

teaching of subjects which would more directly assist the pupils in their subsequent careers. The committee's report has been received and the Director has been asked to place it before the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

13. The Muslim pupils in institutions of all kinds have increased from 354,154 to 363,064. Pupils of scheduled castes in several institutions increased from 323,614 to 338,369.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

E. G. Wood,
Secretary to Government.

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



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From
H. C. PAPWORTH, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

SIR,

(9) The Government approved an expenditure of Rs. 10,500 for the construction of a reinforced concrete dome in Presidency College. The balance of the cost of the dome will be met from subscriptions by past and present students of the college, and the dome

உதவித் துறை அமைச்சர் பெயர்
செப்பனிலுதற்காக ஒருதக
செப்பனிடப்பட்ட நாள்.
மார்ச் 1993
செப்பனிடடு முடிந்த நாள்
மார்ச் 1993

will be a memorial to the first centenary of the foundation of Presidency College.

(10) The construction of new residential quarters for the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, was approved by Government.

(11) Permission was accorded by Government to house the Islamic Culture Library in the Government Muhammedan College, Madras, on certain conditions.

(12) Government sanctioned the opening of a High School for Mappilla and other girls at Tirur, from June 1940.

(13) Standards VI to VIII of the Model School attached to the Viscountess Goshen Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly, were converted into Forms I to III.

(14) The teaching of Hindustani in Forms I to III as a compulsory subject was introduced in 100 more schools during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,000 being the second instalment of the contribution made by the Maharaja of Jeypore for utilization in connexion with the teaching of Hindustani in schools, was also received and credited to Government.

(15) The study of Hindustani in Forms I to III was made optional instead of compulsory by Government. Government also permitted the inclusion of Hindi as an optional subject for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

(16) A new elementary school was opened by Government at Aruku in the Vizagapatam Agency.

(17) The Government accepted the recommendation of the Director that the control of elementary schools in the Agency areas should continue to remain with the Special assistant agents.

(18) Government sanctioned the appointment of a Special Officer for the compilation of an "*Elementary Education Manual*." Two other books, "*A Guide to Teachers on the New Syllabus*" and "*Suggestions on Physical Activities for Elementary Schools*" were also prepared by the Special Officer. The latter book was prepared in consultation with the Adviser to Government on Physical Education. The books are in the press.

(19) The proposals of the Municipal Councils, Palamcottah and Karaikudi, for the opening of Nursery schools were approved by Government.

(20) The Government sanctioned the opening in the Forest College buildings at Coimbatore of a school for the training of teachers in the Wardha Scheme of Education together with a model school with Standards I and II attached to it.

(21) The Government ordered that no teacher be retained in aided secondary schools who has completed the age of 55 and no teaching grant be paid on behalf of teachers over 55. Discretion was, however, given to the Director to relax these rules in special cases but no teaching grant will be paid on behalf of teachers who are over sixty.

(22) Government prohibited teachers in aided schools from taking part in elections. This order, however, was considerably modified later.

(23) Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code relating to building grants was revised.

(24) The Madras Educational Rules were amended to give effect to the following :—

(a) Pupils coming from elementary schools and after private study for admission into secondary schools should not be admitted in a class above Form III.

(b) Empowering the Divisional Inspectors to debar pupils under Rule 49 in secondary schools for boys.

(c) Full fee concessions to girls in Form IV and below be granted only to those belonging to backward communities.

(25) The power of sanctioning the withdrawal of excess contribution to the provident fund for teachers was delegated to the District Educational Officers and Inspectresses. The rules relating to the Provident Fund in regard to the investment in Post Office Cash Certificates were also amended.

(26) The allotment under residential and non-residential scholarships for girls was redistributed by increasing the number of scholarships but reducing their monthly value.

3. *The Madras Legislature and education.*—The members of the Legislature during the period of their office, showed a keen interest in educational matters, as will be seen from a few of the topics noted below on which questions were asked :—

(1) Elementary education funds and certain particulars about the salaries of teachers in elementary schools under district boards.

(2) Appointment of educational officers in district boards.

(3) Particulars about the Wardha Scheme of Education.

(4) Extension of the system of Manual Training and Kindergarten in schools.

(5) Supply of midday meals or milk to children in elementary schools.

(6) Appointment of non-Telugus as Lecturers and District Educational Officers in Telugu districts.

(7) Government Order prohibiting teachers from participating in politics.

(8) Inclusion of instruction in First-Aid in the training of elementary school teachers.

(9) Teaching of spinning in elementary schools.

(10) Scheme for improving adult education.

(11) Grant given to higher elementary grade teachers in aided schools.

(12) Production of poverty certificate for fee concessions by students already enjoying them.

(13) Scheme for an intensive drive against illiteracy.

(14) Re-organization of secondary education.

4. *General Statistics*—(a) *Numerical.*—There was a further fall in the number of public institutions from 43,369 to 42,261, owing

mainly to a reduction in the number of elementary schools. Their strength, however, increased from 3,204,263 to 3,306,732, the increase being shared by almost all types of institution. The number of private unrecognized institutions also decreased from 518 to 468 and their strength from 18,289 to 17,012. Other special schools for Indians, excluding training, industrial and recognized indigenous schools, increased from 331 to 378. The number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 1,158, but their total strength increased by 101,192. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7.6 (10.5 in the case of males and 4.6 in the case of females), as compared with 7.3 (10.3 in the case of males and 4.3 in the case of females), in the previous year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas was 3,841, the same as last year. Their strength, however, decreased from 598,999 to 519,270. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 9.0 and 15.6, respectively, as against 8.8 and 18.6 in the previous year.

(b) *Financial*.—The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 571.00 lakhs to Rs. 593.31 lakhs, the increase being noticeable under elementary schools. The proportion of public funds and private funds to the total expenditure was 63 and 37, as against 62 and 38, respectively, in 1938-39.

The total direct expenditure on education rose from Rs. 465.29 lakhs to Rs. 484.68 lakhs. There was an increase in the case of indirect expenditure also from Rs. 105.71 lakhs to Rs. 180.63 lakhs, the increase being accounted for by a rise in the expenditure on buildings.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 264.58 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 265.20 lakhs. The actual expenditure, including the amount spent in England, was Rs. 263.59 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. 14.12 lakhs and Rs. 296.21 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 13.80 lakhs and Rs. 295.70 lakhs, respectively, in the year previous.

The Provincial subsidy to local bodies, inclusive of the amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was Rs. 103.29 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*.—Mr. R. M. Statham held the Office of Director of Public Instruction, during the year.

Sri P. Bhadrachari, Officiating Deputy Director of Public Instruction, was transferred as Divisional Inspector of Schools, Guntur division, and Sri V. R. Ranganathan took charge of the office of Deputy Director of Public Instruction on 26th February 1940.

The Director toured the Chittoor district in May 1939, Malabar and Coimbatore districts in May, June, August, October,

November and December 1939 and January 1940, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari districts in July 1939, Nellore district in February 1940 and Coimbatore district in March 1940.

During the period under report, Mr. M. S. H. Thompson, Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, who was employed as Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, retired from the Indian Educational Service. Mr. H. F. Saunders proceeded on leave from 3rd January 1940 preparatory to retirement. Miss C. M. Cavanagh, an officer in the Madras Educational Service, was appointed as Inspectress of European Schools. Sri K. Sankara Menon, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Division, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Sri P. Bhadrachari was promoted in the leave vacancy as Divisional Inspector of Schools, Guntur.

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

- (1) Sri C. N. Ekambaram,
- (2) Sri N. Krishna Rao,
- (3) Muhammad Abdus Salaam Sahib Bahadur,
- (4) Sri N. Raghavachari,
- (5) Sri V. Rangacharya, and
- (6) Sri N. Subrahmanyam.

Sri R. Gopala Ayyar, whose services were lent to Madras University for five years from 1st April 1936, was permitted by Government to retire from service with effect from 25th May 1939. Dr. John Mathai, who was on deputation with the Government of India, proceeded on leave for eight months from 9th March 1940, preparatory to retirement. Dr. H. Parameswaran continued to be on foreign service under the Government of Travancore.

A new post of Lecturer in Chemistry, in the Madras Educational Service in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, was created temporarily for two years with effect from 3rd July 1939.

Miss T. Lazaras, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Second Circle, in the Indian Educational Service, retired from service from 9th October 1939.

Miss Shereen Shujat Ali, Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, Royapet, resigned her appointment with effect from 2nd December 1939.

6. *University and Collegiate education*.—A. *University of Madras—Personnel*.—His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Madras, continued to hold the office of the Chancellor of the University till the 12th March 1940 and thereafter His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., became the Chancellor on his assumption of the office of the Governorship of the Province.

The Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey, M.A., M.L.A., who assumed the office of the Minister for Education in the Government of Madras on the 7th January 1939 held also the office of the Pro-Chancellor of the University till the 30th October 1939 when the Ministry resigned.

Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University, during the period.

Mr. William McLean, M.B.E., J.P., M.A., B.L., Chartered Secretary, the Registrar of the University, was on leave out of India from the 11th May 1939 to 20th September 1939. During this period Sri C. R. Ganapathi Pillai, B.A., Chief Superintendent of the office, acted as Registrar.

Authorities and meetings.—There were two meetings of the Senate and two meetings of the Academic Council during the year. The Faculty of Arts met once and the Faculties of Oriental Learning and of Science met once and twice, respectively, during the year. Ten ordinary and three Special meetings of the Syndicate were held during the period.

Convocations for conferring Degrees on Graduates were held on the 4th and 5th August 1939 and on the 24th February 1940. At the Main Convocation held on the 4th August 1939 His Excellency the Chancellor presided and the address to Graduates was delivered by the Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey, M.A., M.L.A., Minister for Education and Pro-Chancellor of the University. The Pro-Chancellor presided at the Convocation held on the 5th August 1939 and the Vice-Chancellor presided at the Convocation held on the 24th February 1940.

There was a special meeting of the Senate on the 27th October 1939 for the award of Titles and Diplomas to persons who had qualified for same.

Alterations in and additions to the Laws of the University—Statutes.—Alterations in and additions to the Statutes were made enabling payment of University contribution to Provident Fund in the case of employees on probation and to allow a subscriber to make revised declarations from time to time. Candidates who stand highest in the qualifying examination and who are domiciled within the University area, due regard being given to poverty, were made eligible for the award of Scholarships for training in Navigation or Marine Engineering in the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship H.M.S. Dufferin. Statutes were also framed fixing fees for new examinations such as B.Ed., M.Ed., etc.

Ordinances.—Additions to and alterations in the various ordinances were made in regard to the last date for publication of the results of examinations, dates for payment of examination fees, etc., for the B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Preliminary and Final Examinations in view of having two examinations in a year; the fixing of 1st August as the last date for the receipt of applications for exemption from the production of attendance certificates for the

Oriental Title Examinations; the inclusion of Bengali as a Second Language for the Matriculation Examination; the adoption of the principle that a candidate who has passed the Matriculation or Entrance Examination of an Indian University or who has been declared eligible by a University in an Indian State other than Cochin and Hyderabad (where Madras University rules are adopted) to be accepted as qualifying for admission to a course of study in this University without a scrutiny of the marks obtained at the respective examinations, provided that recognition be granted in such cases on a reciprocal basis.

Regulations.—Alterations in and additions to the Regulations were made in order to provide for a new clause stating the reason for leaving the college in the Transfer Certificate; to extend the duration of papers in Science subjects under Part III of the Intermediate Examination from two to two and a half hours each; to make provision for B.Sc.'s in Mathematics (Main) appearing for the M.A. Degree Examination in Mathematics; to grant recognition of examinations of other Universities on a reciprocal basis; to insist on the same restriction of subjects, if any, imposed on candidates of this University also in the case of candidates of other Universities; restricting graduates of other Universities from appearing for the examinations of this University unless they have put in two years residence within the University limits or area prior to the date of their application for the examination or Degree; making the Degrees of D.Litt. and D.Sc., open only to the graduates of this University and to provide for the recognition of the Supervisor and the Institute attached to a University outside the limits of the Madras University area in which a graduate of this University works for the M.Sc. Degree in a subject for which facilities are not available in this University. The regulations governing the M.B. and B.S. Degree were completely revised consequent on the suggestions and recommendations of the Medical Council of India, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras. Bengali was included in the list of languages prescribed for the various examinations of the University. Besides the above, certain minor alterations were also made in the Regulations governing the other Degree Examinations, to enable teachers employed in the schools recognized by the Education Department of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan) to appear privately for the Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., and M.A. Degree Examinations as bona fide teachers; to reduce the minimum for a pass under Part I of the B.O.L. Degree Examination to 35 per cent; to separate into two divisions the optional subjects for the Examination for the Diploma in Geography, to make Indian History as a compulsory subject instead of as an optional subject under Group (iv. b.) of the B.A. Degree Course; to enable Bachelors of Arts (in Science subjects) and Bachelors of Science of not less than seven years standing to present themselves direct for the D.Sc. Degree and to exempt those who have qualified for an Oriental Title only from the operation of the time limit of three years and

for permitting persons who have passed the several parts of the B.O.L. Degree Examination on different occasions but without the avowed object of taking the B.O.L. Degree to qualify for the Degree.

Constituent and affiliated institutions.—Several colleges in the Travancore State ceased to be affiliated to this University from the academic year 1939-40.

The College of Arts and the College of Science, Trivandrum, now having the final year Honours Course under the Regulations of this University will cease to be affiliated to this University from the academic year 1940-41.

The Third Quinquennial Report for 1934-39 on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the establishment of other Universities was adopted by the Senate in March 1940 and submitted to Government under section 53 of the Madras University Act. It would be observed from the report that the colleges have on the whole been running smoothly and efficiently and have co-operated with the University in maintaining the tone and standards of University Education; that the condition of the affiliated colleges would materially improve if financial aid from Governments, Provincial and State, is made available as in previous years and if the managements try to secure increased local or private support to strengthen their financial position, that many colleges had made arrangements for extra-curricular activities and that the colleges have been applying for affiliation more in Science subjects than in Arts subjects.

As regards the question of the establishment of additional Universities, it was reported that in view of the establishment of the Travancore University, the question of the possibility of establishing any other University outside the limits of the Madras University area is not likely to arise for many years to come.

The Syndicate has resolved that a report on the condition of constituent colleges be prepared and submitted to the Senate. On the request of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor inspected all the constituent colleges other than the Madras Medical College and the Stanley Medical College. The reports on the colleges are under consideration of the authorities of the University.

The following colleges were granted further recognition or affiliation, as the case may be, in the subjects noted against each, to commence the courses with effect from the academic year 1940-41:—

- (1) Loyola College, Madras—Kannada under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses.
- (2) Pachaiyappa's College, Madras—Intermediate—Part III—Natural Science and Group (D) Tamil and Sanskrit; B.A. (Hons.)—Branch I Mathematics; B.Sc.—Part I—English, Part II—Physics and Chemistry (Main and Subsidiary) and Mathematics Subsidiary; B.O.L. and Vidvan under Regulation 7-D Tamil alone.

- (3) Theosophical College, Madanapalle—B.A.—Part II—Kannada.
- (4) St. Aloysius College, Mangalore—Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses.
- (5) Zamorin's College, Calicut—Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate Course.
- (6) Government Brennen College, Tellicherry—Arabic under Part II of the Intermediate Course.

Items of general and academic importance—Matriculation Examination as entrance test to University courses of study.—The Syndicate considered the question of having the Matriculation Examination as the entrance test for admission to a University Course of Study. The question of having a joint Matriculation Examination for all the Universities in South India was also considered. Further consideration of the latter question was deferred due to the difficulties that might arise in Mysore and Trivandrum as regards teaching certain subjects in the mother-tongue of the students. At the suggestion of Government, the Syndicate has decided that its decision to revive the Matriculation Examination as the sole entrance test for admission to University Course of Study will take effect from the year 1945.

Instruction of non-language subjects in the mother-tongue of the students.—On a reference from the Inter-University Board of India, regarding the instruction of non-language subjects in the college classes through the mother-tongue of the students, the colleges were informed that if and when a college gives instruction through the medium of an Indian language in any group of optional subject in the Intermediate Examination in the first instance and if timely report is made to the University, it shall arrange for the appointment of examiners, etc.

Inclusion of Bengali as a second language of study.—Provision has been made on a reference from the Calcutta University to include Bengali as a Second language for study under Part II of the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations.

Institution of a Polytechnic Institute.—The Syndicate considered the resolution of the Senate for starting and organizing a Polytechnic Institute for teaching such subjects in Basic Technology as Photography, Arts and Crafts, Business Management, Leather Technology, Glass Technology, etc., and appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of starting such an institute. On the recommendation of the committee the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was consulted in the matter of instituting a B.Sc. Degree in Technology. The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, was also consulted for the institution of a Diploma Course in Oils and Fats Technology. After obtaining their opinion the whole matter was recorded by the Syndicate.

Physical Education—Degree or Diploma course.—The Syndicate considered a resolution of the Senate recommending the institution of a Degree in Physical Education in the University and appointed

a committee to formulate proposals, if any, in the matter. The committee recommended that a Diploma Course in Physical Education be instituted in place of a Degree Course correlating it with the L.T. Degree Course by providing Physical Education as one of the optional subjects for the L.T. Degree Course. The matter has been referred to the Board of Studies in Teaching, and it is under consideration.

Inclusion of Military Science as a subject of study in the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree courses.—The Syndicate has under consideration a proposal for the inclusion of Military Science as a subject of study in the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Courses.

Diploma Course in Co-operation.—The Senate adopted the recommendation of the Academic Council to institute a year's full time course for the Diploma in Co-operation open to graduates (Pass or Honours) in History and Economics and to those engaged in co-operative services (Government or private) for a period of not less than two years and who have passed the Intermediate Examination. The details of the course are under consideration.

Tamil Lexicon.—The publication of the final part (Part III) of the Addendum Volume of the Tamil Lexicon was completed by 31st December 1939. The question of preparing a concise Tamil Dictionary based on the Tamil Lexicon was considered and the Syndicate has permitted a publisher to undertake the publication.

Vacation lectures for rural workers engaged in social amelioration.—When considering the institution of an Extension Board to inaugurate a programme for Adult Education as resolved by the Senate, the Syndicate decided that a course of vacation lectures by persons having experience in rural amelioration work be arranged in mufassal centres. A course of vacation lectures was delivered at each of the following centres—Saidapet, Madura, Coimbatore, Calicut, Anantapur and Chittoor.

Prizes for the encouragement of publication of works on modern subjects in Dravidian languages.—The Syndicate, on the recommendations of the Boards of Examiners, has awarded the prizes to the authors of the following theses :—

- (1) "Minsarathin Vindai" (Electricity)—Tamil.
- (2) "X-Rays and their application to Medicine and Science"—Kannada.
- (3) "X-Rays and their application to Medicine and Science"—Malayalam.
- (4) "Nabho Vani" Wireless—Malayalam.

A quinquennial review of the work of the various departments of the University for 1933-38 was made on the suggestions of expert committees appointed to review the work, and the programmes of work for the next quinquennium 1939-44 were submitted by the respective heads of the departments based on the recommendations of the committees and approved by the Syndicate.

The reports indicate that the various departments have continued to work satisfactorily according to the programmes submitted by the heads of the respective departments.

Publications.—The following works of the members of the Teaching and Research departments were published during the year :—

Name of the work.	Author.	Department.
<i>Books.</i>		
Upanadi Sutras - Part IV ..	Dr. T. R. Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.
Velugolavarivamsavali ..	Dr. N. Venkataramaswamy ..	Indian History.
Foreign notices of South India.	Prof. K. A. Nilakantha Sastri.	Do.
Indian Agricultural Statistics.	Dr. P. J. Thomas and N. Sundararama Sastri.	Economics.
Saddamanidarpana ..	A. Venkata Rao and H. Sesha Ayyangar.	Kannada.
Nawabs of Carnatic Volume II.	Dr. S. M. Husain Nasser ..	Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
Attakatha ..	Dr. C. Achyutha Menon and Sri P. Krishnan Nayar.	Malayalam.
<i>Bulletins.</i>		
Dravidic Pronouns ..	Sri V. Venkatarajulu Reddi ..	Tamil.
Kayataram ..	Reo Sahib S. Vaidyapuri Pillai.	Do.

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.

- (1) Dr. Maria Montessori, the Italian Educationist—Three lectures on (i) "The Psychology of the transmission of Culture"; (ii) "An Introduction to the Teaching of Algebra"; and (iii) "An Introduction to the Study of Language."
- (2) Professor Harold Hotelling of the Columbia University (U.S.A.)—Three lectures on "Recent Advances in the Theory of Prices."

II. Endowment Lectures.

Name of the endowment.	Name of the lecturer.	Subject of the lectures.
The Maharaja of Travancore Curzon Lectureship, Engineering.	Sri P. Venkatarammam Raju.	Roads in Holland—Reclamation of the Zuyder Zee in Holland.
The Maharaja of Travancore Curzon Lectureship, Agriculture.	Sri K. C. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	Economic Factors in Agricultural Development.
The Sankara Parvathi Lectureship.	Dr. K. N. Venkatasubba Sastri.	The Historical Side of Ubarina as a Political Ideal.
The Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectureship.	Dr. N. Venkataramaswamy.	Kudhra Siva.
The Sir William Meyer Lectureship.	The Rev. P. Carty, S.O.	Some Aspects of Social Economics.

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Name of the endowment.	Name of the lecturer.	Subject of the lectures.
The Principal Miller Lectureship.	Sri P. Narasimham	{ The Path of Karma. The Path of Guna.
The Dr. Elizabeth Matthai Lectureship.	Dr. M. R. Prabhu	
The Sundaram Ayyar-Krishnaswami Ayyar Lectureship.	Sri S. Venkataramanan.	Diseases and Disorder of the digestive system in childhood.
The Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao Lectureship.	Mahamahopadhyaya Prof. S. Kuppaswami Sastriar.	Paramountcy—Its Evolution and Application.
		Compromises in the History of Advaitic Thought.

University Library.—The total number of volumes in the Library is 109,550, of which 90,555 are in the Main Library and 18,995 in the Departmental Libraries. Two thousand eight hundred and thirteen volumes were added during the year.

In accordance with the resolution of the Syndicate the printing of the Library Catalogue was continued and the following volumes have been published :—

Supplement Catalogue for 1938 Science (General), Natural Science (General), Biology and Engineering, Chemistry and Technology and Geology.

Three thousand one hundred and twenty-five volumes were catalogued during the year involving the preparation of 7,955 cards.

University Union.—The union continued to be popular in providing recreative facilities to the students of the colleges and steps are being taken in consultation with the governing body of the union to provide more facilities and to make the union more popular.

New endowments.—The following new endowments were accepted during the year :—

- (1) From Sri M. S. Sundararajan, the executor of the will left by the late Sri R. Tatachariyar, an endowment of Rs. 5,661-12-1 for instituting a scholarship to be called "The R. Tatachariyar Scholarship" to be awarded to the student of the Vaishnavite Vadagalai Brahman community reading in the college classes for proficiency in the Kannada language or for research in that language.
- (2) From the Governing Body of the Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, an endowment of Rs. 3,000 invested in 3½ per cent Government securities for instituting a lectureship in the name of the late Dr. Annie Besant on a subject connected with Politics, Civics, Sociology, Religion, Ethics, Philosophy, Education or Fine Arts.
- (3) From Srimathi Padmasani Bai, an endowment of Rs. 2,000 invested in 3½ per cent Government securities for the award of two scholarships to be called "the Srimathi Padmasani Bai Scholarships", each of the

value of Rs. 35 (per annum) to be awarded on the basis of merit and poverty to students of the Diploma Course in Indian Music.

- (4) From Sri J. M. Cotelingam, an endowment of Rs. 2,200 invested in 3½ per cent Government securities for the award of a gold medal called "the J. P. Cotelingam Memorial Gold Medal" of the value of Rs. 75 to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates in the L.T. Degree Examination obtaining first or second class at the first appearance after undergoing the prescribed course of study in a constituent or affiliated college.

Conferences and congresses.—The Sessions of the Indian Science Congress and the Indian Statistical Conference were held at Madras in January 1940, under the auspices of the University.

Besides the above, delegates were sent to represent the University at the following Conferences and Congresses during the year :—

- (1) The Indian Philosophical Congress at Hyderabad, December 1939.
- (2) The Indian History Congress at Calicut, December 1939.
- (3) The Eleventh Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society at Hyderabad, December 1939.
- (4) The Indian Political Conference at Lahore, January 1940.
- (5) The Indian Economic Conference at Allahabad, January 1940.
- (6) The Sixteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Calcutta.
- (7) The All-India Oriental Conference at Tirupati, March 1940.

The University Training Corps--General.—Recruiting has been well up to standard and all contingents are up to strength. There would be no difficulty in expanding the Corps should opportunity arise, since there is a waiting list of students wishing to be enrolled.

Training.—This year the training programme has been modified. The official syllabus has been regarded, as it is intended to be, as a rough guide only, with the result that much better value has been obtained for the time available. The guiding principle has been to prepare every member for the Higher or Lower Tests. At the same time the tests were carried out more strictly.

The permanent Instructional Staff has been more usefully employed by concentrating on the training of recruits.

Officers and selected Non-Commissioned Officers, underwent a training cadre under the Adjutant, consisting of a series of lectures and demonstrations.

The result has been a marked improvement in tactical efficiency.

Certificates of efficiency.—Examinations for these certificates were held in November by the Adjutant assisted by the permanent staff:—

Results —

Lower certificates	..	..	..	72
Higher certificates	..	..	..	27

Five members (1 u.o. 2 sergeants, and 2 lance corporals) obtained "Distinguished" pass marks.

A certificate of efficiency has now been made an essential condition for promotion to Non-Commissioned rank.

Weapon Training.—An innovation this year was the exercising of all trained cadets before the annual camp. More attention was paid to preliminary training, with satisfactory results.

Contingents fired the courses collectively on the Minambakkam Range. The average was slightly higher than last year. (55.6 as against 53.37.)

Recruits were exercised in January and February as it was impossible to complete this before camp.

The usual officers' shoot was held in February, when the attendance was very much better than last year. It is proposed to devote more attention to this next season and to hold a practice shoot in addition to the competition.

Officers have shown their usual keenness, particularly in the increased tactical work. The following have been granted commissions:—

Mr. Pavanje Ramachandra Rao—Medical College.

Mr. M. Mohammad Ghani—Muhammadan College.

Resignation.—Lieut. H. Parameshwaran, Presidency College (to fill this vacancy, Mr. R. Baliga has been recommended for a commission).

Promotions.—To Lieutenant.—Two retention and promotion examinations have been held in abeyance.

Organization.—The Battalion has been reorganized on a platoon rather than on a Contingent basis. This is more satisfactory from many points of view. It simplifies administration, gives more scope and more responsibility to platoon commanders and Non-Commissioned Officer, and lessens the difficulties in annual efficiency and other competitions.

Camp.—By permission of the Government of Madaya, camp was held this year in the well-equipped Emigration Depot at Atadi.

From the point of view of training, comfort and health, this camp was ideal.

The main feature in the camp training programme was the increased attention paid to tactical work and tactical demonstrations. Attack, defence, protection, patrol work and field drill were practised with obvious benefit to platoon commanders and Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Engineering Contingent erected obstacles and were practised in digging.

The strength of the unit in camp was up to average. An innovation this year was the inclusion of recruits in the ranks alongside trained cadets to the advantage of both. This was made possible by the better employment of the Instructional Staff during the earlier weeks of the training season.

Owing to illness His Excellency the Governor of Madras was unable to visit the unit in camp, but members of the Syndicate and Principals of Colleges were present at the Sports and "At Home."

The District Commander visited the camp on 22nd December and expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and work of the battalion.

The Willingdon Shield was won by the Christian College Contingent.

Farewell parade for His Excellency the Governor.—As His Excellency was unable to pay his intended visit to the camp, it was arranged for him to see the battalion on a special parade before relinquishing office. This parade was held on the grounds of the Government House on 17th February and consisted of a Royal Salute and inspection in line followed by a march past in Column of Route.

His Excellency expressed his satisfaction with the parade as a whole. Actually this result was particularly gratifying when it is remembered that by the middle of February the work of the Corps slackens as members commence their final preparation for the examinations.

Guards-of-Honour.—Presidency and Engineering Colleges turned out Guards-of-Honour when His Excellency the Governor attended the Centenary Celebrations and the College Day, respectively.

Commissions.—With the outbreak of hostilities and the consequent increases in the Indian Territorial Force and granting of Emergency Commissions, there has been a marked awakening of interest among members and ex-members of the Corps.

A very large number of applications have been received for grant of Emergency Cadetship at the Indian Military Academy, and ex-members have been chosen for commissions in the Royal Indian Navy, Indian Air Force and Indian Territorial Force.

A gratifying feature is that members of the Corps who have undergone or are undergoing technical training at the University, are fully alive to the military value of their qualifications and have applied in large numbers for Emergency Commissions.

B. Andhra University.—Officers.—Chancellor.—His Excellency John Francis Ashley Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, continued to be the Chancellor up to 12th March 1940 on which

date the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, C.C.I.E., M.C., became Governor of Madras and ex-officio Chancellor of the University.

Pro-Chancellor.—The term of Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Vikrama Deo Varma Garu, HON. D.LITT. (Andhra), as Pro-Chancellor of the University having, by efflux of time, expired on 4th March 1940, he was renominated as Pro-Chancellor by His Excellency the Chancellor for a further term of three years with effect from 5th March 1940.

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

Registrar.—Dr. V. S. Krishna, B.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (Vienna), continued to be the Registrar.

University Orators.—Messrs. P. Ramaswami, M.A. and P. Lakshminikantam, M.A., continued to be the University Orators in English and Telugu, respectively.

Honorary Legal Adviser.—Mr. Lakkaraju Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., continued as the Honorary Legal Adviser of the University.

University Authorities—New authority provided.—One of the affiliated colleges sought affiliation in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, subjects under Part III of the Intermediate Courses of Study. The Senate, therefore, adopted the necessary statutes for the constitution of a new Board of Studies for both the branches of Engineering.

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

Senate	2	Syndicate	8
Academic Council	2	Board of Studies in each	1
Academic Council	1	subject.	

[under section 22 (i)].

Affiliated Colleges.—The following further affiliations were granted:—

Name of college.	Name of affiliation.
1 P.R. College, Cocanada	Temporary affiliation in Music under Part III, Intermediate.
2 Hindu College, Masulipatam.	Permanent affiliation in Mathematics under Part III, B.A.
3 M.R. College, Parlakimedi.	Permanent affiliation in the following B.A. Courses:— Part I, English. Part II, Telugu and Oriya. Part III, Group (i) Mathematics; Group (v) Economics (Main). Temporary affiliation in Economics and Banking under Part III, Intermediate.
4 Hindu College, Guntur	Temporary affiliation in Hindi under Parts II and III, Intermediate and conditional affiliation in Agriculture under Part III, Intermediate.

Convocation.—The Thirteenth Convocation of the University for conferring degrees and titles was held on 7th October 1939 under the presidency of the Pro-Chancellor.

The Convocation address was delivered by Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Edin.).

Examinations.—During the year, the following examinations were held for the first time:—

- (1) M.Sc. Degree Examination in Applied Physics.
- (2) M.Sc. Degree Examination in Chemical Technology.
- (3) M.D. Degree Examination.

The University decided to make Matriculation Examination the sole entrance test for admission to University Courses and appointed a special committee to work out details.

Recognitions.—The B. Com. Degree of the Andhra University has been recognized by the Lucknow and Nagpur Universities as equivalent to their corresponding examinations for purposes of admission to their M.A. and LL.B. Courses of Studies.

The Madras Government have recognized the following new examinations of the Andhra University for special posts:—

- (1) The Diploma Examination in the Chemistry and Microscopy of Foods, Drugs and Water;
- (2) The B.Sc. Honours Degree Examination in Chemical Technology with Sugar and Pharmaceutics as optional subjects; and
- (3) The M.Sc. Honours Degree Examination in Chemistry with the special subject Chemistry (including Microscopy) of Foods, Drugs and Water.

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

Name.	Annual contribution.	Remarks.
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I. List of Donations for Teaching Posts.

	RS.	
1 East Godavari District Board.	3,000	Lecturership in Bio-Chemistry.
2 West Godavari District Board.	4,200	Gandhian Readership in Applied Mathematics.
3 Vizagapatam District Board.	4,200	Readership in Economics.
4 Prof. Vissa Appa Rao	1,200	Tutorship in South Indian Archaeology and Epigraphy with special reference to Andhra.
	(To Vice-Chancellor's Fund).	

II. List of Donations made for Research Fellowship, Research Scholarships and Studentships.

A. Local Bodies.

1 Cocanada Municipality	1,000	For Research Scholarships.
2 Guntur Municipality	750	For Studentships.
3 Vizagapatam Municipality.	360	For Research Scholarships.
4 Rajahmundry Municipality.	360	Do.
5 Vizianagram Municipality.	360	Do.
6 Chittoor District Board	360	For Studentships.
7 Anantapur District Board	350	Do.

Names. Amount contribution. Remarks.

II. List of Donations made for Research Fellowship, Research Scholarships and Studentships—cont.

B. By Joint Stock Companies.

	RS.	
1 Andhra Insurance Company, Ltd.,	360	For Research Scholarship.
2 Andhra Scientific Company Limited.	360	Do.
3 Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.	360	Do.

C. By individuals.

	RS.	
1 Dr. K. Rangachama Rao ..	360	For Research Scholarships.
2 Mr. P. V. Krishnaayya Choudry.	360	Do.
3 Vice-Chancellor (Dr. C. R. Reddi).	9,000	Cost of two studentships is met from this account Vice-Chancellor's Fund.
4 Maharajah of Jeypore ..	8,000 (Lump sum grant).	The interest to be utilised for studentship.
5 Rajah of Challapalli ..	8,000 (Lump sum grant).	Do.
6 Rajah P. Parthasaradhi Rayanimgar.	1,500 (II instalment of the endowment).	Intended for Readership in Experimental Psychology.

III. List of Endowments for Medals.

Donor.	Amount.	In the name of
	RS.	
1 Major Ebdon Memorial Committee.	2,000	Major J. A. Ebdon.
2 Mr. Prabhala Sundararamayya Pantulu, B.A., B.L.	2,000	Prabhala Sundararamayya.
3 Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu Medal Committee.	2,000	Kalaprapurna Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu.
4 Mr. Jayanti Satyanarayana-murthi, M.A.	1,200 (Agreed to pay Rs. 800 more).	Jayanti Subhadra Devi.
5 Rao Sahib V. Siva Subba Rao.	1,200 (Agreed to pay Rs. 800 more).	Vemuri Sivaji Rao.

Publications.—(a) The following publications were completed and copies received :—

- (1) Scattering of Light and the Raman Effect: by Professor Bhagavantam.
- (2) An Outline of the Mineral Resources of the Andhra Desa: by Dr. C. Mahadevan.

(b) The following publications are in Press :—

- (1) Vidyaranya's Vivarana Pramoya Sangraha, Part I—Sanskrit Text and Part II, English Translation, edited by Dr. Saileswar Sen and Prof. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri.

(2) Gone Budha Reddy's Ranganatha Ramayanam, edited by Mr. Veturi Prabhakara Sastri.

(3) Advanced History of India—Hindu Period—by Prof. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Edited by Mr. Gurti Venkata Rao.

(4) Guruprasadam and Guruprasada Sesham, a treatise and commentary on Sanskrit Grammar by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Tata Subbaraya Sastri, Kalaprapurna and Mr. Peri Venkateswara Sastri.

(c) The following is a list of publications undertaken :—

(1) A Monograph on Andhra Sculpture: by O. C. Ganguly.

(2) Dwipada Bharatam: by Thimma Kavi, edited by Mr. P. Lakshmikantham.

(3) Intermediate Experimental Physics: by Prof. V. Appa Rao.

University Library.—The number of volumes added to the Library during the year is 1758, bringing the total of the books in the library to 38,195 volumes. The number of issues was 28,290 as against 27,772 in the previous year.

Sites and buildings.—Last year, the Government ordered the reservation of the 24 acres of the Government owned forest compound for the Andhra University. In September 1939, they alienated and handed over four acres and 25,713 sq.ft., therefrom for the construction of quarters for the Teachers and the Faculty Club. In February 1940, the Government issued orders alienating the remaining portion of the entire area and handed over the land in March 1940.

The Revenue department was requested to acquire for the University eight acres of land (behind the University Hostels) belonging to private individuals. It is expected that this land will be acquired and handed over to the University before the close of 1940.

Another extense of land belonging to the Government and measuring about 18 acres situated in Block No. 5 of Waltair Ward on the other side of the Karakachettu Road just behind the private land mentioned above is also expected to be handed over to the University before the close of the year 1940.

The University purchased from the Government the quarters of the District Forest Officer together with its site for a sum of Rs. 8,000. In recognition of the services rendered to the University by the late Mr. G. H. Cooke, M.C., I.C.S., an ex-member of the Syndicate and other University authorities, it is named "Cooke's Cottage" and it is used as a teacher's residence.

The construction of the following works was completed during the year: (1) Compound walls for the University campus, Sir B. N. Sarma Varam, (2) New Hostel Block, (3) Guards quarters and (4) Shed for the instrument Manufacturing Section.

Plans and estimates were approved in respect of the construction of the Teachers' Quarters and revised plans and estimates relating to the Faculty Club have also been approved. The plans

and estimates for the construction of the Natural Science College for which the Government have sanctioned Rs. 3½ lakhs are under preparation.

All the University buildings with the exception of the recently constructed shed for the Instruments Manufacturing Section were insured against fire.

Miscellaneous—Conferment of honorary degrees.—In grateful recognition of the memorable services of Lord Erskine, the ex-Chancellor of the University, in donating Government lands and sanctioning the Natural Science College project, the Senate resolved to confer on him the Honorary Degree of D.Litt.

C. Annamalai University—Personnel.—The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, P.C., C.H., LL.D., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

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

With effect from the 15th May 1939 the Finance Committee ceased to exist under Section 47 of the Annamalai University Act, 1929, having functioned for a period of 10 years.

Legislation (a) Statutes.—The following amendments were made during the year :—

- (1) Amendments to statutes prescribing suitable academic robes for the recipients of the degrees of M.Litt. and Ph.D. at the Convocation.
- (2) Amendment to the laws governing procedure at elections so as to enable Returning Officers to delegate their powers and duties to their subordinate officers, if necessary.
- (3) Amendments to statutes regulating the administration of the Provident Fund making provision for payment of Insurance premia on policies effected on the lives of the subscribers from out of their subscriptions to the Provident Fund.
- (4) Amendments to statutes empowering the Syndicate to fix allowances to persons appointed in vacancies in the office of the Vice-Chancellor under section 12 (3) of the Act.
- (b) *Regulations, Courses of Study.*—The following new courses of study were instituted during the year :—
 - (i) A course of study in Botany for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree ;
 - (ii) A course in Dravidian Philology with special reference to Tamil for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning ;
 - (iii) A course of study in Mridangam for the Sangita Bhushana Title ;
 - (iv) Regulations governing the institution of a B.Sc. Degree in research, were passed during year ;

During the year two students were awarded the M.Litt. and four the M.Sc. Degree. One student registered himself for the Ph.D. Degree.

Convocation.—The Ninth Convocation of the University was held on Friday 6th October 1939 and was presided over by Dr. Rajah, Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, LL.D., of Chettinad, Pro-Chancellor of the University. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. H. C. Papworth, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

Founder's day.—The Tenth Founder's Day was celebrated on 30th September 1939. Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar, M.L.A., delivered the address.

Research and publications.—The Tamil Research Department has been placed on a permanent basis. A special committee appointed to consider the question of expansion of the department has submitted its report which is under consideration.

The following books were published :—

- (1) Tamil text-book on Chemistry—Volume II ;
- (2) Jagannatha Pandita, by Sri V. A. Ramaswami Sastri ;
- (3) Philosophy of Aesthetic Pleasure, by Sri P. Panchapagosa Sastri, M.O.L.

The Syndicate has sanctioned the publication of the following books now in the press :—

- (1) History of Gingee and its rulers, by Rao Sahab Prof. C. S. Srinivasachariar ;
- (2) History of Tamil Literature, by Mahavidvan R. Raghava Ayyangar ;
- (3) Tamil Text-book of Physics, by Sri K. K. Viswanathan ;
- (4) Educational Psychology, by Prof. R. Ramanujachariar (in Tamil) ;
- (5) Economics (in Tamil), by Sri V. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar ;
- (6) History of India (in Tamil), by Sri S. K. Govindaswami.

Endowments.—An endowment, consisting of 114 acres of wet and 4.75 acres of dry lands estimated to cost about Rs. 75,000 and to yield an annual net income of Rs. 1,750 to be utilized for the encouragement of (1) the study of Tevaram by instituting a prize, and (2) the publication of Tamil Classics by the University, under certain prescribed conditions, was offered by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal of Tirupanandal Mutt, and accepted by the Syndicate.

Buildings.—The following buildings were completed during the year :—(1) new hostel block, (2) pandits' houses, (3) menials' houses and (4) improvements to hostel.

Water-supply Scheme.—The supply channel and suction well comprised in Stage I of the Scheme were completed last year. Pressure filters have been erected and a filter house has been constructed. The erection of a storage tank and the distribution system are expected to be completed within three months.

(4) One of the charges frequently made against the system of Elementary Education in this Presidency, as well as elsewhere, was that it was entirely literary, that it was suitable for urban rather than rural areas, and that it had no vocational bias. With a view to removing these defects, a new syllabus for elementary schools was prescribed during the year. Some of the main features of the new syllabus are—

- (1) Emphasis on the teaching of the mother-tongue of the pupils;
- (2) teaching of a handicraft in lower elementary schools and of a pre-vocational subject in higher elementary schools;
- (3) restriction in regard to the teaching of English;
- (4) inclusion of some new compulsory subjects, like music;
- (5) the widening of the scope of the syllabus in each subject;
- (6) inclusion of religious and moral instruction as an optional subject in all elementary schools;
- (7) above all, the syllabus seeks to connect the school curriculum with the actual environment in which the pupils live and to make education more suitable to the needs of the rural population; and
- (8) the purpose of higher elementary schools has now become well defined and they have been prevented from being a cheap imitation of secondary schools.

(5) It was felt that in view of the ambitious scope of the new syllabus, the untrained and the lower elementary grade trained teachers in elementary schools would not be able to teach efficiently the various subjects under the revised syllabus and the District Educational Officers and the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools were, therefore, instructed to organize Refresher Courses particularly for the benefit of the above classes of teachers, in the Government Training Schools under their control. Such courses have already been held in many centres and it is proposed to continue these courses for some years. Besides these courses, several private managements and teachers' associations conducted similar courses for the teaching of one or more of the subjects included in the syllabus.

Exhibitions of useful teaching apparatus and aids and text-books for elementary schools, etc., were also organized in some places along with teachers' conferences.

With a view to encouraging the managements of local body and aided schools to make adequate and suitable provision for the teaching of a pre-vocational subject, Government have agreed to pay a subsidy to these managements towards the employment of a full time instructor or a part-time artisan, and the purchase of initial equipment.

To ensure security of tenure and satisfactory conditions of service for teachers employed in aided elementary schools, the system of Service Registers has been introduced. In this register, the terms and the pay on which the teachers are employed are to be clearly set down. Managements are also required to give three months' notice to their employees before they are discharged. The new rules provide further for the payment of 85 per cent of the grant due to a school direct to the teachers by way of salary in cases where the managements fail to disburse their pay, and for refusing grant for an institution in which salaries are not paid in accordance with the terms entered in the teachers' service registers. To enable managements to pay their teachers regularly, Government have agreed to the payment of teaching grants to aided schools in four instalments.

Teachers employed in elementary schools were prohibited from standing as candidates in elections to a legislative body or to a local authority and from being members of any electioneering party organization.

Visits.—With a view to checking efficiently the irregular working of elementary schools, the subordinate Inspecting Officers of the department have been required to pay at least two surprise visits in a year to every elementary school under their jurisdiction. The purpose of these visits was also to see the school in their normal condition without the special preparation that is usually made for the annual inspection, and also to see how far the suggestions made at the time of inspection have been given effect to by the managements. The Inspecting Officers have also been required to do, at the time of their visits, some propaganda work and to see that incomplete schools are developed into complete schools and that the large wastage noticed in previous years is avoided.

The Divisional Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools review the returns of visits of the Inspecting Officers under their control. Their reviews are again reviewed by the Director personally. Action has been taken against officers whose work has been found to be unsatisfactory in this regard.

Magic-lantern lectures.—The Deputy Inspectors of Schools continue to deliver magic lantern lectures with the aid of slides on various subjects. In recent years, on account of cinema, which has reached even the remote corners of districts, these lectures have decreased in popularity. The question whether it is necessary to continue these lectures is engaging the Director's attention.

Progress of Elementary Education—Mass Education Policy.—(1) Practically all uneconomic and inefficient schools have been eliminated. The number of single teacher schools is decreasing annually. Even such schools, where they are inevitable, are required to be developed into complete schools and are being encouraged to do so by a relaxation which has been recently made in the rules regarding grant. The number of complete lower elementary schools for boys and girls further increased during the

year from 25,535 to 30,451. The percentage of complet schools to the total number of lower elementary schools was 78.8 as against 16.8 in 1935-36 and 65.3 in 1938-39.

(2) There was an improvement in the distribution of strength also, as the following statistics indicate :—

<i>Enrolment.</i>			
Standards.	31st Mar. 1938.	31st Mar. 1939.	31st Mar. 1940.
I	1,319,511	1,115,379	1,129,215
II	573,181	612,833	619,617
III	423,693	456,557	478,035
IV	330,860	346,434	371,061
V	129,120	238,364	281,667

The figures entered below show that the percentage of pupils in Standard V to the number in Standard I has also increased :—

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1937-38	9.5	9.9
1938-39	22.3	17.4
1939-40	25.8	20.8

The percentage of pupils in Standard V in both boys' and girls' schools to the number in Standard I was 25.1.

(3) These statistics indicate the progress made in elementary education and how wastage is being eliminated. Aided schools contributed more than local body schools to the success of the new policy enunciated in G.O. No. 2611, Education, dated 8th December 1936.

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 37,355 to 36,222. The decrease was marked in the case of aided elementary schools and was only slight in the case of board, panchayat and unaided schools. Schools under Government and municipal managements slightly increased. In spite of the decrease in the number of schools, the strength in them rose from 2,512,492 to 2,586,410. The number of part-time and night schools also decreased during the year from 301 to 248. The percentage of male pupils in elementary schools for boys and girls to the male population in the Presidency was 9.3 compared with 9.1 last year. This percentage varied from 16.4 in Malabar to 4.8 in the Vizagapatam Agency and 6.1 in Salem.

There were in the Presidency 114 higher elementary schools with Standard VI as the highest, 127 with Standard VII as the highest and 1,464 with Standard VIII as the highest. A large majority of these schools were under board and aided managements.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 91,483 to 92,515 and the number of trained teachers from 74,201 to 77,444.

The number of schools managed by teacher-managers further decreased from 9,469 to 8,701, but the number of trained teachers in them increased from 12,572 to 13,717.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for boys was 639, of which 93 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 2,810.

Panchayat schools.—(i) The year started with 1,463 schools as against a total provision of 1,512 schools. Forty-five schools were started during the year and the sanction for 37 schools was withdrawn for the following reasons :—

- (1) Low attendance ;
- (2) Non-employment of trained and qualified teachers ; and
- (3) The indifference of panchayats to the proper working of schools.

It is extremely gratifying to note that no case wherein the pupils of the Scheduled castes were refused admission in any panchayat school was brought to notice. The year closed with 1,471 schools. No fresh provision was made for opening new schools during the year.

(ii) *Strength and attendance.*—The total number of pupils on rolls at the end of the year was 72,975 including 14,908 girls, the average attendance being 56,908. The Scheduled caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 8,879. There are some schools solely intended for them.

(iii) *Staff.*—At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 2,037. With very few exceptions, all the teachers were trained and certificated. During the year Government made an additional provision of 200 additional teachers and at the end of the year there was provision for sanctioning 155 new additional teachers. This provision removed a great want and went a great way to improve panchayat schools which were understaffed.

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

(v) *Teaching grant.*—Government originally provided a grant of Rs. 3,43,500. An additional allotment of Rs. 42,000 was obtained towards the end of the year.

The work of disbursing teaching grant was transferred to the three Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards under the orders of Government in G.O. No. 576, Education and Public Health, dated 11th March 1939. The entire allotment

was distributed to the three Deputy Inspectors with reference to the number of schools in each range. The Deputy Inspectors have reported that with the exception of small amounts, the entire allotment placed at their disposal was fully disbursed to panchayats. So far as figures are available, an amount of Rs. 5,254 was not drawn by the panchayats and consequently the amount has lapsed to Government. This is largely due to the fact that the panchayats failed to draw the grant sanctioned to them in time. A considerable portion of the arrear claims relating to 1938-39 was paid to panchayats this year. There was no departure in the procedure followed in the matter of disbursing teaching grant during the year.

9. *Special education*—(a) *Training schools for masters*.—The number of training schools for masters increased from 70 to 71, due to the starting of a secondary training class in the Nuran High School, Palghat. All the 50 Government training schools which were working last year, continued to function during 1939-40. The Government Training School, Mayavaram, was during the year, shifted to Negapatam. The strength in all the Government institutions was 7,818, of which 1,088 related to secondary training classes, 6,607 to higher elementary training classes and 123 to lower elementary training classes. There were 19 training schools for masters under aided managements, with a strength of 1,891 pupil-teachers while the two unaided schools had 96. The only sessional school at Malappuram had 40 pupils on the rolls.

The T.S.L.C. Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examination was 12,651, of whom 9,003 were men and 3,648 women. The number that passed the examination was 7,476 (5,447 men and 2,029 women). The candidates examined for the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades numbered 1,697, 10,504 and 450, respectively, of whom 1,106, 6,219 and 151 were successful in the examination. In pursuance of the policy of eliminating lower elementary grade teachers, even probationary certificate holders of this grade were allowed to appear for the higher elementary grade examination as private candidates to qualify themselves for the higher elementary grade teachers' certificates. Five hundred and fifty lower elementary grade teachers of this category availed themselves of this concession during the year. The total number of lower elementary grade teachers who sat for the higher elementary grade examination was 9,036 (7,680 men and 1,356 women) and the number that came out successful was 1,651 (1,443 men and 208 women).

(b) *Commercial schools*.—The number of aided commercial schools remained constant; the three older aided commercial schools at Puduket (Madras), Mangalore and Madura continued to work efficiently with a total strength of 450 pupils. The recognition granted to the Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association

School was withdrawn during the year as it ceased to work regularly. The total number of commercial schools in the approved list maintained by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations was 355, though only 321 furnished necessary statistics. Eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-two pupils were receiving instruction in various commercial subjects. The total strength of pupils studying commercial subjects in all Commercial schools (recognized and approved) in the Presidency was 10,871.

(c) *Agricultural schools*.—Three schools at Sivaganga, Melrosapuram and Mayanur were teaching Agriculture. They had in all a strength of 170 pupils. The Sivaganga School was run by the Ramnad District Board and the other two by private agencies. All the schools were under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce as they also taught industrial subjects allied to Agriculture.

The following paragraph from the report of the Director of Agriculture shows in detail, the working of the Farm Labour Schools intended for Agricultural labourers and their children.

Such schools worked at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore. The Anakapalle school had a strength of 28 pupils. Its average daily attendance was 24. For the annual examination, 26 boys appeared, of whom 24 were found fit for promotion. The adult labourers also attended the classes, their average daily attendance being 21. The average daily attendance of the Palur school was 32. Six girls and 3 Adi-Dravida pupils attended the school. Only 30 pupils of this school appeared for the annual examination, of whom 16 were promoted to the higher classes. In the Coimbatore school the average daily attendance of pupils was 22. Ten boys of the school were paid daily wages for half a day's work in the farm. Twenty-seven pupils appeared for the annual examination, of whom 17 passed.

(d) *Engineering schools*.—The Subordinate Engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, which is the only recognized school, worked with 286 pupils.

(e) *Industrial schools*.—In all Industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce there were 7,811 pupils, as against 7,594 in the previous year; 395 pupils were studying art subjects, 1,523 technical subjects and 5,633 industrial subjects.

To encourage industrial education several scholarships were awarded to deserving students and aid sanctioned to Industrial schools under private managements. One State Technical Scholarship was diverted this year for the deputation to Japan of Sri V. R. Chitra, Superintendent, Crafts Section, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, to study the small scale and cottage industries of that country. The three other scholarships were not awarded owing to war in Europe. One scholarship tenable at the Bombay

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the study of textile manufacture was awarded during the year. Two scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the study of General and Organic Chemistry and Electrical Technology were also awarded. Under the provisions of the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools 60 new scholarships were, as usual, awarded during the year. A bonus equal to two months average scholarship was also granted to such of the pupils as satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year.

A sum of Rs. 94,828 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (including Rs. 3,052 capitation grant) to aided institutions. A further grant of Rs. 1,438 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 1,150 as building grant to certain schools.

(f) *Schools of art and music.*—As in previous year five schools were classified under this category and their total strength was 414. Three of the schools were under Government management and had 321 pupils on the rolls. One school with 78 pupils was under municipal management and one school with 15 pupils was under private management.

(g) *Manual training.*—Seven hundred and eighty-three manual training classes attached to various secondary, elementary training and other special schools worked during the year and 124,093 pupils (114,267 boys and 9,826 girls) received instruction in 16 different subjects included in the Manual Training Scheme. The most popular subjects were, wood-work, carving and turning, spinning and weaving, tailoring, book-binding and cardboard work and rattan and coir work. The Adviser to Government on Manual Training inspected 74 classes during the year. Qualifications for candidates appointed as Manual Training Instructors and Assistant Manual Training Instructors in various subjects were prescribed by Government during the year.

(h) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades in the several subjects was 12,443, of whom 5,326 were successful. The number of women that appeared for the examination was 760, of whom 446 were successful. Nine diplomas and 47 group certificates were issued during the year.

(i) *Sanskrit education.*—As in the previous year the number of Sanskrit colleges for men was 18, and that for women two. One college was under district board management. The strength of the colleges for men including the Oriental Department of Anna-malai University, was 727, compared with 719 last year. The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools recognized by the department decreased from 85 to 76, and their strength from 5,074 to 4,624.

The fall may be attributed to the fact that admission to the public examination for Sanskrit courses is still open to private candidates. The number of candidates who appeared for the

public examination after completing the advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 364 (including 8 women). Of these, 202, including 4 women, were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study; 62 for Siromani or Vidya Pravina course; 66 for Vidwan or Bhasha Pravina course; and 74 for either of the courses.

10. *Women's education.*—(a) *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 4,829 to 4,705, but their strength increased from 426,527 to 446,702. The number of girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,021,783, as compared with 956,131 on the 31st March 1939.

(b) *Collegiate.*—Though there were five arts colleges for women as in the previous year, one college, viz., Sarah Tucker College at Palanucottah, which had only the Intermediate classes, opened the B.A. course during the year and thus rose to the status of a first-grade college. The strength of these colleges increased from 711 to 784. There were 704 women reading in arts colleges for men as against 585 in the previous year. The two training colleges for women at Madras had 95 students on the rolls. The number of women reading in Law, Medical and Training colleges for men was 174. There were two Sanskrit colleges for women and their strength was 20. In addition, 34 women were receiving instruction in the oriental colleges for men and some of them were granted Government scholarships.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were 93 secondary schools for Indian girls as compared with 89 last year. The model school attached to the Government Viscountess Goshen Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly, was converted into a secondary school for Muhammadan girls. The following schools were opened by private managements during the year:—(1) Chingleput, St. Mary's Middle School; (2) Tambaram, Christ King Middle School; and (3) Karaikudi, Minakshi Middle School. Five schools, which were classified as Middle schools last year, came under the category of High schools consequent on their opening forms higher than the third. There were thus on the 31st March 1940, 61 high and 32 middle schools with a total strength of 27,008 pupils, as compared with 56 high and 33 middle schools with a total strength of 26,124 pupils last year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 40,021 as against 38,734 in the previous year.

(d) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls further decreased from 4,598 to 4,474, but there was an appreciable increase in their strength which rose from 392,013 to 411,088. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys also increased considerably from 559,892 to 607,874.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls increased from 14,743 to 14,984, which included 13,441 trained teachers.

The number of aided schools managed by teacher-managers decreased considerably from 542 to 408 and the number of trained teachers in them from 1,061 to 872.

The number of part-time and night schools for girls decreased by one, i.e., from 13 to 12.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for girls was 16, of which one was for a school under public management.

There were in the Presidency 67 higher elementary schools for girls with standard VI as the highest, 34 with Standard VII as the highest and 333 with Standard VIII as the highest.

(e) *Special education.*—The number of training schools for mistresses working during the year was 63, compared with 65 last year. The decrease was due to the closure of training classes attached to the Egmore Presidency Training School and to the temporary closure of the Government Training School, Vaniyambadi. There were, therefore, 32 schools under Government management and 31 under private control. The strength in all Government schools was 2,101 compared with 1,995 last year. The strength of schools under Government and private management was 3,806 as against 3,688 in the previous year. Classifying the scholars according to their grades, there were 517 in the secondary grade and 3,289 in the higher elementary grade. In addition to these there were 35 women pupils in training schools for masters.

The total direct expenditure on arts colleges for women was Rs. 2.89 lakhs and the average cost per student was Rs. 373. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 56.47 lakhs to Rs. 58.98 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 80.1 per cent, fees 7.6 per cent and other sources 12.3 per cent, against 77.8, 7.2 and 15, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 43 and in an elementary school Rs. 11.

11. *Anglo-Indian and European education.*—As in the previous year there were 73 high, middle and primary schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. Thirty-two of these institutions were for boys and 41 for girls. One training school for women and one training school for both men and women were working during the year. Besides, there were two other special schools, of which one was under the control of the Director of Industries. There were a few changes in the denomination of middle and primary schools, viz., one middle school for girls came to be classified as a school for boys and one middle school for boys came under the category of girls' schools; two primary schools for girls came to be designated as boys' schools and one primary school for boys became a school for girls. Consequently, there were 13 high, 7 middle and 12 primary schools for boys and 20 high, 16 middle and 5 primary schools for girls. The strength of all Anglo-Indian and European schools, including the four special schools, increased from 11,853 to 12,142. The number of non-Anglo-Indian and European pupils

was 2,319, as against 2,202, in the previous year. The number of Anglo-Indian and European scholars in arts and professional colleges for men and women was 213 as against 227 in 1938-39.

There was a slight decrease in the number of teachers in all high, middle and primary schools for boys and girls from 783 to 776. Of these teachers, 668 were trained, 37 untrained but certificated and 71 untrained and uncertificated, against 673, 22 and 88, respectively, in the previous year.

The two training schools in the City of Madras had a total strength of 77, of which 10 were men, compared with 72 including 11 men last year. The two other special schools, the Bellary St. Joseph's Industrial School and the Madras New Town School of Dressmaking had together 82 pupils.

The two Manual Training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide instruction during the year. The Madras centre provided instruction at Egmore for 250 boys in the course of the year, and the Assistant Instructor in Manual Training also continued to hold classes once a week in the Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk, and St. Patrick's High School, Adyar, the number of such students who received instruction for the year being 105. The Assistant Instructor at Ootacamund held classes, as usual, in Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund, and St. George's Home, Ketti, and the number of pupils who received instruction was 110.

The Domestic Science Training Centre for European Teachers continued to give training in Needlework, Dressmaking and Domestic Science to teachers in European schools and to students under training in the two training schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in Madras City. During the year, the number of teachers who attended the course was 97, and 88 teachers' certificates were issued after the final examination.

One hundred and thirty-four boys and 136 girls appeared for the European High School Examination and 98 boys and 124 girls came out successful. For the European Middle School Examination 236 boys and 216 girls appeared and 207 boys and 209 girls passed the examination. Five schools presented pupils for the Cambridge examinations.

The Special Committee appointed by Government examined the desirability of instituting an alternative High School Examination with a practical trend in the place of the present one and submitted its recommendations to Government.

The Inter-Provincial Board met at Lucknow and discussed certain problems relating to European education in the provinces. The Provincial Board was reconstituted during the year and there were three meetings of the Board. The European School-Leaving Certificate Board met thrice during the year.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European education decreased slightly from Rs. 26.19 lakhs to Rs. 25.83 lakhs, the decrease being due mainly to low expenditure on boarding

houses. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 8.07 lakhs (31.2 per cent), fees Rs. 6.08 lakhs (23.6 per cent) and other courses Rs. 11.68 lakhs (45.2 per cent) the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 30.2, 24.1 and 45.7.

12. *Muhammadan education*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans further decreased from 3,487 to 3,391, but there was an increase in their strength from 284,870 to 289,387. The number of private unrecognized institutions slightly increased from 225 to 235 and their strength from 8,738 to 9,249.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men and women increased from 579 to 685. Of these, 139 were in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 35 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. There were in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad, 148 students as against 156 in the previous year. The number of Muhammadan women reading in all arts colleges for men and women increased slightly from 34 to 36. One hundred and seventeen Muhammadan students, including 11 women, were in professional colleges for men and women, compared with 126 in the previous year.

(c) *Secondary*.—The number of secondary schools for boys intended for Muhammadans decreased from 17 to 16, owing to the withdrawal of recognition from an unaided school, but the number of schools for women increased by one from 1 to 2, owing to the conversion of the model school attached to the Trichinopoly Viscountess Goschen Training School for Muhammadan Women into a secondary school. The strength of the boys' schools decreased from 4,093 to 3,748, but the strength of girls' schools increased from 421 to 502. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians slightly increased from 14,487 (13,612 boys and 875 girls) to 14,657 (13,631 boys and 1,026 girls).

(d) *Mappilla education*—I. *Boys' schools*—(i) *North Malabar*.—There were 524 recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys, with a strength of 52,627 (35,572 boys and 17,055 girls), as compared with 537 schools with 50,821 pupils (34,929 boys and 15,892 girls). The number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools increased from 2,848 to 3,048.

There were 2,092 teachers in these schools, of whom 1,311 were trained, compared with 2,044 teachers, including 1,227 trained, last year. The number of Mappilla teachers alone in these schools increased from 810 to 869, of whom 604 were trained.

(ii) *South Malabar*.—There were 872 elementary schools for Mappillas as against 897 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the closure of uneconomic and inefficient schools. Their strength also decreased from 90,962 (58,656 boys and 32,306 girls) to 89,644 (57,343 boys and 32,301 girls). The number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools increased from 5,278 to 5,939.

There were 3,394 teachers in these schools, of whom 1,805 were trained, compared with 3,394 teachers, including 1,642 trained, last year. The number of Mappilla teachers alone in these schools increased from 1,975 to 2,069, of whom 1,277 were trained.

The strength in the Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram increased from 169 to 177. The other secondary school intended for Mappillas is the Madrasathul Muhammadia at Calicut. It had a strength of 110 pupils. The number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools in Malabar was 1,406 (1,365 boys and 41 girls) compared with 1,319 pupils (1,288 boys and 31 girls) last year.

(iii) *South Kanara*.—Though the number of recognized elementary schools for boys remained the same as last year, viz., 79, their strength increased from 6,147 to 6,725 (4,856 boys and 1,869 girls). The strength of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools also increased from 3,363 to 3,421 (3,064 boys and 357 girls).

There were 185 trained and 36 untrained teachers in these schools compared with 176 and 48, respectively, in the previous year. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 119, of whom 101 were trained, the corresponding figures for last year being 96 and 24, respectively.

II. *Girls' schools*—(i) *Malabar*.—There were only 120 schools for Mappilla girls during the year as against 126 last year. The decrease is due to the closure of uneconomic and ill-working schools. The strength in these schools, however, increased from 9,714 (6,401 girls and 3,313 boys) to 10,529 (6,906 girls and 3,623 boys). The strength of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools decreased from 8,034 (5,338 girls and 2,696 boys) to 7,247 (4,763 girls and 2,484 boys). The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all elementary schools in the district rose from 50,985 to 53,001.

The total number of teachers in these schools was 221, of whom 147 were trained. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 124 (of whom 90 were trained), as against 109 last year. Of the trained teachers 80 were women.

The number of Mappilla girls reading in all secondary schools in the district was 86.

(ii) *South Kanara*.—As in last year there were 11 elementary schools for Mappilla girls in the district. Their strength increased from 674 to 780 (640 girls and 140 boys). The number of Mappilla pupils alone was 764 (625 girls and 139 boys) compared with 656 pupils (516 girls and 140 boys) last year. The number of Mappilla pupils in all girls' schools rose from 743 (564 girls and 179 boys) to 869 (691 girls and 178 boys).

There were 23 teachers in the Mappilla girls' schools, of whom 21 were trained women. There were 5 trained Mappilla teachers in these schools.

(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. 30.48 lakhs to Rs. 30.81 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 88 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 9 per cent.

13. *Education of the Scheduled classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).*—There was a further decrease in the number of public institutions mainly intended for the scheduled classes from 7,822 to 7,383, though there was only a slight fall in their strength from 348,624 to 348,374. There was likewise a fall in the number and strength of unrecognized private schools for these classes from 44 schools with 1,434 pupils to 25 with 1,003 pupils.

The total number of pupils of these classes in all public institutions increased from 323,614 to 338,369, the most noticeable increase being under Elementary Schools. The number of women reading in arts and professional colleges was 23, as compared with 15 in the previous year. Three hundred and six pupils belonging to the scheduled classes completed their S.S.L.C.'s during the year, while 383 were successful in the T.S.L.C. examination, of whom 55 were women.

The number of elementary schools in the plains under public management not specially intended for the Scheduled classes and into which pupils belonging to these classes were admitted increased from 11,399 in the previous year to 12,392 during the year under report while the number of pupils rose from 74,194 in 1938-39 to 82,428 in 1939-40. The figures show an increase of 11.1 per cent as against 19.9 per cent in the previous year.

There were 1,001 teachers of the scheduled classes employed in schools not specially intended for them as against 847 in the previous year.

The total number of schools under public management not specially intended for the Scheduled classes which were held in inaccessible places or which were nominally accessible, was 163 during the year as against 132 in 1938-39. A large number of these have since become virtually accessible to all classes and scheduled class pupils are now reading in many of them.

Two schools held in agharams or chavallis, etc., and 24 schools held in rented buildings not accessible to pupils of the scheduled classes were removed to buildings accessible to all classes of pupils as against 9 and 16, respectively, in 1938-39.

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

There was no change during the year in the policy of the department in regard to the starting and maintenance of separate elementary schools. The efforts mentioned in last year's report continued to be taken in the direction of

making the existing schools more efficient and utilizing the finances of Government to greater advantage by closing useless schools and starting fresh schools in places where they were needed.

* At the beginning of the year, there were 1,178 schools. Fifty-two schools were started during the year and 32 were closed. There was thus 1,198 schools working at the end of the year. Of these 1,192 were day schools, 3 night schools and 3 combined day and night schools. Fifty-two thousand and seventy-seven pupils consisting of 38,848 boys and 13,229 girls received instruction in these schools during the year against 48,947 pupils in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-one teachers were employed in the schools, of whom 1,720 were trained and 1 was untrained. A sum of Rs. 30,883 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings during the year.

Scholarships.—The grant of scholarships to pupils of the communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department proceeded on the usual lines. The demand for scholarships has been increasing and it was feared that, in many deserving cases, assistance could not be rendered unless all possible avenues for economy were explored. As a beginning, therefore, the grant of half-fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules to pupils of these communities was insisted on; and in the case of elementary schools (some of which were found to be levying very high rates of fees), the levy of fees at the ordinary rates mentioned in rule 73 (i) of the Madras Educational Rules was insisted on in the case of schools outside the Madras City; while double the rates were allowed for the Madras City schools. As a result of these changes, it was possible to award 4,934 non-residential scholarships for ordinary general education. Seventy residential scholarships for ordinary education and professional courses of study involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,145 were also granted during the year. Of these, 32 scholarships were sanctioned on behalf of students in Arts Colleges. The number of scholarships granted during the year for professional courses of study was 17. Ten pupils of the Madras Seva Sadan were, as usual, granted residential scholarships and ten scholarships each not exceeding the authorized rate of Rs. 36 for the year were granted for pupils undergoing commercial courses of study in shorthand, typewriting, etc. The Scheduled class boy who was undergoing training in motor mechanism first in Messrs. Byramshaw and Company Workshops and then transferred as a paid apprentice in Messrs. Simpson and Company's Works continued to board and lodge in the Slater Hostel. There were five apprentices holding Labour scholarships in the Public Works Department Workshops—one at Madras and two each at Bezvada and Dowlaiswaram. The Madras scholarship holder was newly selected during the year. In the Samalkot Workshops of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company,

Limited, managed by Messrs. Parry & Company, Limited, Madras, there was one apprentice holding a Labour scholarship during the year. One hundred and thirty-two industrial scholarships involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 5,214 were sanctioned during the year. Nine pupils who were holding Industrial scholarships in the previous year were given bonus at the authorized rates during the year on satisfactorily completing their courses of study. No stipend for teachers' training was sanctioned during the year. Exemption from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 2,011 as against Rs. 1,480 in 1938-39 was granted to pupils appearing for various examinations.

Hostels.—The several hostels under Government management worked satisfactorily during the year.

The several schools and hostels run by the Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, Chidambaram, were taken over by Government; the institutions were reorganized into two schools and two hostels, one each for boys and girls. They are under the control of the Collector of South Arcot.

The policy of granting financial assistance to private associations towards the cost of maintenance of hostels and boarding houses for these classes was continued during the year. Various institutions received grants during the year. The most important of the institutions to receive financial aid under this scheme is the Harijan Sevak Sangh represented by the Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Madras City Harijan Sevak Sanghs.

The total expenditure on 'Education' of the communities declared eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department amounted to Rs. 8.47 lakhs.

14. Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes—

(1) *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 102 to 150 and their strength from 2,999 to 4,970. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions was 16,174 (13,055 boys and 3,119 girls) as compared with 15,860 pupils (13,101 boys and 2,759 girls) last year.

There were 23 Government schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district as against 22 in the previous year. One new school was opened at Maripalem. All the schools are located over and around Nallamalais and are under the management of the Special Chenchu Officer, the Collector of Kurnool. The strength of these schools increased from 558 (370 boys and 188 girls) to 595 (380 boys and 215 girls). Pupils are being taught handicrafts such as leaf-plate stitching, rope-making, basket-making and mat-plaiting. Attempts were made during the year to introduce the new syllabus in the schools. As usual, free supply of midday meals, free distribution of clothes, books, slates and periodical medical relief to children were given.

In the Nilgiris there were 59 board and 16 aided schools for the children of Kotas, Badagas, Irulas and Kurumbas. The schools were attended by 3,821 boys and 713 girls, a majority of whom were Badaga children.

In the Vizagapatam district 12 schools, which were mostly or wholly attended by hill tribe children, were closed as uneconomic and inefficient. The number of children of these classes reading in the several schools was 1,649. Two board schools for Koyas and Konda Reddis were working in East Godavari district with a strength of 81 pupils. For the same tribe one school was working in West Godavari district with 39 children. Four schools for aborigine children were working in Guntur district, with 123 pupils on the rolls. In Bellary district 21 schools for Lambadi children were working during the year with a strength of 742. One Labour school and one Board school were working in Anantapur district for aborigine children, and had a strength of 64 pupils. There was one school for Sugalis in Cuddapah district and the number of pupils in it was 20. One school for aborigine children in Nellore district was closed during the year. The remaining four schools worked with 168 children. Three schools were working in the Elagiris of North Arcot district for Malayalee children, and the strength in them was 104. As in last year six schools were working for the children of aborigines in Trichinopoly district. Three of them were Labour schools and 3 were under board management. For Malasas two schools worked in Coimbatore district. There were 116 children in these schools. On the Shevaroyas and the Kollis in Salem district Malayalee children had 15 schools specially intended for them under board and aided managements. The strength of these schools was 464. Eighty-seven boys and 54 girls belonging to Parayas, Paniyans and Kurichigans, the hill tribes of North Malabar, were reading in elementary schools. Two schools in the Attappady Valley in South Malabar with 194 children worked during the year. One hundred and thirty-four children of Kudbi community, the aborigines of South Kanara, were attending elementary schools during the year.

(2) *Criminal tribes.*—The number of special schools for criminal tribes decreased from 287 to 284, but their strength rose from 16,232 to 16,960.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the education of "Criminal Tribes" under reclamation and relates to the calendar year 1939 :—

- (i) *Madura North.*—The year started with 60 elementary schools—59 for boys and 1 for girls—and this remained unchanged throughout the year. Sixteen schools were converted into complete elementary schools with Standards I to IV during the year, thus making all the Kallar schools complete elementary schools. The strength in the schools was 2,960 (1,845 boys and 1,115 girls, as against 2,942 (1,879 boys and 1,063 girls) in the previous year.

(ii) *Madura South*.—There were 195 Kallar elementary schools at the beginning of the year. A Kallar girls' school which was closed some time back for want of sufficient pupils was revived during the year. Fifteen boys' and 2 girls' schools were developed into complete schools. Additional accommodation was provided for 21 schools. Night classes are held in 41 schools imparting education to about 768 Kallar adults. The strength of the Kallar schools was 11,640 (8,555 boys and 3,085 girls) against 11,139 (8,293 boys and 2,846 girls) in the previous year.

(iii) *Ramnad*.—As in the previous year, Kallar reclamation work in the district was confined to the maintenance of two elementary schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti. The total strength of the schools was 145 compared with 143 last year.

(iv) *Sulem*.—There were only 4 schools for Koravars against 5 last year. One school was permanently closed during the year on account of its poor strength. The number of children attending the schools was 163 compared with 168 last year.

(v) *Criminal tribes settlement schools*.—The schools at the six criminal tribes settlements mentioned last year worked satisfactorily during the year with over 1,071 pupils. There are separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar Settlement. The schools in other settlements are mixed schools. The schools in the Aziznagar and Stuartpuram teach up to VIII Class, Sitanagaram up to VI class, Siddhapuram, Chintaladevi and Bitragunta up to V Class. The pupils reading in all the schools except the school at Stuartpuram were, as usual, supplied with midday meals. As in the previous year Boy Scout and Girl Guide activities continued in the schools at Aziznagar, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram.

15. *Education of the blind, the deaf and dumb and other defective children*.—As against 10 schools for defective children that worked with 635 pupils in the previous year, there were 11 schools (9 for boys and 2 for girls) with a total strength of 665. The new school opened during the year was the Manorama Deaf and Dumb School, Erode. All the defective schools are mixed schools though the girls section of the Blind school and the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamecottah are treated as girls' schools for the purpose of classification.

Of the four blind schools in the Presidency, the Victory Memorial Blind school, Poonamallee, had the highest strength, 63 pupils including 17 girls. The progress in all classes was normal. But the outbreak of War affected the school financially, owing to the enormous rise in boarding charges. A fresh supply of writing frame and arithmetic frame and type was made early during

the year and a new set of Braille Readers was supplied to all classes. The Blind School at Rentachintala imparted instruction to 35 pupils which included 16 girls. The pupils had their boarding in the local boarding home conducted by the same mission. Almost all the grown up pupils were taught mat-weaving, tape-weaving, cane work, rope-work and cloth-weaving. The Blind, Deaf and Dumb School, Teynampet, had 54 pupils in its blind section. Instruction was given through the medium of English and Tamil. A part-time music teacher was appointed to teach the blind pupils south Indian music which they very much appreciate. Another great improvement was achieved by the installation of a radio set which provided recreation and increased their general knowledge. A number of useful subjects such as rattan-work, mat-making, weaving, basketry, typewriting and music were taught during the year. Several of the blind children took part in the music competition held by the Madras Parents' Association at the Corporation School, Vanniya Teynampet. They took part in group singing of Indian music, European music and instrumental music. One of them won a medal for solo singing and a group of them won the shield for group singing.

The T.D.T.A. School for Blind Boys, Palamecottah, had 34 pupils on its rolls, of whom 31 were Christians and 3 Non-Brahmans, while the school for blind girls under the same management gave instruction to 33 girls. These two institutions are, as a matter of fact, two sections of one and the same school under the principalship of the Rev. W. G. S. Speight. A special grant towards boarding charges has been paid to this institution since 1917 at the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem to 20 girls and at Rs. 8 for 20 boys for a period of 10 months. Rattan and grass-mat-weaving were taught to 20 boys.

As in last year there were 44 pupils in the Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore. The management could not admit more pupils owing to limited accommodation. Free midday meals were provided for poor and deserving children. The Municipal Council made provision for the medical inspection of boys and girls of the school twice a year by a medical practitioner who has specialized in ear, nose and throat diseases and the inspection was followed by proper treatment in the municipal dispensary. This was found very useful in protecting the residual hearing of the pupils which determines their voice in speech.

The School for Deaf-mutes, Mylapore, made steady progress with 45 boys and 57 girls on its rolls. Its new swimming pool afforded the pupils' pleasure and enjoyment and it is reported that swimming practice has definitely resulted in improved physique. A change was also effected in the pupils' diet which was made to consist of wheat in the place of white rice, ragi, vegetables and a more liberal quantity of nuts and fruits. The supply of sweets was discontinued. Though the revised diet increased the expenditure

on boarding, it reduced the medical bills and a slight indication of hearing was also observed on the part of some of the children.

The Blind, Deaf and Dumb School, Teynampet, was 102 strong. A variety of useful subjects was taught to the deaf-mutes, such as painting, needle-work, embroidery, paper-cutting, clay work, fret-work and weaving. Boys learnt tailoring, whilst needle-work was taught to all deaf girls and boys. As a result the management was able to make in the school itself all the shirts required for the boys and the uniforms for the girls. Two courts for Tennis have been installed for the deaf children, one for the boys and one for the girls. All the children had regular periods of organized games and drill daily.

The Deaf and Dumb School, Palamecottah, is the oldest and the biggest of its kind. During the period under report it had 67 boys on its rolls. A good deal of project work was done. The children were encouraged to carry out the building of sheds for poultry-keeping, for rabbits and for the preparation of paddy. One class built a neat room which provided a cool shelter in the heat of the day for coolies working on the premises.

Dr. Innes of Vellore visited the institution in September 1939 and examined all the children for certain physical signs which accompany deaf mutism and prescribed treatment and diet. Returning again in December, she tested them once more and found in nearly all cases not only improvement in their physical condition but also in their response to sound.

This institution was also given a special grant towards boarding charges as in the case of the blind school under the same management.

The Leper Home Day School, Bapatla, which is run by the Salvation Army, had only 12 pupils as against 15 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the discharge of lepers from the colony. The children were supplied with books and slates and were also given free food and clothing. They were lodged and boarded separately from their parents who were highly infected. The other aided leper school, Bethesda Leper Hospital School, conducted at Narsapur by the Godavari Delta Mission had a greater number of pupils on its rolls, viz., 34, of which nine were girls. The school has an extensive playground and is located in a neat and ventilated hall in which the infectious pupils are separated from others.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private institutions further decreased during the year from 518 to 468 and their strength from 18,289 to 17,012. The district of Malabar had, as usual, the largest number of unrecognized schools.

17. *Books.*—(a) *Connemara Library.*—Five hundred and seventy-nine books, apart from periodicals, were added to the library. The number of depositors rose from 1,844 to 2,044 which indicates a considerable increase in the use made by the public of the borrowing facilities offered by this library. The number of readers

and the number of volumes consulted during the year were 47,894 and 144,667 respectively. The number of volumes lent to members was 25,630. One mufassal library was affiliated to this institution. Two new journals were added during this year.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—The number of visitors to the library during the year was 4,105, as against 5,628 for last year; and the number of works consulted by them was 9,833 as against 11,776 for last year. These decreases are probably due to the fact that when the library was housed in the Museum many visitors to the latter also visited the library out of curiosity; whereas in the University Buildings the library is only visited by scholars who are genuinely interested in consulting the books and manuscripts. Of the works consulted, those in Sanskrit were as usual the largest in number. Works belonging to every branch of Indian literature were consulted by the readers; the largest number consulted belonged to Science. The total number of manuscripts and printed books issued on loan was 762 as against 563 issued last year. One hundred and fifty-five manuscripts were purchased for the library. An "Author Index of Sanskrit Manuscripts" was prepared, printed and made available to the public. Introductions, Author Indices, Subject Indices and General Indices for all the seven volumes of Descriptive and Triennial Catalogues printed in the previous year were prepared and printed, in addition to matter for descriptive catalogues.

Portions of the "Mahabhasya" and "Uddyotana" were sent to the Press for printing and a portion of "Sri Ramanuja Campu" was printed during the year. The publication of Sri Appaya Dikshita's "Mayukhaval" and "Nayamanjari," Sri Agastya Pandita's "Balabharata," Sri Gnanasyama's "Damaruka" and Sri Bhoja Deva's "Sringaraprakasa" in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Series was continued in the journal "Sankara Gurukula Patrika." Special facilities for reference were given to the Department of Indian History and Archaeology of the University of Madras which is engaged in cataloguing the manuscripts of the "Mackenzie Collection" in the library.

Interesting and valuable manuscripts were sent as exhibits to the Music Conference held in December 1939 at the Senate House, Madras, to the All-India Oriental Conference held at Tirupati during Easter Week of 1940 and to the exhibition organized in connexion with the celebrations of the Tercentenary of the Founding of the City of Madras.

(c) *Text-book Committee.*—Two meetings of the Committee were held, one in September 1939 and the other in February 1940.

The consolidated list of approved books revised up to 31st March 1940 was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1940, in two parts—Part I containing the names of books intended for use in elementary schools for standards I to VIII; and Part II containing the names of books for use in secondary and training schools. The consolidated list for 1940 contains

particulars of 16,436 books—7,381 in Part I for elementary schools, and 9,055 in Part II for secondary and training schools.

During the year 3,797 books were considered. The largest number was in Tamil and the next in number was Telugu. The smallest number was in Oriya. Five hundred and twenty-seven books were declared unsuitable.

(d) *Libraries.*—There were 1,137 public libraries in the Presidency during 1939-40 as against 1,125 in 1938-39, of which five were specially intended for women. Eight hundred and sixteen libraries were under the management of district boards (including panchayats), 43 under municipalities, 39 attached to co-operative societies and the remaining 239 under private management. One hundred and fifty-six libraries under private management were registered as against 143 in the previous year.

The total number of books available in these libraries in 1939-1940 was 721,949 as against 680,161 in the previous year and a considerable number of journals were supplied to these libraries. The number of persons who made use of the libraries during the year was 1,911,331 as against 1,605,315 in the previous year. During the year the total expenditure on public libraries was about Rs. 1,18,500, of which Rs. 420 was from Provincial funds, Rs. 48,100 from local funds and the balance of Rs. 72,000 from private sources. No grant from the Education Budget was sanctioned for the libraries during the year under report.

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

(e) *Use of school libraries by the public.*—With reference to G.O. No. 1421, Education and Public Health, dated the 22nd June 1939, instructions were issued to give effect to the scheme of throwing open school libraries to members of the public. The result achieved during the year in this direction was not very satisfactory as seen by the fact that only 92 secondary schools for boys, 10 for girls and 2 schools for Europeans have placed their libraries at the disposal of the reading public. The number of persons who used these libraries was only about 4,752. Apart from the fact that the scheme was only recently introduced, there were also other factors which deterred managements of schools from introducing the scheme, viz., fear that the books might be lost, roughly handled and spoiled by the public and the belief that, as the number of books available is very small, the lending of them to outsiders would prevent students of the institutions from making use of them. The poor attendance at centres where the schools throw open their libraries was due to the backwardness of the locality, to the fact that school books are not suitable for the public and to the existence of more suitable public libraries in the vicinity.

(f) *Registration of books.*—Three thousand two hundred and nine books and 992 periodicals were registered during the year as against 2,970 books and 986 periodicals in the previous year. There

has been a notable increase under "books" while there has been only a slight increase under periodicals.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of "Original Publications" under all the language groups except the classical languages. The number of works translated into the local languages increased slightly.

Madras as the premier city of the Province holds its leading place as the largest publishing centre. Outside the city, Malabar had the credit of having produced the largest number of publications during the year, Tanjore following it closely. The districts of Tanjore and Madurai led the other Tamil districts in the matter of literary activities while East Godavari and Guntur led the Telugu districts.

There was an increase in the number of both books and periodicals in English while in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam there was an increase in the number of books alone. There was a fall in the number of Sanskrit books. There was also a slight decrease in Hindi, Hindustani and Arabic books. There was a fair increase in the output of Kanarese books.

A classification of the publications according to subjects reveals an increase under History, Language, Science Mathematical and Science Natural; Miscellaneous and Poetry. Increase is noticeable under Arts, Religion, Fiction, Drama, Law, Biography, Philosophy and Medicine. The increase under language was nearly 40 per cent. This is largely accounted for by the publication of graded readers according to the revised departmental syllabus particularly in the languages of the Province for the use of elementary schools. About 48 per cent of the total output under books was designed for educational purposes. Seventy-five cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses in the Province were detected by the Registrar with the help of District Magistrates.

The tone and contents of publications issued during the year under report, with the exception of four proscribed by Government, were unobjectionable.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Adult education.*—(1) Adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions worked during the year :—

- (1) Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
- (2) Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.
- (3) Government Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.
- (4) Government Training School for Masters, Bezwada.
- (5) Government Training School for Masters, Chittoor.
- (6) Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (7) Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.
- (8) Government College, Kumbakonam.
- (9) Government Training School for Masters, Ranibad.
- (10) Government Victoria College, Palghat.
- (11) Government Training School for Masters, Cannanore.

Regular classes were held in all the above institutions in the evenings. Instruction was imparted in the Government Training School for Masters, Badagara, by means of lectures as in the previous year. The classes attached to the Government College, Kumbakonam, and Government Victoria College, Palghat, have been recognized and aided from provincial funds as elementary schools.

Lectures on various topics of interest illustrated by magic lantern slides were delivered for the benefit of those reading in these classes. The classes were conducted by the pupil-teachers in the case of training institutions and were maintained mainly out of voluntary subscriptions from students and staff.

Besides the above classes attached to Government institutions, the Municipal Councils, Ellore, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, Dindigul, Tuticorin, Palamcottah, Erode, Pollachi, Dharapuram, Calicut, Tellicherry and Udipi and the District Board, Ramnad, were permitted to open classes. The Municipal Council, Palamcottah, maintains three centres. In recent years local bodies have evinced great interest in providing facilities for the education of adults. In addition to maintaining schools for adults they have encouraged private agencies by making contributions from their funds towards the maintenance of adult education classes.

(II) *D.M.R.T. adult education centres*.—The classes worked in three centres in Malabar at Tirthala, Amarambalam and Feroke. The classes had a total strength of 129 and their average daily attendance was 73. Of the pupils 28 belonged to Mappilla community and 31 to the scheduled classes. The total expenditure on these classes was Rs. 2,111 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,028. The classes did useful work during the year.

(b) *Boy Scout Movement*—(1) *Strength and efficiency*.—The strength of the movement has been affected adversely due to the existence of another association. Several Scout Groups disaffiliated themselves from this association. It is, however, encouraging to note that in spite of this the present strength of Scouts of all ranks is over 13,000, although there were 18,000 in 1938. The fall in numbers has not however affected the efficiency of the units and they have continued a steady and intensive programme of training in scout-craft as indicated by the number of proficiency badges issued from headquarters from time to time.

Badges issued.

Cubs ..	Tenderpad Cloth Badges ..	958
	Proficiency Badges ..	1,506
Scouts ..	Tenderfoot Badges ..	1,969
and		
Rovers ..	Proficiency Badges ..	1,747
Total ..		6,180

The census figures quoted above include not only groups attached to schools but also a few others known as "OPEN" units and working privately and independently.

(2) *Training of officers*.—There was, as in previous years, an insistent demand for voluntary and trained leadership to carry on the movement successfully in different districts. Training courses for officers were conducted in 19 centres in various parts of the Presidency and 489 men were trained. Special mention should be made of the Cub Wood Badge Course held in December 1939, in which 32 candidates representing 18 districts took part and went through an international system of advanced Cub-Training. An experimental Training Course for the L.T. students in the Teachers' College at Saidapet was another new project undertaken by the association. This Scout Course also proved very successful and it is hoped that it will form a regular and annual feature of the College programme. Under the auspices of the Vellore District Scout Council, a special Training Course for Prohibition workers was successfully conducted from 1st to 3rd June 1939. As many as sixty candidates went through this course and equipped themselves with the necessary knowledge for working the Prohibition Act successfully in the district.

Permanent training centre.—The Stanley Park Training Centre at Coonoor was used mostly by boys for their annual holidays and camps. Only two Training Courses for Officers were held here during the period under report.

(3) *Rallies and Conferences*.—With a view to bringing together the various units scattered in different parts of the district, a series of Rallies and Conferences was held month after month during the year under review. Scout gatherings worthy of note were held at Kurnool, Kavali, Rajahmundry, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Mangalore, Batlagunchi, Usilampatti, Ootacamund and Vellore.

In addition to these items, two special Rallies were successfully held at Madras at the Presidency Scout Headquarters on the occasion of the visit of the then Education Minister, the Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey and on the occasion of bidding farewell to Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao, Chief Commissioner. The attendance at these Association Rallies was large, as many as 700 Scouts participating in each of them. The Scout Week for the year was celebrated in the first week of October 1939 under the presidency of the then Minister for Education and a special week's programme of sports, good turns, rallies and public meetings was carried on throughout the Presidency. A Commissioners' Conference was held at the Wenlock Park in December 1939 in which 40 Commissioners and Secretaries of Local Associations and District Scout Councils, representing various parts of the Presidency, participated and discussed very many problems relating to Scouting in each district.

(4) *District officers.*—District Commissioners continued to lend their co-operation and supervision for consolidating the movement in various districts. Three new Assistant Commissioners were appointed at Srivilliputtur, Sankarankoil and Ellore, while the old officers remained in the Association and rendered every possible assistance to the Scouters. The Secretaries and other office-bearers of the District Scout Councils and Local Associations have similarly helped in organizing new groups and enlisting public sympathy and support for the spread of the movement. With a view to improving the tone and efficiency of the movement in the districts as well as to assist specially the District Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, a new departure from the general Constitution was followed, and seven Honorary Divisional Organizing Commissioners for groups of districts were appointed. Almost all these officers were employed in different educational institutions and they made use of their holidays for going round and supervising the groups in their respective areas.

(5) *Provincial officers.*—Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao continued to be the Chief Commissioner for the Presidency till August 1939 when he was succeeded by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice K. P. Lakshmana Rao. He kindly accepted the Commissionership of the Association at the most critical stage of its history and made it quite easy for the movement to maintain its position and prestige in spite of very adverse circumstances. Capt. T. W. Barnard served both as Deputy Chief Commissioner and Honorary Treasurer during the entire period under report. His experience, broad outlook, farsighted wisdom and unfailing co-operation have been of immense usefulness to the movement. Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath who had been the General Secretary for a long time was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association and Mr. T. S. Anantaraman, Crown Prosecutor, Madras, was elected in his place as the Honorary General Secretary at the Annual Meeting held in November 1939. Messrs. V. S. Ratnasabhpathy and M. Rajagopalan, two of the Organizing Commissioners resigned and Mr. J. I. Muthiah was appointed Provincial Organizing Commissioner.

(6) *Meetings.*—The Executive Committee met as and when occasion arose, and it has regularly met once a month since November 1939 to transact various items of business. There was a joint meeting of the Executive of this Association and that of the Hindustan Scout Association in October 1939 which was followed by another joint meeting of the elected representatives of the Provincial Councils of both the Associations in November in order to effect Scout unity. The Provincial Scout Council met thrice in the year, once in April to consider the resolution about the re-affiliation with Delhi which was unanimously carried out, and subsequently in November to elect the office-bearers and frame the new constitution. The third meeting was held in December and the new constitution was passed.

(7) *Scouting in Special Institutions.*—Scout training is being imparted not only to healthy and able bodied young men and boys in schools but also to the disabled and deformed residing in such institutions as Deaf and Dumb Schools at San Thome and Palamcottah, and the Leper Settlement at Vadathorasalur in the district of South Arcot. The work carried on in the Borstal and Certified Schools at Ranipet, Chingleput, Palamcottah and Bellary and also in the institutions under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, Madras, deserves special mention.

(8) *Publications.*—The "South India Boys Scout" Magazine continued to be published as in previous years though the number of subscribers lately decreased to some extent. Besides this official journal of the Provincial Association, various local Associations and District Councils issued their monthly bulletins which helped a great deal to spread the knowledge and ideals of Scouting among parents and laymen.

(9) *Scouting and Rural Uplift.*—In collaboration with the Police authorities the Scouters and Scouts in a few districts such as Chingleput and Madura organised social and recreative clubs for village lads. The special scheme of Scouting introduced in the Kallar Reclamation areas in Madura was carried on very successfully and there were working as many as 200 Kallar units consisting of 2,000 Scouts and cubs during the year under review. The Rover Scout Crews in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and a few other districts carried on a successful programme of literacy and sanitary campaigns in villages.

(10) *Social Service and Good-turns.*—The Scouts and Rovers continued to perform their jobs of festival service in different parts of the Presidency. Special mention should be made of the valuable help given by them to the pilgrims at Tirupati, Tiruvannamalai, Sivaganga, Conjeeveram, Kotappa Konda and Bhadrachalam. The introduction of Prohibition in Salem, Chittoor and Vellore opened up a new avenue of service for the Scout Movement. The Scouts and Rovers in these districts made themselves very useful in the organisation of recreational activities for the villagers and their children and in carrying on an aggressive programme of lectures and talks on Temperance, Thrift and Sanitation.

Most of the Scouters and Commissioners served as members of the Vigilance Committees and Liaison Officers between the public and the Police Department. The yeomen service rendered by the Scouts of this Association in the direction of health and sanitary campaigns in the villages in collaboration with the Health Department of the Presidency was another noteworthy point. In a few districts including Madras the Scouts co-operated with the Police and were helping now and then in such jobs of public service as Traffic Control.

The Association was given a grant of Rs. 2,500 from Government during the year.

(c) *The Hindustan Scout Association*—(1) *Strength*.—The Hindustan Scout Association, Madras Presidency, has had a very useful and strenuous year of activities. The strength during the year increased by 10,000 making up a total of 17,000 Scouts in the Presidency. Almost all the local bodies and many private educational institutions have affiliated their groups with this organisation. The Association now has local and district organisations functioning in the mufassal centres. New District Associations were formed at Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Bellary, East Godavari, Nellore, Salem and Kistna. The Local Associations have also been formed at Vizianagram, Villupuram, Karaikudi, Kumbakonam, Narasapatam, Palghat, Tiruvallur, Conjeeveram, Dharmapuri and Pollachi to provide convenient areas for intensive organisation. The Madras Corporation Local Scout Association was officially registered with this organisation during the year. These Local and District Associations have given a very good report of their activities and are live organisations in their areas.

(2) *Training*.—There has been a great demand for officers to take charge of the various Scout groups. As many as 14 training courses were run in different centres in the Presidency during the year, with the result that there have been more than 500 workers trained and equipped for service in the movement. The Scouts took part prominently in the nation-building activities besides rendering service at the many festivals in the pilgrim centres.

(3) *The Provincial Scout Camp*.—The most important provincial scout event was the Provincial Scout Jamboree held during the year. The successful Provincial Scout Jamboree conducted by the Hindustan Scout Association at Adyar during Christmas week for 400 Scouts representing both boy and girl sections and drawn from all the districts of the Presidency was a landmark in the history of Scouting in South India. The camp was built on the basis of an Indian Village, with simple huts of kadjan thatties typical of rural parts providing accommodation for the campers and officers. Arrangements regarding sanitation, mess and other requirements were very deficient. There was a small hospital in the camp with Dr. Raghavachari ready to attend immediately to any report of illness. A few campers visited the hospital for the mere fun of it. The Besant Scout Camping centre which covered an area of 15 acres of land adjoining Olcott Gardens, served as an ideal site, having water and other conveniences to admit of a big camp of this type. The sea front which is the eastern boundary of the camp site added to the Camp's many attractions. The General Staff, assisted by the Special Staff, in charge of various departments such as Stores, Tents and Accommodation, Sentries, Conference, Reception, Sanitation, Mess, Parades, Lighting, Inquiry, Games, Fire, Post Office, Sing-Songs, Exhibition, Competition, etc., spared no pains to see that every department worked hard and achieved success. The Scouters representing various districts

and in charge of their contingents also gave valuable help in running the camp to the programme. The Scouts under canvas lived a true family life during these five days—they made many friends and it was a memorable time in their lives. The experience of a happy life of comradeship without distinction of caste, community or sex was really worthwhile. It is this particular phase of Scout life that truly makes Scouting a real training ground for future citizenship. The cheerful spirit exhibited by the campers was indeed envied by hundreds of visitors. This was more evident at the camp fires where a typical programme of rural sing-song such as folk dances, kummi, kolattam, the improvised horse, peasant songs, etc., was given. The Scout Craft Exhibition where nearly 500 handicraft articles made by Scouts were exhibited, signified the useful manner in which Scouts can utilize their leisure hours and formulate a helpful career in later life.

(4) *Hindustan Scout Bulletin*.—The Hindustan Scout Bulletin which is the official paper of the Association did very valuable propaganda in addition to disseminating knowledge of scouting throughout the Presidency. The entire cost of printing the Bulletin was borne by the Chief Commissioner himself. The leading articles from the pen of the Chief Commissioner was always looked forward to every month by Scouters and others. It has been proposed to add vernacular pages also to the Bulletin in the coming year. "The Hindustan Scout Yells and Songs" by Mr. S. R. Venkataraman, Headquarters Commissioner, published by the Madura-Ramnad Scout Association was very popular. Mr. A. R. V. Achar, in his capacity as Headquarters Commissioner for Propaganda gave very valuable help.

Mr. V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, the Provincial Organizing Commissioner, and Mr. M. Rajagopalan, Assistant Provincial Organizing Commissioner, did good work and to them to no small extent is due the strong position of the Association throughout the Presidency.

(d) *The Girl Guide Movement*—(1) *Statistics*.—The number of flocks and companies at the end of November 1939 was only 343 as against 361 in the previous year as detailed below:

Guide companies	152
Blue bird flocks	153
Ranger companies	20
Cadet ranger companies	11
Extension companies and flocks	7

(2) *Trainer*.—The Provincial Trainer, Miss Williams, toured Conjeeveram and Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tinnevely, Madurai, Trichinopoly, Guntur, Bezwada, Nandyal and Kurnool. She visited companies and flocks in Madras between these tours. For the October Display, Miss Williams taught English country

dancing to Anglo-Indian companies and to many, this was a new venture. She also helped to draw up competitions for the Strathie Shield and helped to judge the Guiders in this and in the Division Nature Cup. She left the movement at the expiry of her contract on 15th February 1940.

(3) *Camps*.—Five large training camps and three week-end camps were taken by Miss Williams during the year. Two guiders' training camps sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. were as usual held at Ootacamund from April 11th to 24th and again from April 27th to May 11th. Forty-three Guiders from the Presidency attended and thirty-eight of these were given financial help. The Provincial Trainer was in charge of the Trainers from Bombay and Assam.

Kodaikanal Training Camp.—Eighteen Guiders of Madura district, Indians and Anglo-Indians, camped at Lone Cottage, Neutral Saddle. The Provincial Trainer was in charge assisted by Miss Gnanamanickam, the Bluebird Local Adviser for Madura. This camp was held from May 15th to 29th. Provincial camp at Avadi lasted from 22nd to 29th September. Thirty-six Guiders were to have camped at Avadi but owing to heavy rains, the camp was moved at the last moment to St. Thomas' Mount where Miss Hellier kindly lent her school. Telugu and English were used as the media of instruction. The Provincial Trainer and Miss Hellier (Madras District Commissioner) were in charge. The Tamil-speaking Guider was unfortunately unable to attend. At all these camps, training was given in company and flock management, including Child-nursing and First-aid, while various handicrafts were taught and hikes arranged for training in observation, tracking, stalking compass and mapping. A campcraft camp was held from January 3rd to 10th, 1940 at Camp Tonekela, Avadi. Eleven of our Guiders attended and three from Bombay. This was the first camp of its kind to be held in Madras for three years. There was consequently a great demand for testing. Four Guiders took the Canvas test and nine Guiders took the Bungalow Camping test, all of whom passed their practical examinations. Three week-end camps were held at Avadi, partly under Canvas and partly under bungalow conditions. Other short Camps were held at different times in different parts of the Presidency. Visits were paid by the Provincial Commissioner to Madura in October, Trichinopoly and Salem in March, where guiding seemed very much alive. The Chief Commissioner paid a short visit to Madras in July and met some of the members of the Provincial Council. She paid another short visit in February and met several District commissioners. The annual competition for the Strathie Shield for the Madras Division was carried throughout January and February and keenly contested for. A Games Festival was held in the Methodist Mission Girls' School on March 9th, when Mrs. Strathie presided and gave away the Shield to Doveton school who were first in the "A" Division for high school Guides and the Cup to St. Thomas' Mount Guides who were first in the "B" Division for Guides speaking

Indian languages. Various other Rallies and Competitions were successfully held in other parts of the Province. The General Executive Council Meeting of the All-India Guides Association was held in Bombay from January 22nd to 24th. Mrs. Hensman and Mrs. Mose, Provincial Commissioner, and Secretary, respectively, represented the Madras Girl Guides Association.

(4) *Funds*.—A Guide Display was held in the Willingdon Compound by kind permission of the Trust on October 10th. About 500 Guides took part and there was a good audience of nearly 500. The Guides gave a demonstration of Kummi, Kolattam and English Country Dancing finishing with vigorous Camp-Fire Singing.

A grant of Rs. 3,000 was paid to the Association during the year. It would be better if this Association made greater efforts to enlist the sympathy and financial assistance of the public.

(e) *Physical education for men*.—The Senior Physical Director inspected 57 secondary, 19 training and 2 special schools during the year. In addition, he visited 6 secondary, 1 training, 37 special and 9 elementary schools. As in last year he conducted the examination in physical training of the B.Ed. students of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. He also supervised the demonstration of physical activities in Madras and Ramnad and assisted at sports and tournaments in South Arcot, Chingleput, Madras, West Godavari, Bellary and Cuddapah districts. He also delivered addresses on physical and health education in several districts and held meetings with physical training instructors, headmasters and sports secretaries.

The Government permitted the employment of Lower Grade Certificate holders in Physical Training as Assistants in Secondary schools. Classification of school boys into groups for competition has been very satisfactory and successful. The fact that many areas are following this classification seems proof of its value. It has made competition more enjoyable and satisfying to all participating and has resulted in far larger numbers taking part. Tables, giving combination of height and weight based on a study of boys in Madras schools have been prepared, and on this basis boys have been classified under three classes. These classifications enable boys to compete with and against those of equal or nearly equal capacities and this fosters a more wholesome spirit in all tournaments, sports meets, etc. At the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, various types of indigenous physical exercises were studied and tried with a view to determining the desirability or otherwise of utilizing them in institutions. Some progress in introducing suitable indigenous activities on a large scale was made. Another important contribution made by the College was the study and selection of Indian folk dances suitable for schools and the addition to the existing list of other rhythms and games. Through special Saturday morning classes for school teachers and through a summer course for teachers, the College was able to train a large number of elementary school teachers in

activities suitable for elementary school children. The College held a summer school course in May 1939.

In so far as the schools and colleges were concerned there was a marked improvement in the spirit of sportsmanship, due to better leadership and improved organization. The constructive work done by the Olympic Association, Boxing Association, Madras School Athletic Association and the Collegiate Athletic Association, contributed largely to the progress in this direction.

There was a steady growth in the development of public playgrounds in Madras City. Outside the City the development in this direction was not marked, but the introduction of rural recreation started in Salem is being copied elsewhere.

(f) *Physical education for women.*—With the exception of three aided schools in the Tinnevely district, every school having a physical training instructress on the staff was visited and inspected by the Woman Specialist in Physical Education.

The Madras Girls' Schools Athletic Association has been organized and is working satisfactorily. Thirteen schools joined the Association as members. An enjoyable and popular programme of tournaments was carried out, as well as a sports meet on the Olympic standard, in which nearly 500 girls participated. Special emphasis was placed upon securing the largest percentage of pupils' participation. The other activities of the Association included a series of tournaments in major games. In order to improve the standard of umpiring, a series of instruction classes was arranged and an umpires' Certificate awarded to many teachers. Following the example of the Madras Girls' schools, girls' schools and boys' schools attended by girls in Rajahmundry have organized the Rajahmundry Girls' Athletic Association.

Thirty-five of the Government secondary and training schools in the Presidency have qualified physical training instructresses on the staff compared with 31 schools last year. Seven more schools are still to be provided with trained physical training instructresses. As in last year, only 11 aided schools had qualified instructresses on the staff.

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

District:	
East Godavari ..	1 Rural Uplift Centre, Kondavaram.
West Godavari ..	2 Sri Rama Maruthi Sangam, Jogannapalem. 3 Grama Seva Samiti, Tadepalligudem. 4 Ryots' Associations in Mallavaram, Pasivedala, Vemalur and Vegeswarapuram villages.
Guntur ..	5 Narasaraopet, Bapatla, Tenali and Vinukonda taluks—Rural Sanitation Units.
Kurnool ..	6 District Board, Kurnool in the Devanakonda village. 7 Private bodies in Patakonda, Nallagatla and Alanur villages.

District.	
Anantapur ..	8 District Board, Anantapur Muktapuram, Gollapuram, Cholamarri Modapuram, Donnikota, Raptad, Gangavaram, Thondapad and Chintakayamanda villages. (The Surat scheme of village improvement was introduced.)
Cuddapah ..	9 Rural Uplift School, Jammalamadugu, Rayachoti and Rajampet. 10 Municipal High School, Proddatur. (Junior Red Cross Society.)
Nellore ..	11 Y.M.C.A. Rural Community Centre, Indukurpet. (A summer school was held for the benefit of farmers and village teachers at Indukurpet and Gamandlapalem.)
Chingleput ..	12 Kovur Centre Health Unit, Poonamallee. (Helps poor people with free houses.) 13 Village Improvement Association, Adyar. 14 Theosophical Society, Adyar. (Maintains a dispensary, baby welcome and maternity centre; provides water facilities in some villages and homes for the poor.) 15 The Venkatapuram Cultural Association. 16 Venkatachalapuram and Karikili villages. 17 Aided Schools, Venkatapuram, Tambaram, Conjeevaram and Chingleput.
North Arcot ..	18 The Rural Development Officer, Vellore. (Conducted Rural Uplift Schools at Ranipet, Cheyyar, Tiruvannamalai and Jalarpet, which were attended by local body and aided school teachers.) 19 The Danish Mission Girls' School, Polur.
Chittoor ..	20 Board schools, Piler, Kalikiri, Kalakada, Yerradoddipalle, Palmaner, Byreddipalli, Kuppam, Ramasamudram, Mekalacheenipalli, Sodam, Ramakuppam and Aided School, Dowlatkhanpalli. 21 Rural Uplift School, Mangapuram. 22 Villages of Kotakona Sanjeevirayipalli, Garampalli, Kuppuganipalli, Chinnatippasamudram, Peddatippasamudram, Tamellapalle, Gudupalle, Kotta Kota, Madanapalle, Pulikal, Narayanavaram and Kadirimangalam.
Tanjore ..	23 The District Board, Tanjore.
Trichinopoly ..	24 The Servindia Rural Centre, Mayanur : (1) Organizing village workers. (2) "Better living" propaganda. (3) Maintenance of an agricultural school. 25 Rural Reconstruction Bureau, Arasalur : (1) Model poultry farm. (2) Veterinary help for cattle. (3) Model agricultural farm. (4) Soap-making. (5) Health and sanitation propaganda.

District.	
Madura ..	26 Bodinaickanur Zamin. 27 Rural Reconstruction Society, Usilampatti. 28 Pasumalai High and Training Schools. 29 Rural Co-operative Bank, Madura, in Manickampatti, Pattiveerampatti, Manyampatti, Royappanpatti, Sathangudi, Ganguvarpatti, Kamaya Kavandanpatti and Ayakudi. 30 J. S. Ponniah A.M. College, Madura : (Managiri, Melamadai and Karupaiurani). 31 Rural Reconstruction Sub-Committee, Melur. 32 District Board, Madura. 33 Kallar Schools in Dindigul and Nilakkottai taluks. 34 Rural Reconstruction Committee, Nilakkottai.
Ramnad ..	35 Harijan Sevak Sangh, Devakottai. 36 Revenue Department.
Tinnevely ..	37 The District Board, Tinnevely (Sankarankoil centre). 38 Rajapudukudi—Rev. A. J. Appasamy. 39 F.D.T.A., Christianagaram. 40 R.R.C. Mangalagiri—Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria. 41 Kadayam village—Model Village Committee.
Coimbatore ..	42 Ramakrishna Vidyalyam, Periyanaickanpalayam.
The Nilgiris ..	43 District Board : (1) Davani centre : (Poultry-farming, Manure-pits, Bee-keeping, Adult education). (2) Anikorai centre : (Adult education).
Salem ..	44 Village Uplift and Sports Sangams in all villages under the Special Development Officer, Salem. 45 Salem Municipality. 46 District Co-operative Bank, Salem.
Malabar ..	47 D.M.R.T. Gopalapuram, Feroke, Trithala and Amarambalam.
South Kanara ..	48 The Village Improvement Trust, Karkala. 49 The Vishnumoorthiswami Gramabhivirithi Sangha, Innanji. 50 The Shantinekethana Higher Elementary School, Kirady.

The details of work done generally in the above centres are, teaching the villagers improved methods of cultivation by way of supplying seeds, preservation of manure, improving livestock and poultry, fostering of cottage industries, such as, spinning, weaving, pot-making, mat-making, agriculture, voluntary help for meeting the needs of the villages, such as, road-laying, drainage, lighting, construction of latrines, and bore-wells. In several centres, adult education classes, exhibitions, lantern lectures, rural libraries, inter-village and inter-school sports and recreations, thrift and co-operative societies were organized. In some centres medical help was given to villagers by these organizations. The District Board, Tanjore, carried on rural reconstruction work on a large scale

throughout the district with the help of two motor vans each with a propagandist, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a cinema operator. The vans contained a library, dispensary, radio, gramophone, public address outfit and cinema films.

During the year under report rural reconstruction work was done in a larger number of centres and more intensively.

(h) *Teachers' associations, managers' and teacher-managers' associations and teachers' unions.*—Rules regulating the formation and working of elementary school teachers' associations and unions and managers' associations were laid down by Government in their orders Nos. 416, 417 and 418, Education, dated 24th February 1939. At the end of the year, there were 2,201 Teachers' Associations of which 1,877 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and the rest (324) for teachers in girls' schools. These associations were under the control of the subordinate inspecting officers. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the association was compulsory for all teachers except in the case of teachers who were employed in schools in isolated and distant localities. In several districts teachers employed in girls' schools were permitted to attend the meetings of men teachers in view of the long distance they would have had to travel otherwise. At these meetings model lessons were given and the aims and scope of the new elementary school syllabus and of important departmental regulations were explained. Various useful suggestions for the preparation of up-to-date teaching aids, the teaching of handicrafts and adoption of new methods of teaching were made. Refresher courses were also conducted in some centres.

Teacher-managers' and managers' associations.—There were 62 teacher-managers' and 21 managers' associations during the year under report.

Teachers' unions.—There were 97 unions during the year as detailed hereunder—

Municipal teachers' unions	29
Board teachers' unions	28
Aided school teachers' unions	40

The working of all the teachers' unions and associations was smooth on the whole and there was complete co-operation with the inspecting officers. In the Malabar district, however, some of the aided school teachers' unions resorted to unconstitutional methods for redressing their grievances and organized strikes, boycott and picketing of teachers' association meetings. There was a *hartal* on the 25th September 1939 when a large number of aided school teachers in the Chirakkal taluk (North Malabar) absented themselves from their schools. A general strike on 10th January 1940 all over the district was declared by the Malabar District Aided Teachers' and the Taluk Teachers' Unions. It was, however, called off, by the organizers. As these teachers has transgressed the bounds of law, Government had to take severe steps to put down this

unconstitutional form of agitation and the unlawful activities of some of the teachers. Some of the leaders of the movement and workers had to be arrested and imprisoned for adopting illegal methods to ventilate their grievances and molesting the inspecting officers and teachers who did not share their views and join the strikes and boycott. The recognition of the unions was also withdrawn. The certificates of several teachers were suspended and some teachers were declared unfit for the profession. The Director had to tour in the Malabar district frequently on this account and on his assurance that all the legitimate grievances of the teachers would be sympathetically examined and redressed by him if the strike and boycott were called off and constitutional methods adopted, the agitation came to an end. Government issued a Press Communiqué No. 5, Education and Public Health, dated 9th January 1940, explaining what steps they had taken to safeguard the interests, pay and prospects of the teachers in aided schools and how it was proposed to implement the intentions of Government. Normal conditions were soon after practically restored in the district. The recognition of the aided school teachers' unions and the certificates of the teachers have mostly been restored.

(i) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 485 to 479, of whom 3 were teachers in schools under Government management and 476 in schools under the management of local boards. The percentage of branch offices in charge of school masters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 13.0 as against 12.9 in 1938-39.

(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,

H. C. PAPWORTH,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1 Vellore.	12 Mayavaram.	22 Madras Corporation
2 Kumbakonam.	13 Madura (boys and girls).	(boys and non-Muslim girls).
3 Negapatam.	14 Hindupur.	23 Vizagapatam.
4 Conjeevaram.	15 Proddatur.	24 Nellore.
5 Tellicherry.	16 Dindigul.	25 Combatores (boys and girls).
6 Tiruppur.	17 Calicut.	26 Bezwada.
7 Tirunelveli.	18 Hospet.	27 Salem (boys and girls).
8 Chingleput.	19 Virudunagar.	28 Cocanada (boys and girls).
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 COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1 Walluvanad taluk, Mannarghat Village Panchayat.	5 Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram (boys and girls).
2 Ponnani—Three select amsams.	6 Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district).
3 Ernad—Select amsams in East and West Ernad.	7 Tiruvadi union (Tanjore district).
4 Tiruppattur—Nattrampalli and Agharam Panchayats.	

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT DO NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

1 Chitacole.	10 Tiruvannamalai.	19 Karur.
2 Anakapalle.	11 Vaniyambadi.	20 Srivilliputtur.
3 Binalipatam.	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.

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (c) In Secondary stage.
(b) In Intermediate classes. (d) In Primary stage.
+ Scholars undergoing Pandit's training in the Annamalai University.
+ Scholars reading in the Annamalai University only.
+ Includes Oriental Colleges.
+ Includes scholars in standards VI to VIII in Elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

[illegible]

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	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*.	6	..	1	33	3	43	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	8	1	..	9	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18	1	1	44	4	68	2	..	..	6	1	9
High schools ..	12	39	143	200	2	396	14	1	2	63	1	81
Middle schools ..	2	11	63	75	3	154	8	1	..	37	2	48
Primary schools ..	1,610	985	14,997	18,659	182	36,334	48	441	2,502	1,482	6	4,479
Total ..	1,624	1,035	15,113	18,925	187	36,584	70	443	2,504	1,582	9	4,908
Special schools—												
Arts ..	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Normal and training ..	50	..	..	19	2	71	32	..	..	33	..	65
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial ..	12	1	1	46	..	60	..	..	..	25	..	25
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	3	321	324	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for defectives ..	..	1	..	7	1	9	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for adults ..	8	6	..	4	8	26	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other schools ..	1	..	5	56	13	75	..	..	..	9	5	14
Total ..	81	9	7	139	345	581	34	..	..	71	5	110
Total recognized institutions ..	1,723	1,045	15,121	19,111	538	37,580	106	443	2,504	1,659	15	4,727
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	445	445	..	..	..	..	23	23
Grand total, all institutions ..	1,723	1,045	15,121	19,111	981	37,981	106	443	2,504	1,659	38	4,750

* Includes Oriental colleges.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

† Includes survey schools.

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

11-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	2,897	2,884	614	121	117	89	138	134	27
Law ..	369	308	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,192	1,136	330	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	254	243	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	884	866	340	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	190	136	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Sciences ..	128	105	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,859	4,978	1,626	131	117	89	138	134	27
<i>School and special Education.</i>									
In High schools ..	3,695	3,463	105	51,691	47,992	1,490	23,305	21,981	284
In Middle schools ..	375	352	..	9,082	7,907	253	2,432	2,253	17
In Primary schools ..	80,610	64,257	289	1,055,418	7,867,222	84	158,183	126,360	..
Total ..	84,680	68,072	394	1,116,144	842,211	1,622	183,950	150,594	281
In Art schools ..	821	261	..	..	..	..	78	64	..
In Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical schools ..	555	563	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and training schools ..	7,818	6,741	687	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools ..	286	270	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and industrial schools ..	8,436	2,602	1,720	48	48	..	53	41	..
In Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	1,190	1,111	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	296	143	..	..	..	..	44	85	..
In Other schools ..	41	38	41	229	177	25	821	209	..
Total ..	14,242	12,019	4,007	519	259	25	496	350	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	104,281	85,064	6,027	1,116,694	842,587	1,696	184,584	151,078	308
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for males ..	104,281	85,064	6,027	1,116,694	842,587	1,696	184,584	151,078	308

Educational Institutions for Males.

	Aided.			Unaided.					
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
..	11,708	10,877	3,904	178	162	74	15,052	13,974	4,608
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368	303	130
..	81	82	34	..	..	..	1,192	1,136	330
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	325	134
..	21	19	10	..	..	..	136	136	136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	105	76
Total ..	11,813	10,978	3,948	178	162	74	17,619	16,364	5,764
..	108,401	99,733	6,923	217	207	..	187,309	173,376	8,772
..	14,948	13,021	567	340	320	15	27,183	24,549	857
..	1,285,575	1,045,492	6,481	7,916	6,206	..	2,587,679	2,023,537	6,854
Total ..	1,408,924	1,158,846	13,971	8,473	6,739	15	2,802,171	2,226,462	16,483
..	15	11	..	..	..	..	414	336	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	853	167
..	1,891	1,778	1,002	96	84	26	9,805	8,598	1,715
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	270	193
..	3,187	2,832	1,234	..	..	..	6,722	6,517	2,954
..	450	395	9	8,832	7,617	6	9,282	8,012	15
..	126	121	125	..	..	..	170	161	126
..	117	108	117	..	..	..	1,316	1,219	1,316
..	436	412	400	15	11	..	495	459	400
..	258	128	244	106	106	..	1,109	676	..
..	8,671	3,084	272	488	418	101	4,420	3,717	439
Total ..	10,151	8,864	3,180	9,675	8,326	133	34,883	29,818	7,325
Total ..	1,430,888	1,178,688	21,079	18,326	15,227	222	2,854,678	2,272,644	20,572
..	..	..	..	15,706	14,016	324	15,706	14,016	324
Total ..	1,430,888	1,178,688	21,079	34,032	29,243	546	2,870,379	2,286,660	22,330

627,648

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	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 ..	234	223	05	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	60	58	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	294	281	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	5,923	4,896	235	441	400	..	828	304	..
In Middle Schools ..	1,445	1,262	4	..	..	..	254	241	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,393	4,836	207	183,454	135,730	..	66,918	52,787	..
Total ..	12,761	10,500	446	183,895	136,130	..	67,500	53,282	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,101	2,003	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	69	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,170	2,029	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	15,225	12,810	1,973	183,895	136,130	..	67,500	53,282	..
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for females ..	15,225	12,810	1,973	183,895	136,130	..	67,500	53,282	..
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females ..	119,506	97,874	8,000	1,300,489	978,717	1,033	252,084	204,860	308

Educational Institutions for Females.

Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	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).
	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
390	527	274	10	9	10	804	759	379
36	34	29	..	..	..	95	92	73
596	561	303	10	9	10	899	851	451
18,631	17,324	4,268	42	36	70	25,865	22,960	4,503
5,871	5,361	1,164	301	255	..	7,871	7,123	1,234
185,129	130,567	7,631	470	337	..	411,364	323,707	7,338
179,631	152,255	13,063	813	628	70	444,800	353,795	13,579
47	47	47	..	..	..	47	47	47
1,782	1,711	1,325	..	..	..	3,838	3,714	2,714
1,161	1,045	351	..	..	..	1,161	1,045	351
110	107	..	..	..	..	110	107	..
170	161	107	..	..	..	170	161	107
695	578	28	425	374	33	1,120	952	56
3,965	3,649	1,913	425	374	33	5,560	5,052	3,335
184,191	157,465	15,279	1,248	1,011	113	452,050	360,693	17,365
..	..	..	1,806	1,020	..	1,806	1,020	..
184,191	157,465	15,279	2,554	2,031	113	453,855	361,718	17,865
1,615,079	1,336,153	38,358	36,586	31,274	659	3,323,744	2,643,378	47,261

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	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 ..	234	223	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	60	58	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	294	281	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	5,923	4,896	235	441	400	..	338	304	..
In Middle Schools ..	1,445	1,288	4	..	..	..	254	241	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,393	4,836	207	183,454	135,730	..	66,918	52,787	..
Total ..	12,761	10,500	446	183,895	136,130	..	67,500	53,282	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,101	2,003	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	69	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,170	2,029	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	15,225	12,810	1,973	183,895	136,130	..	67,500	53,282	..
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for females ..	15,225	12,810	1,973	183,895	136,130	..	67,500	53,282	..
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females ..	119,506	97,874	8,000	1,300,489	978,717	1,036	252,084	204,860	308

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided.						
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
..	590	527	274	10	9	10	804	750	379	..
..	36	34	29	..	..	..	95	92	73	..
..	595	561	303	10	9	10	899	841	451	..
18,631	17,324	4,268	43	36	..	70	25,365	22,960	4,503	1,481
5,871	5,361	1,164	301	255	..	..	7,871	7,123	1,234	1,177
185,129	130,567	7,631	470	337	..	..	411,894	323,707	7,338	49,420
179,631	153,255	13,063	813	628	70	..	444,600	368,795	13,579	52,078
47	47	47	..	..	..	..	47	47	47	..
1,782	1,711	1,325	..	..	..	..	3,888	3,714	2,714	10
1,161	1,045	351	..	..	..	..	1,161	1,045	351	17
110	107	..	..	..	..	..	110	107	..	..
170	161	167	..	..	..	..	170	161	167	63
605	573	23	425	374	33	..	1,120	952	56	302
3,966	3,649	1,913	425	374	33	..	6,560	6,052	3,315	397
184,191	157,465	15,279	1,248	1,011	113	..	452,059	369,898	17,365	52,475
..	..	..	1,306	1,020	..	..	1,306	1,020	..	378
184,191	157,465	15,279	2,554	2,031	113	..	453,365	361,718	17,365	52,853
1,615,079	1,336,153	36,358	36,586	31,274	650	..	8,323,744	2,643,378	47,261	680,501

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 3,73,136 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

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

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	Government institutions.					District board and municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.			
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,15,500	..
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges	4,41,947	..	..	2,91,392	9,463	7,43,807	..	..	..	..	9,752	9,752	1,92,931	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	61,632	710	62,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	21,522	95,214	1,16,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	6,00,334	..	..	..	..	6,00,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,721	..
Engineering	1,51,998	..	..	..	..	1,51,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	81,317	..	..	..	..	81,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	1,06,866	..	..	..	..	1,06,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	14,399	..	..	..	..	14,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Technology	..	..	..	21,310	118	21,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Sciences	..	..	..	60,467	3,315	63,782	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,83,393	..	..	7,69,365	1,34,928	23,77,686	..	..	..	11,872	11,872	8,36,459	..	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	1,00,356	..	..	89,561	2,136	1,91,953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	69,923	..	..	4,771	..	74,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	9,27,853	..	..	..	..	9,27,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,82,233	..	..	93,870	2,735	11,88,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Special.

Arts Schools	73,746	..	..	1,218	3,992	79,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	8,23,613	..	..	1,317	2,920	8,27,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,84,841	..	..	30,250	65,833	3,80,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	49,156	..	..	..	..	49,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	44	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	19,870	..	..	..	..	19,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,81,414	..	..	53,084	72,510	13,90,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	88,40,070	..	..	9,06,319	2,10,173	49,56,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The College is now closed and this expenditure relates to the few months it worked during 1939-40.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III.A.—Expenditure on Education—Males—Cont.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 3,73,136 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
 "Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—
 (i) Boarding charges in hostels; (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges, and (iii) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text Book Committee, etc.

	Aided Institutions—cont.				Unaided Institutions.				Total indirect expenditure from			
	Municipal Funds.		Other Sources.		Municipal Funds.		Other Sources.		Board Funds.		Municipal Funds.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.												
Universities ..	..	6,06,978	3,23,153	15,49,936	..	..	..	..	6,15,500	..	6,16,278	15,49,936
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges ..	..	10,87,438	6,20,833	17,30,252	..	19,417	19,617	19,617	6,34,878	..	12,99,080	25,02,628
Professional Colleges—												
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

Special.

Technical and Industrial Schools.

Commercial Schools.

Agricultural Schools.

Schools for Detectives.

Schools for Adults.

Other Schools.

Total.

Total (Direct).

Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total.

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

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Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).

* The College is now closed and this expenditure relates to the few months it worked during 1939-40.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III-H.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,59,644 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) expenditure on private and unrecognized schools.

	Government Institutions.					District board and municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.	
	Govern-ment funds.		Municipal funds.		Total.	Govern-ment funds.		Municipal funds.		Total.	Govern-ment funds.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(13)	(14)
Inspection Buildings, etc.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals (In direct)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	87,516	..	..	27,564	4,331	1,19,411	..	..	..	..	80,400	..
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	25,566	..	..	522	471	26,570	..	..	..	..	4,071	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,13,102	..	..	28,086	4,802	1,45,990	..	..	..	..	84,562	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	8,21,993	..	..	70,181	283	8,92,457	12,330	883	3,597	12,087	1,634	30,581	3,21,151
Middle Schools	90,493	..	..	7,016	29	97,537	1,050	..	2,865	1,079	..	3,584	1,06,711
Schools (Vernacular)	1,09,936	..	..	1,515	4	1,11,405	12,48,218	8,51,924	7,48,666	235	416	28,44,454	11,15,063
Primary Schools	5,32,946	..	..	73,713	316	6,07,975	13,31,593	8,52,897	7,50,418	13,981	2,100	23,80,899	15,45,925
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Special.

Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	793	622	4,39,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,82,795
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Technical and Industrial Schools

Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,085
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	11,581	..	..	..	..	11,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,46,868	..	..	793	622	4,49,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
Total (Direct) for Females	10,82,136	..	..	1,07,591	5,740	11,95,467	12,81,598	8,52,897	7,50,418	13,981	2,100	23,80,899	15,45,925
Total (Direct) for Males	38,40,070	..	..	9,06,310	2,10,173	49,56,562	73,85,398	48,93,227	13,47,864	20,02,398	75,946	1,80,96,123	94,79,266
Grand Totals (Direct) for all	49,22,206	..	..	10,13,910	2,15,913	61,52,029	86,67,996	57,30,034	20,98,282	20,19,379	78,046	1,86,76,022	1,38,78,688

* No expenditure as the classes for Adults were run by students under training in Training schools

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Expenditures on "buildings" included \$2,159,844 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Expenditure on "buildings" includes all buildings, including the following items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) expenditure on private and unrecognized schools, colleges and universities.

(1) Boarding charge in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) Unaided institutions.

Total indirect expenditure from
unrecognized schools.

	Amount Disbursements—cont.						Amount Receipts						
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
(16)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
Inspection	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buildings, etc. .. .	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,118.44	25,190	31,367	10,742	3,663.00	2,118.44	
Electricity	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,851.31				5,278.89	6,630.070	
Miscellaneous .. .	"	"	"	"	"	"	427.283					7,381.646	
Totals (Indirect) ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,742.82	25,490	32,045	5,396.631	10,455.946	26,115.800	

UNIVERSITY AND
COLLEGIATE
EDUCATION.

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Professional College.

Medicine	2,408	11,950	18,719	..	..	..	2,920	12,471	44,696
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,067	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50,745	105,494	1,90,801	..	1,830	1,830	1,47,064	1,12,126	3,85,621

SCHOOL EDUCATION,

General.												
High Schools	..	3,70,214	4,43,512	11,34,377	4,015	4,015	6,55,419	883	3,597	4,52,432	4,49,494	15,62,183
High Schools (English)	..	66,831	1,03,374	3,70,851	1,345	11,601	9,71,253	..	2,855	77,243	2,03,742	4,85,083
High Schools (Vernacular)	..	120	60,013	5,95,094	..	3,651	24,78,162	8,51,924	7,43,786	81,763	3,39,195	45,49,830
Primary Schools	..	130	5,16,920	10,32,563	1,845	17,452	33,29,864	8,52,807	7,50,595	6,11,498	10,32,431	65,37,098
Total	..	130	5,16,920	10,32,563	1,845	17,452	33,29,864	8,52,807	7,50,595	6,11,498	10,32,431	65,37,098

Special

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* No expenditure as the Classes for Adults were running students under training in Training schools.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

	(1)	Hindus					* Scheduled classes			(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Muhammadians	Buddhists	Parsis	Others					
Total population	..	14,846	848,730	599,358	15,359,704	3,876,019	1,623,755	754	269	456	17,211	21,846,102	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>														
Primary—														
Class I	..	73	41,788	24,237	442,655	102,179	79,933	23	10	3	1,102	692,008	495,568	1,076
Do. II	..	1,183	26,449	17,647	269,179	52,379	50,948	27	5	5	574	418,901	232,449	1,149
Do. III	..	430	21,235	15,381	232,184	36,399	39,471	13	4	4	542	337,357	232,285	2,201
Do. IV	..	610	18,642	16,440	490,435	27,375	31,417	16	1	1	359	286,043	190,906	1,307
Do. V	..	560	15,865	16,680	459,476	20,168	25,703	11	4	4	370	238,855	155,574	1,361
Middle—														
Class VI	..	535	6,190	11,913	45,317	4,807	5,958	19	6	6	221	74,963	35,599	442
Do. VII	..	520	5,041	11,249	33,538	3,198	4,176	10	2	2	139	57,903	25,326	435
Do. VIII	..	431	5,041	11,115	27,246	2,746	3,624	11	1	3	103	52,221	22,857	630
High—														
Class IX	..	314	2,500	8,809	13,863	830	1,061	2	5	1	72	23,857	7,356	375
Do. X	..	199	2,239	7,745	11,218	560	1,369	3	6	..	55	23,354	5,776	663
Do. XI	..	171	1,863	7,683	9,375	400	1,323	2	3	..	53	20,863	5,238	813
Total	..	5,236	145,903	149,159	1,427,550	252,341	245,783	127	67	29	3,590	2,210,885	1,472,204	10,761
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	..	19	472	2,401	2,071	61	332	..	..	10	5,363	1,165	292	265
Second year	..	31	395	1,917	1,578	45	235	..	2	15	4,218	805	335	309
Degree classes—														
Third year	..	12	269	1,228	778	40	132	..	..	5	2,471	455	228	219
Fourth year	..	19	209	961	594	18	98	..	..	1	1,883	355	203	232
Fifth year	..	3	25	130	63	2	7	..	..	1	231	18	18	18
Total	..	53	1,073	5,646	5,242	127	573	..	..	29	3,622	2,245,199	1,475,072	11,987
Grand total	..	5,289	146,977	154,805	1,432,793	252,507	245,581	127	70	29	3,622	2,245,199	1,475,072	11,987

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Davuri, Bestia, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakli, Pandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holey, Jatapus, Kallar, Koudh, Kaniyan, Kottas, Koravas, Kogi, Khondas, Kohan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marva, Naxias, Padiar, Paraiyan, Pambakkaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Iottiyar, Vaidyan, Vaidyan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

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

Hindus.															Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
* Scheduled classes.															
Non-Brahmins.															
Brahmins.															
Indian Christians.															
Anglo-Indians and Europeans.															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Total population ..	15,522	865,347	815,244	15,634,683	3,473,957	1,671,549	511	238	81	14,201	22,291,838	..	..	..	
School Education.															
Primary—															
Class I ..	42	37,084	2,324	235,140	45,704	50,782	18	1	1	267	411,532	312,475	1,732	1,732	
Do. II ..	1,279	19,710	13,071	124,284	15,970	26,676	19	4	4	489	207,551	142,186	1,151	1,151	
Do. III ..	663	14,728	16,929	87,539	9,233	17,846	10	7	3	333	146,367	97,681	1,083	1,083	
Do. IV ..	583	11,790	13,293	61,524	6,026	10,569	5	4	4	233	104,485	67,579	1,133	1,133	
Do. V ..	633	9,455	9,558	49,133	2,752	6,180	11	3	2	158	69,920	42,149	945	945	
Middle—															
Class VI ..	378	5,850	4,052	10,281	1,083	850	1	11	3	63	21,732	9,224	419	419	
Do. VII ..	470	3,975	2,635	6,389	704	424	5	6	..	33	14,346	5,651	380	380	
Do. VIII ..	412	3,528	1,572	4,409	339	353	1	1	..	1	11,942	4,313	360	360	
High—															
Class IX ..	316	1,155	849	1,043	63	33	2	1	1	5	3,332	887	75	75	
Do. X ..	170	579	532	696	39	46	..	4	..	12	2,375	294	84	84	
Do. XI ..	159	740	845	523	23	30	..	4	..	9	1,803	239	83	83	
Total ..	5,417	108,522	99,546	605,791	38,236	113,850	72	46	14	2,337	1,015,329	686,349	7,465	7,465	

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavi, Bhotia, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakli, Pandasi, Dhimbo, Garaba, Hadli, Holeyas, Kalla, Kondu, Kanyas, Kotias, Koravas, Kovi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambodi, Male, Madiga, Marava, Naktas, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambalkarac, Panasa, Relli, Savara, Tottilan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

	Hindus														Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
SCHOOLS.															
Art schools	..	..	35	57	259	45	11	..	..	..	..	408	9	25	28
Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	..	35	328	285	39	51	..	..	..	3	741	354	60	40
Normal and training schools	..	10	2,136	1,869	4,345	628	780	..	..	..	15	9,739	6,555	2,803	2,393
Technical and industrial schools	..	1	12	154	135	3	5	..	..	..	..	254	293	37	37
Commercial schools	..	65	1,776	927	2,621	560	531	3	..	..	213	6,761	1,457	1,667	1,634
Agricultural schools	..	158	872	4,292	3,317	161	237	1	..	..	24	9,172	1,228	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	81	5	25	33	1	..	..	..	..	170	173	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	5	74	27	965	51	133	1	..	..	23	1,851	648	..	..
Schools for adults	..	10	176	21	120	42	8	..	..	..	1	376	134	..	..
Other schools	..	..	29	28	723	237	62	..	..	..	8	1,050	237	106	108
Total	..	251	5,372	9,376	14,527	2,148	2,120	7	..	3	377	34,181	13,350	4,959	4,897
COLLEGES.															
Law	..	..	34	175	138	3	20	..	..	..	..	365	..	152	152
Medicine	..	..	109	412	416	3	31	..	..	..	..	1,024	..	110	170
Education	..	50	..	174	90	1	9	..	..	..	3	335	97	237	237
Engineering	..	6	..	144	147	..	30	..	4	..	..	384	384	80	80
Agriculture	..	3	..	59	155	..	10	..	..	..	..	136	136	23	23
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	..	1	..	47	59	..	6	..	..	..	4	128	110	22	22
Technology	..	..	11	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	60	276	1,927	905	8	106	..	4	..	7	2,893	737	629	629
Grand total	..	311	5,648	10,403	15,432	2,156	2,226	7	4	3	384	36,574	13,983	5,588	5,526

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

	Hindus														Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
SCHOOLS.															
Art schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	223	3,516	922	1,774	446	310	5	3	1	30	7,262	2,406	580	560
COLLEGES.															
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	18	102	48	91	2	11	..	..	2	269	21	21	25	25
Grand total	..	241	3,617	965	1,865	448	321	5	3	1	32	7,531	2,477	605	575

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)
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ..	31	193	1,371	843	10	..	..	4	10	2,448	14	2,462
Local Board and Municipal ..	76	4,304	23,525	10,952	121	..	..	72	240	38,978	321	39,299
Aided ..	133	4,303	23,233	6,022	39	19	69	1,509	12,687	33,823	14,284	48,107
Unaided ..	..	27	152	32	2	1	2	8	52	213	63	276
Total ..	240	8,917	48,284	17,810	172	20	71	1,593	12,998	75,462	14,682	90,144
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	16	4	20
Local Board and Municipal ..	113	384	7	3	97	1	1	2	80	601	84	685
Aided ..	88	421	19	1	102	6	9	7	77	631	99	730
Unaided ..	4	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	18	1	19
Total ..	206	827	26	4	206	7	10	9	162	1,269	188	1,457
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ..	84	54	4	2	32	7	2	2	36	176	47	223
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,362	1,305	28	9	670	28	19	15	170	3,463	532	3,997
Aided ..	1,869	1,650	67	12	640	73	132	86	526	4,219	767	4,986
Unaided ..	6	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	12	6	18
Total ..	3,302	3,103	99	23	1,344	108	152	103	1,038	7,871	1,352	9,223
Grand total ..	2,748	12,847	48,409	17,876	1,722	135	234	1,655	14,198	84,602	16,222	100,824

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.						Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed middle school.	Passed primary school.	Lower qualification.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.					
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>													
Government ..	3	109	211	36	1	..	..	..	1	369	1	369	
Local board and Municipal ..	5	433	5,389	2,072	10	..	1	21	50	7,918	75	7,993	
Aided ..	15	553	5,798	517	17	1	6	257	1,601	7,299	1,651	8,950	
Unaided ..	..	3	21	2	..	..	..	1	6	26	7	33	
Total ..	23	1,398	11,419	2,627	37	1	7	282	1,667	15,591	1,947	17,451	
<i>Middle Schools.</i>													
Government ..	9	51	8	..	6	..	1	1	4	74	6	80	
Local board and Municipal ..	1	8	..	1	1	..	2	2	8	10	34	44	
Aided ..	27	257	53	1	19	2	2	2	22	351	17	368	
Unaided ..	5	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	
Total ..	40	327	61	4	29	2	3	9	26	452	40	492	
<i>High Schools.</i>													
Government ..	62	146	11	..	44	1	..	8	11	263	20	283	
Local board and Municipal ..	11	30	2	1	8	..	..	1	7	52	8	60	
Aided ..	261	596	63	2	56	19	22	16	73	982	140	1,122	
Unaided ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Total ..	334	772	81	3	110	20	32	25	91	1,300	168	1,468	
Grand total ..	357	2,497	11,561	2,634	167	23	42	316	1,774	17,256	2,155	19,411	

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total Anglo-Indian and European population—	Males .. 14,846	Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school—	Males .. 37.9
	Females .. 15,522		Females .. 36.9
	Total .. 29,368		Total .. 37.4

Classes of institutions.	Institutions	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1910.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from.				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Institutions for Males.											
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
High schools.	13	3,020	132	602	155	28	1,26,112	..	1,27,687	1,87,247	4,41,040
Middle schools ..	7	1,171	413	226	62	5	38,001	..	15,111	60,088	1,18,260
Primary schools ..	12	1,209	544	196	63	9	22,977	..	13,209	44,848	81,034
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,768†	..	..	..	6,768
Total ..	32	5,479	1,139	1,024	280	42	1,93,918	..	1,56,007	2,92,183	6,42,108
Institutions for Females.											
High schools ..	20	3,690	554	718	227	40	1,34,401	..	1,25,038	1,77,751	4,37,190
Middle schools ..	16	2,538	766	500	143	20	70,884	..	31,276	1,40,305	2,42,465
Primary schools ..	5	276	95	53	18	6	6,020	..	3,682	9,661	19,353
Training schools ..	2	77	10	..	12	..	10,520	..	1,323	17,187	29,080
Technical and industrial schools ..	1	72	..	23	6	4	1,650	..	47	3,848	5,040
Commercial schools ..	1	10	..	..	1	..	11,911	..	..	1,750	13,561
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	46	6,653	1,425	1,294	467	70	2,35,286	..	1,61,366	3,49,987	7,46,639
Grand total for all institutions ..	77	12,142	2,564	2,318	687	112	4,29,204	..	3,17,373	6,42,170	13,88,747

Indirect Expenditure.

Inspection ..	29,758	..	..	29,758
Buildings, etc. ..	18,265	..	2,298	1,48,748
Miscellaneous ..	8,20,340	..	2,83,727	3,77,207
Total (Indirect) ..	3,77,363	..	2,01,025	5,26,040
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) ..	8,06,567	..	6,08,393	11,68,210
				25,83,175

* Miscellaneous includes:

(i) Boarding charges in hostels; (ii) Scholarships; and (iii) Expenditure on European Scholarships, Examinations, etc.

† 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.
Arts and Science—	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
Law—	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
Medicine—	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
Degree examinations.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
M.A. (Honours)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
M.Sc. (Honours)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
B.A. (Honours)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
B.Sc. (Honours)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
B.A. (Pass)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
B.Sc. (Pass)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
Master of Law	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
Bachelor of Law	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
M.D.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
M.B. B.S.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
L.M.S.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
M.S.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
M. Obstetrics	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
D.P.H.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
D.O.	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	Total	..	Total	..
	Public	..	Public	..
	Private	..	Private	..
	Total	..	Total	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Examinations	Males			Females		
	Number of Examinees			Number of Examinees		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Degree examinations—cont.						
Engineering—						
Master of E.E.	30	7	37	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	47	6	53	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	10	3	13	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—						
B.Ed. and L.T.	317	126	443	244	71	315
Commerce—						
Master of Commerce	192	..	192	96	..	96
Bachelor of Commerce	20	..	20	15	..	15
Technology—						
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—						
Master of Agriculture	34	6	40	34	..	39
Bachelor of Agriculture	24	..	24	10	..	10
Veterinary Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.						
Intermediate in Arts	3,463	4,817	8,280	1,403	2,012	3,415
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	1,290	..	1,290	820	..	820
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce, Licenseate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations	29	9	38	18	6	24

Intermediate examinations.

Intermediate in Arts	3,463	4,817	8,280	1,403	2,012	3,415	310	447	757	152	231	383
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	1,290	..	1,290	820	..	820	391	..	391	279	..	279
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce, Licenseate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations	29	9	38	18	6	24	..	..	..	..	..	..

School examinations.

(a) On completion of High School course—

Matriculation	203	203	86	86	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Final, etc.	19,167	2,026	21,193	19,110	2,022	21,132	1,532	..	1,532	1,610	1,523	75
European High School	133	1	134	97	1	98	136	..	136	124	..	124
Cambridge School Certificate	56	57	113	37	9	46	36	..	36	42	33	4
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior	31	..	31	25	..	25	57	..	57	49	..	49
European Middle	236	..	236	207	..	207	216	..	216	209	..	209
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) On completion of Primary Course—

Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
Far Teacher's Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher	7,260	7,504	14,764	4,414	1,403	5,817	3,094	1,353	4,447	1,706	205	1,914
Lower	243	..	243	92	..	92	147	..	147	34	..	34

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.

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	181	11	2,891	12	2,022
Professional Colleges ..	1	384	..	..	..	26†	1	410
High Schools ..	1	189	128	41,272	74	25,640	208	67,101
Middle Schools ..	..	..	63	9,038	37	5,704	100	14,802
Primary Schools ..	1,658	74,712	14,880	1,052,797	17,610	1,238,862	34,052	2,366,371
Training Schools ..	30	6,049	..	..	18	1,668	57	7,717
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	1	44	2	126	3	170
Schools for adults † ..	5	204	..	113	114	5,170	129	5,487
Other Schools ..	..	..	4	159	41	2,103	45	2,262
Total ..	1,597	81,524	15,090	1,106,554	17,907	1,282,245	34,509	2,467,337
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	8	2,945	8	2,945
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	11	1,774	11	1,774
Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	13	94,041	3,396	286,319
Primary Schools ..	27	1,758	2,319	171,020	1,044	907	23	1,976
Training Schools ..	14	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults † ..	..	..	..	..	4	304	4	304
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	41	2,827	2,319	171,020	1,089	99,971	3,440	278,318
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions ..	1,640	84,351	17,409	1,274,574	18,987	1,382,216	38,049	2,745,655
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	198	7,501	198	7,501
For females ..	..	..	..	..	11	685	11	685
Total ..	..	..	..	..	204	8,186	204	8,186
Grand total for all Institutions ..	1,640	84,351	17,409	1,274,574	19,191	1,390,402	38,253	2,753,841

* Includes Panahayat Schools.

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

