extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour illustrate the further progress made :—

“ There were 978 schools at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and thirty-eight new schools were opened and 26 schools were closed during the year with the result that 1,190 schools remained at the close of the year. Of these 1,185 were day schools, 3 night schools and 2 combined day and night schools. Forty-eight thousand two hundred and three pupils (comprising 37,099 boys and 11,104 girls) were studying in these schools. The number of teachers employed in them was 1,645, of whom 1,643 were trained. A sum of Rs. 32,655 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings.

“ The schools in the completed areas of South Arcot, East Godavari and Guntur which were transferred to the control of local boards in 1931-32 were retransferred to the control of the Labour Department during the year.

“ *Scholarships, etc.*—Sixty-two residential scholarships for ordinary education involving an expenditure of about Rs. 8,900 were granted during the year. Three thousand one hundred and fifty-nine non-residential scholarships amounting to Rs. 63,390 were also sanctioned to pupils in secondary and elementary schools. In addition, 22 scholarships to the value of Rs. 1,800 were sanctioned to pupils reading in arts colleges. The number of scholarships for professional courses of study awarded during the year was three. Ten pupils reading in the Madras Seva Sadan and eight pupils learning commercial subjects were also granted scholarships. One hundred and fifty Industrial scholarships involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned. Besides these, one motor-mechanism scholarship and four scholarships in workshops were also sanctioned. The expenditure on bonus paid to scholarship-holders amounted to Rs. 174. Non-recurring grants amounting to over Rs. 1,200 were sanctioned to pupils for the purchase of books and other expenditure. Exemption from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 950 was granted to pupils appearing for various examinations.

“ *Hostels.*—The Slater Hostel, Madras, the Paddison Hostel, Madras, The Sundarachalu Hostel, Salem, the Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam, and the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, under Government management worked satisfactorily during the year. In addition, the Labour Department subsidized ten hostels for depressed classes run by private agencies.

“ The total Government expenditure during the year on the education of the scheduled classes was Rs. 7,05,012.”

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes—*
(1) *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools specially intended for pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 98 to 99 and their strength from 2,522 to 2,916. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 15,550 (12,972 boys and 2,578 girls) as compared with 15,603 (13,043 boys and 2,560 girls).

There were during the year 22 Government schools for the Chenchus of Kurnool district as against 19 last year. All the schools were located over and around the Nallamalais and were under the management of the Special Chenchu Officer, the Collector of Kurnool, who was assisted by the Assistant Chenchu Officer, Atmakur. The strength of the schools rose from 356 boys and 154 girls to 376 boys and 166 girls. Free supply of midday meals to all the pupils on all working days, free distribution of clothes, books and slates to the pupils once a year and periodical

medical relief to children were some of the features worth mentioning.

For the children of the Kotas, Kurumbas, Irulas and Badagas who constitute the aborigines of the Nilgiris, there were 55 board schools and 17 aided schools. The number of pupils under instruction in those schools was 3,617 boys and 534 girls as against 3,635 boys and 541 girls last year. The slight fall in strength was due to the prevalence of plague in the district during the year. The number of Paniya children receiving instruction was only 17 and that of Kurumbas and Shola Naiks 36 and 19, respectively.

For the Savaras, Jatapus, Kondadoras and Godabas of Vizagapatam district (excluding the Agency) there were 28 schools, attended by 771 boys and 108 girls. There were two schools specially intended for Koyas of East Godavari district. The strength of the Koya pupils in them was 28. In the West Godavari district the Koyas had one board school with 26 pupils. Four schools for aborigines were working in Guntur district under the district board with a strength of 101 pupils. Three aided schools and one Government school were working in the Kurnool district for the education of the Lambadi children. The strength in the aided schools was 96 and in the Government school 21. For the same community 17 schools with 608 pupils were working in the Bellary district. In Anantapur five schools for the benefit of Sugalis were working with 77 pupils and in Cuddapah one school for the same community worked with 32 pupils. Two hundred and nineteen pupils attended the six schools for aborigines in the Nellore district. In the Elagiris of North Arcot three schools were working for the aborigines and were attended by 84 children. In the five schools for the Malayalee children of Trichinopoly there were 141 pupils. The Palayars of Madura had two schools and the strength in them was 77. For the Malasas of Coimbatore the R.C. Mission maintained two schools—one night and one day school. The day school had 63 pupils and the night school 40. The schools for the Malayalees of Salem were run on the Shervaroys and on the Kollis. There were sixteen schools with 415 pupils on the rolls.

(2) *Criminal tribes*.—The number of special schools for criminal tribes increased from 287 to 288 and their strength, from 14,371 to 16,208.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the education of criminal tribes under reclamation and relates to the calendar year 1937 :—

Madura, North.—Sixty elementary schools were maintained—59 for boys and 1 for girls. At the close of the year 2,847 pupils were on the rolls (1,816 boys and 1,031 girls) as against 2,508 pupils last year. The increase in strength is due to the opening of standard V in 44 schools.

Madura, South.—The year started with 198 Kallar elementary schools and closed with 195. Of these seven were exclusively girls' schools and the rest mixed schools for boys and girls. In pursuance of the orders of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the development of incomplete elementary schools, 164 Kallar schools in the district have been converted into complete elementary schools by opening an additional class (V standard). There were already eleven complete schools. The complete schools, thus total 175. The remaining twenty schools continue as feeder schools.

The strength of these schools was 11,356 (8,476 boys and 2,880 girls) of whom Kallar pupils alone numbered 10,852 (7,992 boys and 2,860 girls). There was an increase of 1,440 in the total strength and 1,569 Kallar pupils of whom 737 were Kallar girls.

Ramnad.—The reclamation work in Ramnad district was confined only to the maintenance of two elementary schools. These schools worked satisfactorily during the year with 128 pupils.

Salem.—The reclamation work for the Koravas in the Salem district consisted of the following : (1) maintenance of five Koravar reclamation schools; (2) award of boarding grants to Koravars; (3) maintenance of the Koravar Boys' Boarding Home at Attur and the Agricultural Farm attached to it; and (4) maintenance of the Koravar Girls' Boarding Home and School. There were five Korava settlement schools with a total strength of 195.

Criminal Tribes Settlement schools.—In each of the settlements at Aziznagar, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Siddhapuram, Chintladevi and Bitragunta there is a school, attendance at which is compulsory for all settlers' children who are of school-going age. Deserving pupils who complete their education in the settlement schools are encouraged to continue their studies elsewhere and some are sent for industrial training.

15. *Education of the blind, deaf-mutes and other defectives*.—There were during the year eight schools for boys and two schools for girls. The Deaf and Dumb School at Nanguneri which was working in 1936-37 was closed during the year. Of the ten schools one was under the management of Coimbatore Municipal Council. Of the rest one was an unaided school.

The Coimbatore Deaf and Dumb School had 41 pupils on the rolls, of whom 10 were girls.

The Blind School at Rentachintala worked with 28 pupils of whom 12 were girls. Besides general education the pupils are being given instruction in manual training.

The Salvation Army's School at Bapatla for leper children worked with 16 pupils during the year.

The Mylapore Deaf and Dumb School continued to work satisfactorily during the year with 99 pupils. The Teynampet Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute also turned out good work. It had 130 pupils on the rolls and had two distinct sections—for the Blind and the Deaf. In the deaf and dumb section the subjects taught are lip-reading, articulation, language, arithmetic, sense-training, writing, reading, drawing, painting, needle-work, clay-work and fret-work. Weaving has been introduced during the year under report. In the Blind section the subjects taught are general knowledge, singing, musical instruments playing, basketry, rattan-work and mat-making. The school is also maintaining a garden.

The Poonamalle Victory Memorial School for the Blind has three departments, viz., an elementary education department, an industrial training department and a workshop department. It had 86 pupils in all the three departments. In the elementary education department alone there were 33 pupils. All the pupils reside in the institution and due regard is being paid to the health of the pupils. Besides general education, music is taught to pupils in the elementary section.

The T.D.T.A. Blind School for boys at Palamcottah is run by the C.M.S. Mission. On the 31st March 1938 there were 33 pupils on the rolls. Vocational training such as weaving and rattan-work is given in addition to the teaching of general educational subjects. There is a boarding home attached to the school.

The school attached to the Bethesda Leper Hospital, Narasapur, worked during the year with 39 pupils. The school has its own building and is well equipped and there is an extensive playground close to the school.

The Palamcottah C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School for girls worked satisfactorily during the year with 147 pupils which includes 78 boys. The school for the blind (for girls) at Palamcottah run by the T.D.T.A. also showed good progress during the year. It had a strength of 34 pupils.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private schools decreased from 1,005 to 717 and their strength from 36,677 to 26,752. The district of Malabar had as usual the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(a) *Connemara Public Library.*—The borrowing facilities offered by the library were made use of by the public to a greater extent during this year than in the previous year, as shown by the increase in the number of depositors from 1,501 in the previous year to 1,659 during this year. The number of volumes lent was 24,819 which is considerably more than that of the previous year. The number of readers and the number of volumes consulted during the year were 55,514 and 125,987, respectively. A temporary special grant of Rs. 300 in addition to the

usual grant, was sanctioned by the Government and this amount was utilized for the purchase of a valuable set of a rare book.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—For the first time after a lapse of about sixteen years, two short tours for the collection of manuscripts were undertaken in the Chingleput district, the southern part of the Travancore State and the Tinnevely district. About a hundred manuscripts were obtained on loan and a large collection of manuscripts numbering about 300 was purchased at a very cheap price. A list of manuscripts available with private persons in the places visited in the Travancore State and Tinnevely district, was made, and arrangements were made with the owners of these manuscripts for the supply of copies thereof. This arrangement is considered more economical than getting the manuscripts on loan to Madras and returning them, after transcription, to their owners. Over 100 Persian manuscripts containing some rare and important works were purchased in the City of Madras.

The number of visitors to the library during the year under report was 6,054 as against 6,340 for last year, and the number of works consulted by them was 11,548 as against 12,010 for last year. Of the works consulted those in Sanskrit were the largest in number. Works belonging to every branch of Indian literature were consulted.

Good progress was made during the year under report, in the preparation of slips and the printing of catalogues in different languages. The critical Introduction to Brahmasiddhi with the commentary of Sankhapani was printed in the year under report and is now available to the public. A guide to the manuscript collections in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library was published. The complete manuscript press copy of 'Sri Ramanuja Campu' was prepared and sent to the Press.

In G.O. Ms. No. 85, Education and Public Health, dated 15th January 1938, Government ordered the removal of the Oriental Manuscripts Library with furniture and equipment to the University Buildings with effect from 1st July 1938 subject to certain conditions.

(c) *Text-Book Committee.*—Three thousand three hundred and forty-three books as against 3,133 last year were considered, of which 2,757, against 2,423 last year, were approved; 1,413 for class use and the rest for one or more of the following: Class libraries, teachers, general libraries. Sixteen per cent of the books considered were declared unsuitable. There was an appreciable increase in the number of Hindi books. Increase was also noticeable in regard to English books and books in Urdu, Persian and Arabic. A consolidated list of approved books revised up to 31st March 1938 was prepared and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1938. Thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two as against 12,613 last year were included in the consolidated list.

On account of the introduction of Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the high school forms, the number of books in several languages on general knowledge subjects, such as, History, Geography and Science is increasing.

In their order Ms. No. 2943, Education and Public Health, dated 15th December 1937, Government permitted the members of the Text-Book Committee elected by the District Secondary Education Boards to continue to hold office up to 31st October 1938.

(d) *Registration of books.*—Two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight books and 987 periodicals were registered during the year as against 3,199 books and 964 periodicals of the previous year. The decrease in the total number of publications registered during the past two years is largely due to the steady expansion of the daily press, especially in the languages of the province, which presents a ready and more convenient channel for the absorption of a large volume of literary output which previously could reach the public only in the form of books and tracts.

Compared with the figures for the previous year, there is an appreciable increase in the number of 'Original' publications in English as well as in the languages of the province. The tendency on the part of writers is to develop their own themes in their own language in preference to the practice of translating from other languages.

Madras City continues to operate as the largest centre for the publishing industry, registering about 44.5 per cent of the total number of publications for the province. East Godavari among Telugu districts and Tanjore among Tamil districts showed a steady expansion in the field of printing and publication. Analysed according to languages, the increase was the largest in Tamil and the progress of Hindi was remarkable. The publications under art, medicine, religion, politics and natural science increased. Thirty per cent of the total output under books was designed for educational purposes as against 35 per cent during the preceding year.

The work of elimination of useless publications was completed during the year.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Adult education.*—Only the adult education class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work during 1937-38. There were 53 pupils on rolls of whom nine were Adi-Dravidas. There was an improvement in the attendance of pupils which was 36 as against 33 in 1936-37. The library and the savings bank were very useful adjuncts to the institution. Besides the regular classes, sixteen lectures on useful subjects were delivered during the year.

Adult education work in the form of lectures was undertaken by the staff of the Training School at Badagara. Ten lectures were delivered during the year including one with magic lantern.

The adult education class attached to the Government Training School, Palghat, ceased to work.

D.M.R.T. Adult Education Centres.—The classes worked in three centres, viz., at Feroke, Tritala and Malappuram. The strength of these classes was 205 and the average attendance 110. Of the pupils 117 were Mappillas and 44 belonged to the scheduled classes. The reading rooms attached to the classes continued to be popular. Several Malayalam and English papers and magazines were also subscribed for. Many lantern lectures on various subjects were delivered during the year. Besides the three R's, pupils were instructed in the principles of health, sanitation, co-operation, temperance, first aid, etc. An agricultural demonstration farm and a poultry farm are attached to the Tritala Centre. Attached to the Malappuram centre is a night school for the benefit of Mappillas. A sum of Rs. 1,035 was paid as grant to the centres.

(b) *Libraries.*—There were 1,099 public libraries in 1937-38 as against 1,122 in 1936-37, of which three were specially intended for women. Seven hundred and eighty-five libraries were under the management of local boards (including panchayats), 41 under municipalities, 40 attached to co-operative societies and the rest 233 under private management. One hundred and thirty libraries under private management were registered.

The total number of journals and books available in these libraries in 1937-38 was 663,485; and the number of persons that made use of these libraries was 1,647,678. During the year 1937-38, the total expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,14,770, of which Rs. 5,734 was from Provincial funds, Rs. 38,091 from local funds and the balance Rs. 70,945 from private funds. Grant to the extent of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for public libraries, including those under panchayats.

The inspection of libraries was as usual conducted by the officers of this Department.

(c) *Boy Scout movement.*—The year 1937-38 has been a very memorable year in the history of scouting in India. It has been a period of strenuous activity to keep up the ideals of the movement unaffected by the controversies raging round it, both in the press and on the public platform.

Strength and efficiency.—There has been a steady increase in the strength of the movement from what it was in the previous year. From a strength of about 17,000, it has gone up to 21,000 during the year under report. The number is steadily growing commensurate with the number of efficient trained men available for work in the movement as Scoutmasters and Cubmasters.

Training camps and training of officers.—Training camps were held in 14 centres wherein about 350 men were trained to officer the movement.

The Stanley Park Training Centre.—The training centre continues to be as popular as in previous years though more use can be made of the centre and more training camps can be held.

Badges.—The following list gives the particulars of the various badges which were won by scouts, cubs and rovers during the year :—

Cubs—

Tenderpad badges	...	...	...	522
Proficiency badges	...	...	...	168

Scouts—

Tenderfoot badges	...	...	...	1,204
Second class	...	...	...	214
First class	...	...	...	68
All round cords	...	...	...	17
Proficiency badges	...	...	...	389

District officers.—District officers continue to discharge their duties with ungrudging zeal and enthusiasm. Four new District Commissioners for Tinnevely, Tiruvallur, Madras East and West and eleven new Assistant District Commissioners for Tiruvallur, Madras, East Tanjore, Madura and North Arcot were appointed during the year under report.

The Secretaries and other officers of the District Councils and local associations have helped in enlisting parental co-operation and ensuring financial stability for the smooth working of the organization.

Provincial officers.—Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao continued to be the Chief Commissioner. Capt. T. W. Barnard, Deputy Chief Commissioner, also continued to discharge his duties. The Provincial Organizing Commissioners have also continued to give their time and attention to the growth of the movement with the same zeal and devotion to duty as before.

The services of Mr. P. S. Narayanaswami, Provincial Organizing Commissioner, were lent to the Government of Travancore in January 1938 for being appointed as Deputy Chief Commissioner for training. In his place two Assistant Provincial Organizing Commissioners, Messrs. J. I. Muthiah and M. Rajagopalan, were appointed.

Public service and good turns.—Organized public service was rendered among other places at the Brahmothsavam festival at Tirupati, Karthigai Deepam at Tiruvannamalai, Mahodayam festival at Mahabalipuram and Vedaranyam.

The floods in the North Madras area in the month of November 1937 provided another occasion when the scouts andouters of the locality rendered yeoman service to the flood-stricken people of the area.

The Provincial Panchayats Conference and the All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition in December 1937 indented on the service of a large number of rover scouts and scouters.

Besides the above, at important festivals in the Presidency, the scouts rendered service to the thousands of pilgrims who congregated.

Provincial Executive Committee and Council.—The Provincial Executive Committee met seven times during the year.

A special meeting of the Provincial Council was also held on 24th July 1937 to consider the position of scouting in the Presidency in the light of the controversy.

District councils and local associations.—The district councils and local associations have also had an eventful year and served as an effective link between the public and the scouts. The work of these district and local organizations has been carried out entirely with the assistance of the local public, whether it be for camps and rallies or for equipment and general administration.

Publications.—The South India Boy Scout Magazine, the official organ of the Association, has had a successful year during which it has made considerable progress in its circulation.

Several local associations and district councils also started issuing monthly bulletins as also several groups.

Scouting in special institutions.—Scouting in several special institutions in the Presidency including Tirumani Leper Settlement, Deaf and Dumb School at San Thome and Palamcottah, Childrens' Aid Society, Madras, Certified Schools, Ranipet, Chingleput and Bellary, has been a source of great relief to the members concerned who have found in the movement a real solace and a much needed distraction from their own special handicap.

Scouting and Prohibition.—Scouters have decided to help in the Prohibition scheme and a party of 25 scouts from Cuddapah district undertook a tour in the district of Salem to study the working of the scheme and the Cuddapah District Scout Council decided to give some special training to the workers.

Scouting and rural sports.—The police authorities in different districts have indented on the service of the scouters in their respective localities to help them in the organization and conduct of sports and other recreational activities in the villages. This formed a very good avenue of service to the people in the villages.

As in previous years the Association received a grant of Rs. 7,500 from Government.

(d) *The Girl Guide movement.*—The year 1937-38 owing to repercussions following the crisis created by the Boy Scout Association was one of grave importance in the history of Guiding in the Madras Presidency, but it is gratifying to record that the Provincial Association carried on its work quietly during this period with unabated enthusiasm and interest.

Statistics.—The figures in the official report to Imperial Headquarters for the year ending November 1936 were as follows :—

Companies of Guides 157; Flocks of Bluebirds 165; Ranger Companies 26; Cadet Ranger Companies 14; Extension Companies and Flocks 4.

The total number of flocks has increased by 27 from last year, although the total number of Guiders, Cadet Rangers, Guides and Bluebirds has decreased from 7,040 to 6,772. This may be explained by the fact that in 1936-37 unenrolled Guides were included in error in some districts. It is recorded with regret that in December 1937 the Corporation of Madras passed a resolution disaffiliating Companies and Flocks in Corporation schools from the Madras Girl Guide Provincial Association.

Trainer.—For the first nine months of the year the Association was unfortunately without a Provincial Trainer, the All-India Trainer being engaged for one fortnight. During February the new Provincial Trainer toured Bellary, the Ceded districts and Nellore, visiting all the Companies and Flocks, holding Guiders' training classes and attending rallies. She also spoke to the Ladies' Club in Bellary and took part in a locally organized week-end camp at Nellore.

The second half of January and March were spent in Madras, when many Companies and Flocks were inspected and Guiders' training classes held, a special feature being first-aid work. On March 12th a Guiders' Conference was held in Madras, when nearly 100 City Guiders attended.

Camps.—There were four large Training Camps held during the year—

- (a) *Kodaikanal Guiders Training Camp* from May 15th to 31st, when 23 Guiders from Madura and Tinnevely Divisions attended. The All-India Headquarters Trainer was in charge, assisted by the Indian Local Adviser from Madura.
- (b) *A Training Week for Wise Birds in Tuticorin* (June 1937) for which the Commandant and Trainer was the Trichinopoly Indian Local Adviser, Miss Samuel.
- (c) *Two Guiders' Trainings* sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. Seventy-three Guiders from the Presidency and the States attended, of whom 41 were given financial help. Her Excellency Lady Marjorie Erskine spent one morning with the Guiders witnessing displays.

In addition, two Guiders represented the Presidency at the All-India Camp in January. Week-end camps were held by Trichinopoly, Nellore, Cuddapah and Nazareth.

At all camps training is given in Company and Flock management. A typical programme includes lectures on child-nursing and first aid, while various handicrafts are taught and hikes arranged for training in observation, tracking, stalking, compass and mapping.

Funds.—A recital and various jumble sales were held in aid of Provincial funds, and all over the Presidency concerts were held in aid of local funds.

Translations.—Arrangements were made for the translation of a booklet on "Company and Flock Management" into Telugu and Tamil.

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

(e) *Physical education for men.*—During the year the Senior Physical Director inspected 48 schools, of which 31 were secondary schools; and visited 45 schools, which included 14 secondary and 29 elementary schools. Through visits, guidance, refresher classes, etc., the Senior Physical Director has been able to bring about a change for the better in the general attitude of people towards physical education, and to secure a marked improvement in the physical education programme. An attempt to improve further the quality of physical instructors was made during the year by the decision to award two kinds of Government certificates to two classes of teachers, according to two distinct kinds of educational qualifications. The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education decided to award a Lower Grade Government Certificate and a Higher Grade Certificate. It was also decided that the qualification for admission to the course of training for the Lower Grade in the College should be the securing of eligibility in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, and to that of the Higher Grade the possession of a Secondary Grade trained certificate or an Intermediate Certificate. These two certificates are in addition to the diploma, for which degree-holders alone are eligible. The attempt to induce schools to employ physical training instructors with either the Lower or Higher Grade certificate met with some success. In order to safeguard the health of school boys and to ensure satisfactory results for all participators in inter-school competitions, the Adviser devised a scheme, based on a combination of the factors relating to height and weight of a pupil. The Madras schools accepted this scheme, dividing boys into three separate classes for all competitions. This is one stage in physical progress which is commendable, because such improved organization brings many more boys into games, admits boys of equal capacities into select groups and affords opportunities for small and medium-sized boys as well as the big boys to derive full benefit from competitions. This scheme in general has stimulated the spirit of sportsmanship.

(f) *Physical education for women.*—During 1937-38 twenty-four secondary and training schools with qualified physical training instructresses on the staff were inspected by the Woman Specialist in Physical Education. A refresher course for physical training instructresses was held in the Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, in January 1938. Twenty instructresses attended the course; and 85 teachers of the Madras Corporation schools were present. The new syllabus of physical education for girls' schools which is under publication, will, it is hoped, meet the needs and serve the interests of school girls. A health code for schools and hostels is also under preparation.

(g) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 499 to 493, of whom 472 were teachers in schools under district board management and 21 teachers in Government schools. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 13.2 as against 13.9 during 1936-37.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. M. STATHAM,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

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

1 Chicacole.	11 Cuddapah.	21 Trichinopoly.
2 Vizianagram.	12 Tiruvannamalai.	22 Karur.
3 Anakapalle.	13 Vaniyambadi.	23 Srivilliputtur.
4 Bimlipatam.	14 Wallajapet.	24 Karaikudi.
5 Gudivada.	15 Chidambaram.	25 Devakottai.
6 Ongole.	16 Villupuram.	26 Pollachi.
7 Kurnool.	17 Tanjore.	27 Tuticorin.
8 Nandyal.	18 Mayavaram.	28 Coonoor.
9 Bellary.	19 Tiruvarur.	29 Palghat.
10 Adoni.	20 Mannargudi.	30 Mangalore.

(b) NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1 Vellore.	11 Cochin. (Boys and Girls).	20 Ellore.
2 Kumbakonam.	12 Mayavaram.	21 Rajahmundry.
3 Negapatam.	13 Madura (Boys and Girls).	22 Madras Corporation (Boys and Girls)
4 Conjeeveram.	14 Hindupur.	23 Vizagapatam.
5 Tellicherry.	15 Proddatur.	24 Nellore.
6 Tiruppur.	16 Dindigul.	25 Coimbatore (Boys and Girls).
7 Tinnevely.	17 Calicut.	26 Bezwada.
8 Chingleput.	18 Hospet.	27 Salem (Boys and Girls).
9 Erode (Boys and Girls).	19 Virudhunagar.	
10 Masulipatam.		

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

1 Walluvanad taluk—Mannarghat Village Panchayat.	5 Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram (Boys and Girls).
2 Ponnani—Three select amsams.	6 Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district).
3 Ernad—Select amsams in East and West Ernad.	7 Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore district).
4 Tiruppattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.	

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles		125,131		Percentage of scholars to total population.					
Population—				Recognized institutions.		All institutions.			
				1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.		
Males	.. ..	21,846,102	Males ..	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3		
Females	.. ..	22,291,338	Females ..	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1		
Total	.. ..	44,137,440	Total	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2		
		Institutions.		Scholars.		Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).			
		1938.	1937.	Increase or decrease.	1938.	1937.	Increase or decrease.		
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
Universities	.. ..	3	3	..	732†	745	+16	(a)	353
For Males.					28*	..	..	(b)	408
Arts Colleges †	.. ..	58	57	+1	12,097	11,635	+462	(a)	3,978
Professional colleges	.. ..	11	10	+1	2,536	2,427	+109	(b)	8,119
High schools	.. ..	389	386	+3	174,040	164,600	+9,440	(a)	2,536
Middle schools	.. ..	152	156	-4	25,496	24,818	+678	(c)	137,368
Primary schools	.. ..	39,411	41,141	-1,730	2,490,211	2,494,357	-4,146	(d)	76,672
Special schools	.. ..	521	520	+1	32,180	31,236	+944	(c)	14,638
Total	.. ..	40,542	42,270	-1,728	2,736,560	2,729,073	+7,487	(d)	10,858
For Females.									
Arts colleges †	.. ..	7	7	..	675	636	+39	(a)	202
Professional colleges	.. ..	2	2	..	78	75	+3	(b)	473
High schools	.. ..	74	70	+4	23,034	21,046	+1,988	(a)	78
Middle schools	.. ..	49	46	+3	7,923	7,020	+903	(c)	11,106
Primary schools	.. ..	4,725	4,812	-87	384,748	380,760	+3,988	(d)	11,928
Special schools	.. ..	112	108	+4	6,340	5,839	+501	(c)	2,325
Total	.. ..	4,969	5,045	-76	422,708	415,376	+7,422	(d)	5,598
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
For males	.. ..	704	976	-272	26,055	35,044	-8,989		
For females	.. ..	13	20	-16	697	1,633	-936		
Total	.. ..	717	1,005	-288	26,752	36,677	-9,925		
Grand total	.. ..	46,231	48,323	-2,092	3,186,871	3,181,871	+5,000		

(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.	
1937-38.		1938-37.		1937-38.		1938-37.	
Direction and Inspection							
Universities							
Miscellaneous							
Total							
Institutions for Males.							
Arts Colleges							
Professional Colleges							
High Schools							
Middle Schools							
Primary Schools							
Special Schools							
Total							
Institutions for Females.							
Arts Colleges							
Professional Colleges							
High Schools							
Middle Schools							
Primary Schools							
Special Schools							
Total							
Grand total							

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

		For males.					For females.						
		Government.	Municipal Council.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.													
Universities	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—													
Arts and Science*	..	6	..	1	35	3	45	1	..	..	5	..	6
Law	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	2
Engineering	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges	..	3	1	..	7	2	13	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	18	1	1	43	6	69	2	..	..	7	..	9
High schools	..	12	40	138	199	..	389	14	1	2	55	2	74
Middle schools	..	2	11	66	69	4	152	7	1	1	35	5	49
Primary schools	..	1,593	985	15,064	21,293	476	39,411	48	434	2,682	1,538	23	4,725
Total	..	1,607	1,036	15,268	21,561	480	39,952	69	436	2,685	1,628	30	4,848
Special schools—													
Arts	..	3	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2
Normal and Training	..	51	..	..	18	3	72	34	..	..	32	1	67
Engineering †	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	..	12	2	2	40	..	56	..	..	..	25	..	25
Commercial †	..	..	..	1	4	270	274	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for defectives	..	..	1	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for adults.	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	5	66	21	92	..	..	..	11	3	14
Total	..	74	4	8	139	296	521	35	..	..	73	4	112
Total recognized institutions	..	1,699	1,041	15,277	21,746	782	40,545	106	436	2,685	1,708	34	4,969
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS													
	..	..	..	..	..	704	704	..	..	..	..	13	13
Grand total, all institutions	..	1,699	1,041	15,277	21,746	1,486	41,249	106	436	2,685	1,708	47	4,982

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes statistics of approved but unrecognized institutions also.

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

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	2,383	2,211	428	126	120	97	126	122	..
Law ..	509	408	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,010	952	337	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	306	288	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	348	327	292	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	127	127	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	41	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	118	101	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,842	4,453	1,564	126	120	97	126	122	..
<i>School and special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	3,719	3,445	63	47,929	43,662	1,140	21,516	19,917	166
In Middle Schools ..	400	366	..	9,532	8,612	201	2,352	2,117	26
In Primary Schools ..	74,742	60,776	379	953,909	720,621	64	139,452	109,662	19
Total ..	78,861	64,587	442	1,011,420	772,895	1,405	163,320	131,696	211
In Art Schools ..	274	219	..	..	..	..	50	40	..
In Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools ..	960	955	355	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	7,656	6,820	749	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools ..	292	266	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	3,171	2,175	1,711	74	66	29	89	76	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	13	14	13	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	989	840	989	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	21	..
In Schools for Adults ..	53	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools ..	..	..	..	250	192	58	..	..	..
Total ..	13,395	11,311	4,030	337	272	100	130	137	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	97,098	80,351	6,036	1,011,883	773,287	1,602	163,626	131,955	211
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for males ..	97,098	80,351	6,036	1,011,883	773,287	1,602	163,626	131,955	211

* Students in the Pandit's training

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (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)
9,844	8,993	3,288	351	912	83	12,830	11,758	3,896	454
..	..	..	..	..	..	509	408	164	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	952	337	114
28*	26	..	58	56	33	892	370	173	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	348	327	292	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	127	127	127	..
19	17	11	..	..	..	19	17	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	39	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	118	101	76	..
9,891	9,036	3,299	409	368	116	15,394	14,099	5,076	571
100,876	93,888	6,262	..	..	..	174,040	160,912	7,631	9,924
12,644	11,507	710	518	357	..	25,496	22,959	937	2,796
1,302,471	1,037,406	6,841	19,637	15,924	5	2,490,211	1,994,339	7,308	541,511
1,415,991	1,192,801	13,813	20,155	16,281	15	2,689,747	2,178,260	15,876	554,231
..	..	..	8	7	..	332	266	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	960	955	355	33
1,823	1,745	887	114	100	23	9,593	8,665	1,659	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	292	266	226	..
3,047	2,573	1,227	..	..	..	6,381	4,890	2,967	64
429	351	7	7,425	6,212	3	7,854	6,563	10	106
113	104	107	..	..	..	126	118	120	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	989	840	989	..
339	321	142	39	29	..	419	371	142	154
205	110	..	..	..	..	253	146	..	..
3,833	3,314	648	893	762	36	4,976	4,268	742	482
9,789	8,518	3,018	8,479	7,110	62	32,180	27,348	7,210	875
1,435,671	1,210,355	20,130	29,043	23,759	183	2,737,321	2,219,707	23,162	555,677
..	..	..	26,055	18,974	15,296	26,055	18,974	15,296	4,918
1,435,671	1,210,355	20,130	55,098	42,733	15,479	2,763,376	2,238,681	43,458	560,595

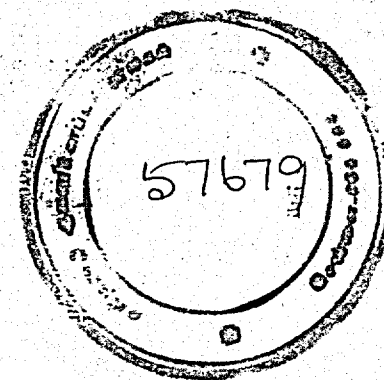
section of the Annamalai University.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	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 ..	210	205	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	43	41	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	262	246	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	5,630	4,932	150	577	541	..	273	248	..
In Middle Schools ..	1,398	1,167	7	152	142	..	293	289	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,109	4,360	232	172,375	123,014	20	59,370	46,255	..
Total ..	12,137	10,459	389	173,104	123,697	20	59,936	46,792	..
In Medical Schools ..	80	78	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	1,889	1,791	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,969	1,869	1,280	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	14,368	12,574	1,802	173,104	123,697	20	59,936	46,792	..
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for females.	14,368	12,574	1,802	173,104	123,697	20	59,936	46,792	..
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females	111,466	92,925	7,838	1,184,987	901,984	1,622	223,562	178,747	211

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided						
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	456	422	281	..	..	..	675	627	383	..
..	35	33	27	..	..	..	78	74	58	..
..	491	455	308	..	..	..	753	701	441	..
..	15,714	14,309	3,887	840	773	158	23,034	20,803	4,195	1,424
..	5,651	5,143	1,137	429	391	210	7,923	7,132	1,354	975
..	146,137	121,597	6,619	1,757	1,409	58	884,748	301,635	6,929	44,710
..	167,502	141,049	11,643	3,026	2,573	426	415,705	329,570	12,478	47,109
..	63	63	63	..	..	..	143	141	129	..
..	1,727	1,677	1,230	29	29	9	3,645	3,497	2,453	8
..	1,158	1,062	476	..	..	..	1,158	1,062	476	..
..	197	155	128	..	..	..	197	155	128	85
..	181	172	179	..	..	..	181	172	179	78
..	710	632	22	306	264	8	1,016	896	30	230
..	4,036	3,761	2,098	835	293	17	6,340	5,923	3,995	401
..	172,029	145,265	14,049	3,361	2,866	443	422,798	336,194	16,314	47,510
..	..	..	..	697	489	..	697	486	..	122
..	172,029	145,265	14,049	4,058	3,352	443	423,495	336,680	16,314	47,632
..	1,607,700	1,355,620	34,179	59,156	46,085	15,922	8,186,871	2,575,361	59,772	608,227



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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,22,405 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
 "Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

- (i) Boarding charges in hostels; (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges, and (iii) charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided Institutions.				Unaided Institutions.				Total expenditure from			
	Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Government Funds.		Board Funds.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,377	..	..	..
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,88,381	..	..	..
Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00,715	5,09,485	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,07,994	23,496	..	..
Totals (Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,74,467	5,32,081	..	..

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

Universities ..	..	6,38,906	2,23,089	14,77,495	..	..	..	..	6,15,500	..	..	..
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BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

Arts Colleges ..	..	8,47,625	0,42,975	17,18,550	..	12,871	12,871	7,22,761	..	..	..	..
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Professional Colleges—

Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Technology†

Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	15,83,976	9,00,835	33,48,233	26,237	41,339	67,576	23,53,714	..	..	..	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools ..	..	27,89,000	8,82,159	44,61,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	..	1,77,214	1,60,711	4,64,014	4,354	14,901	10,345	15,71,694	10,24,682	1,63,350	44,30,611	9,15,252
Primary Schools ..	8,472	4,92,444	37,10,041	82,55,815	2,475	87,131	89,606	97,68,704	43,97,444	16,24,068	5,33,300	38,29,506
Total ..	8,472	34,49,658	47,52,911	1,31,70,942	6,829	1,02,122	1,08,951	1,10,12,769	56,08,949	18,08,842	52,96,338	40,80,871

Special.

Arts Schools ..	..	..	..	..	305	614	919	60,133	..	1,180	1,113	4,850
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06,434	..	..	56,395	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,68,118	..	159	8,664	..
Natal and Training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Indus- ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
trial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Deaf-mutes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals (Direct)* ..	8,876	50,95,906	64,06,902	1,76,38,500	1,49,856	1,74,985	3,21,841	15,68,100	56,35,838	18,23,640	78,20,509	69,15,247

Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect). 1,90,55,497 61,68,669 20,82,452 89,95,693 1,00,94,600 4,63,96,932

* Relates to the Pandits Training Class of the Annamalai University.

† Includes expenditure on Universities.

‡ Expenditure for this has not been furnished separately by the University.

III-B. Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 40,566 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.		Other sources.		Government funds.		Other sources.		Government funds.		Other sources.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Inspection	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges ..	99,633	..	..	22,992	4,698	1,27,328	..	..	..	..	..	30,931
Professional Colleges.												
Education ..	18,913	..	..	732	933	20,578	..	..	..	..	..	3,508
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,998
Total ..	1,18,551	..	..	23,724	5,631	1,47,906	..	..	..	..	..	36,435
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools ..	3,32,050	..	..	55,273	856	3,88,179	12,625	8,473	3,230	10,950	1,419	86,697
Middle Schools ..	69,816	..	..	5,551	46	75,413	4,660	4,676	3,061	2,405	..	14,703
Primary Schools ..	1,04,821	..	..	1,004	..	1,05,837	11,57,744	8,51,860	6,93,328	2,233	1,256	27,11,921
Total ..	5,08,687	..	..	61,828	914	5,69,420	11,75,029	8,64,909	7,05,119	15,588	2,675	27,68,320
Special.												
Medical Schools ..	76,421	..	..	2,291	666	79,378	..	..	..	..	..	5,162
Normal and Training Schools ..	4,40,614	..	..	2,227	334	4,43,175	..	..	..	..	..	1,64,912

Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,397
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,417
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,262
Schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,764
Other Schools ..	11,728	..	..	..	..	11,728*	..	..	..	..	..	2,22,914
Total ..	5,28,763	..	..	4,518	1,000	5,34,281	..	..	..	..	..	27,68,320
Totals (Direct) for females ..	11,54,001	..	..	90,070	7,545	12,51,616	11,75,029	8,64,909	7,05,119	15,588	2,675	13,97,579
Total (Direct) for Males ..	39,81,885	1,052	159	8,13,196	2,34,936	50,31,278	56,78,850	56,28,079	19,14,605	17,64,551	98,374	61,20,259
Grand Totals (Direct) for all ..	51,35,886	1,052	150	9,03,266	2,42,531	62,82,894	67,53,885	64,92,988	25,19,724	17,80,139	1,01,049	74,57,838

* Relates to the European Special Subjects Training centre.

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 40,566 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			
	Municipal funds.		Other sources.		Fees.		Other sources.		Govern-ment funds.		Board funds.	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Inspection Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals (Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

Arts Colleges	32,431	89,318	1,53,680	..	..	4,199	4,199	1,30,569	..	..	56,423	98,215	2,85,207
Professional Colleges.													
Education	1,897	14,291	19,004	..	..	..	..	22,419	..	..	2,629	15,194	40,942
Intermediate Colleges ..	1,483	3,154	6,035	..	..	..	..	1,698	..	..	1,483	3,154	6,035
Total	30,811	1,06,733	1,70,979	..	..	4,199	4,199	1,54,986	..	..	60,535	1,10,503	3,32,084

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	3,04,867	4,01,039	10,10,962	942	1,000	1,042	1,042	6,47,731	8,473	3,230	3,74,082	4,04,314	14,37,780
Middle Schools	77,680	1,53,822	3,34,722	2,899	9,044	12,843	12,843	1,77,696	4,570	3,081	88,535	1,03,812	4,37,680
Primary Schools	80,242	6,87,433	14,39,749	..	13,689	13,689	13,689	19,34,519	8,51,860	6,98,948	83,479	7,02,390	42,71,196
Total	4,64,789	12,42,294	27,85,433	3,841	24,693	28,474	28,474	27,59,946	8,64,009	7,05,239	5,46,046	12,70,510	61,46,656

Special.

Medical Schools	7,531	40,379	53,072	..	..	..	..	81,583	..	..	9,822	41,045	1,32,450
Normal and Training ..	7,319	1,25,302	2,97,533	669	6,805	7,474	7,474	6,05,528	..	..	10,215	1,82,441	7,48,182

Technical and Industrial Schools	1,062	1,05,342	1,34,801	..	..	..	..	25,397	..	..	1,062	1,05,342	1,34,801
Commercial Schools ..	..	3,786	19,153	..	..	..	..	15,417	..	..	..	3,786	19,153
Reformatory Schools ..	..	8,911	15,173	..	..	..	..	6,262	..	..	..	8,911	15,173
Schools for defectives ..	..	426	25,953	..	13,313	13,313	13,313	17,492	..	..	..	426	25,953
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,338	3,06,433	5,45,685	669	20,118	20,787	20,787	7,51,677	..	..	21,525	3,27,551	11,00,753
Totals (Direct) for females ..	129	5,17,938	10,55,460	4,510	48,950	53,460	53,460	30,66,009	8,64,909	7,05,239	6,23,106	17,14,630	75,70,493
Total (Direct) for Males. 8,876	50,95,006	64,00,902	1,70,38,500	1,46,856	1,74,985	3,21,841	3,21,841	15,68,100	56,35,698	18,23,040	78,20,509	99,15,247	3,78,76,084
Grand Totals (Direct)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,55,467	61,88,609	20,82,482	80,95,698	1,00,94,066	4,63,96,952
Grand Totals (Direct) for all ..	8,906	50,13,844	80,65,362	1,51,366	2,23,935	3,76,301	3,76,301	1,93,47,009	65,00,597	25,28,879	84,48,615	80,29,877	4,54,55,577
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for all ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,35,16,093	70,57,034	28,36,889	1,01,85,386	1,28,07,744	5,04,03,196

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

	Hindus.															Total number of married scholars.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total.	Others.	Sikhs.	Paris.	Buddhists.	Muhammadans.	Scheduled classes.		Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18.
	And Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)											
Total population	14,846	848,730	509,368	15,359,704	3,376,019	1,028,755	754	209	458	17,211	21,846,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
School Education.																										
Primary—																										
Class I	679	50,552	24,715	478,165	129,852	89,392	97	5	14	994	771,395	585,501	948	43												
Do. II	584	27,778	17,833	269,157	56,875	51,936	28	0	0	570	334,771	315,405	871	290												
Do. III	568	20,819	15,399	299,297	39,131	37,483	15	12	6	407	323,857	334,044	1,015	272												
Do. IV	577	18,144	16,786	101,387	30,154	28,104	13	17	8	350	288,870	294,173	1,684	397												
Do. V	590	11,087	14,123	94,499	12,841	30,913	18	8	7	231	146,317	88,171	571	130												
Middle—																										
Class VI	522	6,029	10,776	39,083	4,273	4,902	6	2	5	131	65,079	32,425	356	89												
Do. VII	473	4,878	10,354	29,252	2,927	3,545	6	4	4	80	51,591	23,402	483	123												
Do. VIII	375	4,918	10,321	25,632	2,630	3,048	5	7	2	75	47,071	20,765	686	255												
High—																										
Class IX	310	2,453	7,085	12,441	820	1,668	2	..	1	51	25,749	5,303	482	138												
Do. X	184	1,831	7,101	9,173	469	1,280	2	1	2	33	20,084	4,015	591	247												
Do. XI	154	1,648	6,740	7,994	371	1,076	1	1	1	30	18,031	3,300	776	498												
Total	5,025	151,128	142,142	1,360,030	277,712	253,347	103	74	56	2,918	2,182,925	1,518,900	8,513	2,461												

**University and
Intermediate Education.**

Intermediate Classes—	
First year ..	..
Second year ..	..
Degree classes—	
Third year ..	..
Fourth year ..	..
Fifth year ..	..

1
 2
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 95
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 97
 98
 99
 100

Post Graduate Classes—

Sixth year ..
Seventh year ..
Research students ..

Total ..

**Number of scholars in
recognized institutions**

Number of scholars in

unrecognized institutions

...

- The following are

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes"—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Bodages, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Cusakilli, Daudaai, Dumbo, Gadaba, Hadli, Holeyva, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kanyan, Kotias, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakras, Pellai, Paraiyan, Pambalkaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Tottiyar, Valayan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yezudas.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

(1)	(2)	Hindus.					(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Scheduled classes.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married scholars.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
Total population ..	15,522	865,347	615,244	15,034,688	3,473,057	1,671,549	511	238	81	14,201	22,201,338	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>															
<i>Primary—</i>															
Class I ..	761	42,126	20,171	253,277	55,006	53,506	53	11	11	1,178	435,100	325,251	1,996	348	348
Do. II ..	550	18,519	18,065	109,637	15,814	24,670	23	10	6	478	187,603	130,308	1,305	34	34
Do. III ..	626	13,234	14,207	74,916	8,559	7,608	33	3	2	285	124,372	85,606	1,302	197	197
Do. IV ..	600	10,907	11,645	50,803	5,175	7,690	17	3	4	182	87,086	56,954	1,271	164	164
Do. V ..	572	7,078	6,882	23,907	2,180	2,871	11	7	..	119	44,227	24,678	759	134	134
<i>Middle—</i>															
Class VI ..	570	4,704	3,040	7,571	764	403	1	5	1	38	17,193	7,001	284	157	157
Do. VII ..	471	2,753	1,804	4,876	550	213	1	5	..	10	11,806	4,600	271	173	173
Do. VIII ..	403	3,581	1,191	3,048	413	237	2	7	..	10	14,556	4,222	288	208	208
<i>High—</i>															
Class IX ..	321	1,020	532	762	27	55	1	5	..	10	2,751	283	71	64	64
Do. X ..	175	693	335	532	25	84	1	3	..	16	1,854	210	57	50	50
Do. XI ..	154	534	230	361	25	37	..	1	..	7	1,340	142	55	54	54
Total ..	5,223	106,763	87,152	530,349	82,347	104,414	143	60	24	2,352	922,827	644,893	7,050	1,511	1,511

University and Intermediate Education.

Intermediate Classes—

First year ..

Second year ..

Degree Classes—

Third year ..

Fourth year ..

Fifth year ..

Total ..

Post-graduate classes—

Sixth year ..

Seventh year ..

Research students ..

Total ..

Number of scholars in

recognized institutions.

Number of scholars in

unrecognized institu-

tions ..

Grand total ..

..

5,278

107,720

87,637

532,002

89,044

107,030

143

03

24

2,362

929,449

645,046

7,739

1,500

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GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes"—Addi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavari, Chackli, Haddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lam-badis, Nakaras, Mala, Madiga, Pali, Padas, Tottiyar, Valluvan and Yenadis.

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

	Hindus.						Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of age of 18.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools ..	..	..	38	57	179	42	5	1	..	5
Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and surveying schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	246	5,071	9,062	12,495	1,822	2,012	8	31,706	2,909	2,889
COLLEGES.										
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technonology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	01	303	1,013	902	15	126	22	544	680	680
Grand total ..	307	5,374	10,075	13,397	1,837	2,138	308	34,153	3,679	3,569

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

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Government Scholarships															
(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans			Hindus.			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Scheduled classes.										Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Ethns.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
SCHOOLS.															
Art schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Medical school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,063	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,292	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	276	3,010	832	1,589	288	194	1	1	..	..	24	6,814	2,024	531	507
COLLEGES.															
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	72	38	54	4	8	..	..	..	..	3	195	..	19	10
Grand total	296	3,082	865	1,643	292	202	1	1	..	..	27	7,009	2,024	550	526

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of Institutions.	Trained teachers with the following qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation 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)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	10	187	1,170	930	9	..	..	3	23	2,324	26	2,350
Local Board and Municipal ..	58	3,939	21,037	12,764	88	2	1	100	496	37,886	599	38,485
Aided ..	88	3,989	19,244	7,338	29	20	62	1,865	17,681	30,688	19,628	50,316
Unaided ..	2	46	283	138	..	..	2	33	183	469	218	687
Total ..	167	8,161	41,743	21,170	126	22	65	2,001	18,383	71,367	20,471	91,838
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	1	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	15	1	16
Local Board and Municipal ..	120	398	10	5	96	3	7	..	79	629	89	718
Aided ..	69	324	25	2	82	6	11	5	62	502	84	586
Unaided ..	6	23	1	2	7	2	1	3	9	39	15	54
Total ..	196	755	36	9	189	11	19	8	151	1,185	189	1,374
High Schools.												
Government ..	77	61	4	3	47	3	..	..	24	192	27	219
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,251	1,342	35	8	591	25	41	24	385	3,227	475	3,702
Aided ..	1,626	1,644	86	13	586	65	200	30	511	3,955	806	4,761
Unaided ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3
Total ..	2,954	3,047	126	24	1,224	93	241	54	922	7,375	1,310	8,685
Grand Total ..	3,317	11,963	41,905	21,203	1,539	126	325	2,063	19,456	79,927	21,970	101,897

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation 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)	(13)
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ..	3	102	186	39	5	1	..	1	2	335	4	339
Local board and municipal ..	4	341	4,488	2,322	7	..	2	43	73	7,162	118	7,280
Aided ..	12	725	5,076	588	12	1	15	344	1,493	6,413	1,853	8,266
Unaided ..	1	4	57	6	..	1	..	2	16	68	19	87
Total ..	20	1,172	9,807	2,955	24	3	17	300	1,584	13,078	1,994	15,072
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ..	6	48	5	..	3	..	..	1	7	62	8	70
Local board and municipal ..	2	17	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	22	1	23
Aided ..	26	233	59	1	11	2	2	1	23	330	28	358
Unaided ..	7	13	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	21	3	24
Total ..	41	311	65	1	17	3	3	2	32	435	40	475
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ..	68	134	17	..	32	..	1	3	12	251	16	267
Local board and municipal ..	11	25	3	1	7	21	21	5	66	47	6	53
Aided ..	213	505	68	..	58	1	7	..	2	844	113	957
Unaided ..	6	13	12	..	1	..	..	..	2	32	9	41
Total ..	298	677	100	1	98	21	29	8	86	1,174	144	1,318
Grand total ..	359	2,160	9,972	2,957	139	27	49	400	1,702	15,587	2,178	17,765

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

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Examinations.	Males.				Females.			
	Number of Examinees.		Number passed.		Number of Examinees.		Number Passed.	
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.
<i>Degree examinations—cont.</i>								
Engineering—cont.								
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Ed. and L.T. ..	382	110	492	295	40	335	79	61
Commerce—								
Master of Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce ..	167	..	167	103	..	103	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) ..	26	..	26	14	..	14	..	..
Technology—								
Master of Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—								
Master of Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture ..	39	4	43	26	4	30	..	..
<i>Intermediate examinations.</i>								
Intermediate in Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Science ..	3,001	4,460	7,461	1,082	1,600	2,682	221	373
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ..	1,730	..	1,730	660	..	660	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations ..	32	..	32	19	..	19	..	..
<i>School Examinations.</i>								
(a) On completion of High School course—								
Matriculation ..	166	166	332	56	56	112	..	..
School Final, etc. ..	16,317	2,037	18,354	16,107	2,032	18,220	1,080	1,134

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European High School ..	135	12	147	117	7	124	123	101	101
Cambridge School Certificate ..	32	113	145	21	19	40	49	28	33
b) On completion of Middle School Course—									
Cambridge Junior ..	43	1	44	35	..	35	54	41	41
European Middle ..	214	..	214	153	..	153	231	181	181
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) On completion of Primary Course—									
Upper Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—									
For Teacher's Certificates—									
Vernacular .. { Higher ..	6,941	4,920	11,861	3,496	720	4,225	2,575	578	908
Lower ..	634	..	634	170	..	170	296	97	97
<i>At Arts Schools.</i>									
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	685	..	685	443	..	443	31	21	21
At Engineering Schools ..	63	879	942	46	450	496	6	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	92	1,667	1,759	57	772	829	520	322	418
At Commercial Schools ..	175	7,126	7,301	2	2,051	2,053	8	10	10
At Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Indicates the number that completed the S.S.L.C. course.

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	126	12	2,572	13	2,698
Professional Colleges ..	..	1	640	..	..	128	1	668
High Schools ..	..	..	107	35,744	67	23,618	174	59,362
Middle Schools ..	..	..	62	8,985	36	5,066	98	14,051
Primary Schools ..	1,541	67,189	15,016	932,486	20,471	1,170,704	37,028	2,170,379
Training Schools ..	40	5,995	..	..	17	1,549	57	7,544
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	1	13	2	113	3	126
Schools for adults † ..	1	39	..	..	42	1,454	43	1,493
Other Schools ..	..	..	3	100	57	2,543	60	2,643
Total ..	1,583	73,863	15,190	977,454	20,704	1,207,047	37,477	2,258,964
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	1	164	5	835	6	999
Middle Schools ..	..	..	1	152	7	944	8	1,096
Primary Schools ..	26	1,458	2,407	154,722	969	84,097	3,402	240,277
Training Schools ..	27	1,611	..	..	16	876	43	2,487
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	5	379	5	379
Total ..	53	3,069	2,409	155,038	1,002	87,131	3,464	245,238
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions ..	1,636	76,932	17,599	1,132,492	21,706	1,294,778	40,941	2,504,202
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	312	12,029	312	12,029
For females ..	..	..	..	..	5	364	5	364
Total ..	..	..	..	..	317	12,393	317	12,393
Grand total for all Institutions ..	1,636	76,932	17,599	1,132,492	22,023	1,307,171	41,258	2,516,595

* Includes Panchayat Schools.

† Scholars in the Pandits' Training class of the Annamalai University.

Institutions in rural areas.

Expenditure on Institutions. (Direct and Indirect.)				Number of teachers.			
From Govern- ment Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expendi- ture.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
2,13,066	20,860	6,99,512	9,33,444	..	18	237	255
1,15,921	..	1,11,768	2,27,689	43	2,091	1,254	3,345
5,79,783	8,31,340	15,09,109	29,20,232	..	576	288	864
1,53,882	1,74,412	2,10,153	5,38,447	2,448	32,872	47,117	82,437
78,47,661	48,63,184	39,70,510	1,66,81,355	286	..	127	413
7,31,478	..	92,724	8,24,202	2	..	12	14
6,470	..	7,217	13,687	1	..	66	67
6,652	..	2,314	8,966	..	8	220	228
12,573	3,716	2,27,807	2,44,096	..	..	..	..
96,67,486	58,93,518	68,31,114	2,23,92,118	2,780	35,505	49,321	87,666
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97,314	11,645	1,25,098	2,34,057	..	13	61	74
23,244	4,576	48,194	76,014	..	11	62	73
12,28,082	7,71,004	4,12,342	24,11,428	62	5,269	3,760	9,091
4,34,861	..	80,106	5,14,967	160	..	95	261
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12,755	16,384	..	..	29	29
3,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,87,130	7,87,225	6,78,405	32,52,850	228	5,293	4,007	9,528
1,14,54,616	66,80,743	75,09,609	2,56,44,968	3,008	40,858	53,328	97,194
..	..	68,698	68,698	..	..	402	402
..	..	3,373	3,373	..	..	13	13
..	..	72,071	72,071	..	..	415	415
1,14,54,616	66,80,743	75,81,680	2,57,17,039	3,008	40,858	53,743	97,609

† Includes Elementary Night Schools which are attended in the main by adults.

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