



REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1938-39

201

VOLUME I

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1938-39, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,

Dated 17th November 1939.

From

R. M. STATHAM, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., I.E.S.,

Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1938-39.

2. *Events of the year.*—(1) The district of Malabar was bifurcated into two educational charges, each under the control of a District Educational Officer.

(2) For the first time a Mappilla lady was appointed as Sub-Assistant Inspectress during the year.

(3) The Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district was constituted as a separate range, in charge of a Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(4) The Selection Committees of all Government Arts Colleges were abolished and the Principals were empowered to select candidates, giving due representation to backward communities.

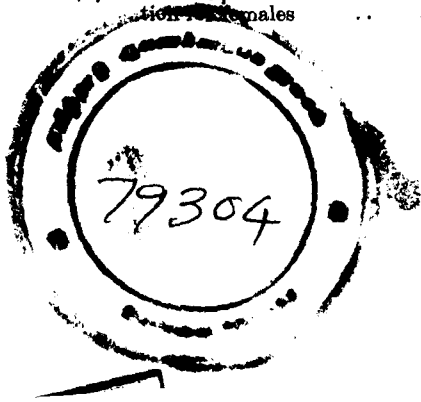
(5) The foundation stone of the new College buildings for the Madras Pachaiyappas' College was laid by His Excellency the Governor.

(6) Hindustani was introduced as a compulsory subject in Forms I to III in all Government Secondary Schools and in 100 select secondary schools under other managements making a total of 125 schools.

(7) The teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of the mother tongue of the pupils was given effect to during the year. Schools in unilingual areas were asked to adopt the local language as the medium of instruction in Form IV. Schools in bilingual and multilingual areas which felt any serious difficulties in introducing the mother tongue as the medium of instruction were granted temporary exemption.

(8) The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram was developed into a complete high school with the opening of Form VI during the year.

(9) Classes 2 to 5 and Forms I to III of the High School attached to the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, were abolished.



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(10) The Training department of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, was abolished.

(11) A new building was constructed to provide additional accommodation for the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Vellore.

(12) The Training School for Masters at Madras, which was hitherto housed in the Old Mint Buildings, was removed to the Old Civil Jail Buildings during the year.

(13) The Government ordered that a scheme for providing manual training by utilizing the services of local artisans be tried as an experimental measure in a few schools. Accordingly, with the approval of Government such a scheme was introduced in the Government Training School for Masters, Kovilpatti, for a period of one year.

(14) The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, was shifted from Egmore to the Madras University Library Buildings at Chepauk. The library at the new locality was opened to the public on the 1st of February 1939. The reconstituted Advisory Committee of the library met twice during the year. The Oriya manuscripts of the Library were transferred to the Government of Orissa.

(15) The Government approved the nomination to the Text-Book Committee of 40 members, as a temporary measure, pending the general reorganization of the Committee.

(16) The Government delegated to the Director the power to dispose of appeals from members of the teaching establishments of schools under the management of local bodies, against the orders of the executive authorities, except in the case of posts of the Headmasters of Secondary Schools.

(17) With the approval of Government, certain delegations were made to Inspecting Officers regarding the grant of age exemptions to pupils appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination. The District Educational Officers have been empowered to grant exemption in cases in which the age of a pupil is less than 15 by not more than one year and the Divisional Inspectors, in cases where the age of a pupil is less than 15 by more than one year, but not exceeding 2 years. The power to grant exemptions to girls in the manner referred to above was delegated to the Inspectresses.

The Government empowered the Director to grant, in deserving cases, exemptions from age rules even in cases in which the age of a pupil is less than 15 years by more than 2 years.

(18) The most important changes effected during the year in the Madras Educational Rules are the following :—

- (a) Ordering that pupils seeking admission from one recognized school into another be admitted, without further examination, in the class or form for which they are declared fit in their transfer certificate.
- (b) Ordering that text-books in schools be not changed within two years of their introduction.

- (c) Increasing the rates of fees payable by students in Arts Colleges by Rs. 6 per head for Intermediate and Rs. 12 for B.A. but ordering at the same time that Hindu students belonging to the scheduled castes, in both Arts and Professional Colleges, be totally exempted from payment of fees, if the students satisfy the conditions mentioned in Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.
- (d) Withholding the fee concessions granted under Rule 92, Madras Educational Rules, from pupils who remain in the same class for more than one year.
- (e) Revising the whole Chapter of the Madras Educational Rules, bearing on disciplinary regulations in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

(19) Certain rules in the Grant-in-Aid Code were also amended.

- (a) Government ordered the payment of grant in advance in respect of the salary of the Hindustani teachers employed in schools in which the language was introduced compulsorily.
- (b) In respect of building schemes, the Government ordered a modified procedure according to which no promise of grant is made, though grant might be sanctioned for deserving schemes, if and when funds should be available.
- (c) The Government ordered that accounts of all aided institutions should be audited by qualified auditors.
- (d) The Government ordered that grants shall not be paid for any unrecognized institution or for any departments or subjects in a recognized institution which have been opened without the previous approval of the Director.
- (e) The Government prescribed two forms of destitution certificates, one for orphans and the other for non-orphans.

(20) The Government amended the rules in the Code of Regulations for European Schools and in the Grant-in-Aid Code, permitting the Government Solicitor to charge for the examination of titles and settlement of mortgages in connexion with the sanction of building grants to Indian and European Schools, fees not exceeding 1 per cent of the grant sanctioned, subject, however, to a minimum of Rs. 20 and a maximum of Rs. 250 in each case.

(21) Rules relating to the grant of scholarships to children of Indian soldiers were amended during the year, providing the opening of a personal account with the Reserve Bank of India.

(22) A simplified form of procedure for the closing of the Teachers' Provident Fund accounts was introduced during the year.

(23) The Government increased the number of scholarships for widows under training in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, from six to twelve.

(24) A bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act with a view to abolishing the District Educational Councils was passed during the year.

(25) Rules were framed for the improvement of the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools under private management and service registers for teachers were prescribed.

(26) Rules were also laid down to regulate the working of Teachers' Associations and Teachers' Unions. Provision was also made for departmental recognition of Elementary School Teachers' Unions with a view to ensuring their working on useful lines.

(27) The Government generally approved the revision of the courses of studies in elementary schools as suggested by the Director. The Director was also requested to proceed with the preparation of detailed syllabuses and to report in what schools in each district the new courses of study could be introduced at once without extra cost to Government.

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

- (1) Particulars about candidates deputed for training at Wardha and the manner in which their services are proposed to be utilized by Government.
- (2) Status of Pandits in Government Colleges.
- (3) Grants to aided Colleges and Indian Boarding Houses.
- (4) Investments of Provident Fund amounts of School teachers in Government Securities and Land Mortgage Bank debentures.
- (5) Schools wherein Hindustani has been introduced and employment of teachers qualified in that language.
- (6) Government order reducing the usual terms for which text-books are prescribed.
- (7) Measures taken by Government for security of service of teachers in aided schools.
- (8) Wardha Scheme and its cost.
- (9) Government aid to the University Training Corps.
- (10) Scheme for better physical education to students.
- (11) Support for the scheme of Adult Education.
- (12) Admission of girls not included in the list of eligibles of the S.S. L.C. Examination for Collegiate study.
- (13) Proposals for a change in school hours.
- (14) Abrogation of the rule prescribing minimum age for appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination.
- (15) Payment of wages to the Engineering College Workshop employees during vacations.
- (16) District Boards levying cuts in the salaries of teachers in secondary schools under their control.

(17) Steps taken by Government for the rapid spread of education among Harijans and women.

(18) Arrangements for the teaching of Hindustani in both Nagari and Persian scripts.

(19) Action taken in respect of uneconomic schools.

4. *General Statistics*—(a) *Numerical.*—There was a fall in the number of public institutions from 45,512 to 43,369, owing mainly to a reduction in the number of elementary schools. Their strength, however increased from 3,160,119 to 3,204,263, the increase being shared by almost all grades of institutions. The number of private unrecognized institutions also decreased from 717 to 518 and their strength from 26,752 to 18,289. Other special schools for Indians, excluding training, industrial and recognized indigenous schools increased from 313 to 331. The number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 2,342, but their total strength increased by 35,681. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7.3 (10.3 in the case of males and 4.3 in the case of females), as compared with 7.3 (10.3 in the case of males and 4.2 in the case of females), in the previous year.

The number of institutions in Municipal areas was 3,841 as against 3,961 last year. Their strength increased from 583,608 to 598,999. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in Municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 8.8 and 18.6, respectively, as against 8.6 and 18.3, in the previous year.

(b) *Financial.*—The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 564.03 lakhs to Rs. 571.00 lakhs, the increases being noticeable under secondary and elementary schools. The proportion of public funds and private funds to the total expenditure was 62 and 38, as against 59 and 41, respectively, in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 454.56 lakhs to Rs. 465.29 lakhs, while indirect expenditure fell from Rs. 109.48 lakhs to Rs. 105.71 lakhs. The decrease in the case of the latter was noticeable under "Buildings".

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 261.57 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 262.03 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England, was Rs. 261.95 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. 13.80 lakhs and Rs. 295.70 lakhs, as against Rs. 12.83 lakhs and Rs. 291.33 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

The Provincial Subsidy to Local Bodies inclusive of the amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils for Elementary Education was Rs. 164 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel.*—Mr. R. M. Statham, Permanent Director of Public Instruction, went on leave from 4th May 1938, handing over charge to Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, from whom Mr. H. C. Papworth, Principal, Presidency College, took over charge on 18th May 1938. Mr. R. M. Statham on the expiry of leave joined duty as Director of Public Instruction on 3rd November 1938.

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from 4th June 1938 handing over charge to Sri B. Somasundara Rao, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, from whom Khan Sahib Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, on his appointment as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, took over charge on 8th June 1938.

The Director toured Vizagapatam and Chingleput districts in April 1938, North Arcot district in July 1938, Kistna district in August 1938, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in October 1938, Madura and Ramnad districts in November 1938, Malabar district in December 1938, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, East Godavari and Kistna districts and Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agencies in January 1939, Coimbatore and Nellore districts in February 1939 and Anantapur, Cuddapah, Malabar and South Kanara districts in March 1939.

During the period under report Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and Sri Rao Bahadur A. Chakravarthi, Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, retired from the Indian Educational Service and two posts thus *in vacante* in the Indian Educational Service were abolished and relegated to the Madras Educational Service.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired during the year :—

Sri Rao Sahib M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar,
 „ J. V. Subba Rao,
 „ Rao Sahib D. S. Sarma,
 „ T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar,
 „ S. Appaswami Ayyar,
 „ S. V. Venkateswara Ayyar,
 „ S. V. Venkataraya Sastri,
 „ P. Narasimham,
 „ V. Jagannadha Rao,
 „ D. Samuel, and
 „ M. Lakshminarayana Rao.

Sri V. Mudlagiri Nayak, Lecturer in Chemistry, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and Shaik Dawood Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, Chingleput, passed away on 5th June 1938 and 7th December 1938, respectively.

Sri Rao Sahib C. D. S. Chetti, who was on foreign service as Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair, reverted to Government service during the year and was appointed as Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

The following officers continued to be on foreign service or on other duty with the Government of India :—

Sri John Mathai,
 Mr. M. S. H. Thompson,
 Sri R. Gopala Ayyar, and
 Dr. H. Parameswaran.

A new post of District Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service was sanctioned during the year consequent on the bifurcation of the Malabar district into two Educational districts with effect from the 1st July 1938 (G.O. No. 916, Education, dated 21st April 1938).

Dr. J. J. Rudra, Professor of Electrical Engineering in the College of Engineering, Guindy, who was holding his post on contract, was taken over into the Madras Educational Service during the year.

Mrs. S. Jesudasan, Superintendent, Queen Mary's Secondary and Training School for Women, Vizagapatam, retired from the Madras Educational Service.

During the year one Deputy Inspector of Schools was dismissed from Public Service on charges of corruption.

6. *University and Collegiate Education*—A. *University of Madras*—*Personnel.*—His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, continued to hold the office of the Chancellor of the University throughout the period.

The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan held the office of Pro-Chancellor till the 6th January 1939 so long as he was Minister of Education in the Government of Madras and Mr. C. J. Varkey became Pro-Chancellor from the 6th January 1939 when he assumed charge of the office of the Minister of Education.

Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University throughout the period.

Mr. William McLean, M.B.E., M.A., B.L., J.P., 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 met once during the year. Ten ordinary meetings and two special meetings of the Syndicate were held during the period.

Meetings of the Convocation for the conferment of Degrees on Graduates were held on the 5th and 6th August 1938 and on the 24th February 1939. At the main Convocation held on the 5th August 1938, His Excellency the Chancellor presided and the address to graduates was delivered by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Diwan of Mysore. At the Convocation held on

the 6th August 1938, the Vice-Chancellor presided and at the Convocation held on the 24th February 1939, the Pro-Chancellor presided.

There was a special meeting of the Senate on the 30th September 1938 for the award of titles and diplomas to persons who had qualified for the same.

Alterations in and additions to the Laws of the University (Statutes).—Certain alterations in and additions to the Statutes were made relating to the elections to the University Authorities, increase in the number of studentships consequent on the reduction of the value of studentships, prescription of fees for the examinations for the newly instituted B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree, the revised B.V.Sc. Degree and the subsequent appearance at Practical Test in a new subject for the Diploma in Indian Music, and in regard to payment of contribution to Provident Fund in the case of employees on probation.

Ordinances.—The additions or alterations to Ordinances that were made during the year related to the conditions of admission to University Courses of Study, dates of receipt of applications and fees, dates of commencement of examinations and dates of publication of results for all examinations, waiving of the payment of exemption fee and with regard to the rescrutiny of S.S.L.C. Certificates issued between 1916 and 1926.

Regulations.—Regulations for the newly instituted Degrees of B.Sc. (Pharmacy), B.Ed., M.Ed., and B.Mus. (Bachelor of Music) Degrees and the Sangita Siromani Title were framed. Regulations governing the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees were revised with a view to providing *Home Science* as an optional subject; as also the Regulations for the B.A. and B.A. (Honours) Degree for making provision for Hindi as an optional subject. The B.V.Sc. Degree Regulations were revised consequent on the extension of the duration of the course from three years and one term to five years, the M.L. Degree Examination Regulations were revised reducing the number of branches from nine to six, and the L.T. Degree Regulations were also revised substantially, the important change being that the colleges were made responsible to the University for conducting Practical Tests in Teaching and report to the University. Other enabling Demonstrators to appear for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Honours qualifying for the B.A. (Honours) Degree and recognizing the holders thereof to appear for the M.D. or M.S. Degree Examination. Provision has been made to enable candidates who were Degree Examination, and those who had appeared for and failed in the M.A. Degree Examination in or prior to March 1938, to appear for the M.A. Degree Examination privately in March 1939 and in March 1940 for the last time. New subjects have been

prescribed in Hebrew and Syriac for Certificates of Proficiency. Besides the above certain minor alterations were also made in the regulations governing the other degree examinations.

Constituent and affiliated institutions.—The following institutions were granted further recognition, affiliation or approval during the year to commence the courses of study from July 1939 :—

- 1 Government Muhammadan College, Madras. In Tamil under Part II and in Islamic History (Group VIII) under Part III of the B.A. Degree Course.
- 2 Women's Christian College, Madras. In Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Course.
- 3 St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. In Part I—English, Part II—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry of the B.Sc. Degree Course and in Mathematics and Physics or Chemistry under Part III of the B.A. Degree Course.
- 4 Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. In Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses.
- 5 St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam. In Indian Music under Part III of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses.
- 6 St. Agnes College, Mangalore. In Chemistry under Part III of the Intermediate Course.
- 7 Sarah Tucker College, Palacottah. In Physics and Chemistry under Part III of the Intermediate Course and recommencement of teaching in Mathematics under Part III of the Intermediate Course.
In Part I—English, Part II—Tamil, and Part III—Group iv-a, History and Economics of the B.A. Degree Course.
- 8 Government Victoria College, Palghat. In Part I—English, Part II—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry Main and Subsidiary, Electrical Engineering and Zoology Subsidiary only of the B.Sc. Degree Course and in Electrical Engineering under Part III of the Intermediate Course.
- 9 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli. In Group (iv-b) Economics and History under Part III of the B.A. Degree Course.
- 10 National College, Trichinopoly. In Group (i-b) Mathematics under Part III of the B.A. Degree Course.

- 11 St. Thomas' College, Trichur. In Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Course.
- 12 Medical College, Madras .. In the B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree Course.
- 13 Madrasa-i-Islamiah Arabic In Adib-i-Fazil Title of the Oriental College, Kurnool. Title Courses.

Educational reorganization.—On a reference from the Government inviting the attention of the University in regard to the question of educational reconstruction and the press communiqué issued by them, the Syndicate decided that it was prepared to establish its own Matriculation Examination for entrance to University courses of study in the event of the Government giving effect to the remodelling of the High School curricula contemplated in the press communiqué and that no change be made in the length of the Intermediate, B.A., and other Degree Courses of the University. The above proposals were accepted by the Academic Council and the Senate.

Teachers and research departments.—The post of Research Assistant for each of the University Laboratories in Zoology, Biochemistry and Botany was created and filled up.

Sri S. K. Ramanatha Sastri, Junior Lecturer in Sanskrit, retired from service in December 1938 and Dr. V. Raghavan was appointed in his place.

A Junior Lecturer's post in the Department of Geography was also created and Sri B. M. Tirunaranan has been appointed to the post.

The services of the Violin and Veena Assistants in the department of Indian Music were confirmed.

As mentioned in the report for the previous year, the survey of a town and five villages in Salem district with a view to estimating the economic effect of prohibition was finished and a report embodying the results of the survey was sent to Government.

The cataloguing of the Mackenzie Manuscripts was continued to be done under the supervision of the University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology. The total number of volumes dealt with was 52 in Telugu and 39 in Tamil and Malayalam.

The work of the publication of the *Catalogues Catalogorum* continued to be done under the supervision of the Editorial Board till December 1938, when the work was transferred to the Sanskrit department in consequence of the appointment of the Senior Sanskrit Assistant to the Editor of the Board as Junior Lecturer of the Sanskrit department.

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

The diploma courses were as usual conducted by the University.

Employment bureau.—Wide publicity has been given regarding the functions of the bureau. Sub-committee in Madras and in

mufassal centres have been constituted with a view to carrying out the objects of the bureau, namely, interviewing applicants and recommending them for suitable appointments.

University Library.—There was steady development in all the departments of library work. During the year 1938, excluding the use 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 89,652 and 51,193, respectively, and the number of readers was 83,189. The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of the year 1938 was 106,737, of which 88,396 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. Parts I and II of the addendum volume were published during the year and the publication of the remaining part (Part III) is expected to be over by December 1939.

Lectures.—Besides the annual lectures delivered by the Heads of the Departments of the University and the lectures delivered by honorary readers in their subjects the following lectures were delivered during the year :—

I. Special Lectures.

Name of the lecturer.	Subject of the lectures.
1 Shri Purohit Swami	The Message of the Gita. The Philosophy of the Upanishads. The Philosophy of Yoga.
2 Mr. Adolph Myers	Topics connected with Basic English.
3 Dr. S. Hadi Hasan	Some aspects of Persian Ethics.
4 Dr. H. E. Robertson	"Duodenal Ulcer."

II. Endowment Lectures.

Name of the endowment.	Name of the lecturer.	Subject of the lectures.
The Maharaja of Travancore Curzon Lectureship—Agriculture.	Sri Rao Bahadur G. N. Rangaswami Ayyangar.	"Studies in Sorghum—The Great Millet."
The Gokhale Lectureship ..	Sri K. P. Viswanatha Ayyar.	Recent Trends in Central Banking Legislation and Practice.
The Sankara Parvathy Lectureship.	Dr. K. R. Subrahmanyan.	Early Andhra History.
The Sir Subral manya Ayyar Lectureship.	Dr. M. Govinda Rao ..	"Certain topics connected with dipole moments."
The Sir William Meyer Lectureship (1937-38).	Sri T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar.	"Economic Dis-harmonies."
The Sir William Meyer Lectureship (1938-39).	Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar.	"Some aspects of Ancient Indian Culture."
The Principal Miller Lectureship.	Sri H. D. Bhattacharya.	"Individual and Social Progress."
Dr. Elizabeth Matthai Lectureship.	Dr. N. S. Narasimha Ayyar.	"Congenital deformities of children in Madras." "Acquired deformities of children in Madras." "Back ache in women in Madras."

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

Endowments.—Three new endowments were accepted during the year, viz., (i) From Sri N. S. Natesa Ayyar, Retired Sub-Judge, Nemam, Tirukattupalli Post, for founding a prize in memory of his son, the late Mr. N. N. Airavatham, M.A., I.C.S., to be awarded to a candidate who secures the highest number of marks in Indian History in Branch III or in Economics in Branch IV of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination; (ii) From the Secretary, Dr. Guruswami Memorial Committee, for founding a prize—Dr. M. Guruswami Mudaliyar prize to perpetuate the services rendered by Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar to be awarded to the candidate who qualifies for the M.B. & B.S. Degree and secures the highest number of marks in Pharmacology, Pathology and Medicine; and (iii) from Sri K. N. Nageswara Ayyar, Retired Deputy Collector, a house and Garden No. 64, Cutcherry Road, Mylapore, Madras, bequeathed by his brother the late Mr. K. N. Aiya Ayyar for founding an endowment in the latter's name to be used for such purpose as the Syndicate might decide from time to time.

Publications.—The following were the publications, research works of departments and other lectures issued as bulletins or books during the year besides the journal and the Annals of Oriental Research of the Madras University :—

- (1) Prehistoric Civilization of the Indus Valley, by Sri K. N. Dikshit (Sir William Meyer Lectures).
- (2) Individual and Social Progress, by Sri Hari Das Bhat-tacharya (Principal Miller Lectures).
- (3) Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, by Dr. C. Minakshi, Research Fellow in Indian History.
- (4) Economic results of Prohibition in Salem district, by Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Indian Economics.
- (5) Purattirattu, by Rao Sahib S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, Reader in Tamil.
- (6) Vararuciniruktha Samuccaya, by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, Reader in Sanskrit.
- (7) Diwan-i-Afzari, by Md. Hussain Mahvi, Junior Lecturer in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The University Training Corps—Introduction.—Recruitment in the battalion has been satisfactory. All contingents had recruited up to full strength before going into annual camp.

Training.—Training was carried out strictly in accordance with the "Syllabus of Training" for the University Training Corps. It has been found that the periods allotted to certain subjects are not sufficient to make the cadet proficient in them. The difficulty is further enhanced by the large turnover in them. cadets each year, causing a shortage of Non-Commissioned Officers at the beginning of each training year. Steps are being taken to try and get colleges to make all their cadets stay on in the Corps

for their full four years. If this is successful, it will ensure permanent instructional Non-Commissioned Officers for two years. Taking the situation as it stands at present, the standard to be attained by recruits in their first year and the limited number of hours of parade, it is considered that the syllabus is suitable.

Physical training.—The hours for this have been considerably increased in the new syllabus and all cadets attained a very satisfactory standard.

Weapon training.—The hours allotted to Weapon Training are very few. Added to this is the difficulty of shortage of Non-Commissioned Officers and it is, therefore, not possible to pay particular attention to individuals. However, by the increase in the number of rifle meetings, awards of silver spoons for good shots, etc., it has been possible to raise the standard of musketry.

Average Scores.

		1937-38.	1938-39.
Part 1	..	57.32	63.33
Part 2	..	59.48	67.75
Part 3	..	48.02	57.21
Part 4	..	26.83	35.15

To create still further interest in musketry, the best musketry company was entered for the A.R.A. (India) match for U.T.C. Units and two company teams for the Inter-University Small-Bore League.

Officers.—The officers have continued to show keenness and maintain a satisfactory standard. Three officers were commissioned during the year, two of whom have qualified in the retention examination, six officers carried out attachments with a regular unit and earned satisfactory reports. Four Lieutenants qualified for promotion to Captain and one Captain to Major. A cadre was held for all officers taking promotion examinations.

Non-Commissioned Officers.—A Non-Commissioned Officers' cadre was run at the beginning of the academic year. As mentioned in a paragraph above, considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding sufficient qualified Non-Commissioned Officers for instructional work, due to the large turnover every year.

Camp.—The battalion went into camp at Pallavaram from 8th to 22nd December at almost full strength. The only absentees being those cadets who were granted leave for attending University Examinations.

Recruits carried out individual training with the addition of route marches.

Trained cadets carried out field formations, elementary tactics and map reading, Battalion-Drill, Aid to Civil Power and Battle Drill.

The inter-contingent competitions in Drill, Route March and Guard Mounting were judged by regular officers. The standard

attained was high and very favourably commented upon by the judges.

Among the visitors to camp were the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Principals of Colleges, and Members of the University Syndicate. A Parent's day was also held.

The District Commander carried out his annual inspection during this period.

Indian Military Academy candidates.—Special classes have been held for those cadets who are appearing for the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy. In March 1938, two candidates were sent, one of whom passed out first in India, and the other just failing to get in among the first fifteen. In October 1938, two candidates were sent up, both obtained vacancies, having gained first and third places.

Lower and higher certificates of efficiency.—These certificates have been introduced as the result of the new syllabus and the examinations were held for the first time this year. The number of candidates who appeared was disappointing, but it was due to these examinations clashing with the University Examinations. Next year the examinations will be held before the camp period. Nineteen candidates qualified for the Lower Certificate of Efficiency and eight for the higher.

B. Andhra University—Chancellor.—His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, continued to be the Chancellor during the period under report.

Pro-Chancellor.—Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Vikrama Deo Varma Garu, HON.-D.-LITT. (Andhra), Maharaja of Jeypore, continued to be the Pro-Chancellor.

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

The office of the Vice-Chancellor being due to fall vacant on the 20th of May 1939 by efflux of time, an election to fill the vacancy was held at the Senate Meeting 18th March 1939. The two contesting candidates were Mr. K. Koti Reddi, B.A., LL.B., B.C.L., BAR.-AT-LAW, M.L.A., and Dr. C. R. Reddi. As a result of the poll, Dr. Reddi was declared duly elected as Vice-Chancellor for a period of three years with effect from the 20th of May 1939.

Registrar.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., appointed by the Senate at its meeting held on the 11th March 1938 as Acting Registrar for a period of one year with effect from 26th April 1938, continued to act in that office.

Due to a sudden breakdown in health, Mr. R. Srinivasa Rao was on leave on average pay from the 21st February to 19th April 1939 and during that period Professor V. Appa Rao, Principal of the University Colleges, was appointed to be in charge of the Registrarship in addition to his own duties as Principal.

The Senate at its meeting held on 18th March 1939 elected Dr. V. S. Krishna as the Registrar of the University for a period of five years with effect from the 26th April 1939.

University orators.—When the term of office of Mr. K. Sivarama Krishna Rao, M.A., L.T., as University Orator in English expired by efflux of time on the 7th September 1938, Mr. P. Ramaswami, M.A., was appointed in his place. Mr. P. Lakshmikantam, M.A., the University Orator in Telugu on his term of membership on the Senate expiring by efflux of time, was re-elected to the Senate and was re-appointed as Orator in Telugu with effect from the 15th October 1938.

Honorary legal adviser.—When the term of Mr. Lakkaraju Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., as Honorary Legal Adviser expired towards the close of 1937-38 he was re-appointed to that office for another term of three years with effect from the 16th July 1938.

Meetings of the University authorities.—The following are the statistics of the meetings of University authorities during the period :—

Two Senate, two Academic Council, two Academic Council [under section 22, clause (i)], eight Syndicate, one Boards of Studies in each subject, one Faculty of Oriental Learning.

Affiliated colleges.—The following is a consolidated statement of affiliations or further affiliations granted during the year to the various colleges :—

Name of college.	Examination and subject for which affiliation was granted.
P.R. College, Cocanada	B.A.—English under Part III.
Andhra Christian College, Guntur ..	Intermediate—
	Hindi under Part II.
	Zoology under Part III.
	Economics and Banking under Part III.
Hindu College, Guntur	Intermediate—Agriculture under Part III.
Hindu College, Masulipatam	Intermediate—Botany under Part III.
	B.A.—
	English under Part I.
	Sanskrit
	Telugu } under Part II.
	Urdu
	(iii-B) Philosophy } under Part III.
	(v) Economics Main }

Recognition of the M.B.B.S. degree.—One important fact worthy of mention is the recognition granted to the Andhra M.B.B.S. Degree. In their notification No. F. 43-F/39-H., dated the 4th May 1939, the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, were pleased to accord recognition to the M.B.B.S. Degree of the Andhra University granted after the 30th November 1938.

Convocations.—The Twelfth Convocation of the University for conferring degrees and titles was held on the 1st December 1938 under the presidency of the Pro-Chancellor. The Convocation address was delivered by Dr. Srimathi Sarojani Devi, HON.-D.-LITT.

Honorary Degrees.—Honorary Degrees of Doctorate were awarded to the following :—

(i) *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.).*—Sri Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, C.B.E., Maharaja of Pithapuram.

(ii) *Honorary Degree of Kala Prapurna (K.P.)*.—Rao Sahib Gidugu Venkata Ramamurti Pantulu, Sri Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu Garu and Sri Challapalli Venkata Sastri Garu.

Donations and endowments.—The following donations received during the year were utilized for the purposes noted against them :—

Name of donor.	Amount.	Purpose.
	RS.	
1 West Godavari District Board.	4,200	Annually. For founding the Gandhian Chair.
2 East Godavari District Board.	3,000	" For instituting the Gautami Lecturership.
3 Professor V. Appa Rao.	100	Monthly. For establishing a Tutorship in South Indian Archæology and Epigraphy.
4 Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation.	30	" For founding a Post-Graduate Research Fellowship.
5 Cocanada Municipality ..	1,000	Annually. Do.
6 Vizagapatam Municipality.	400	" For founding a Post-Graduate Research Scholarship.
7 Rajahmundry Municipality.	360	" Do.
8 Anantapur District Board.	350	" For instituting a studentship.
9 Ellore Municipality ..	360	" For instituting two studentships.
10 Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantulu.	2,000	" For instituting a medal in his son's name.
11 Mr. P. Sundara Ramayya.	2,000	" For instituting a medal in his name.

Publications.—The following publications were in the press :—

- (1) Vidyaranya's Vivarana Prameya Sangraha—Part I by Dr. S. Sen and Mr. S. S. S. Sastri.
- (2) Vidyaranya's Vivarana Prameya Sangraha—Part II by Dr. S. Sen and Mr. S. S. S. Sastri.
- (3) Advanced History of India—Hindu Period by Professor P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (4) Vyasa Manjari by Dr. C. R. Reddi.

The following new publications were undertaken :—

- (1) An Outline of Mineral Resources of the Andhra Desa by Dr. C. Mahadevan.
- (2) A Second (English) Edition of the " Indian Politics since the Mutiny " by Dr. C. Y. Chintamani.
- (3) Text-Book on the History of Telugu Literature.
- (4) A Scholarly Edition of Ranganatharamayanam.
- (5) Rare Telugu Manuscripts in the Tanjore Palace Library.

New schemes.—The following new schemes were launched :—

- (1) Courses leading to M.Sc. Degree in Applied Physics.
- (2) Research Scheme in Ceramics by Dr. G. Gopala Rao with a Research Assistant granted from 1st July 1939.
- (3) Institution of Tutorship in South Indian Archæology and Epigraphy.

Library.—The number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 2,075, bringing the total of the books in the Library on

30th June 1939 to 36,436 volumes. The number of issues was 27,772 as against 29,021 in the previous year.

Educational reconstruction.—On a reference from the Government inviting the views of the University on the Government Policy on Educational Reorganization, the following resolutions adopted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on the 14th October 1938 were communicated to the Government :—

- (i) That the duration of the Intermediate Course be two years as at present ;
- (ii) That if the University undertakes to conduct its own Matriculation after the courses have been bifurcated and separated as proposed in the Policy under discussion, such a Matriculation should apply to both the vocational and cultural sections, there being organized in the Intermediate Higher Courses in both the departments to which it would therefore serve as entrance ; and
- (iii) That a public examination at the end of the IV Form stage is most undesirable and no absolute sorting of the students in the manner proposed in the Policy should be made."

C. Annamalai University—Personnel.—The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar, P.C., was Vice-Chancellor of the University, having been re-appointed for a further period of three years from the 21st June 1938. During his absence on leave for two short periods in the year Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., did duties as Vice-Chancellor from the 16th January to 12th February 1939 and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu from 18th February to 4th April 1939 having been appointed by the Syndicate to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Authorities and meetings.—The several authorities of the University whose term of office expired owing to efflux of time were reconstituted during the year with effect from the 6th December 1938 for a period of three years.

All the Boards of Studies except those in Music, Botany, Zoology and Dravidian Languages other than Tamil, were reconstituted in December 1938.

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

Legislation.—(a) *Statutes*.—(i) Amendments to Statutes governing the Provident Fund were passed, providing for (1) the passing on to the subscribers the average rate of interest earned on investments ; and (2) two and two-fifths per cent of interest on advances from the Fund.

(ii) Statutes governing the constitution of the Faculties were amended so as to enlarge their composition.

(b) *Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations*.—(i) The Government of Madras in G.O. No. 1398, dated 26th June 1937, issued a communiqué embodying a scheme for reorganizing the

present educational system in all its stages, Elementary, Secondary and University, and invited the opinion of the University on the proposed scheme with reference to the following points relating to University Education :—

- (1) Lengthening of the Degree Courses to three years and abolition of the Intermediate.
- (2) Conduct of an Entrance Examination by the Universities to regulate admission to them.

A Special Committee consisting of the members of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the headmasters of the two High Schools in Chidambaram was constituted to consider this question. The following resolution was recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on the 10th September 1938 :

“The Academic Council of the Annamalai University while desiring heartily to co-operate with the Government in reconstructing the Educational Scheme is unable to accept the proposal to abolish the Intermediate stage in University education and is of opinion that, if necessary, Universities should conduct an Entrance Examination distinct from the S.S.L.C. Examination.”

(ii) On the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Dravidian Languages other than Tamil, the Scheme of Examination was so altered as to permit the two papers of three hours' duration each in all the languages under Part II of the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations being answered on separate days instead of on the same day as at present.

The Syndicate has appointed a representative Committee to consider and report on the following resolution of the Faculty of Science :—

“The Faculty feels that the present B.Sc. Course is too heavy and that it is desirable to lighten the course and it requests the authorities to take the necessary action.”

(iii) Post-graduate courses leading to the award of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree in, (i) English and Sanskrit, and (ii) English and Tamil were instituted with effect from the Academic year 1939-40. The scheme provides facilities for an intensive and comparative study of two literatures and literary criticism as applied to Tamil and Sanskrit.

(iv) The duration of the Practical Examination in Chemistry for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree was extended from three to four days so as to ensure greater efficiency and thoroughness in experimental work.

The proposal to institute B.Sc. (Hons.) Courses in Botany and Zoology recommended by the Faculty of Science has been dropped for the present.

(v) The scheme of examination for the Vidwan Entrance Test has been revised making provision for three papers instead of two as at present, the third paper to consist of questions on History and Geography of India of the S.S.L.C. Standard.

Convocation.—The Eighth Annual Convocation of the University was held in November 1938 and was presided over by His Excellency, the Chancellor of the University. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Editor, *Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay.

Founder's Day.—The Ninth Founder's Day was celebrated in September 1938. Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao, Kt., delivered the address. Lady Venkatasubba Rao distributed the Founder's Prizes to the students.

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

- (1) Prize Text-Book in Tamil on Chemistry, by Sri N. Anantavaidyanathan, M.A., Volume I.
- (2) Report on the working of Prohibition in Salem district, by Sri C. Jagannathachari, M.A., M.Litt.
- (3) The Madras Debt Relief Act—A Study by Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu and Sri P. Vaidyanathan, M.A.
- (4) Nayaya Kulisa, by Professor R. Ramanujachariyar and Sri K. Srinivasacharya.

The prize of Rs. 1,000 to the author of the best manuscript of a text-book in Tamil on Physics was awarded to Sri R. K. Viswanathan, M.A., Lecturer in Physics, Annamalai University. The book will be published shortly.

The Syndicate with a view to expediting the preparation and publication of suitable text-books in Tamil on all subjects of study under Part III of the Intermediate Course has made adequate provision for funds being placed at the disposal of the Heads of Departments of Study who have been requested to prepare suitable text-books in History, Economics, Philosophy (Psychology), Geometry, Botany and Zoology.

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

- (1) Two Professors' quarters.
- (2) Extensions to Women Students' Hostel.
- (3) Tiffin room, garages and cycle stands.
- (4) Thirty-six menial quarters.
- (5) Tailors' shops, etc.
- (6) A Third Hostel block.
- (7) Six blocks of Pandits' quarters.
- (8) An animal shed for the Zoology Department.

Water-supply scheme.—The excavation of an open channel 5,000 feet long has been completed. It connects the Rajan channel from the Coleroon with the storage tank in Annamalai nagar.

D. Colleges—Statistics.—Including the Annamalai University there were 37 Arts and Science Colleges for Men, 24 were first grade and 13 second grade. The Noble College, Masulipatam, which was working last year with the two senior classes was closed during the year.

The number of students reading in honours and first-grade colleges increased from 10,048 to 10,570. The strength of the second-grade colleges also increased from 1,930 to 2,186. During the year there were 774 students in the Honours classes, as against 752 in the preceding year, 298 of them being in the first year, 246 in the second year and 230 in the third year. There was also an increase in the number of students taking post-graduate courses from 131 to 140, their distribution being Annamalai University 15, Madras Presidency College 69, Madras Loyola College 7, Tambaram Madras Christian College 21, Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College 17, Waltair Andhra University College of Science 6, Waltair Andhra University College of Arts 3 and Madras Pachaiyappa's College 2. The number of women reading in colleges for men was 585 compared with 431 in 1937-38.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men was 21 and their strength was 875 against 852 in the preceding year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 36.

There was a further addition to the number of Professional Colleges for men due to raising of the Rayapuram Stanley Medical School to the status of a College affiliated to the Madras University. There were thus 12 colleges during the year. The strength of these colleges including that in the Pandits' Training Class attached to the Annamalai University, increased slightly from 2,564 to 2,565. The number of women reading in these colleges appreciably increased from 117 to 135.

7. *Secondary education—(a) General statistics.*—The number of public secondary schools for Indian Boys increased from 521 to 533. Five new schools were opened under different managements, viz., (1) Idyangudi, Tinnevely district, S.P.G. Trinity Middle School, (2) Cuddalore, South Arcot district, Sri Balagurukul High School, (3) Vellore, North Arcot district, Don Bosco Middle School, (4) Tiruppattur, Ramnad district, Board Middle School, and (5) Pedasanagallu, Kistna district, Board Middle School. The Branch schools attached to the following secondary schools came to be classified as separate institutions as recognition to them were granted separately. (1) Cuddapah Municipal Secondary School, (2) The two branches of the Thyagarayanagar Ramakrishna Mission School, Madras, (3) Bezvada Sri Ram Secondary School, (4) Bezvada S.K.P.V.V. Secondary School, (5) Chingleput St. Joseph's Secondary School, (6) Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's School, (7) Repalle Board Secondary School, (8) Guntur Hindu College School

and (9) Tenali Secondary School. The Board Middle School at Mudabidri, South Kanara district, the Board Middle School at Alathur, Malabar district, and the J.K. Middle School at Penugonda, West Godavari district, were closed during the year. The Board Middle School at Kollipara, Guntur district, and the Board Middle School at Kallakurchi, South Arcot district, consequent on their opening Form IV were classified as high schools. As a result of these changes there were at the end of the year 1938-39, 379 high and 154 middle schools. The strength of these schools increased from 195,526 to 204,947 and the number of girls reading in them rose from 12,122 to 13,900.

(b) *S.S.L.C. Scheme and Examination.*—The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 20,119 to 21,541, of whom 2,094 were private candidates. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,391 the increase in the number of girls being 200. There was also an increase in the number of first year pupils and supplementary candidates. Forty-three pupils belonging to the scheduled classes and 11 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

Two-hundred and twelve schools against 194, in the previous year, used the 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. History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typewriting continued to be the popular subjects taken by pupils under Group C.

(c) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 84.83 lakhs to Rs. 87.79 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 31.42 lakhs or 36 per cent, fees Rs. 49.42 lakhs or 56 per cent and other sources Rs. 6.95 lakhs or 8 per cent, as against 36, 55 and 9 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 42-3-6 as compared with Rs. 42-11-0 in the preceding year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-12-4. Fees met 41 per cent of the total cost in district board and municipal schools and 67 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 44 and 65, respectively.

8. *Elementary education—(1) General.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys and girls decreased from 44,118 to 41,953. The decrease was shared by all classes of managements. The decrease was mainly due to the continuance of the policy of eliminating uneconomic and overlapping schools and of amalgamating small schools in close proximity to each other. In spite of the decrease in the number of schools, however, there was an increase in the strength of the schools from 2,873,196 to 2,904,505. While there was a considerable fall in strength in standard I, large

increase occurred in Standards II, III, V, VI, VII and VIII. The strength in standard IV remained stationary. The lack of increase in strength of Standard IV does not indicate any setback in enrolment. It is almost entirely due to the fact that, owing to the opening of a large number of new Fifth Standards, pupils who formerly stagnated for more than one year in Standard IV passed on to Standard V. The figures demonstrate the success of Government's policy to prolong the school life of the children in elementary schools. Excluding schools in the Agency, it is noteworthy that the enrolment in Standard V increased from 164,490 to 238,364, an increase of 73,874 pupils. The following table shows the increased enrolment in standards above the first since Government introduced its new mass education policy :—

		Enrolment.	
		31st March 1936.	31st March 1939.
Standard II	..	573,181	612,833
Do. III	..	423,693	456,557
Do. IV	..	330,860	346,434
Do. V	..	126,120	238,364

It is significant that the number of pupils reading in Standard V has nearly doubled. It is also noteworthy that the number of girls reading in standards above the first has increased by approximately 100,060. The large increased enrolment at the V standard has been due to the policy of Government whereby all lower elementary schools, with the exception of a limited number of feeder schools, must be developed into complete schools with five standards. During the year under review the number of complete lower elementary schools rose from 13,143 to 25,535, an increase of 12,392. This may be regarded as extremely satisfactory, especially in view of the prevailing financial stringency and the difficulty of obtaining additional staff. Under the new policy, since 1936 the percentage of complete schools to the total number of schools has risen from 16.8 to 65.3. An immediate result of this development has been that the percentage of pupils reading at the V Standard to the number of pupils reading in the I Standard has risen in the case of boys' schools from 9.5 to 22.3 and in the case of girls' schools from 9.9 per cent to 17.4 per cent.

Compulsory elementary education for boys and girls was introduced in the Cocanada Municipality during the year.

Having found by experience that the District Educational Councils brought into existence by the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 have not worked satisfactorily, it was proposed to abolish them and vest the power to grant recognition and aid to schools in the departmental officers. To achieve this object, a Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 was passed in February 1939. The District Educational Councils in consequence ceased to exist from 1st June 1939.

During the year under report, several amendments to the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act were made, chief of which are the following :—

Rules to improve the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools under private managements. Under these rules, every teacher working in a school under private management should possess a Teachers' Service Register issued by the District Educational Officer which should specify clearly the terms of service under which the teacher is recruited and his salary and scale of pay. These registers should be countersigned by the managers of schools and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. These rules also provide for the direct payment of grant to teachers in cases where the managements fail to pay regularly their salaries and for due notice being given by the parties concerned before a teacher leaves the service of a management or the management proposes to terminate the services of a teacher.

Rules have been issued by Government regulating the formation, recognition and conduct of Teachers' Unions and Associations under all kinds of managements and prohibiting the existence of associations or unions not conforming to these rules.

Government have permitted the continuance of the existing arrangement regarding the employment of Board School teachers as Village Postmasters.

(2) *Boys' schools.*—The number of Public Elementary schools for boys decreased from 39,398 to 37,355. The number of elementary schools under Government also decreased from 1,593 to 1,581. Excepting panchayat schools, institutions under other managements decreased. Notwithstanding the fall in the number of schools, their strength rose from 2,488,718 to 2,512,492. The number of part-time and night schools also fell during the year from 415 to 301. As in the last year, the percentage of male pupils in elementary schools for boys and girls to the male population in the Presidency was 9.1. This percentage varied from 16.2 in Malabar to 4.0 in the Vizagapatam Agency and 5.5 in Salem.

There were in the Presidency 198 higher elementary schools with Standard VI as the highest, 160 with Standard VII as the highest and 1,371 with Standard VIII as the highest. The majority of them were under district board management.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys decreased from 93,112 to 91,483, but the number of trained teachers in them increased from 72,389 to 74,201.

The number of schools managed by teacher-managers decreased from 10,600 to 9,469 and the number of trained teachers in them also decreased from 13,277 to 12,572.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for boys was 600 of which 96 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 2,877.

(3) *Panchayat schools*.—“The year started with 1,453 schools as against a total provision of 1,512 schools. Sixty-two schools were started during the year and the sanction for 52 schools were withdrawn for the following reasons:—

- (i) Low attendance.
- (ii) Non-employment of trained and qualified teachers.
- (iii) Indifference of the Panchayat Board to the proper running of the schools.

It is noteworthy that during the year very few schools were closed on account of refusal to admit scheduled classes children. The year closed with 1,463 schools. Government did not make any provision for new schools during the year.

Strength.—The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 70,899 including 12,810 girls; the average attendance being 55,842. The pupils of the scheduled classes were admitted more freely than before and their number in all the schools was 8,759, thus recording a definite increase over last year's figures (7,764).

Staff.—The total number of teachers employed in panchayat schools at the end of the year was 1,983. During the year the employment of trained and qualified teachers was strictly enforced with the result that with very few exceptions the panchayat schools are now staffed with fully trained men.

Accommodation and equipment.—Government provided no grant for these purposes and hence the panchayats were required to meet the connected expenditure from their own funds. As usual the practice of transferring the articles of equipment, a closed school to a newly opened school wherever possible was continued.

Teaching grant.—The entire provision of Rs. 3,12,500 under teaching grant was fully allotted by the end of November 1938 leaving a number of schools without grant. It was found that more than Rs. 60,000 would be required to allot grant to them. Additional appropriation was applied for but was not sanctioned by Government. The same procedure as during the previous year was followed in the matter of sanctioning grant.”

9. *Special education*—(a) *Training schools for masters*.—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 72 to 70, owing to the closure of the secondary training departments attached to the Tellicherry Brennen College and the Masulipatam Srirama School. The number of schools under Government management was 50, including one Sessional School at Malappuram, and their strength was 7,672 of which 1,062 related to secondary section, 6,490 to the higher elementary section and 120 to the lower

elementary section. The 19 aided schools had 1,905 pupils on the rolls, and the one unaided school 41. The one Sessional School alone had 40 pupils.

The T.S.L.C. Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examination was 13,160, of whom 9,380 were men and 3,780 women. The number that passed the examination was 7,201 (5,405 men and 1,796 women). The candidates examined for the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades numbered 2,199, 10,390 and 571, respectively, of whom 1,522, 5,544 and 135 were successful in the examination. The number of lower elementary grade teachers who had appeared for the higher elementary grade examination was 7,520 (6,572 men and 948 women) and the number that passed was 854 (766 men and 88 women).

(b) *Commercial schools*.—The number of aided commercial schools was four and the number of pupils in them was 396. The number of approved but unrecognized schools was 280 with a strength of 8,015. The number of pupils taking commercial education in all schools in the Presidency was 10,912.

(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 on the rolls 24 boys on the average during the year. There were also 34 adult labourers in the night school there. At Palur the average strength of the school was 44. At Coimbatore, there were 10 boys with wages and 18 boys without wages.”

The Usilampatti school under the Madura District Board control was closed during the year. The Melrosapuram C. S. M. Agricultural School and the M. yanoor Servindia Agricultural School were the two schools aided by the Director of Industries. They had 66 and 55 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 290 pupils during the year.

(e) *Industrial schools*.—In the Industrial Schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries there were 7,594 pupils as against 7,445 in the previous year. The number of pupils studying art subjects was 20, technical subjects 1,360 and industrial subjects 7,766.

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

“Three scholars who were holding the State Technical Scholarship returned from England after completing the course there. One fresh award of this scholarship was abruptly stopped owing to the return of the holder from

England due to ill-health. There were two scholars under training in the Department of Textiles at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 200 per annum was paid by Government to the institute on behalf of each student under training there. There were six scholars under training in the Andhra University College of Science and Technology, Waltair, of whom 5 completed their course by the close of the year. Six new scholarships were awarded, 2 in each of the Departments of Bio-Chemistry, Electrical Technology and General and Organic Chemistry tenable in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. There were in all twelve scholars under training in the institute during the year. One scholar in the Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, returned during the year on the completion of training. Besides these, 60 new Industrial Scholarships were, as usual, awarded. The usual bonus was also awarded to pupils after the completion of the course.

An amount of Rs. 94,331 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (including Rs. 2,908 capitation grant) to aided institution. Further grants of Rs. 10,662 and Rs. 8,739 were distributed as equipment and building grants, respectively, to schools.

(f) *Schools of art and music.*—As in the last year there were 5 schools under this category and their total strength was 373. Distributed according to managements, there were 3 schools under Government with 285 pupils and one each under municipal and private managements with 72 and 16 pupils respectively.

(g) *Manual training.*—There were 680 Manual Training Classes with a strength of 109,306 pupils, of whom 3,609 were girls during the year. These classes were attached to Secondary, Elementary, Training and other Special Schools. The subjects taught in these classes were classified under fifteen heads; and the most popular subjects were wood-work including carving and turning, spinning and weaving, book-binding and cardboard work, horti and agriculture and rattan and coir work. The number of pupils studying art subjects was 3,867, technical subjects 27 and industrial subjects 105,412.

(h) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades in the several subjects was 11,623 of whom 4,836 were successful. The number of women alone that appeared for the examination was 885, of whom 469 were successful. Eight diplomas and 45 group certificates were issued during the year.

(i) *Sanskrit education.*—As in the previous year there were 18 Sanskrit colleges for men and 2 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 719, as compared with 611 last year. The two colleges for women had a strength of 14 pupils. The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools recognized by the department decreased from 96 to 85 and their strength from 5,218 to 5,074.

The number of candidates who appeared for the public examination after completing the advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 322 (including 20 women). Of these 223, including 17 women were declared eligible for admission to the University Courses of Study, 63 for Siromani or Vidya Pravina Course, 72 for Vidwan or Bhasha Pravina Course and 88 for either of the courses.

✓ 10. *Women's education.*—(a) *General statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 4,938 to 4,829, but their strength increased from 417,329 to 426,527. The number of girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 956,131, as compared with 930,312, on the 31st March 1938.

(b) *Collegiate.*—There were five Arts Colleges for Women as in previous years. Their strength increased from 655 to 711. There were 585 women reading in Arts Colleges for Men compared with 431 last year. The two Training Colleges for Women in Madras had a total strength of 92 pupils on the rolls. The number of women reading in the Law, Medical and Training Colleges for Men was 135. There were two Oriental Colleges (Sanskrit) for Women in the Presidency and their strength was 14. Besides these, 36 women were reading in Sanskrit Colleges for Men.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were 89 Secondary Schools for Indian Girls during the year as compared with 88 last year. The Ottapalem Lady Sankaran Nayar High School and the Badagara Middle School under the management of the district board were transferred to private managements. They were working during the year as aided mission schools. A Board Middle School at Sivaganga (Ramnad district) was opened during the year. Two high schools, viz., R.C.M. St. Thereasa's School, Ellore, and Savitri Vidyasala, Trichinopoly, came into existence during the year. One high school (The Sivakasi Hindu Nadars' School) and one Middle School (The Madras S.K.P.D. Middle School) were closed. The St. Anne's Secondary School, Cuddalore, became a High School, consequent on the opening of Form IV. There were thus on the 31st March 1939, 55 high and 33 middle schools with a total enrolment of 26,124 compared with 25,239 last year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 38,734 as against 36,118.

(d) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 4,720 to 4,598, but their strength increased from 384,478 to 392,013. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys increased from 540,867 to 559,892.

The number of teachers employed in Elementary schools for girls increased from 14,592 to 14,743 of whom 13,016 were trained.

The number of schools managed by teacher-managers slightly fell from 544 to 542 but the number of trained teachers in them rose from 984 to 1,061.

The number of part time and night schools for girls decreased from 16 to 13.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for girls was 17, of which 4 were for schools under public management.

There were in the Presidency 72 higher elementary schools for girls with Standard VI as the highest, 39 with Standard VII as the highest and 310 with Standard VIII as the highest.

(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 1,995 compared with 1,889 last year. The strength of all training schools for women was 3,688 as against 3,574 in the previous year. Classifying the scholars according to their grades, there were 492 in the secondary grade, 3,168 in the higher elementary grade and 28 in the lower elementary grade, as against 467, 2,997 and 110, respectively, last year. Besides, there were 28 women under training in training schools for masters.

(f) The total direct expenditure on arts colleges for women was Rs. 3.03 lakhs and average cost per student was Rs. 429. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 55.12 lakhs to 56.47 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 77.8 per cent, fees 7.2 per cent and other sources 15 per cent as compared with 75.1 per cent, 7 per cent and 17.9 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 49-4-0 and in an elementary school Rs. 11-2-7.

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 31 were for boys and 42 for girls. Besides, two training schools, of which one was mixed and the other for girls, and two special schools for girls, of which one was under the control of the Director of Industries, were working during the year. During the year 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. The St. Francis Xavier's School, Madras, which was a primary school for boys last year was raised to the category of a middle school consequent on the opening of Standard V in the school. The Wesleyan Mission Primary School for Boys, St. Thomas' Mount, was closed during the year and a new school called the St. Joseph's Primary School for Girls was opened at Donakonda. Consequent on these changes there were on the 31st March 1939, 13 high, 7 middle and 11 primary schools for boys and 20 high, 16 middle and 6 primary schools for girls. The strength of all Anglo-Indian and European schools, including the special schools, increased from 11,669 to

11,853. The number of non-Anglo-Indian and European pupils was 2,202 as against 2,151 in the previous year. The number of Anglo-Indian and European scholars in Arts and professional colleges for men and women decreased from 238 to 227.

There was an increase in the number of teachers in schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans from 779 to 783. Of these teachers 673 were trained, 22 untrained but certificated and 88 untrained and uncertificated against 655, 2 and 122, respectively, in the preceding year. The two training schools in the City of Madras had a total strength of 72, of which 11 were men, as against 71 including 8 men last year. The two special schools, the Ballary St. Joseph's Industrial School and the Madras Newtown School of Dress-making had together 94 pupils.

The Manual Training Centre for Anglo-Indian and European Boys and the Domestic Science Centre for Girls, both at Madras, continued to provide instruction during the year. The strength in the Manual Training Section was 245 and in the Domestic Science Section 99. Examinations were held by the Lecturer in Domestic Science in Domestic Science and Needle-work and Dress-making. Besides the Manual Training Section, the Assistant Instructor in Manual Training continued to hold classes once a week in the Civil Orphan Asylum, Kilpauk, and St. Patrick's High School, Adyar. One hundred and thirteen pupils received instruction in these schools. The Assistant Instructor in Manual Training at Ootacamund held classes as usual in the Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund, and in the St. George's Homes, Ketti. The number of pupils that received instruction in these centres was 113.

One hundred and twenty-seven boys and 129 girls appeared for the European High School Examination and 91 boys and 108 girls came out successful. For the European Middle School Examination, 238 boys and 219 girls appeared and 153 boys and 185 girls passed the examination. Five schools in the Presidency presented pupils for the Cambridge Examinations.

Government have, during the year, approved the proposal of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education that the Cambridge Examination should be the common school-leaving examination for all Anglo-Indian and European schools in the Presidency. The Committee which was appointed to submit proposals for instituting an alternative examination of a more vocational type has drafted suitable syllabuses and these have been submitted for the consideration of Government.

The European School-Leaving Certificate Board was reconstituted during the year. The Code of Regulations for European Schools was reprinted with an index. The Provincial Board met thrice during the year. It has been proposed that there should be a common Indian language in all Anglo-Indian and European schools—preferably Urdu in the light of the recent policy of Government. The Inter-Provincial Board meeting for the year was held

at Bombay in February 1939 and was attended by the Inspector of European Schools.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European education decreased from Rs. 27.86 lakhs to Rs. 26.19 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to low expenditure on buildings. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 7.90 lakhs (30.18 per cent), fees Rs. 6.32 lakhs (24.12 per cent) and other sources Rs. 11.97 lakhs (45.70 per cent), as compared with 29.2 per cent, 22.5 per cent and 48.3 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

12. *Muhammadan education*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased from 3,572 to 3,487, but their strength increased from 231,669 to 284,870. The increase of over 53,000 pupils in one year represents very real progress. The number of private unrecognized institutions fell considerably from 384 to 225, as also their strength from 15,975 to 8,738.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men and women increased from 549 to 579. Of these 117 were in the Government Muhammadan College at Madras and 33 in the Islamiah College at Vaniyambadi. There were in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omarabad, 156 pupils as against 165 in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of women reading in arts colleges from 18 to 34. One hundred and twenty-six students, including 8 women, were reading in professional colleges as compared with 134, in 1937-38.

(c) *Secondary*.—The number of secondary schools intended for Muhammadans was 17 for boys and 1 for girls. The strength of schools for boys increased from 3,592 to 4,093. (The strength of the girls schools slightly decreased from 457 to 429). The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians increased from 13,893 (13,012 boys and 881 girls) to 14,487 (13,612 boys and 875 girls).

(d) *Mappilla education*—(i) *North Malabar*.—There were 537 recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys as against 541 in the preceding year. Though there was a slight decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in their strength from 48,998 (33,933 boys and 15,065 girls) to 50,821 (34,929 boys and 15,892 girls) of whom 46,921 were Mappilla pupils. The number of Mappillas in non-Mappilla schools was 2,848.

There were 1,227 trained and 817 untrained teachers in these schools. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 810, of whom 487 were trained.

(ii) *South Malabar*.—There were 897 recognized elementary schools for boys for Mappillas with a strength of 90,962 pupils, of whom 32,306 were girls. The strength of Mappilla pupils alone was 50,418 boys and 28,551 girls. Besides, 4,180 boys and 1,098 girls belonging to the Mappilla community were reading in non-Mappilla schools.

There were 3,394 teachers in all Mappilla elementary schools, of whom 1,642 were trained. Of these, 1,975 were Mappillas, 1,101 being trained teachers. The training school at Malappuram for Mappilla teachers had a strength of 210 pupils and the sessional school attached to it had a strength of 40.

The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram worked as a complete high school with 169 pupils on the rolls. It presented for the first time 51 pupils for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of March 1939 and 32 were declared eligible for University Courses of Study. The number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools for boys in the Malabar district was 1,319 (1,288 boys and 31 girls) as compared with 1,243 pupils (1,224 boys and 19 girls) in the previous year.

(iii) *South Kanara*.—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys increased from 77 to 79 and their strength from 5,451 to 6,147. The strength of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools increased from 4,899 (3,645 boys and 1,254 girls) to 5,594 (4,098 boys and 1,496 girls). The number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools was 3,007 boys and 356 girls.

There were 224 teachers in these schools, of whom 176 were trained. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 120 (96 trained and 24 untrained).

(iv) *Girls' schools in Malabar*.—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla girls in Malabar decreased from 128 to 126, but their strength increased from 9,291 (6,243 girls and 3,048 boys) to 9,714 (6,401 girls and 3,313 boys). The strength of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools increased from 7,910 (5,340 girls and 2,570 boys) to 8,034 (5,338 girls and 2,696 boys). The fact that between 1936 and 1939 the number of Mappilla girl pupils reading at the V Standard in all schools in Malabar has increased from 351 to 2,243 is an indication of the progress that has been made.

The total number of teachers in these schools was 321, of whom 241 were trained. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 109, of whom 74 were trained women and 11 trained men.

The number of Mappilla girls reading in all secondary schools in the district was 64.

(v) *Girls' schools in South Kanara*.—There were 11 elementary schools for Mappilla girls with a strength of 674 pupils (530 girls and 144 boys). The number of Mappilla pupils alone was 656 (516 girls and 140 boys). The number of Mappilla pupils in all schools was 743 (564 girls and 179 boys).

There were 21 teachers in the Mappilla girls schools, of whom 18 were trained. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was three.

One Mappilla woman was appointed as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools for the first time.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—The schools in the Islands were not inspected during the year.

(f) *Finance*.—There was a small increase in the total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools from Rs. 30·04 lakhs to Rs. 30·48 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 22 per cent.

(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 8,685 to 7,822 and their strength from 369,760 to 348,624. The number of private unrecognized schools for these classes also decreased from 46 to 44 and their strength from 1,623 to 1,434.

The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all public institutions decreased from 331,372 to 323,614, of whom 75,935 were girls. The fall in the total number under enrolment was entirely confined to the first standard of elementary schools. On the other hand there was increased enrolment at all other stages, including an increase of nearly 6,000 in the number of pupils reading in Standard V. The number of women reading in Arts and Professional Colleges was 15 as against 14 last year.

Two hundred and thirty-seven pupils belonging to the scheduled classes completed their S.S.L.Cs., during the year, while 324 were successful in the T.S.L.C. Examination, of whom 29 were women.

The number of elementary schools in the plains under public management not specially intended for the scheduled classes and into which the pupils were freely admitted increased from 10,315 in the previous year to 11,399 during the year under report. The number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes admitted into these schools rose from 61,889 in 1937-38 to 71,194 in 1938-39. The figures show an increase of 19·9 per cent as against 14·1 per cent in the previous year.

During the year under report, 847 teachers belonging to the scheduled classes were employed in the above elementary schools as against 695 in 1937-38.

The number of elementary schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled classes which were held in inaccessible places or places which were nominally accessible was 132 during the year as against 247 in the previous year. Nine schools held in aghaharam, chavadies, etc. and 16 schools held in rented buildings not accessible to the pupils of the scheduled classes were removed to buildings accessible to all classes of pupils.

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

“There were 1,190 schools at the beginning of the year, 36 schools were newly opened and 48 schools were closed during the year. There were thus 1,178 schools at the end of the year. Of these, 1,173 were day schools, three night schools and two combined day and night schools. 37,461 boys and 11,486 girls making a total of 48,947 pupils

were studying in these schools. The number of teachers employed was 1,671, of whom 1,669 were trained and two untrained. A sum of Rs. 33,065 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings during the year.

Scholarships, etc.—Seventy residential scholarships for ordinary education involving an expenditure of about Rs. 8,828 were granted during the year. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-one non-residential scholarships amounting to Rs. 64,962 were also sanctioned to pupils in Secondary and Elementary Schools. In addition to these, nineteen non-residential scholarships were granted to students in Arts Colleges. The number of scholarships granted during the year for professional courses of study was six. Ten pupils of the Madras Sevasadan were, as usual, granted residential scholarships and ten scholarships were granted for pupils undergoing commercial courses of study in Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. One motor mechanism scholarship and five scholarships in the Public Works Department Workshop were also held by scheduled class pupils. One pupil holding a Labour scholarship was under training in a Sugar factory in Samalkot. (One hundred and thirty industrial scholarships involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 5,670 were sanctioned during the year. Exemption from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 1,480 was granted to pupils appearing for the various examinations. Non-recurring grants amounting to over Rs. 1,050 were sanctioned to pupils for the purchase of books, etc.)

Hostels.—The Paddison Hostel, Madras, The Sundaracharlu Hostel, Salem, the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Masulipatam, and the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, under Government management worked satisfactorily during the year. In addition, 18 hostels for the scheduled classes run by private agencies were subsidized.

The total Government expenditure during the year on the Education of the Scheduled Classes was Rs. 7,65,162.

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 99 to 102, and their strength from 2,916 to 2,999. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 15,860 (13,101 boys and 2,759 girls) as compared with 15,550 (12,972 boys and 2,578 girls).

There were 22 Government schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchu children in the Kurnool District. All these schools were located on and around the Nallamalais and were under the management of the Special Chenchu Officer. The strength of the schools was 370 boys and 188 girls compared with 376 boys and 166 girls in the previous year. The free supply of

mid-day meals, clothes, books and slates to pupils and the provision of periodical medical relief to them were continued during the year.)

In the Nilgiris there were 59 board and 16 aided schools for the children of Badagas, Kotas, Kurumbas and Irulas. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes attending the schools was 3,343 boys and 633 girls. The total number of such pupils attending all schools in the district was 3,903 boys and 698 girls as against 3,617 boys and 534 girls last year. Most of the pupils were Badagas.)

For the Savaras, Jatapus, Kondadoras and Godabas of Vizagapatam District (excluding the agency) there were 24 schools with a strength of 727 pupils. There were as in the previous year, two schools for Koyas in East Godavari district. The strength of the schools was 74. For the same tribe there was one school in the West Godavari district which had 33 pupils. In the Guntur district there were 4 schools under the Board Management. Their total strength was 118. The Lambadis of Kurnool had 3 schools as against one in the previous year. Their strength was 97. For the same tribe there were 19 schools in Bellary district with a total strength of 711 pupils. Five schools with 134 pupils and 1 school with 31 pupils were working in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, respectively, for the children of Sugalis. For the Aboriginees Children of the Nellore district there were 5 schools attended by 177 children. As in the last year 3 schools were working in the Elagiris of the North Arcot district for the Children of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. The strength of the schools was 121. There were six schools for the Malayalee children of the Trichinopoly district. In Madura there were 2 schools with an enrolment of 79 pupils for the children of Pulayars. The Malasas of the Coimbatore district had two schools for the benefit of their children. The number of pupils that attended these schools was 117. In Salem district there were 14 schools for Malayalee children with a total strength of 354 pupils. One school was newly opened during the year for the children of the Aboriginees in Walluvanad taluk, South Malabar. The strength in it was 41.

(2) *Criminal tribes*.—The number of special schools for criminal tribes decreased by one from 288 to 287 but their strength rose from 16,208 to 16,232.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the Commissioner of Labour in the education of criminal tribes under reclamation and relates to the calendar year 1938 :—

Madura North.—There were 60 elementary schools, of which one was for girls. The number of pupils in them at the end of the year was 2,942 (1,879 boys and 1,063 girls) as against 2,847, last year.

Madura South.—There were 195 Kallar schools as in the last year. In accordance with the policy of developing incomplete schools, all the schools except 15 were converted

into complete schools by opening Standard V. Of the 15 incomplete schools, 12 were declared to be feeder schools. Of the 6 girls' schools, 4 were complete ones and the other two were feeder schools. Besides this, night classes were held in many of the Kallar schools for imparting education to Kallar adults. The strength of these schools during the year was 11,139 (8,293 boys and 2,846 girls) as against 11,356 in the previous year. The number of Kallar pupils alone in these schools were 10,442 (7,644 boys and 2,798 girls) against 10,852 last year.

Ramnad.—As in the previous year, Kallar reclamation work in the district was confined to the maintenance of two elementary schools. The schools made satisfactory progress during the year and had together 143 pupils on the rolls.

Salem.—There were 5 schools for Koravars of which one was under temporary closure. The strength of these schools was 168.

Criminal tribes settlement schools.—The number of settlements continued to be six during the year. The settlements at Aziznagar, Bitragunta (including the Reformatory), Sitanagaram, Siddhapuram, Chintaladevi and Stuartpuram had each a school; attendance at which was compulsory for all settlers' children of school-age. Excepting the Aziznagar Settlement, schools in all other settlements were mixed. In Aziznagar there were two sections one for boys and the other for girls. The strength of these settlement schools was 1,087. Children of all the schools except Stuartpuram were supplied with mid-day meals. There were 24 scouts and 36 cubs in the Aziznagar Settlement. Girl Guides and Blue Birds have been formed at Aziznagar under a qualified captain, who is an assistant in the Girls' school. Boy Scouts, Cubs, Girl Guides and Blue Birds continue to be maintained at Stuartpuram, Siddhapuram and Sitanagaram Settlements. A Junior Red Cross Society was also opened this year at Sitanagaram.

15. *Education of the blind, deaf-mutes and other defectives*.—As in 1937-38 there were eight schools for boys and two schools for girls during the year. The one school shown as unaided during last year came to be classified as aided. There were thus one school under the management of a municipality and nine schools under private control.

The Municipal Deaf and Dumb School at Coimbatore had 44 pupils including eight girls. The general progress of the school was reported to be satisfactory. The introduction of tailoring as a prevocational subject is under the consideration of the management.

The Blind School at Rentachintala worked with 32 pupils, of whom 14 were girls. In addition to general education, pupils were taught tape-weaving, rope-making, mat-making and basket-making.

The Leper School of the Salvation Army at Bapatla had 11 pupils on the rolls, which included three girls.

The Deaf and Dumb School at Mylapore continued to work with 103 pupils, of whom 56 were girls.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Teynampet worked with 138 children during the year. It had two sections, one for the blind and the other for the deaf and dumb. Various handicrafts, like weaving and carpentry, were taught in addition to general subjects.

The Victory Memorial School for the Blind at Poonamallee had 56 pupils, which included 16 girls in both the educational and industrial sections. In the educational section alone there were 36 pupils. Weaving and rattan work were taught in the industrial section. The school printed Braille text-books for its own use and supply outside.

The T.D.T.A. Blind School for Boys at Palamcottah had a strength of 33. Vocational and Industrial training was imparted in addition to general instruction. The work of the school was reported to be satisfactory.

The Bethesda Leper Hospital School at Narasapur had 49 pupils and it worked satisfactorily during the year.

The C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School and the T.D.T.A. Blind School at Palamcottah were schools for girls. The former had 136 pupils, and the latter 33. Both the institutions made satisfactory progress during the year.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private schools further decreased from 717 to 518 and their strength from 26,752 to 18,289. The District of Malabar had, as usual, the largest number of unrecognized private schools.

17. *Books.*—(a) *Connemara Library.*—Five hundred and forty-nine books, apart from periodicals, were added to the Library. The number of depositors rose from 1,659 to 1,844 which shows a considerable increase in the use made by the public of the borrowing facilities offered by the Library. The number of readers and the number of volumes consulted during the year were 53,080 and 124,449 respectively. A temporary special grant of Rs. 300 in addition to the usual grant, sanctioned by the Government was utilized for the purchase of the back numbers of a valuable journal. One new journal was added during the year.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.*—The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, was shifted from Egmore and located on the middle floor of the University Library Buildings at Chepauk. The Library was opened to the public at Chepauk on 1st February 1939.

The reconstituted Advisory Committee of the Library met twice during the year.

The number of visitors to the Library during the year was 5,628, as against 6,054 for the last year; and the number of works consulted by them was 11,776 as against 11,548 for the previous year. The

largest number of books consulted related to Science. The total number of manuscripts and printed books issued on loan was 563.

The year was one of marked progress in the Printing of the catalogues of the Manuscripts in the Library. The card-index of authors of Sanskrit works, and the card index of supplemental titles of Sanskrit works to the alphabetical index were completed.

Portions of the "*Mahabhashya*" of Patanjali and of the "*Ramanujacampu*" by Ramanuja were printed. The Sri Balamanoor Press, Mylapore, have published Gururamakavi's *Ratneswara Prasadnam* as No. 5 of the Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Series. The Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, are publishing Appayya Dikshita's *Mayukhavali*, Agastya Pandita's *Balabharata*, Appayya Dikshita's *Nyayamanjari*, Ghanasyana's *Damaruka* and Bhoja Deva's *Sringaraprakasa* as Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Library Series.

The Oriya Manuscripts in the Library were transferred to the Government of Orissa under the orders of Government.

(c) *Text-Book Committee.*—In G.O. Ms No. 1908, Education and Public Health, dated 10th August 1938, Government ordered that the meetings of the Committee should, in future, be held in February and September, instead of March and October every year.

Government approved in G.O. Ms. No. 2710, Education and Public Health, dated 26th November 1938, the nomination of forty members recommended by the Director as a temporary measure pending the general reorganization of the Text Book Committee.

The Triennial Report on the working of the Text Book Committee for the period from 1st November 1935 to 31st October 1938 was submitted to Government and was reviewed by them.

Three thousand five hundred and ten books against 3,343 last year were considered, of which 2,941 as against 2,757 of the previous year were approved—1,813 for class use and the rest for general libraries, class libraries and teachers. Fourteen per cent of the books considered were declared unsuitable.

A consolidated list of approved books revised up to 31st March 1939 was prepared and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. A supplement to the consolidated list was also published. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two books of this year against 13,762 of last year were included in the two lists mentioned above.

Owing to the introduction of the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in the high school forms, the number of books on general knowledge subjects in the several languages is on the increase. Consequently there has been a fall in the number of books written in English on these subjects.

(d) *Registration of Books.*—Two thousand nine hundred and seventy books and 986 periodicals were registered during the year, as against 2,688 books and 987 periodicals of the previous year.

There has been an appreciable increase under "Original Publications," "Re-editions" and "Translations" and the increase has been the largest under "Languages of the Province". The number of original publications in English shows a decrease; while that of the re-editions in English slight increase.

Madras City was as usual, the largest publishing centre with an increase of 162 publications over the total output of the previous year. The districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madura, Malabar, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari showed increased literary activity; while in the districts of Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Tanjore and South Kanara there was a considerable decrease in the number of publications.

The total number of books and periodicals published in the English language remained practically the same; while there has been a notable increase under Books and Periodicals in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Hindi. In Sanskrit the number of books alone showed an appreciable increase. The progress reported last year in the expansion of periodical literature in the principal languages of the Province was maintained.

As in previous years, the increase under "Miscellaneous" and "Religion" has been steadily maintained. There has been a decrease in output in the field of "poetry", "Art" and "Medicine."

The total number of "Books" as distinct from "Periodicals" registered during the year classed as publications designed for educational purposes was 1,050 or a little over 35 per cent of the total output under "Books", as against the approximate 30 per cent of the last official year.

The growth, during the year of a special type of literature associated with the development of the Cinema industry in the Province is significant.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Adult education*.—Adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions worked during the year:—

- (1) Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.
- (2) Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (3) Government College, Kumbakonam.
- (4) Government Victoria College, Palghat.
- (5) Government Training School, Badagara.
- (6) Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Excepting the Government Training School, Badagara, in which the work was limited to delivering lectures, regular adult education classes were held in the evenings in other institutions. Lectures on various topics of interest, illustrated by lantern-slides in most cases, were also delivered for the benefit of those reading in these classes. The work was carried on on an honorary basis mostly by students under training and members of the staff of the institutions concerned. Useful work in the cause of adult education is reported to have been done in these institutions, however limited its scope and extent were.

Adult education centres were also opened by some municipalities (Tuticorin, Karaikudi, Dindigul, Erode and Dharapuram) with a view to spreading literacy amongst illiterate working classes. The teachers of day schools were in charge of these night schools on a small monthly allowance and the expenditure on account of these classes was met from the general funds of these municipalities.

D.M.R.T. adult education centres.—The classes worked in two centres in Malabar, at Thirthala and at Amarambalam. The classes had a total strength of 124 and their average daily attendance was 85. Of the pupils 18 were Mappillas and 26 belonged to the scheduled classes. The total expenditure on these classes was Rs. 1,520 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 680. The classes did useful work during the year.

The two reading rooms attached to the centres continued to be popular during the year. Several dailies and weeklies were subscribed to and the number of visitors was very satisfactory. In the libraries attached to the centres there were 279 books. The use made of the libraries by readers was also satisfactory.

An agricultural demonstration farm and a poultry farm were attached to the Thirthala Centre.

The general activities of the centres consisted of Health and Hygiene Propaganda and Harijan Uplift work, besides running a night school.

(b) *Libraries*.—There were 1,125 public libraries in the Presidency during 1938-39 as against 1,099 in 1937-38, of which three were specially intended for women. Eight hundred and two libraries were under the management of local boards (including Panchayats), 39 under Municipalities, 41 attached to Co-operative Societies and the rest (243) under private management. One hundred and forty-six libraries under private management were registered, as against 130 in the previous year.

The total number of journals and books available in these libraries in 1938-39 was 688,616 as against 663,485 in the previous year. The number of persons who made use of these libraries during the year was 1,605,315. During the year, the total expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,14,400, of which Rs. 1,400 was met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 42,000 from Local Funds and the balance of Rs. 71,000 from private sources. No grant from Provincial Funds was sanctioned to the libraries during the year.

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

(c) *Boy Scout Movement*—*Strength and Efficiency*.—It is regrettable to note that a fall in the numerical strength of the movement has occurred, chiefly due to the fact that some Scout Groups ceased to work as a result of the controversy between the two Scout Associations. From a strength of about 21,000 it came down to 18,000 during the year under report. This decrease has not, however, affected the high level of efficiency of individual units.

which have, as indicated by the list of badges mentioned elsewhere, continued to work steadily and progressively.

Training Camps and Training Officers.

Serial number and place.	Nature of the camp.	Date.	Number.
1 South Arcot	Cub (Preliminary) ..	April 1938 ..	19
2 Madras	Do ..	May ..	19
3 Tanjore and Kuttalam.	Scout (preliminary) ..	Do. ..	24
4 Cuddapah	Cub (Prohibition) ..	August and Sep- tember.	351
5 Madras	Cub (Preliminary) ..	Do.	65
6 Madras	Cub (Refresher) ..	Do.	17
7 Tanjore and Mayavaram.	Scout (Preliminary) ..	Do.	29
8 Chittoor	Cub (Preliminary) ..	October ..	25
9 Guntur	Scout ..	Do. ..	100
10 Madras	Do. ..	November ..	30
11 Tanjore	Do. ..	December ..	15
12 Cuddapah	Rover ..	March 1939 ..	28
13 North Arcot	Cub ..	March ..	20
14 Kurnool	Do. ..	Do. ..	29
			771

The total number of men trained in these camps was 771.

The Training Centre.—The Stanley Park Training Centre at Coonoor was as popular as in previous years. It is being used more by boys for their annual holidays and camps.

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	..	..	856
Proficiency Badges	..	..	270
Scouts—			
Tenderfoot Badges	..	..	1,564
Second Class	..	..	354
First Class	..	..	48
All Round Cords	..	..	12
Proficiency Badges	..	..	589

District officers.—During the year under report, three district Commissioners for Guntur, Kurnool and Tinnevely, and six new Assistant District Commissioners for Tanjore, North Arcot, Madras, Kurnool and Madras were appointed; and the voluntary and selfless service rendered by the Commissioners, who numbered 70 in all, in the form of organization and supervision of units is commendable. The Secretaries and other office bearers of the District Scout Councils and Local Scout Associations have also done their best in enlisting parental co-operation, and ensuring financial stability for the progressive working of the movement.

Provincial Officers.—Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao continued to hold his office as Chief Commissioner. His able leadership and statesmanlike guidance were of incalculable value. Captain T. W. Barnard, Deputy Commissioner, also continued to discharge his duties and has been of immense help in relieving the Chief Commissioner of his many routine duties.

Public Service and Good Turns.—The usual programme of festival service was carried on by the Scouts and Rovers in different parts of the Presidency. Special mention should be made of the valuable help rendered by them to the pilgrims at Tirupathi, Tiruvannamalai, Sreesailam, Srirangam, Conjeeveram and Madras.

Provincial Council.—A special meeting of the Council was held on 10th December 1938, at which the Executive Committee was empowered to negotiate with the All-India Headquarters and effect the reaffiliation of the Madras Branch with it on suitable terms.

District Scout Councils and Local Associations.—These Scout bodies served, as in previous years as an effective link between the public and the movement. They were very helpful in enlisting the sympathy and support of the parents and others interested in Scouting, whether it be for camps and rallies, or for equipment and organisation of Scout groups.

Publications.—It is gratifying to note that the "SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT" continued to be as popular as before. In addition to this official organ of the Provincial Association, various Local Associations and District Scout Councils issued monthly bulletins, which helped a great deal to increase the interest of the public in Scouting.

Scouting in Special Institutions.—Scouting in several special institutions in the Presidency such as the Tirumani Leper Settlement, The Deaf and Dumb Schools at San Thome and Palamcottah, The Childrens' Aid Society at Madras, The Certified Schools of Ranipet, Chingleput and Bellary, proved a source of great relief to the members concerned, who found in the movement a real solace and much needed distraction from their own special handicaps.

Scouting and Prohibition.—The Scout Movement today has found a new avenue of service by the introduction of Prohibition in Cuddapah, Chittoor and Salem. This is a new line of national service, to which the Scouts have pledged themselves to spread the right ideals of temperance and abstinence from drink. Particularly in Cuddapah and Chittoor, the Scouts were periodically engaged in organizing recreational activities for the villagers and their children. Seven Prohibition Training Camps for the village teachers were conducted and they were given instruction in the organization of Rural Games and Recreational activities for village communities, as well as to serve as liaison officers between the public and the Police Department.

Scouting and Rural Uplift.—In co-operation with the Police authorities, the Scouters and Scouts in a few districts such as Chingleput, South Arcot and Madura, organized rural sports and games for the village lads. The special scheme of Scouting introduced in the Kallar villages in Madura district proved very successful under the guidance of the Police Department, and there were as many as 150 units working in the Kallar Reclamation area during the year under review. The Village Scouting introduced some nine years ago in the Chingleput district made rapid progress under the auspices of the District Board, and it was reported that as many as 130 units were at working during the year, catering to the physical and mental training of nearly 2,000 Scouts of the three sections of the movement.

The Association received a Government grant of Rs. 2,500 during the year under report.

(d) *Hindustan Scout Association.*—In pursuance of the decision taken by the National Council of the Seva Samithi Boy Scout Association, the Madras Branch of the Seva Samithi Boy Scout Association transformed itself into the Hindustan Scout Association, Madras Presidency, from the 1st September 1938.

Propaganda.—With a view to meeting the growing demands of the public and the scouters from all over the Presidency, the Association published pamphlets in English, Telugu and Tamil dealing with the events leading up to the establishment of the Hindustan Scout Association and the creation of the constitution adopted by the Provincial Council.

Organization of District Associations.—The formation of District Organizations to popularise the activities of the Hindustan Scout Organization claimed the attention of the Association. The Guntur District Association and the Vellore (North Arcot) District Association were formed during the year under report. As a result of the propaganda carried on by the Association, a large number of District Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency passed resolutions favouring the Hindustan Scout Association, and allowing the scout groups in educational institutions under them to be affiliated to the Association.

Training Camps.—To provide a large number of scout officers to man the Organization in various districts, training camps were run, one at Guntur for 40 campers, and another at Madura for a similar number. A training camp was also organized at Vellore and the Red Hills for the teachers of the North Arcot District Board and the teachers of the Madras Corporation respectively. About 139 scout officers were trained during the year.

To cope with the growing interest and popularity of the movement it was felt necessary that full time organizing Commissioners should be appointed to be in charge of the Organization throughout the Presidency. Steps were taken towards the end of the year by Dr. G. S. Arundale, the Provincial Chief Commissioner, and

the Executive Committee to appoint Messrs. V. S. Ratnasabapathy and M. Rajagopalan, both experienced workers of nearly 20 years standing, as Provincial Organizing Commissioner and Assistant Provincial Organizing Commissioner respectively. The strength of the Association is now about 8,000.

Special features of the Association.—The emphasis laid on social service in this organization has always been a special feature. A large number of school groups and Rover groups visited pilgrim centres on festive occasions and rendered valuable service to the pilgrims, who attended these festivals. The scouts interested themselves in national service also—Prohibition, Traffic Control, popularising the Health Act, Rural Reconstruction Work, Harijan Uplift and Literacy Campaign.

(e) *The Girl Guide Movement.*—*Statistics.*—The figures in the official report to the Imperial Headquarters for the year ending November 1938 were as follows:—

Companies of Guides	..	..	152
Flocks of Bluebirds	..	..	163
Ranger Companies	..	..	28
Cadet Ranger Companies	..	..	11
Extension Companies and Flocks	..	..	7

Trainer.—The Provincial Trainer, Miss Williams toured the Ceded Districts, Bellary, Ootacamund, Nandyal, Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah. All the Companies and Flocks were seen, and a number of Guiders' Classes were held.

Several more weeks of inspection and classes were held in Madras, between Camps at Nellore, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal of which Miss Williams was in charge.

Miss Williams returned in October to visit Companies in Madras again and give instruction. She then toured Travancore and Cochin Divisions and visited Coimbatore District. January 17th to February 8th was spent inspecting and instructing Companies and Flock on the East Coast; whilst February 24th to March 21st 1939 was spent visiting the East Coast.

Camps.—Five large Training Camps were held during the year.

(1) *Kodaikanal Guiders' Training Camp.*—From 9th to 23rd May about twenty Guiders of Madura District, Indians and Anglo-Indians, camped at Lone Cottage near Kodaikanal. The Provincial Trainer was in charge, assisted by the Indian Local Adviser for Madura.

(2) *A Training Week for Wisebirds* was held at Kotagiri from 13th to 23rd May of which the Commandant and Trainer was the Trichinopoly Indian Local Adviser, Miss Samuel.

(3) *Two Guiders' Training Camps* sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. were held at Ootacamund from May 27th to June 10th and again from 11th to 24th June. Forty-eight Guiders from the Presidency and States attended, of whom thirty-one were given

financial help. The Provincial Trainer was in charge, with Indian Guiders to assist.

(4) *Provincial Training Camp*.—Sixty three Guiders camped at Avadi near Madras, from 19th September to 6th October. Tamil, Telugu and English were used as the media of instruction.

(5) *Local Adviser and First-class Training Camp*.—This was held in Hyderabad State by kind permission of the State Girl-Guide Association from 9th to 16th January 1939 and was inter-provincial. Madras was represented by the Provincial Trainer, who was one of the Trainers, and four Guiders, one of whom qualified for her diploma training test.

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.

General Executive Council.—This year Madras had the honour of having this meeting here, when the Chief Commissioner for India and other Commissioners from all over India came. Meetings were held and Companies visited, greatly stimulating Guiding in this Province.

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

(f) *Physical education for men*.—The Senior Physical Director continued his work of inspection of physical education work in the Presidency during the year. Due to his absence on leave, however, fewer schools were inspected. He inspected 33 secondary and 10 training schools and 1 special school during the year. As usual, the Senior Physical Director conducted the examination in Physical Training of the B. Ed. and Secondary Senior Students of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. Two Refresher classes and one special class in Physical Training were conducted, one Refresher class being for the Physical Training Instructors of the South Kanara district and the other for the Playground Instructors of the Madras Corporation. The special class was conducted for the benefit of Elementary school teachers of Vizagapatam Municipality. Demonstrations of physical activities were organized at Trichinopoly, Usilampatti and Madras and assistance was given at the Inter-School Sports in Cuddapah and Chingleput, at the Olympic Sports and at annual school sports in several places. All the playgrounds under the control of the Madras Corporation were visited.

A few schools organized "PLAY FOR ALL" programmes during the year. The excessive attention paid to winning teams and to tournaments were checked. Graduate Physical Directors, who were appointed in a few secondary schools worked out satisfactory programmes of Physical Education in their schools. There was further progress during the year in the direction of organized athletics, and in the desire to copy the classification scheme.

Improvement in the spirit of the game and in the programme content also improved.

(g) *Physical education for women*.—In the Physical Training Course for Women conducted by the Woman Specialist in Physical Education in the Lady Willingdon Training College, 15 women successfully completed the course. Of these 5 were deputed; 4 by aided schools and one by the Government of Baroda State. Three students obtained a first class, 8 a second class and 4 a third class diplomas. Of the 10 undeputed successful candidates, 8 obtained posts in Government Schools and the remaining two secured service in private schools.

A special allowance of Rs. 10 was granted to Physical Training Instructresses who held T.S.L.C. of the Secondary Grade so long as they did physical training work.

It is gratifying to note that during the year the number of trained physical training instructresses in Government institutions for girls increased from 27 to 31 and that in other institutions from 4 to 11.

(h) *Rural Reconstruction*.—The following associations or bodies conducted rural reconstruction work during the year :—

Serial number.	Name of the association or body.	District.
1	Rural Uplift Centre, Kondavaram	East Godavari.
2	District Congress Committee, Bellary	Bellary.
3	Y.M.C.A. Rural Community Centre, Indukurpet and McKean Higher Elementary School	Nellore. North Arcot. Do.
4	Panchayat Board, Anakavur	Do.
5	A.A.M. Agricultural Institute, Katpadi.	Do.
6	Health Unit Staff, Poonamalle, Panchayat Board, Kovur; and Teaching Staff, Board Higher Elementary School, Kovur	Chingleput. Do. Do.
7	The Village Improvement Association, Adyar	Tanjore.
8	The Cultural Association, Venkatapuram	Trichinopoly.
9	The District Board, Tanjore	Do.
10	The Young Men's Association, Jiyapuram	Do.
11	Servants of India Society, Mayanur Servindia Rural Centre	Do.
12	Several Associations such as Village Parents' Association, Co-operative Societies, Agricultural Societies, Rural Uplift Committees, etc., under the supervision of the Collector.	Salem.
13	Members of the staff of the Government Training School, Calicut	Malabar.
14	Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut	Do.
15	Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periyanaickenpalayam	Coimbatore
16	A.A.M. High and Training Schools, Pasumalai	Madura. Do. Do.
17	American College, Madura	Do.
18	Board High School, Usilampatti	Do.

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Serial number.	Name of the association or body.	District.
19	Vegavathi Ashramam	Madura.
20	Model Village Committee, Kadayam ..	Tinnevely.
21	Rural Reconstruction Centre, Christianagaram.	Do.
22	Rural Reconstruction Centre, Rajapudukudi.	Do.
23	Rural Reconstruction Centre, Mangalagiri.	Do.
24	Sri Vishnumoorthi Gramabhivridhi Sangha, Innanje	South Kanara.
25	South Kanara Village Improvement Trust, Karkala	Do.
26	The Harijan Seva Sangh, Devakottai ..	Ramnad.
27	Physical Training Instructors in High Schools under instructions from the District Educational Officer, Ramnad	Do.

The rural reconstruction work was conducted with a view to improving the condition of the villages and the development of the outlook of the villagers on social, religious, physical, economical and material matters. The details of work done are, practical agricultural service by way of supply of seeds, preservation of manure, etc.; Improvement of live-stock and poultry; Marketing facilities, vegetables raising and fruit culture; Fostering of village industries such as toy making, pot making, mat making, agriculture, etc., road making, rural drainage, village lighting, cleanliness, sanitation, medical relief and health propaganda, bore wells; removal of illiteracy, exhibitions, lantern lectures, rural library service, recreation and sports; and thrift and co-operation. The associations or bodies that engaged themselves in this laudable task of rural uplift are reported to have done satisfactory work in one or more of the items of work enumerated.

(i) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 493 to 485 of whom 465 were teachers in schools under District Board management and 16 in Government schools. The percentage of branch offices in charge of school masters in relation to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 12.9 as against 13.2 during 1937-38.

(j) *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.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

APPENDIX.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPUSSION.

1 Vellore.	12 Mayavaram.	22 Madras Corporation (boys and non-Muslim girls).
2 Kumbakonam.	13 Madura (boys and girls).	23 Vizagapatam.
3 Negapatam.	14 Hindupur.	24 Nellore.
4 Conjeeveram.	15 Proddatur.	25 Coimbatore (boys and girls).
5 Tellicherry.	16 Dindigul.	26 Bezwada.
6 Tiruppur.	17 Calicut.	27 Salem (boys and girls).
7 Tirunelveli.	18 Hospet.	28 Cocanada (boys and girls).
8 Chingleput.	19 Virudhunagar.	
9 Erode (boys and Non-Muslim girls).	20 Ellore.	
10 Masulipatam.	21 Rajahmundry.	
11 Cochin (boys and non-Muslim girls).		

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPUSSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1 Walluvanad taluk, Village Panchayat.	Mannarghat	5 Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sen-gamalanachiyapuram (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—Nattrampalli and Agharam Panchayats.		

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT DO NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

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

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles		125,181		Percentage of scholars to total population.			
Population—				Recognized Institutions.		All Institutions.	
Males	..	21,846,102	Males ..	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
Females	..	22,291,338	Females ..	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3
Total	..	44,137,440	Total ..	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2
				7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Universities ..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*.	6	..	1	34	3	44	1	..	..	4	1	6
Law ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	3	1	..	8	1	13	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	19	1	1	44	4	60	2	..	..	6	1	9
High schools ..	12	40	140	199	1	392	14	1	1	58	2	76
Middle schools ..	2	12	65	76	6	161	7	1	1	36	4	49
Primary schools ..	1,581	979	14,942	19,675	189	37,366	49	434	2,589	1,523	9	4,604
Total ..	1,596	1,031	15,147	19,950	196	37,919	70	436	2,591	1,617	15	4,729
Special schools—												
Arts ..	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Normal and Train- ing ..	50	..	..	19	1	70	34	..	..	33	..	67
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial ..	12	2	2	44	..	60	..	..	..	25	..	25
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	2	280	284	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defec- tives ..	..	1	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for adults.	8	5	..	8	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other schools ..	..	..	5	60	17	82	1	..	..	10	5	15
Total ..	75	9	7	141	298	530	35	..	..	72	5	112
Total recognized institutions ..	1,689	1,041	15,155	20,138	498	38,521	107	436	2,591	1,695	21	4,850
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	403	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, institutions ..	1,689	1,041	15,155	20,138	901	39,014	107	436	2,591	1,695	46	4,875

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

‡ Includes survey schools.

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

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GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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)	(10)
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	2,554	2,413	593						
Law	375	262	115	120	105	100	118	113	
Medicine	1,143	1,076	408						
Education	306	286	123						
Engineering	361	347	307						
Agriculture	134	134	134						
Technology									
Forestry	15	14							
Veterinary Science	120	107	80						
Total	5,014	4,639	1,760	120	105	100	118	113	..
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	3,601	3,190	86	50,261	46,238	1,557	22,306	20,256	197
In Middle Schools	387	355		9,470	8,450	236	2,667	2,426	94
In Primary Schools	76,564	59,920	707	1,006,074	755,499	50	148,536	115,603	90
Total	80,552	63,465	793	1,065,805	810,196	1,843	173,509	138,285	241
In Art Schools	285	246	1				72	60	
In Law Schools									
In Medical Schools	1,013	1,012	421						
In Normal and Training school.	7,672	6,960	937						
In Engineering Schools.	290	276	219						
In Technical and Industrial Schools	3,391	2,504	1,753						
In Commercial Schools.				79	87	37	60	52	
In Agricultural Schools.									
In Reformatory Schools.	1,091	964	1,091						
In Schools for Defectives									
In Schools for Adults.	137	87					44	31	
In Other Schools							358	159	
Total	13,870	12,049	4,422	241	152	32	534	302	..
Total for Recognized Institutions	99,445	80,153	6,975	1,066,254	810,540	2,012	174,251	138,700	241
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for males	99,445	80,153	6,975	1,066,254	810,540	2,012	174,251	138,700	241

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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)	(20)
10,651	10,042	3,060	179	155	63	13,631	12,822	3,816	621	
..	..	..	..	..	..	375	262	115	2	
87	84	31	..	..	..	1,148	1,076	408	131	
..	..	..	..	..	..	361	370	154	..	
18	11	..	..	..	..	134	134	134	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	126	107	80	..	
10,756	10,137	3,091	179	155	63	16,196	15,149	5,014	756	
104,988	98,910	8,253	102	95	55	181,346	168,689	10,148	11,256	
14,529	13,175	758	786	719	76	27,839	25,134	1,094	3,320	
1,274,445	1,052,761	6,350	8,001	6,495	10	2,513,620	1,990,278	7,143	560,373	
1,393,960	1,164,846	15,361	8,889	7,309	147	2,722,805	2,184,101	18,385	574,949	
18	16	..	..	..	..	373	322	1	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,013	1,012	421	119	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,618	8,826	1,944	28	
1,905	1,830	904	41	36	13	290	276	219	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,541	5,246	3,552	16	
3,011	2,608	1,762	8,015	6,833	2	8,411	7,185	11	101	
396	347	121	..	..	..	121	120	121	26	
121	120	108	..	..	..	1,199	1,069	1,199	..	
108	105	..	..	..	..	466	426	204	167	
422	395	204	..	..	..	706	392	769	592	
211	146	684	846	685	53	4,843	4,056	8,441	1,055	
8,756	8,219	..	8,902	7,559	68	33,581	28,930	31,840	576,760	
9,946	8,781	3,882	17,970	15,023	278	2,772,582	2,228,180	463	2,297	
1,414,662	1,183,764	22,334	34,926	30,035	741	2,789,588	2,243,192	32,303	579,057	
..	..	..	16,956	15,012	463	16,956	15,012	463	2,297	
1,414,662	1,183,764	22,334	34,926	30,035	741	2,789,588	2,243,192	32,303	579,057	

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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 ..	222	209	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	57	53	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	279	262	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	5,963	5,343	120	423	397	..	305	275	15
In Middle Schools ..	1,477	1,219	9	60	50	..	276	264	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,221	4,451	277	175,276	130,148	..	62,405	48,837	..
Total ..	12,661	11,013	406	175,759	130,595	..	62,986	49,376	15
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1,995	2,355	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	65	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,060	2,385	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	15,000	13,660	1,877	175,759	130,595	..	62,986	49,376	15
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for females.	15,000	13,660	1,877	175,759	130,595	..	62,986	49,376	15
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females ..	114,445	93,813	8,852	1,242,013	941,135	2,012	237,237	188,076	268

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			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).
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)
497	472	207	6	5	6	725	686	408	..
35	34	29	..	..	..	92	87	67	..
532	506	326	6	5	6	817	773	475	..
17,033	15,459	3,934	61	54	15	23,785	21,523	4,069	1,405
5,948	5,399	1,143	512	473	38	8,273	7,405	1,310	1,059
148,686	124,816	6,939	832	653	196	392,400	308,905	7,254	40,536
171,647	145,674	12,016	1,405	1,180	196	424,458	337,838	12,633	49,000
56	56	56	..	..	..	56	56	56	..
1,765	1,707	1,243	..	..	..	3,760	4,062	2,571	11
1,135	1,046	507	..	..	..	1,135	1,046	507	..
108	90	106	..	..	..	106	90	106	..
168	169	33	..	..	..	168	169	33	72
720	619	151	396	323	78	1,116	942	229	265
3,950	3,687	2,096	396	323	78	6,406	6,395	3,502	348
176,129	149,867	14,438	1,807	1,508	280	431,681	345,006	16,610	49,348
..	..	..	1,323	1,075	..	1,333	1,075	..	286
176,129	149,867	14,438	3,140	2,583	280	433,014	346,081	16,610	49,634
1,590,791	1,333,631	36,772	38,066	32,618	1,021	3,222,552	2,589,273	48,913	628,691

III.A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

"Expenditure on buildings" includes Rs. 2,89,692 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main 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.

	Government Institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.			Municipal funds.			Board funds.			Fees.			Government funds.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,15,500	..
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges ..	4,56,359	..	..	2,43,263	11,883	7,11,510	..	..	..	..	12,000	12,000	2,38,619	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law ..	..	..	..	64,016	807	64,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	2,16,493	82,108	8,35,177†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	6,912	3,393	1,27,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	71,697	26,947	1,82,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	17,744	..	1,41,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry Veterinary Science Intermediate Colleges.														
Forestry ..	47,619	..	..	19,500	2,457	69,576	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	66,031	..	..	25,059	..	91,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	53,434	..	..	56,323	2,996	1,12,753	4,175	..	5,519	10,680	787	21,161	14,693	..
Total ..	14,85,092	..	..	7,20,982	1,30,591	23,36,665	4,175	..	5,519	10,680	12,787	33,161	8,73,112	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	1,73,717	..	..	81,231	2,076	2,57,024	6,49,138	9,95,591	1,59,971	16,89,614	24,813	35,10,127	8,63,112	18
Middle Schools	5,424	..	..	4,122	19	9,565	1,40,506	1,73,134	20,310	1,42,313	11,043	4,87,366	1,27,089	..
Primary Schools	9,39,652	1,663	..	338	540	9,42,193	55,86,195	42,01,094	14,07,049	81,657	29,758	1,13,45,753	53,36,103	1,132
Total ..	11,18,793	1,663	..	85,691	2,635	12,08,782	63,75,839	53,69,819	16,77,330	18,54,584	65,614	1,53,43,186	63,26,304	1,145

Special.

Arts Schools	67,105	..	..	964	4,578	72,647	1,437	..	695	143	..	2,275	297	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	43,293	..	..	35,693	..	78,931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	8,28,452	..	..	1,161	2,623	8,32,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,44,198	18
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,62,137	..	..	21,634	1,19,670	4,03,441	4,969	7,950	5,343	869	7,102	26,263	73,920	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,992	..
Technical Schools	90,792	..	..	..	10	90,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,278	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,782	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,011	..
Other Schools	9,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,017	..
Total ..	13,01,076	..	..	59,427	1,27,173	14,87,676	6,406	12,752	8,128	1,042	11,302	39,636	2,67,102	381
Totals (Direct).	39,04,961	1,663	..	8,66,100	2,60,399	50,33,123	63,86,420	53,82,571	16,90,977	18,66,306	89,703	1,54,15,977	74,66,618	1,626

* Expenditure for this has not been furnished separately by the Andhra University
† Relates to European Special Subjects Training Centre.

† Includes expenditure of the School department.
‡ Expenditure included under Engineering College.

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 2,89,692 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

Miscellaneous includes one 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.

Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided Institutions.				Unaided Institutions.				Total indirect expenditure from						
	Municipal Funds.		Other Sources.		Recesses.		Total.	Government Funds.		Board Funds.		Municipal Funds.	Recesses.	Other Sources.	Grand total.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)		
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,71,635	..	..	..	..	1,71,635		
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,06,950	..	..	..	..	15,06,950		
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,28,673	3,85,146	2,34,222	69,661	15,48,272	31,65,974		
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,47,215	28,528	13,165	11,84,760	14,22,657	33,96,325		
Totals (Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,54,473	4,13,674	2,47,387	12,54,421	29,70,929	82,40,884		
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities	..	5,91,720	3,04,282	15,11,511	..	..	..	6,15,500	..	..	5,91,720	3,04,282	15,11,511		
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	..	9,13,213	5,84,101	17,40,933	..	11,157	11,157	6,94,978	..	..	11,61,481	6,19,141	24,75,600		
Professional Colleges—															
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,36,576	..	..	64,016	807	64,823		
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,633	..	..	2,16,493	82,108	83,51,777		
Education	..	5,603	14,242	24,245	..	..	..	84,090	..	..	12,545	17,635	1,51,783		
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,750	..	..	71,607	26,947	1,82,704		
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,744	..	1,41,494		
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Vocational	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,619	..	..	19,660	2,467	89,676		
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,031	..	..	25,059	63,550	3,46,119		
Intermediate Colleges	..	1,33,736	54,413	2,02,742	7,109	5,354	12,463	72,202	..	5,519	2,07,948	..	3,46,119		
Total	..	16,49,281	2,57,088	34,79,431	7,109	16,511	23,620	23,62,379	..	5,519	23,88,052	11,16,927	58,72,377		
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	141	23,89,076	7,83,794	46,18,068	3,745	5,215	8,960	16,85,967	9,65,604	1,90,112	47,34,068	8,15,898	88,92,177		
Middle Schools	..	2,09,946	1,57,250	4,87,285	7,585	13,569	21,194	2,75,019	1,73,134	20,310	3,56,976	1,81,381	10,05,330		
Primary Schools	1,358	4,64,041	27,20,757	85,23,391	3,993	39,955	43,948	1,18,61,950	42,03,839	14,98,407	4,99,729	27,91,010	2,08,54,965		
Total	1,499	30,36,063	36,61,111	1,38,28,722	15,033	58,769	73,902	1,38,29,936	53,72,627	16,78,829	53,91,371	37,88,729	3,02,52,492		
Special.															
Arts Schools	..	..	985	338	1,020	..	..	68,339	..	695	2,092	4,916	76,542		
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,293	..	..	..	..	78,961		
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,72,650	18	..	8,334	86,778	10,67,780		
Technical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,41,026	7,950	5,343	54,903	6,25,523	10,34,745		
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	1,47,184	9,947	1,59,731		
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,992	..	..	1,021	5,661	8,674		
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,070	..	..	2,440	1,965	98,475		
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,011	..	..	2,282	24,305	41,773		
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,086	..	..	1,175	1,117	2,691		
Total	..	680	62,516	7,11,727	10,42,406	1,40,819	33,672	1,74,491	15,74,584	13,133	8,908	2,63,804	27,44,203		
Totals (Direct)*	..	2,170	53,47,860	53,30,476	1,81,48,559	1,61,901	1,08,932	2,71,913	1,77,57,899	53,35,760	82,43,227	57,89,530	3,88,69,572		
Totals (Direct) and Indirect.	Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect).														
	87,60,456														
	4,71,10,456														

is related to the Penzance Training Class of the Annamalai University.

* Includes expenditure on Universities.
† Expenditure for this has not been furnished separately by the University.

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III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.
 Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 42,899 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
 "Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—
 (1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Government Institutions.					District board and municipal institutions.					Aided Institutions.	
	Government funds.		Municipal funds.		Other sources.	Total.		Government funds.		Fees.	Total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	24,120	4,801	1,24,156	..	..	..	..	..	28,600
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,15,101	..	..	24,641	5,391	1,45,133	..	..	..	..	..	31,300
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	3,34,927	..	..	56,826	840	3,92,593	12,319	..	..	8,355	30,720	3,21,401
Middle Schools	76,850	..	..	5,578	63	82,491	1,950	..	1,960	1,812	7,706	1,01,992
Primary Schools	1,10,422	..	..	1,319	5	1,11,746	14,06,631	6,58,619	7,39,361	1,066	28,05,677	8,27,147
Total	5,22,199	..	..	63,723	908	5,86,830	14,20,000	6,60,579	7,50,248	11,233	28,44,103	12,50,540
Special.												
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	4,49,702	..	..	1,933	747	4,52,387	..	..	..	..	..	5,510
Technical and Industrial Schools.												
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,997
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,087
Schools for defectives	12,283	..	..	..	..	12,283	..	..	..	..	..	7,849
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,895
Total	4,61,985	..	..	1,938	747	4,64,370	..	..	..	..	..	2,25,249
Total (Direct) for females	10,99,285	..	..	90,002	7,046	11,96,333	14,20,000	6,60,579	7,50,248	11,233	28,44,103	15,10,089
Total (Direct) for Males.	39,04,961	1,663	..	8,66,100	2,60,390	50,33,123	63,86,420	55,82,571	16,90,977	18,66,306	1,54,15,977	74,66,518
Grand Totals (Direct) for all	50,04,246	1,663	..	9,56,102	2,67,445	62,29,456	78,06,420	60,43,150	24,41,225	18,77,539	1,82,60,080	89,76,607

* Relates to the European Special Subjects Training centre.

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 42,839 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.

	Recognized Institutions.				Total indirect expenditure from			
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Other sources.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals (Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3,35,137	4,22,065	10,78,603	1,298	3,330	4,637	6,68,647	8,003	4,01,616	4,28,287	15,06,553
70,717	1,31,088	3,038,91	1,645	13,826	15,471	1,79,892	2,978	79,732	1,44,977	4,09,539
94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	88,983	5,46,001	14,37,251	..	447	23,14,200	7,39,481	86,815	5,55,370	43,84,485
Total	214	4,89,837	10,99,154	28,39,745	3,390	31,92,739	7,50,482	5,68,183	11,28,634	63,00,597

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

Arts Colleges	..	38,383	1,07,520	1,74,503	..	1,548	1,548	1,23,835	..	62,503	1,13,869	3,00,207
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Professional Colleges.

Education	..	2,017	11,327	17,306	..	..	..	23,828	..	2,538	11,917	38,283
Intermediate Colleges	..	1,995	3,948	7,681	..	..	..	1,738	..	1,995	3,948	7,681
Total	..	42,395	1,22,795	1,99,490	..	1,548	1,548	1,49,401	..	67,036	1,29,734	3,46,171

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools (Vernacular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	214	4,89,837	10,99,154	28,39,745	3,390	31,92,739	7,50,482	5,68,183	11,28,634	63,00,597	..	..

Special.

Medical Schools	..	6,030	34,576	46,116	..	..	..	5,510	..	6,030	34,576	46,116
Natural and Training Schools	..	9,190	1,43,948	3,22,549	..	..	..	6,19,113	..	10,828	1,44,695	7,74,636

Technical and Industrial

Schools	..	1,306	82,550	1,09,853	..	..	..	25,997	..	1,306	82,550	1,09,853
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,087	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,349	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,178	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	20,759	2,85,489	5,31,497	12,058	4,909	16,667	6,87,234	..	34,455	2,90,845	10,12,534
Totals (Direct) for females	214	5,52,991	15,07,438	35,70,732	15,448	32,636	48,134	40,29,374	6,80,579	6,69,674	15,49,213	76,59,302
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for females.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals (Direct) for males.	2,179	53,47,860	53,30,476	1,81,48,559	1,62,961	1,08,952	2,71,913	1,77,57,809	53,85,760	16,93,156	57,89,530	3,88,69,572
Grand Totals (Direct) for all	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for all	2,393	59,00,851	68,37,914	2,17,19,291	1,78,409	1,41,638	3,20,047	2,17,87,273	60,46,339	24,43,618	8,91,290	4,65,28,374
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for all	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	Hindus.										Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married scholars.	Number of pupils of and above the age of 18.
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	* Scheduled classes.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total population ..	14,846	848,730	599,358	15,359,704	3,376,019	1,628,755	754	269	456	17,211	21,846,102	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>														
Primary—														
Class I ..	82	45,565	25,296	442,500	109,467	83,244	33	..	60	1,339	707,586	610,054	936	347
Do. II ..	1,168	27,475	18,738	269,738	55,943	52,119	29	7	25	584	425,876	359,154	738	184
Do. III ..	1,587	21,556	16,118	218,037	37,369	39,001	13	5	12	433	333,181	275,990	524	300
Do. IV ..	538	18,843	16,543	186,676	28,028	29,912	17	8	12	325	230,982	227,817	1,323	278
Do. V ..	575	13,461	15,702	138,529	16,706	21,747	6	6	6	330	207,083	154,980	1,234	209
Middle—														
Class VI ..	552	6,341	11,581	41,610	4,067	5,392	6	9	6	161	69,725	37,079	305	67
Do. VII ..	448	5,112	10,472	32,226	2,841	3,659	2	3	5	121	54,839	26,163	377	92
Do. VIII ..	392	4,847	10,782	27,379	2,454	3,390	4	5	1	89	49,343	23,411	635	236
High—														
Class IX ..	301	2,573	8,349	13,385	840	1,720	3	7	1	43	27,222	6,293	423	110
Do. X ..	187	2,091	7,379	10,200	567	1,353	6	2	..	39	21,824	4,788	685	316
Do. XI ..	180	1,862	7,263	8,546	331	1,215	2	5	..	36	19,240	3,856	742	416
Total ..	5,010	149,526	148,223	1,388,926	258,613	242,752	121	57	128	3,500	2,196,856	1,729,475	8,342	2,465
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>														
Intermediate class—														
First year ..	38	465	2,102	1,770	49	288	..	2	2	12	4,723	978	227	182
Second year ..	29	387	1,928	1,488	73	232	..	2	1	16	4,158	901	281	245
Degree classes—														
Third year ..	12	220	987	644	22	103	..	..	..	1	1,989	382	212	187
Fourth year ..	8	190	933	569	28	75	..	1	..	5	1,807	366	253	241
Fifth year ..	1	23	131	58	1	1	..	..	..	..	215	24	13	13

University and Intermediate Education.

Intermediate class—

First year ..

Second year ..

Degree classes—

Third year ..

Fourth year ..

Fifth year ..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	Hindus.										Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married scholars.	Number of pupils of and above the age of 18.
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	* Scheduled classes.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total ..	5,098	151,396	155,436	1,397,474	259,807	251,749	123	63	131	3,534	2,224,811	1,740,600	10,452	3,416
<i>Post-graduate classes—</i>														
Sixth year ..	..	24	62	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	118	..	..	8
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	88	1,309	6,143	4,551	172	702	2	6	3	34	13,010	2,658	995	876
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,098	150,835	154,366	1,393,477	258,785	243,454	123	63	131	3,534	2,209,866	1,732,133	9,337	3,341
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	561	1,070	3,997	1,022	8,295	..	..	..	..	14,945	8,467	1,115	75
Grand total ..	5,098	151,396	155,436	1,397,474	259,807	251,749	123	63	131	3,534	2,224,811	1,740,600	10,452	3,416

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes":— Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruna, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holey, Holey, Kallar, Korch, Kanyan, Kottas, Koravas, Kori, Konda, Kony, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakras, Palla, Paraiyan, Pambakkaran, Panasa, Puli, Savanas, Icttiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

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

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GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	(1)	Hindus.					(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	*Scheduled classes.									
Total population ..	15,522	865,347	615,244	15,634,638	3,473,957	1,671,549	511	238	81	14,201	22,291,338	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>															
Primary—															
Class I ..	35	37,198	27,454	249,418	45,382	50,725	16	..	18	1,249	411,495	332,801	1,868	44	
Do. II ..	1,362	19,717	18,491	118,191	15,393	26,651	5	8	5	694	200,517	154,943	1,273	67	
Do. III ..	566	14,261	15,495	80,817	8,094	15,869	..	6	1	498	135,607	100,372	1,281	86	
Do. IV ..	656	11,483	12,483	55,991	4,823	9,327	4	..	2	329	95,103	66,000	1,218	164	
Do. V ..	593	9,008	8,207	32,594	2,700	4,869	2	..	4	287	57,769	37,244	1,082	178	
Middle—															
Class VI ..	542	5,017	3,646	8,661	801	578	3	7	1	66	19,322	8,424	380	131	
Do. VII ..	483	2,986	2,250	5,363	540	357	1	2	..	32	13,014	5,371	285	175	
Do. VIII ..	393	3,845	1,519	4,310	514	275	..	3	1	38	10,898	4,500	341	273	
High—															
Class IX ..	325	1,093	659	893	61	55	..	3	..	13	3,102	425	77	62	
Do. X ..	192	807	398	559	27	41	..	3	1	7	2,065	259	73	66	
Do. XI ..	171	560	290	448	17	26	..	..	..	5	1,515	194	73	63	
Total ..	5,318	106,980	90,892	557,273	78,352	108,273	31	37	33	3,218	950,407	710,533	7,904	1,314	
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>															
Intermediate classes—															
First year ..	26	249	124	148	10	21	..	1	..	1	580	98	26	23	
Second year ..	12	148	69	108	2	7	..	1	..	4	351	59	14	13	
Degree classes—															
Third year ..	11	93	36	60	..	2	..	..	..	..	202	47	16	16	
Fourth year ..	11	85	28	40	1	2	..	2	..	..	169	34	13	13	
Fifth year ..	..	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year ..	..	7	4	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	29	..	3	3	
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	60	586	267	376	13	34	..	4	..	6	1,346	238	72	68	
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,378	107,566	91,159	557,649	78,365	108,307	31	41	33	3,224	951,753	710,771	7,976	1,382	
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.	..	398	97	1,622	463	764	..	..	..	..	3,344	1,899	17	3	
Grand total ..	5,378	107,964	91,256	559,271	78,828	109,071	31	41	33	3,224	955,097	712,670	7,993	1,385	

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruna, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gaddab, Haddi, Holey, Jatapus, Kalla, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kottas, Koravas, Kovi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madaga, Marava, Nakras, Padan, Paraiyan, Pambakkaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Tottayan, Valluvan, Yerkula and Yenadis.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

	Hindus.													Total number of married pupils	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	(15)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				
SCHOOLS.																
Art schools	..	..	35	58	224	39	0	..	..	..	..	367	15	..	8	
Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medical schools	..	..	62	402	322	35	66	..	..	..	..	804	..	..	..	
Normal and training schools	..	11	2,183	1,831	4,231	606	725	..	..	..	12	9,601	6,560	2,517	2,384	
Engineering and surveying schools	..	..	15	172	97	2	1	..	..	..	..	290	..	71	71	
Technical and Industrial schools.	67	1,742	655	2,400	825	514	1	..	1	229	6,525	1,371	..	..	..	
Commercial schools	118	507	4,204	3,062	59	219	1	2	..	48	8,310	1,322	265	265	265	
Agricultural schools	..	..	66	..	3	51	1	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	
Reformatory schools	..	6	72	22	854	103	116	..	..	..	1,173	456	..	..	..	
Schools for defectives	..	5	194	16	95	52	8	..	..	..	371	187	..	..	..	
Schools for adults	..	..	3	24	505	127	47	..	1	..	706	389	..	..	..	
Other schools	..	..	106	2,201	1,766	34	304	2	..	6	4,516	1,278	172	126	126	
Total	209	5,075	9,584	13,649	1,933	2,013	8	4	7	392	32,874	12,089	3,033	2,854	2,854	
COLLEGES.																
Law	..	..	..	188	145	23	17	..	..	..	..	373	4	71	71	
Medicine	..	..	..	395	425	4	36	..	..	..	..	1,012	..	112	112	
Education	..	3	81	195	91	2	18	..	..	1	..	391	78	264	264	
Engineering	..	..	..	143	135	..	29	2	..	..	..	361	361	40	40	
Agriculture	..	1	12	62	40	1	10	..	..	..	..	134	..	26	26	
Forestry	..	..	..	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	15	..	7	7	
Veterinary science	..	..	..	41	56	..	4	..	..	10	126	102	17	17	17	
Technology	..	..	..	12	5	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	
Total	61	258	1,038	912	30	118	..	2	..	11	2,430	545	537	537	537	
Grand total	270	5,333	10,622	14,561	1,963	2,131	8	6	7	403	35,304	12,634	3,570	3,391	3,391	

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

	Hindus.															Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of age of 14 and above
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Scheduled classes.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	(14)	(15)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
SCHOOLS.																	
Art schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..			
Medical school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..			
Normal and training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,777	1,602	483	474			
Technical and industrial schools	70	2,254	140	49	179	238	..	..	..	..	1,151	305	..	..			
Commercial schools	81	17	125	3	92	4	..	..	..	..	1,011	44	3	3			
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	11	..	..			
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	114	..	..			
Schools for defectives	6	175	14	45	19	3	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..			
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	508	36	21			
Other schools	12	164	713	524	6	4	..	..	..	..	1,443	508	..	..			
Total	249	3,525	940	1,773	315	255	..	1	1	14	7,113	2,644	522	498			
COLLEGES.																	
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total	14	96	32	62	2	8	..	1	..	8	131	21	18	18			
Grand total	267	3,621	1,012	1,835	317	263	..	2	1	22	7,340	2,665	543	519			

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed 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	19	189	1,253	910	7	..	..	3	12	2,378	15	2,393
Local Board and Municipal	43	4,026	22,028	11,822	76	..	..	99	374	37,995	473	38,468
Aided	107	4,142	21,190	6,685	27	28	42	2,898	13,426	32,151	16,394	48,545
Unaided	1	28	120	50	..	1	..	13	65	199	79	278
Total	170	8,385	44,591	19,467	110	20	42	3,013	13,877	72,723	16,961	89,684
Middle Schools.												
Government	1	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	15	5	20
Local Board and Municipal	112	409	9	3	99	2	..	2	74	632	78	710
Aided	85	386	21	1	94	4	8	10	72	587	94	681
Unaided	10	23	..	..	13	1	..	..	7	46	8	54
Total	208	829	30	4	209	7	8	12	155	1,280	185	1,465
High Schools.												
Government	81	55	3	2	41	7	2	2	30	182	41	223
Local Board and Municipal	1,324	1,350	38	5	622	36	19	21	435	3,339	511	3,850
Aided	1,748	1,640	88	12	586	87	147	42	510	4,074	780	4,860
Unaided	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	8	5	13
Total	3,157	3,048	130	19	1,249	130	169	65	979	7,603	1,343	8,946
Grand Total	3,535	12,262	44,751	19,490	1,568	166	219	3,090	15,014	81,606	18,489	100,095

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 ..	8	111	208	42	3	..	..	2	..	372	2	374	
Local board and municipal ..	4	390	4,852	2,206	3	..	..	26	81	7,455	107	7,562	
Aided ..	14	751	5,371	566	8	6	1	861	1,075	6,710	1,943	8,653	
Unaided ..	1	4	29	4	..	2	..	..	7	38	9	47	
Total ..	27	1,256	10,460	2,818	14	8	1	889	1,163	14,575	2,061	16,636	
<i>Middle Schools.</i>													
Government ..	7	49	6	1	5	..	..	..	8	68	8	76	
Local board and municipal ..	3	11	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	15	1	16	
Aided ..	28	259	55	..	15	2	1	11	16	361	30	391	
Unaided ..	5	16	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	28	3	31	
Total ..	43	335	61	5	28	3	1	11	27	472	42	514	
<i>High Schools.</i>													
Government ..	61	145	13	..	32	..	1	7	14	251	22	273	
Local board and municipal ..	10	24	1	1	7	..	..	..	4	43	4	47	
Aided ..	229	553	67	2	54	29	24	24	61	905	138	1,043	
Unaided ..	4	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	1	9	
Total ..	304	724	82	3	94	29	26	31	79	1,207	165	1,372	
Grand total ..	374	2,315	10,603	2,826	136	40	28	931	1,269	16,254	2,268	18,522	

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

[illegible]

* The term "non-Europeans" does not include domiciled Anglo-Indians or Europeans.
† This expenditure relates to European special subjects training centre which has no pupils of its own.

VIII.—*Examination Results.*

Examinations.	Males.			Females.		
	Number of Examinees.		Number passed.	Number of Examinees.		Number passed.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Degree examinations.						
Arts and Science—						
M.Litt.	..	3	3	..	2	2
M.O.L.	..	4	4	..	1	1
D.Litt.	..	3	3	..	2	2
Ph.D.	..	2	2	..	2	2
D.Sc.	..	4	4	..	2	2
M.A.	..	19	42	..	14	26
M.A. (Honours)	..	2	2	..	1	1
M.Sc.	..	3	12	..	9	8
M.Sc. (Honours)	..	10	17	..	8	15
B.A. (Honours)	..	157	150	..	15	6
B.Sc. (Honours)	..	84	84	..	6	23
B.A. (Pass).	..	1,647	2,777	..	152	81
B.Sc. (Pass)	..	295	382	..	25	18
Law—						
Master of Law	..	30	30	..	1	1
Bachelor of Law	..	182	310	..	7	2
Medicine—						
M.D.	..	6	6	..	1	1
M.B., B.S.	..	304	304	..	26	15
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	8	8	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	5	5	..	4	4

VIII.—*Examination Results—cont.*

Examinations.	Males.				Females.			
	Number of Examinees.		Number passed.		Number of Examinees.		Number passed.	
	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.
<i>Degree examinations—cont.</i>								
Engineering—								
Master of E.E.	17	8	25	1	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	34	9	43	5	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	5	3	8	2	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—								
B.Ed. and L.T.	385	35	420	325	10	335	93	2
Commerce—								
Master of Commerce	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..
Technology—								
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—								
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	30	17	47	26	15	41	..	..

Intermediate examinations.

Intermediate in Arts ..	3,269	4,715	7,984	1,252	2,003	3,255	202	402	604	101	208	309
Intermediate in Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ..	1,719	..	1,719	1,144	..	1,144	472	..	472	371	..	371
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations ..	40	..	40	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..

School Examinations.

(a) On completion of High School course—

Matriculation ..	..	146	146	..	47	47	..	16	16	..	10	10
School Final, etc. ..	..	1,985	19,517	17,393	1,978	*19,371	1,272	60	1,332	1,269	60	1,329
European High School ..	127	..	127	91	..	91	129	..	129	108	..	108
Cambridge School Certificate ..	44	93	137	26	16	42	45	5	50	35	1	35

(b) On completion of Middle School Course—

Cambridge Junior ..	41	..	41	28	..	28	58	..	58	50	..	50
European Middle ..	238	..	238	153	..	153	219	..	219	185	..	185
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—	..	7,281	6,560	13,841	4,157	766	4,923	3,106	935	4,041	1,385	87
Higher ..	..	373	..	373	98	..	98	198	..	198	37	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37

At Arts Schools.

At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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	210	12	2,652	13	2,862
Professional Colleges ..	1	651	..	..	..	26†	1	877
High Schools ..	1	169	116	43,796	71	27,612	188	71,577
Middle Schools ..	..	..	60	8,867	39	5,781	99	14,648
Primary Schools ..	1,508	70,254	14,219	960,301	16,766	1,054,758	32,493	2,085,313
Training Schools ..	38	6,137	..	..	16	1,416	54	7,573
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	2	121	2	121
Schools for adults †	3	109	3	63	60	2,790	66	2,962
Other Schools ..	..	..	3	124	49	2,672	52	2,796
Total ..	1,551	77,320	14,402	1,013,361	17,015	1,097,848	32,968	2,188,529
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	6	1,086	6	1,086
Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	11	1,659	11	1,659
Primary Schools ..	27	1,626	2,545	172,008	1,169	97,434	3,741	271,088
Training Schools ..	16	1,128	..	..	14	926	30	2,054
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults †	..	..	..	..	5	348	5	348
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	43	2,754	2,545	172,008	1,205	101,453	3,793	276,215
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions ..	1,594	80,074	16,947	1,185,369	18,220	1,199,301	36,761	2,464,744
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	280	10,276	230	10,276
For females ..	..	..	..	..	15	808	15	808
Total ..	..	..	..	..	295	11,084	295	11,084
Grand total for all Institutions ..	1,594	80,074	16,947	1,185,369	18,515	1,210,385	37,056	2,475,828

* Includes Panchayat Schools.

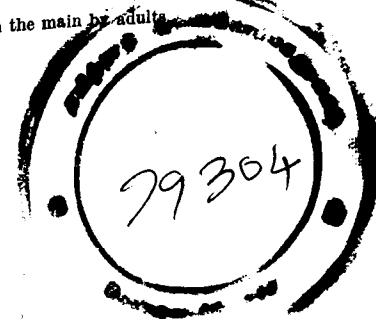
† Scholars in the Pandits' Training Class of the Annamalai University.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Institutions in rural areas.

Expenditure on Institutions. (Direct and Indirect.)				Number of teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
2,06,567	..	6,80,320	8,86,887	..	16	247	263
1,30,647	..	98,614	2,29,261	38	..	..	38
6,65,876	9,40,986	18,33,316	34,40,178	10	2,231	1,293	3,524
1,77,924	1,65,052	2,65,551	6,08,527	..	554	328	882
87,89,978	47,98,446	30,36,920	1,66,25,344	2,303	31,305	42,208	75,816
7,70,934	17,254	1,03,798	8,91,986	291	..	138	429
1,992	..	5,661	7,653	..	..	15	15
7,447	200	6,350	13,997	4	3	125	132
11,896	1,691	55,326	68,913	..	6	224	230
1,07,63,261	59,23,629	60,85,856	2,27,72,746	2,646	34,115	44,578	81,339
..	..	2,77,347	3,17,314	..	..	132	132
39,967	..	74,417	1,00,972	..	..	102	102
26,555	..	3,80,206	26,35,867	77	5,965	4,426	10,468
16,06,304	6,40,357	80,130	4,06,938	102	..	138	240
3,26,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12,243	15,113	..	..	28	28
2,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,02,504	6,40,357	8,33,343	34,76,204	179	5,965	4,826	10,970
1,27,65,765	65,63,986	69,19,199	2,62,48,950	2,825	40,080	49,404	92,309
..	..	82,181	82,181	..	..	427	427
..	..	3,200	3,200	..	..	38	38
..	..	85,381	85,381	..	..	465	465
1,27,65,765	65,63,986	70,04,580	2,63,34,331	2,825	40,080	49,869	92,774

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



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