

The figures given above indicate a fairly uniform increase in the strength of pupils in all the five standards during the year.

The percentage of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I for the above years are given below:—

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1943-44	36.9	33.7
1944-45	36.9	33.2

As was reported last year, one of the aims of the department in the matter of mass education is to ensure that at least 25 per cent of pupils in Standard I go up to Standard V in order that a fairly large number of pupils may attain permanent literacy on the accepted principle that if a boy or a girl completes his or her V standard course, he or she becomes permanently literate. This aim has been achieved to a very large extent during these years as may be seen from the figures given above. The slight decrease in the percentage of pupils in Standard V to that in Standard I of girls' schools should not be taken to mean that there was a retrogression in this direction. It was due to the large number of admissions in Standard I of the girls' schools during the year. The percentage of pupils in Standard V to that in Standard I of both boys' and girls' schools put together was 36.4 compared with 36.9 in the previous year.

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 32,218 to 31,841. The number of schools under the management of local bodies increased from 14,355 to 14,451 while that under private management decreased from 16,321 to 15,848. But the number of Government elementary schools remained the same as last year, namely, 1,542. The strength in all these schools increased from 2,566,791 to 2,597,472 during the year. The number of part-time and night schools for boys was 44 as against 57 in the previous year.

The number of higher elementary schools for boys was 1,704 of which 81 had Standard VI as the highest. 32 schools Standard VII and 1,591 schools Standard VIII. The strength in Standards VI to VIII of these schools was 121,829 which included 18,653 girls compared with 114,908 including 17,563 girls last year. In the E.S.L.C. Examination held in April 1944, 7,625 boys and 3,038 girls came out successful out of 16,702 boys and 7,400 girls who sat for the examination, the figures for the last year being 7,459 boys and 2,771 girls who came out successful out of 19,090 boys and 7,827 girls who sat for the examination.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 89,319 to 89,770 of whom 83,806 were trained teachers, the number of such teachers last year being 83,295.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 168 of which 146 were for schools under private management and the rest for those under public management.

The number of schoolless centres with a population of 500 and above for boys was 3,961 as against 4,065 last year.

Panchayat schools.—The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards reports as follows regarding the working of the panchayat schools during the year under report:—

The year 1944-45 started with a total number of 1,424 schools as against a total provision of 1,512 schools. During the year under reference 26 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 70 schools was withdrawn on the recommendation of the educational authorities for not satisfying the departmental tests. There were thus 1,380 schools at the close of the year. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for opening new schools.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils on 31st March 1945 was 70,247, the average attendance of boys and girls being 36,950 and 14,062, respectively. There was a fall in the number of pupils from the number in the previous year. The scheduled class pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 8,472. There was a rise in the number of scheduled class pupils in the schools over that in the previous year.

Staff.—At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1,950 of whom 89 were secondary grade trained, 1,732 higher elementary trained, 50 lower elementary trained and 78 others. During the year, sanction was accorded for the employment of 23 additional teachers and sanction was withdrawn in the case of 9 additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limits.

Accommodation and equipment.—The Government did not provide any grant for the construction of buildings and supply of equipment to the panchayat schools and hence the panchayat boards had to meet the expenditure connected therewith out of their own funds. As usual, the practice of transferring the equipment of a closed school to a newly opened school was continued.

Teaching grant.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 10,11,000 for disbursement to panchayat boards towards teaching grant and dearness allowance to teachers employed in the panchayat schools during the year 1944-45. The work of disbursing grants was continued to be exercised by the four Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 3,47,562-9-6 under teaching grant and Rupees 2,10,770-13-6 under dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs. 8,210-15-0 paid to 63 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1944-45. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1944-45 was 1,240 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs. 3,32,377 under teaching grant and Rs. 1,94,592-1-5 under dearness allowance. There was no departure in the procedure followed in the matter of disbursing teaching grant during the year.

VIII. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

1. **Training schools for masters.**—Due to the opening of a secondary training class for men in the St. Antony's Secondary School, Coonoor, the number of training schools for masters increased to 72 from 71 last year. Forty-seven of these schools were under Government control and the rest under private management. The total strength in the Government Training schools was 5,872-8-55 men. The total strength in the secondary training class. The in the secondary training class and 5,017 in the elementary training class. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 1,918 including 458 in the secondary training class.

The Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination.—Only the examinations of the Secondary and Elementary Grades according to the revised scheme for training schools introduced in 1940-41 were held during the year. The number of candidates examined for the respective grades in the examination held in March 1945 was 1,231 and 7,670 out of whom 782 in the secondary grade and 4,614 in the elementary grade were declared to have passed, the corresponding figures for the last year being 1,067 and 7,568 examined and 728 and 4,480 passed.

2. **Commercial schools.**—The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year with a total enrolment of 344 pupils including 131 girls. Two hundred and thirty-two unaided commercial schools were returned during the year, the number on rolls in them being 8,066 which includes 200 girls.

3. **Agricultural schools.**—Only one agricultural school, namely, the Servindia Agricultural School, Mayanoor, worked during the year under report with a strength of 58 pupils on rolls. The C.S.M. Agricultural School, Melrosapuram, is reported to have been closed.

The four farm labour schools intended for agricultural labourers and their children continued to work during the year under report. The following is the report received from the Director of Agriculture on the working of these schools:—

(a) **Coimbatore.**—The total strength of the school in all five standards at the beginning of the year was 26. During the year, there were 21 admissions and 20 withdrawals and the number on rolls at the end of the year was 27. The average daily attendance of pupils was 20. The school was inspected by the

Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools on 21st July 1944 and the suggestions and the instructions given by him were carried out. The annual examination was conducted on 30th August 1944. Only 18 pupils were present for the examination and 12 were promoted to the next higher standard.

(b) *Palur*.—The total strength of the school at the beginning of the year was 30 in all the five standards. Admissions during the year were 16 while withdrawals were 5. The total strength on rolls at the close of the year was 41. The average daily attendance was 20. The annual examination was conducted in June 1944. Out of 30 pupils who sat for the examination, only 9 were promoted to the next higher standard. The pupils are the children of regular and casual coolies of the Agricultural Research Station, Palur, and a few pupils are outsiders. The boys work on the farm for half a day and are paid wages according to age and class of the boy. They attend the school for 3 hours either in the morning or in the evening. A vegetable garden attached to the school is maintained by the boys. A playground and a latrine have since been provided for the school. The District Educational Officer, Cuddalore, inspected the school in July 1944.

(c) *Anakapalle*.—There were 29 boys on rolls during the year as against 31 boys in the previous year. The school worked on the average for 25 days in a month with an average daily attendance of 21 pupils. Seven boys left at the end of the last academic year and 11 boys were admitted at the beginning of this year. The students were given instruction for half a day in the school rooms in subjects of agricultural importance besides other subjects like arithmetic, language, geography, history, etc. During the other half of the day, they were given training in practical and improved methods of agriculture. During the year under report, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Anakapalle, paid a number of surprise visits to the school and on each occasion the school was found working satisfactorily. The final annual inspection was conducted by the above officer on 12th January 1945 and all the boys that attended the examination were found fit for promotion to the next higher class.

As regards the education of the adult labourers, there were 40 on rolls against 41 in the previous year. The school worked for 25 days in a month with an average daily attendance of 35. They were taught simple arithmetic, language and other subjects of general importance. The progress of the men during the year was satisfactory.

On leaving the school some of the juvenile labourers are entertained on the station as regular or casual coolies as they are well versed in many of the agricultural operations and sufficiently literate.

(d) *Samalkota*.—The fourth standard was started during July 1944, the opening of which was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2438, Development, dated 6th July 1944. There were 5 boys in each of the Standards I to IV. The boys are imparted instruction in theory and practice of Agriculture in addition to general education. The boys in all the four standards are provided with books and other articles for their use and they are also paid wages.

4. *Engineering schools*.—The subordinate engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, which is the only recognized school worked with 267 pupils during the year as against 244 last year.

5. *Industrial schools*.—There were 81 industrial schools for Indian boys and girls under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The total number of pupils in these schools, excluding some of the schools for which figures were not furnished was 4,487 as against 6,490 last year.

Under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for Industrial schools, sixty new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding 5 years and ranging in value from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem were, as usual, awarded to pupils learning trades in the various industrial schools recognized by the Department of Industries. The value of these scholarships was enhanced by 50 per cent with effect from October 1944. A bonus equivalent

to two months average scholarship was also paid to pupils who satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year.

The number of scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was increased from 11 to 18 in the year under review and the following courses of studies, viz., Aeronautical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Electrical Communications Engineering were included in the subjects for the study of which scholarships were awarded. Two of the 11 scholarship holders completed their course and the vacant scholarships were awarded to two others for study in Organic Chemistry and Electrical Technology. Out of the seven scholarships newly sanctioned by Government, two were awarded for study in Aeronautical Engineering, two in Chemical Engineering and one in each in Communication Engineering, Bio-Chemistry and Electrical Technology.

Scholarships were not awarded for study in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, Andhra University College, Guntur and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, during the year under report.

An amount of Rs. 1,00,547 was distributed to aided industrial schools in the form of maintenance grant (including capitation grant of Rs. 2,370) representing an average of Rs. 21.06 per pupil per annum. A further grant of Rs. 13,168 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 5,020 as building grant to deserving schools. There were 25 pupils (13 men and 12 women) under training in the teachers' training sections attached to certain industrial schools, who received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per mensem. Of these 18 (6 men and 12 women) completed their course.

6. *Schools of art and music*.—As in the last year, five schools were classified under this category and they had in all 183 pupils on rolls. Of these, three were under Government management with a total strength of 147 pupils, one under municipal management with 20 pupils and one under private management with 16 pupils.

7. *Manual training classes*.—Two thousand one hundred and twenty-four institutions consisting of four training colleges, 17 arts colleges, 99 training schools, 269 secondary schools, 1,720 elementary schools and 15 special schools had manual training classes attached to them as against 2,157 last year. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 279,035 (223,777 males and 55,258 females) as against 260,755 (212,656 males and 48,099 females) last year. Of the total number of pupils, 21,730 men and 8,334 women attended the manual training classes conducted in the training schools and colleges; 102,373 boys and 12,838 girls attended those attached to secondary schools; 97,676 boys and 33,705 girls those attached to elementary schools and 1,998 boys and 381 girls those attached to special schools.

Sixteen different subjects were taught in the manual training classes conducted in the secondary schools and in the training schools 22 different subjects were taught. For prevocational training in the higher elementary schools 34 different subjects were taught.

During the year, 42 inspections were done by the Adviser to Government on Manual Training and reports of inspection were communicated to the managers of the institutions.

8. *Technical examinations*.—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 10,623 including 1,421 women of whom 5,160 were successful, including 816 women. Five diplomas in commerce and 2 in drawing and 54 group certificates in drawing, needlework and dressmaking and one in each of "Building-drawing", "Electrical Engineering", "Book-binding", "Short-hand and Typewriting and Book-keeping" were issued during the year under report.

9. *Sanskrit education*.—The number of Sanskrit colleges for men and women remained the same as last year, viz., 17 and 2, respectively. The total strength in the colleges for men including the strength in oriental section of the Annamalai University was 636 of whom 17 were women, as against 654 including 20 women

last year. The strength in the two Sanskrit colleges for women was 29 as against 25 in the previous year.

The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools recognized by the department was 61 as against 62 last year. The strength in all these schools was 3,343 as against 3,597 last year.

Two hundred and ninety-seven candidates including 6 women were examined for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination held in April 1944 of whom 226 including 5 women were declared eligible for university courses of study.

IX. WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

1. *General*.—The number of institutions intended for Indian women both, public and private increased from 4,443 to 4,458 and their strength from 459,078 to 479,785. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,205,968 compared with 1,178,671 last year. The increase in the strength of girls was shared by almost all types of institutions for Indians.

2. *Collegiate*.—A new arts college for women called the "Lady Hope Municipal College" was opened at Guntur during the year under report and consequently the number of arts colleges for women increased from 5 last year to 6 during the year. The total strength in all these colleges was 1,272 as against 1,081 last year. The number of women reading in the arts colleges for men further increased from 1,135 to 1,413. The four professional colleges for women reported last year continued to work during the year with a total enrolment of 186 women as against 159 last year. As against 319 last year, 368 women were reading in the professional colleges for men of whom 343 were in the medical colleges for men, 22 in the Government Training College at Rajahmundry and 3 in the Law College, Madras. In the two Sanskrit Colleges for Women, there were 29 scholars as against 25 last year. Besides, 24 women were reading in the Sanskrit Colleges for Men during the year under report.

3. *Secondary*.—Sixteen secondary schools for Indian girls were opened during the year under report, viz.—

- (1) Seva Sadan Middle School for Girls (Tanuku, West Godavari district).
- (2) Seva Sadan Middle School for Girls (Proddatur, Cuddapah).
- (3) Kasturi Devi High School for Girls (Nellore).
- (4) Lady Muthiah Chettiar's High School for Girls (Madras).
- (5) Sri Sarada Vidyalaya Middle School (Chingleput).
- (6) St. Mary's Middle School for Girls (Vellore, North Arcot).
- (7) Girls' Middle School (Lalgudi, Trichinopoly).
- (8) Urkad Rani Saheb Government Girls' School (Tinnevely).
- (9) St. Mary's Girls' School (Manapad, Tinnevely).
- (10) Government Middle School for Muslim Girls (Coimbatore).
- (11) R.C. Middle School for Girls (Dharapuram, Coimbatore).
- (12) Government Secondary and Training School (Namakkal, Salem).
- (13) L.F. Girls' School (Cheruvannur, Malabar).
- (14) St. Joseph's Girls' School (Meppadi, Malabar).
- (15) Girls' Secondary School (Shirwa, South Kanara).
- (16) Hindu Balika Patasala (Karkala, South Kanara).

The St. Theresa's R.C. Girls' School in the North Arcot district was closed during the year. Due to these, the number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year under report was 148 compared with 131 in the previous year. Some of the middle schools opened higher forms in them and consequently were returned as high schools in the year under report. Of the 148 secondary schools, 97 were high and the rest middle schools. The strength in all these schools was 42,919 as against 37,103. The number of girls reading in the Indian secondary schools for boys and girls put together increased from 56,751 to 65,020; the increase of 8,269 girls in enrolment in these schools during the year and the increase of 8,669 noticed last year indicate the rapid progress

that is being made in the secondary education of girls. The number of girls whose Secondary School-Leaving Certificates were completed during the year was 2,878. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for Indian girls increased from 1,893 to 2,159 and the number of trained teachers alone was 1,869 as against 1,893 last year.

4. *Elementary*.—The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly decreased from 4,181 to 4,179, but their strength increased from 413,952 to 428,441. The number of girls reading in boys' elementary schools was 753,215 as against 745,924 last year. In all the elementary schools for Indians there were 1,128,549 girls under instruction compared with 1,111,132 last year. The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls was 15,568 of whom 14,754 were trained, compared with 15,301 and 14,488, respectively last year.

The number of part-time and night schools for girls was only one.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for girls during the year was 9 of which 8 were for the schools under private management and 1 for a school under public management.

There were 462 higher elementary schools for girls during the year under report of which 38 schools had standard VI as the highest, 24 standard VII and 400 standard VIII as the highest. The number of girls reading in standards VI to VIII of both boys' and girls' elementary schools was 40,297 compared with 38,645 last year. For the Eighth Standard Public Examination held in April 1944, 7,400 girls were examined of whom 3,038 were declared to have passed.

5. *Special education*.—The Viscountess Goschen Government Training School at Trichinopoly was kept in abeyance during the year. A new training school for women called the St. Theresa's Training School was opened at Tranquebar (Tanjore district). As the result, the number of training school for mistresses remained the same as last year, viz., 69 of which 34 were under Government management and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools was 2,109 compared with 2,093 in the previous year and that in the schools under private management was 2,219 as against 2,115 last year. Classifying the trainees according to the grades, there were 718 in the secondary grade training class and 3,610 in the elementary grade training class. Besides 69 women were under training in the training schools for men during the year.

X. ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The number of high, middle, primary and special schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans was 74 as against 76 last year. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the amalgamation of the St. Anthony's Girls' School, Bellary, with St. Philomena's Girls' School in the same district and the withdrawal of recognition from the Hebron High School for Girls, Coonoor, in the year under report. A few schools returned as boys' schools were returned as girls' schools and vice versa during the year according as there was predominance of boys or girls in them, as the result of which, the number of high, middle and primary schools for boys at the end of the year under report was 14, 8 and 8 respectively as against 14, 10 and 10 last year, while that for the girls was 20, 13 and 7 respectively as against 20, 13 and 5 in the previous year. The three training schools reported last year continued to work during the year with a total strength of 60 pupils on rolls. The St. Joseph's Industrial School at Bellary under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce also worked with 69 pupils on rolls. The total strength in all these schools was 13,500 compared with 13,186 last year. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than the Anglo-Indian and the European reading in these schools was 2,712 as against 2,534 last year. There were 231 Anglo-Indian and European scholars reading in the Arts and Professional Colleges for Indians as against 168 last year. In the secondary schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 401 as against 423 in the previous year.

There were 837 teachers in all the high, middle and primary schools specially intended for these communities compared with 835 last year. Of these 707 were trained teachers as against 733 last year.

One hundred and eighty boys and 123 girls appeared for high school examination of whom 147 boys and 113 girls were successful. For the middle school examination 272 boys and 276 girls appeared of whom 235 boys and 253 girls came out successful.

Domestic Science training centre for European teachers.—The Domestic Science Training Centre for European Teachers continued to give training in needle work and dress-making and domestic science to students undergoing training as teachers in the Church Park Training School, Madras. About 42 pupils attended the classes in the year under report.

Manual training centres.—The two manual training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction during the year under report. The number of pupils who attended the manual training classes at Ootacamund and St. George's Home, Ketti, was 139 as against 135 in the previous year, while the number of pupils who attended the manual training class at Madras was 307 as against 275 last year.

The Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met twice during the year.

The European School-Leaving Certificate Board reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1944 met three times during the year and transacted business. Miss W. Park, Lecturer in Domestic Science and official member of the Board, resigned her membership consequent on her going on leave preparatory to retirement and in her place Miss Pearson, a non-official, was nominated as a temporary measure.

The total expenditure on "Anglo-Indian and European Education" decreased from Rs. 39.12 lakhs to Rs. 34.18 lakhs, the decrease being due to the fall in the expenditure on boarding. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 8.94 lakhs (26.15 per cent), fees 13.80 lakhs (40.37 per cent) and other sources Rs. 11.44 lakhs (33.48 per cent). The corresponding percentages for the previous year being 24.35, 38.32 and 37.33.

XI. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

1. *General statistics.*—The number of public institutions intended for the Muhammadans increased from 3,102 last year to 3,179 during the year and their strength from 265,887 to 281,216. The number and strength of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was 155 and 5,659 respectively compared with 155 and 5,960 last year.

2. *Collegiate.*—There was an appreciable increase in the number of Muhammadan students reading in the arts colleges for men and women from 967 including 57 women last year to 1,105 including 68 women during the year under report. The strength in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, rose from 197 to 267 and that in the Islamia College, Vaniyambadi, from 96 to 128. The Intermediate Natural Science course and the Honours course in Islamic History and Culture were opened in the Government Muhammadan College during the year under report. One hundred and fifty-five Muhammadan scholars as against 129 last year were reading in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad during the year. In the professional colleges there were 193 Muhammadan men and 20 Muhammadan women as against 156 and 18 respectively last year.

3. *Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools intended specially for Muslim boys and girls increased from 18 and 8 to 20 and 10 respectively during the year due to the opening of two secondary schools for Muslim boys and two schools for Muslim girls. The strength in the boys' schools increased from 4,719

to 5,432 and that in the girls' schools from 939 to 1,674. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all the secondary schools for Indians further increased considerably from 19,305 (17,504 boys and 1,801 girls) last year to 21,473 (19,245 boys and 2,228 girls) during the year under report.

4. *Elementary.*—There were 2,582 elementary schools for Muhammadan boys with 230,003 pupils on rolls as against 2,530 schools with 217,595 pupils last year, while for Muslim girls there were 541 schools with a total strength of 42,713 pupils as against 524 schools with 41,471 pupils on rolls in the previous year. In all the Indian elementary schools for Muslims and non-Muslims there were under instruction 337,031 pupils (215,038 boys and 121,993 girls) at the end of the year under report compared with 332,233 pupils (212,705 boys and 119,528 girls) in the previous year.

5. *Special.*—The number of training schools specially intended for Muslim men remained the same as last year, viz., 7 and the total strength in them was 287 as against 344 last year. The Viscountess Goschen Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly, was kept in abeyance during the year and hence only 6 training schools as against 7 last year worked specially for the benefit of Muhammadan women during the year. The strength in all these 6 schools was 176 compared with 156 pupils under instruction in the 7 training schools last year. The total number of Muhammadan men and women under training in all the training schools was 469 and 186 respectively as against 608 and 203 last year.

There were 5 industrial schools for Muhammadans under the control of the Director of Industries. The total strength of these schools was 233.

MAPPILLA EDUCATION.

Boys' schools.

Malabar North.—There were 465 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys as against 469 last year. The strength of these schools was 47,067 (29,269 boys and 17,798 girls) as against 46,009 (28,793 boys and 17,216 girls) in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for boys in the district, there were 29,253 Mappilla boys and 17,211 Mappilla girls, under instruction as against 29,229 and 16,801 respectively last year. The total number of teachers employed in the Mappilla boys' schools was 1,790 including 350 untrained teachers as against 1,785 including 369 untrained teachers last year.

The two secondary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys reported last year continued to work during the year under report with an enrolment of 546 pupils on rolls, 378 in the Mayyalavia Madrassa High School, Mahe, and 168 in the Madrasathul Muhammodaya Middle School, Calicut, as against 274 and 170 respectively in the previous year. The number of Mappillas reading in all the boys' secondary schools in the district was 1,087 (1078 boys and 9 girls) compared with 1,128 including 10 girls in the previous year.

The separate section and the hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore, for training Mappillas as teachers continued to work during the year. The number of Mappillas under training in all the training schools in the district was 105 during the year. The trained Mappilla teachers continued to be employed in the Mappilla schools to give both secular and religious instruction to pupils in these schools during school hours.

Malabar South.—There were 781 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys in 1944-45 as against 794 in 1943-44. The decrease was due to the closure of 13 inefficient aided schools. The total strength of these schools was 80,557 (48,111 boys and 32,446 girls) as against 81,150 (48,880 boys and 32,270 girls) last year. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for boys in the district was 75,813 (45,842 boys and 29,971 girls) as against 76,030 (46,306 boys and 29,724 girls) last year. The decrease in the number of Mappilla pupils under instruction was attributed to the closure

of inefficient schools, high cost of living and the prevalence of epidemic diseases throughout the district. Out of the total number of 2,923 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools during the year under report, 2,119 were trained as against 2,882 teachers of whom 715 were untrained last year.

The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work during the year with Forms III to VI with a total strength of 290, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 192. The grant of 20 per cent free places sanctioned under G.O. No. 179, Education, dated 14th September 1940 and G.O. No. 1079, Education, dated 11th July 1941, enabled 39 pupils of the school to receive free education during the year. Besides 18 pupils of the schools were granted military fee concessions. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the secondary schools in the district was 1,137 (1,078 boys and 59 girls) as against 1,049 (982 boys and 67 girls) last year. There were 29 scholarships specially intended for Mappilla pupils reading in the secondary schools in the district besides 16 scholarships tenable for certain special classes of Muhammadans and 4 for all classes of Muhammadans during the year 1944-45.

The Government Training School for Mappillas at Malappuram, worked with 6 sections during the year, 3 Junior Higher Elementary Training classes with a strength of 108 Mappillas and 3 Senior Higher Elementary Training classes with 104 Mappillas. The number of Mappilla teachers undergoing training in the different grades in all the training schools in the district was 218 as against 244 last year. The fall in the number of Mappilla pupils under training in the training schools was due to a large number of literate young Mappilla men joining the defence services.

Religious instruction was, as usual, imparted to all pupils reading in the schools by Mullas.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools for Mappillas in the district remained the same as last year, viz., 72. The strength in these schools slightly increased from 6,432 (3,760 boys and 2,672 girls) to 6,467 (4,194 boys and 2,273 girls). The total number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools was 7,138 boys and 2,736 girls as against 7,177 boys and 2,781 girls last year. The decrease was due to the prevalence of famine and to poverty. The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla schools was 182 including 10 untrained teachers as against 184 including 11 untrained teachers last year.

Girls' schools.

Malabar.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls increased from 138 to 144. One Board elementary school was closed while the recognition of two aided schools was withdrawn during the year. Nine schools were opened by private agencies specially for Mappilla girls. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 7,652 girls and 5,175 boys as against 7,387 girls and 4,583 boys last year. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district increased from 7,383 to 7,573 during the year. The total number of Mappilla teachers in all Mappilla girls' schools was 164 of whom 107 were trained Mappilla women and 40 trained Mappilla men. Religious instructors were continued on the staff of the aided Mappilla girls' schools in the South Malabar for imparting religious instruction.

The number of Mappilla girls reading in all the secondary schools for girls in the district increased from 272 to 284. Besides, 68 girls were reading in the boys' secondary schools as against 77 last year. There were 226 girls on rolls of the Government Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur, at the end of the year under report.

In the secondary training class attached to the Government Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur, 47 women were under training during the year of whom 20

were Mappillas. In all the training schools, there were 84 Mappilla women under training, 20 in the secondary grade and 14 in the higher elementary grade.

Fifty-five special scholarships for Mappilla girls in the girls' elementary schools and 13 scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 each per mensem were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in lower and higher elementary schools. Besides these, 11 Government scholarships were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in secondary schools and 9 scholarships in higher elementary schools. Sixty-six residential scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 each per mensem tenable in Forms IV to VI and 58 of the monthly value of Rs. 3 each in Forms I to III were also awarded to Mappilla girls reading in the Government Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur.

The Special Assistant to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Malabar, continued to do propaganda work for the improvement of the education of Mappilla girls. During her tour in the district, 21 special meetings of Mappilla parents were convened and they were advised to send their girls to schools. Teachers were also given instruction to pay house to house visits to secure better attendance and increased enrolment of Mappilla girls in schools.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls was 12 as against 11 last year. The number of Muslim pupils under instruction in these schools was 725 girls and 213 boys as against 656 and 248 respectively last year. The number of Muslim girls reading in all the girls' elementary schools in the district was 781 as against 826. Twenty-five teachers were employed in the Mappilla girls' schools of whom 9 were trained Muslim women.

The number of Muslim girls reading in all the girls' secondary schools in the district was 109 as against 91 in the previous year. The Government Middle School for Muslim Girls at Mangalore became a high school consequent on the opening of IV Form in it during the year and the strength of the school increased from 69 last year to 85 during the year.

Nine general scholarships, 25 special scholarships and 3 widow scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls in secondary schools and 1 scholarship of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem and 6 other Government scholarships to those in elementary schools during the year under report.

XII. EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CLASSES—ADI-DRAVIDA, ADI-ANDHRA AND OTHER KINDRED CLASSES.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 6,199 to 5,814 due to the closure mainly of ill-working boys' elementary schools during the year. But the total strength of these schools increased from 339,362 to 340,087. The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes reading in all public institutions further increased during the year to 340,555 from 336,899 last year. In all the Indian elementary schools alone the strength of these pupils during the year under report was 327,080 as against 322,967 in the previous year. The number of pupils of these communities reading in standards IV and V of all the Indian elementary schools was 27,053 boys and 9,672 girls and 24,568 boys and 6,633 girls respectively compared with 27,766 boys and 8,843 girls in standard IV and 24,999 boys and 6,540 girls in standard V in the previous year.

The number of pupils of the communities reading in the Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges suffered a fall from 348 including 40 women last year to 308 including 27 women during the year, while in the Indian secondary schools the decrease was from 11,371 including 1,804 girls to 11,365 including 2,089 girls. The strength in the special schools excluding the training schools was 979 men and 110 women as against 972 and 109 respectively last year. In the training schools the number of pupils of these communities under training was 518 men and 192 women as against 532 and 261 respectively in the previous year.

The tabular statement below furnishes figures relating to the admission of scheduled class pupils in elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1943-44 and in 1944-45.

	Plains.		Agency.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled class pupils.	16,782	16,401	116	115
Number of schools accessible to scheduled Class pupils	16,774	16,337	116	115
Number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted	12,411	12,133	81	83
Number of schools held in inaccessible buildings	8	4	..	..
Number of scheduled class pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them	82,998	88,489	511	439

The percentage of schools in the plains accessible to pupils of scheduled classes during the year under report was 99.9 the same as in the previous year.

The percentage of the number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were admitted freely to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 74.0 in 1943-44 to 74.3 in 1944-45.

There is a large disparity in the number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils and the number of schools in which they are admitted freely in many districts. The disparity is great particularly in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. The number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted increased in Vizagapatam, Salem, Chingleput, Kistna, Bellary, Chittoor, Ramnad and Nilgiris districts and in the remaining districts there was a decrease in the number. The disparity between the number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils and the number of schools in which they were freely admitted was in most cases due to the following reasons: (1) proximity of schools intended for scheduled classes, (2) non-existence of scheduled class pupils in the school zone, (3) some schools specially intended for Muslim where Urdu is the medium of instruction.

The number of pupils belonging to scheduled class admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 88,489 in the plains and 439 in the agency areas during the year under report as against 82,998 in the plains and 511 in the agency areas in the year 1943-44. Thus there has been a considerable increase in the total number of scheduled class children admitted freely into schools which are not intended for them. There was an increase in 18 districts and a decrease in a few districts, viz., Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Madras, Tanjore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara. Poverty, famine and war condition, conversion of a number of the Adi-Andhras to Christianity in the Bezvada Municipality, prevalence of a virulent form of smallpox in the Tanjore district, acute poverty, indifference towards education and migration to ghats along with their parents in search of labour in the South Kanara district are some of the causes which hampered the free admission and attendance of the scheduled class pupils in schools.

The number of scheduled class teachers employed in schools not specially intended for scheduled class pupils decreased from 1,481 in 1943-44 to 1,337 in 1944-45. The decrease is due to many of the teachers leaving the teaching profession presumably in view of the lucrative jobs provided by war efforts.

The following extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour show the measures taken by the Labour Department for the advancement of scheduled class pupils in the matter of education:—

At the beginning of the year, there were 1,085 schools. Twenty-seven schools were newly started and 29 schools were closed and one school was transferred to the Police department during the year. There were thus 1,082 schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,081 were day schools and

one night school. Fifty-five thousand three hundred and ten children consisting of 36,579 boys and 18,731 girls received instruction as against 51,532 children consisting of 34,044 boys and 17,488 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 1,826 of whom 1,824 were trained and 2 were untrained. A sum of Rs. 63,860-4-0 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings during the year.

Midday meals.—The Government were pleased to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 for the extension, during 1944-45 of the scheme of providing free midday meals to the pupils studying in the labour schools. The scheme was accordingly extended and meals were supplied in 360 schools as against 46 in the previous year. About 15,000 children were benefited by the scheme. The pupils of all the labour schools in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Guntur, and Malabar were supplied with free meals. Meals were supplied in some selected labour schools in the other districts. The Collectors report that the scheme has worked very successfully in their districts and that the pupils look healthy, active and cheerful. Improvement in their weight was also noticed. Attendance was regular and the pupils were reported to be paying more attention to their lessons. The help rendered by the Government in this respect was very much appreciated by the poor people in the villages and the scheme has contributed considerably towards the educational advancement of the eligible communities. It was found desirable to extend the scheme during 1945-46 and supply free meals to the pupils of the eligible communities in all the labour schools in the districts and the Government have sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,74,900. The total expenditure for the supply of free midday meals in the labour schools would come to about Rs. 10,00,000 (rupees ten lakhs) during 1945-46.

XIII. EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

1. *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the agency tracts remained the same as last year, viz., 184. The total strength in these schools increased from 6,288 last year to 6,698 during the year. The one girls' school specially intended for these tribes reported last year continued to work during the year with 55 pupils on rolls. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes and reading in all the elementary schools in the agency tracts increased considerably from 4,511 (3,281 boys and 1,230 girls) last year to 7,129 (5,755 boys and 1,374 girls) during the year.

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu children in the Kurnool district decreased from 23 to 20 due to the closure of three schools during the year under report. These schools continued to be under the control of the Collector of Kurnool and were located in and around the Nallamalais Hills. The strength of these schools was 372 boys and 262 girls as against 425 boys and 302 girls last year. The decrease in the strength is ascribed partly to the closure of certain schools and mainly to the migration of grown-up pupils in search of employment as labourers, to plains along with their parents. Pupils in these schools were taught handicrafts, such as leaf-plate stitching, rope-making, bamboo work, basket and mat-making in which children evinced keen interest. As usual, the children in these schools were provided with free midday meals, clothes, books and slates. Besides, periodical medical inspection of pupils was also conducted.

There were 75 elementary schools specially intended for these tribes in the Nilgiris in which 4,031 boys and 1,285 girls were under instruction. The total number of pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes reading in these as well as in the other elementary schools in the district was 5,256 (4,003 boys and 1,253 girls) as against 5,127 (3,910 boys and 1,217 girls) last year.

In other districts also, there were elementary schools working solely for the benefit of these tribes during the year. The total number of such elementary schools in the whole Province was 316 and their strength was 14,054 (10,275

boys and 3,779 girls) compared with 13,916 (10,006 boys and 3,910 girls) in the previous year. The number of pupils of these tribes alone reading in all types of public institutions increased from 14,726 (10,914 boys and 3,812 girls) to 15,522 (11,457 boys and 4,065 girls) during the year under report.

2. *Criminal tribes.*—During the year under report 293 elementary schools were returned as exclusively meant for the benefit of the children of the Criminal tribes in all of which 12,317 boys and 7,229 girls were under instruction. There were 15,271 boys and 8,235 girls of Criminal tribes in all public institutions of whom 893 boys and 93 girls were in secondary schools, 14,157 boys and 8,102 girls in elementary schools and the rest in colleges and special schools.

The following is an epitome of the report received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the education of the Criminal tribes during the calendar year 1944:—

(a) *Madura North.*—The same 67 complete elementary schools reported last year continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 3,798 as against 3,749 at the end of 1943. Of the total strength of 3,798, 3,093 were Kallar pupils. The policy of increasing the enrolment of Kallar pupils by seeking parental co-operation and by house to house visits was continued during the year. The Inspectors of Police in the district with the special Sub-Inspector of Police for Kallar Reclamation work helped the Supervisors of the Kallar Elementary Schools in securing good attendance of pupils in these schools. The extra curricular activities such as physical education, games and scout movement were continued during the year under report in these schools. The attendance of pupils in these schools was 93.5 per cent and efforts were made to see that the pupils were retained till they reached Standard V.

(b) *Madura South.*—The number of Kallar Elementary Schools remained the same as last year, viz., 189. The strength in these schools increased from 12,351 (8,155 boys and 4,196 girls) to 12,934 (8,269 boys and 4,565 girls). The number of Kallar pupils alone recorded a marked increase from 11,101 (7,132 boys and 3,969 girls) to 11,608 (7,280 boys and 4,328 girls) during the year. The improvement in the increased enrolment of Kallar pupils was due to the efforts made by the Kallar Reclamation Officers. Efforts were, as usual, made to see that the backward children receive proper teaching to avoid their being unnecessarily retained in the one and the same class or their discontinuance of study. Kallar pupils in these schools took an active part in physical activities, games and sports and boy scouts and girl guides movements.

(c) *Ramnad.*—The two complete elementary schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to work for the benefit of Kallar children during the year. The strength in the two schools was 91 and 72 as against 93 and 71 respectively last year. In addition to general education, the pupils were taught spinning, needle-work, string-work, paper-making, etc. The number of Kallar pupils alone in the respective schools was 72 and 44.

(d) *Salem.*—The two schools for Korava children at Manivilandu and Madathur continued to work during the year. The strength in these schools was 54 and 63 as against 28 and 56 respectively last year. Free clothes, books and slates were supplied to Koravar pupils studying in the school at Madathur. An amount of Rs. 14,280 as against Rs. 13,920 last year was sanctioned to the Korava Boys and Girls Boarding Homes and Agricultural Farm at Attur towards their maintenance. A girls' school was attached to the Boarding Home.

(e) *Chittoor.*—Special attention was paid to the education of Yenadi children during the year. All the eight schools intended for the children of the tribe reported last year worked during the year. Free mid-day meals and clothing achieved the desired results of bringing these children to schools. About 484 Yenadi children were under instruction in the Yenadi schools and in other schools.

(f) *Criminal tribes settlement schools.*—In each of the six settlements, there was a school at which attendance was compulsory for all settlers' children

of school-going age. There were separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar settlement while in other settlements there were only mixed schools. The schools at Aziznagar, Stuartpuram and Chintaladevi were complete higher elementary schools, those at Sitanagaram and Bitragunta had six standards and the one at Siddhapuram was a complete lower elementary school. The strength in all these settlement schools increased from 1,048 to 1,161 during the year. Mid-day meals were supplied to all criminal tribe children reading in these schools. The pupils in these schools took active part in games and sports and in the boy scout and girl guide movements. As usual, children studying in these schools were supplied with clothes, books and slates. Criminal tribe children reading in schools outside the settlement were awarded boarding grants, scholarships and grant for books and clothes. Fourteen pupils appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination held in April 1944 of whom 7 came out successful.

XIV. EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND DUMB AND OTHER DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The 14 schools reported last year continued to work during the year for the benefit of the physically defective children. The Municipal Councils of Coimbatore and Karaikudi continued to run a deaf and dumb school during the year. As was reported last year, there were four schools for the blind, four for the deaf and dumb, five for lepers and one school for the blind and the deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb school and the girls' section of the Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association School for the Blind at Palamcottah are, as usual, treated for purposes of classification as girls' schools, though these two schools are mixed schools.

The following statement gives the comparative strength of these schools for the last year and the year under report:—

Name of the Institution.	Strength as on			
	31st Mar. 1944.		31st Mar. 1945.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 U.L.C.M. Blind School, Rentachintala ..	17	13	18	12
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamalle ..	20	10	21	8
3 T.D.T.A. Blind School (Boys), Palamcottah ..	33	..	26	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet (now at Srivilliputtur) ..	53	79	60	91
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore ..	28	7	22	9
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi ..	18	3	14	5
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore (now at Tirukkoyilur) ..	18	31	22	30
8 Bethesda Leper School, Narsapur ..	25	8	29	16
9 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	28	12	33	7
10 St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam ..	63	..	55	..
11 The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram, East Godavari ..	18	19	23	20
12 The Leper Home Day School, Bapatla ..	11	10	15	10
13 Deaf and Dumb School (Girls), Palamcottah ..	..	42	39	52
14 T.D.T.A. Blind School (Girls), Palamcottah ..	..	31	..	30
Total ..	332	265	377	290

The pupils in these schools were given general education in addition to instruction in rattan work, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, bee-keeping, gardening, mat-weaving, etc., for boys and girls and needle-work and dress-making for girls. Music was taught in some of the schools for the blind. Education was imparted to the blind pupils in accordance with the rules of the department and with approved text books prepared according to the Braille system. In the schools for the deaf and dumb, the subjects taught were articulation, speech and language, speech reading, sense training, arithmetic, history, geography, etc. Some of these schools were residential ones wherein pupils were given free boarding and lodging. The pupils in these schools were given training in health and play habits. Out-door and in-door games formed special features of some of the schools. There was also provision for the periodical medical inspection

of the pupils. In the schools for lepers, especially, special attention was paid to medical inspection and treatment.

XV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Two hundred and fifty-nine private unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report, the total strength in all of which was 9,611 as against 204 institutions with 6,981 pupils returned last year. The district of Malabar had, as usual, the largest number of these schools, most of which were classified as "Arabic Schools."

XVI. BOOKS.

1. *Connemara Library*.—The total number of books added to the library during the year was 604 and the number of new periodicals subscribed to was 8. As a result of exchange for Madras Government Museum bulletins 121 journals and 26 standard works were received from institutions abroad and in India. The number of readers who visited the library during the year was 50,022 as compared with 42,740 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted by them was 102,166 as compared with 91,446 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 47,972 as against 35,720 last year and the number of volumes lent to the mufassal libraries was 60. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 3,633 and the number of new depositors during the year being 526 and the average daily number on the books was 1,123 as against 792 last year. The military personnel in and near the city continued to make free use of the library during the year.

2. *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library*.—During the year under report 3,370 persons visited the library and consulted about 5,724 works as against 2,895 visitors who consulted about 4,723 works in the previous year. Many manuscripts were issued on loan to several scholars and institutions interested in oriental studies during the year. Many injured and old manuscripts were mended during the year. Chemicals recommended by the Keeper of the Research Laboratory of the British Museum for the preservation of the manuscripts were purchased and applied to the manuscripts and printed books in the library. A book of very rare value was purchased and 27 manuscripts were acquired by presentation to the library during the year under report.

3. *Text-book Committee*.—In the year under report, 18 applications for registration were received and 9 of them were accepted. The registration fee realized was Rs. 3,600. The total number of registered publishers in 1944-45 was 159 as against 150 in the previous year.

The number of books received for consideration under all classification in 1944-45 was 1,104 (433 for elementary and 671 for secondary) and a sum of Rs. 6,439 was realized as scrutiny fees.

Only one meeting was held in February 1945.

Books approved in 1939, which lost their approval by efflux of time by the end of December 1944 were received for reapproval and considered at the meeting held in February 1945.

As a measure of paper economy, no separate consolidated list of approved books was published in 1945, but a note was added to the list of books approved at the meeting held in February 1945 and published in Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st May 1945, to the effect that the consolidated list of 1942 will be in force for the year 1945 also, with the deletion of the names of books approved from 1937-39 due to the efflux of time, and inclusion of the names of books approved at the meetings held from September 1942 to February 1945, and with such other changes as were considered necessary.

Due to the difficulties felt by the registered publishers to secure white printing paper for purposes of printing their books, they were permitted, as a temporary measure, for the duration of the war, to use news print for printing

books approved by the Text-Book Committee and intended for use in educational institutions.

Government in their Order Ms. No. 529, Education and Public Health, dated 10th April 1944, nominated 40 members to the Text-Book Committee for a period of three years from 1st April 1944.

Consequent on the revival of the system of prescribing non-detailed text books in English and other principal languages of the Presidency, and in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Text-Book Committee at the meeting held in February 1945 a new classification, viz., "Class use—non-detailed study" was introduced in addition to the existing classifications for which books are usually approved by the Text-Book Committee.

The receipts and charges for 1944-45 connected with the Text Book Committee showed a surplus of Rs. 937-9-0.

4. *Libraries*.—The number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1,340 during 1943-44 to 1,397 during the year under report. The number of libraries specially intended for women was 8. There were 175 registered libraries under private managements during the year as against 169 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing the number of libraries under various managements, the number of books and journals available, the number of persons who made use of the libraries and the expenditure incurred on these libraries for the years 1943-44 and 1944-45 are furnished below:—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
1 Number of Libraries under—		
(a) Government	1	1
(b) Local bodies (including panchayats) ..	1,003	1,062
(c) Municipalities	59	80
(d) Co-operative societies	49	47
(e) Private managements	228	227
	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,397</u>
2 Number of books and journals available in these libraries	891,389	962,675
3 Number of persons who made use of the libraries	<u>2,345,772</u>	<u>3,474,882</u>
	RS.	RS.
4 Total expenditure—		
(a) From provincial funds	50,233	45,145
(b) From local funds	73,694	90,076
(c) From private sources	87,038	1,03,833
Total	<u>2,10,965</u>	<u>2,39,054</u>

The increase in the number of libraries and the marked increase in the number of persons using them indicate that the public libraries in this Province are becoming more and more popular.

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

5. *Use of school libraries by the public*.—The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during 1944-45 was 174 as against 162 in the previous year. The number of persons who made use of the libraries increased from 3,067 in the previous year to 7,135 during the year under report. There was a corresponding increase in the number of volumes used, from 16,011 to 17,879.

It is reported by some of the officers that the scheme is not working properly for the following reasons:—

- that the books kept in the school libraries are not best suited for the general public;
- that there are public libraries in certain localities containing books suitable for the public.

6. *Registration of books.*—The number of books and periodicals registered during the year under report was 1,794 and 657 as against 1,657 and 631 respectively last year. Of the total number of publications, namely, 2,451, 1,914 were "original publications", 460 "re-editions" and 77 "translations."

The output in the number of books in English, Tamil and Malayalam showed an increase and that in Telugu, Kanarese, Hindi and Sanskrit suffered a fall during the year under review, while under "periodicals" there was a decrease in the number in English, Malayalam and Kanarese groups and an increase in Tamil, Telugu and Hindi groups. As regards the literary activity under different subject heads such as arts, biography, philosophy, history, law, fiction, etc., there was an increase both under "books" and "periodicals" with the exception of the following subjects which suffered a fall under periodicals—agriculture, arts, economics, education, language, nature study and religion.

The City of Madras, as usual, maintained its leading position as a printing centre with its numerous printing presses and other facilities. Four hundred and eighty-one books or nearly 27 per cent of the total output under "books" were designed for educational purposes as against 512 or 31 per cent during the previous year.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1030, Education, dated 10th July 1944, Government approved the proposal for payment of remuneration at fixed rates to outside persons employed in the office of the Registrar of Books in connexion with the work of reviewing books in languages.

Necessary action was taken in respect of cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to comply with the provisions of the "Press and Registration of Books Act" by the Registrar of Books during the year under report.

XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Adult education.*—Adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions worked during the year under report:—

- (1) Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (2) Government College, Kumbakonam.
- (3) Presidency College, Madras.
- (4) Government Elementary School, G.L. Puram, Vizagapatam agency.

The adult education class attached to the Government Training School for Women, Rāmnad, did not work during the year. The night school for adults run by the Social Service Group of the Presidency College was revived during the year. In addition to these an adult education class was conducted during the year by the teachers of the Government Elementary School at G.L. Puram in the Vizagapatam agency tract. There were thus at the end of the year under report four adult education classes run by Government institutions alone and the total strength of these classes was 130.

The adult education classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Government Elementary School, G.L. Puram, Vizagapatam agency, were run by the pupil-teachers of the former and teachers of the latter institutions. The adult education class run by the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued its useful activities of educating illiterate adults during the year. One rupee prizes for completing a primer within a school-year were awarded to nine pupils attending the classes. Books suitable for lower elementary school standards were used for educating the adults attending these classes. Seven pupils are reported to have studied English. One noteworthy feature of the adult education class of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was that it took part in the Fourth South Indian Adult Education Conference held at Adyar in April 1944 and organized an exhibition regarding adult education. The night schools run by the Presidency College and Government College, Kumbakonam, continued to give useful instruction to illiterate adults. The average attendance in the two classes was 20 and 22, respectively. As reported last year, the classes were run by voluntary service and subscriptions.

In addition to the above four classes, some private agencies interested themselves in adult education activities. The R.C. Mission opened a night school for the adults at Kumbakonam during the year. About 48 men attended the class during the year. The U.L.C.M. Training School for Masters at Rajahmundry conducted classes for the benefit of uneducated adults. About 11 men attended the classes. Under the auspices of the Pasumalai Training School, Pasumalai, Madura district, five night schools for adults were conducted as a part of the "rural extension work" in five villages, viz., Pasumalai, Tiruparankundram, Vilacherry, Palanganatham and Mudukulam. The total number of men and women who attended these classes was 120 and 16, respectively. There were in addition to all these classes three elementary night schools meant specially for the education of the illiterate grown-ups, viz., the night school at the Agricultural Research Station at Samalkot, the night school for Muhammadans run by the Proddatur Municipality and the aided night school at Muppavaram, Nellore district. The average strength of these schools was 12, 47 and 76, respectively.

2. *Physical education for men.*—The work of promoting physical education in all the educational institutions was carried on as usual by the Adviser to Government on Physical Education with the assistance of four Regional Physical Directors. As reported last year, the Adviser and his assistants gave full co-operation and useful advice for the conduct of physical activities to various athletic associations, such as the Olympic Association, the Boxing Association, the Madras Schools and Colleges Athletic Associations and the District Athletic Associations.

During the year, the Regional Physical Directors visited 154 secondary schools, 17 training schools and 225 elementary schools and gave proper guidance and instruction for the successful conduct of physical activities in these schools. In addition to their regular work of inspection and visits to various types of institutions in the district under their control, the Regional Physical Directors rendered help in conducting the annual athletic sports meet of the various districts associations, helping elementary schools in conducting rural and inter-elementary schools sports meets, organizing demonstration lessons and model play days, etc. As a result of the efforts put forth by these officers for a "Play for all" programme, the tendency to devote the available playground exclusively for major games like football, hockey, etc., intended for seniors or specialists and thus sacrificing the play needs of a vast majority of pupils was checked and thus considerably during the year. A new scheme called the "Special Course in Physical Education" was initiated by the department during the year. A series of courses were conducted for the benefit of pupil-teachers under training in the training schools, each course extending over a period of four weeks. The programme for these intensive courses was so designed as to enable the pupil-teachers to equip themselves thoroughly with the several aspects of physical education in elementary schools. About 1,178 pupils undergoing training in 11 training schools underwent the special training in physical education during the year under report.

In the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education there were 59 pupils under training in various grades during the year.

3. *Physical education for women.*—The physical training class for women at Saidapet gave training in physical education in various grades to 33 women candidates during the year under report. The inspection of physical education in various schools was not done due to the resignation of the Special Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education during the year. As an alternative measure to inspection work the Woman Specialist in Physical Education conducted refresher classes for the benefit of Physical Training Instructresses employed both in the Government and aided institutions. About 51 teachers of physical education from various districts attended "Refresher Week" held at Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, by the Woman Specialist.

in Physical Education. The activities of the various women athletic associations were as usual guided by the Woman Specialist during the year under report.

4. *Report on rural reconstruction work.*—With the co-operation of the officers of the Educational Department (Deputy Inspectors), the Revenue Department and the National War Front, private agencies, such as the Prema Samajan in Vizagapatam district, the Theosophical Society, Adyar, the Village Improvement Association, Adyar, and the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Devakottai, have done some useful work during the year. The Mayanoor Rural Centre (Trichinopoly district) has opened a new textile weaving section to give employment to the old boys. A summer training class for agriculturists is conducted and the staff visit one centre in each taluk for three days and spend their time in April and May with cultivators.

In the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Indukurpet, poultry-keeping was started and a model poultry house has been built. Bee-keeping is also encouraged and there are three model bee-hives in working order. The Rural Reconstruction Centre, Pasumalai (Madura district), took the initiative in the construction of a bridge in Vilacherry over the Nilayoor channel at a cost of Rs. 1,700 and they bore the cost themselves. At this centre, training is given to people, who come from different parts of South India, in village uplift work. The working of Sugaimetta Cattle Breeding Society in the Kurnool district is also worth mentioning. The main object of the association is to promote the economic interests of the Sugalis by improving the methods of cattle-breeding and by affording facilities for grazing, etc. The Special Development Officer, Salem, and the Rural Reconstruction Officers, West Godavari and Chingleput, have also helped the promotion of the rural reconstruction work during the year.

The travelling library and the itinerating dispensary maintained by the Tanjore District Board were availed of by a large section of the rural population in the district. During the rural reconstruction week in the district, exhibitions were arranged in 71 centres, libraries started in 25 centres, reading rooms in 71 centres and night schools for adults were reported to have been opened in 36 centres.

The unique feature of the rural reconstruction scheme under the Tanjore District Board during the year was the opening of the District Board Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions at Darasuram during the time of the Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam. Paper-making, soap-making, ceramic industry, weaving, engraving, poultry and bee-keeping were all demonstrated and explained in detail to the visitors.

In other districts, rural reconstruction centres were encouraged to introduce games in rural areas, organize reading rooms and libraries, conduct village sanitation survey and attend to the improvements of the general health and mode of life of the rural population by means of propaganda and exhibition, etc.

5. *Teachers' associations, managers' associations, teacher-managers' associations and teachers' unions.*—There were 2,162 elementary schools teachers' associations during the year under report as against 2,164 in the previous year. Of these 1,779 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and the remaining 383 for teachers in girls' schools as against 1,781 and 383, respectively in 1943-44. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations was compulsory for all teachers except those employed in distant localities. The monthly meetings conducted by the associations enabled the teachers to improve their teaching methods and raise their general level of efficiency. At certain centres, special efforts were made during the year to acquaint the teachers with the need for vigilance and active co-operation in paper-economy, security education, grow-more food campaign, waste paper collection, savings schemes, assistance to soldiers' families and recruitment work with satisfactory results. Some other centres arranged for special lectures on "Education in Post-War India" and "Progress of War in

the East and West." The organization of Red Cross groups in schools was continued on a large scale during the year by some of the teachers' associations in the Kurnool district. The Women Teachers' Association, Saidapet, conducted a variety entertainment in aid of the War Fund and contributed a sum of Rs. 450 to "Lady Hope Indian Troop Hospitality Fund." The Conjeeveram Women Teachers' Association conducted a variety entertainment this year also for war propaganda purposes under the auspices of the associations in the South Madras Range, an excursion to Mahabalipuram for elementary school teachers was organized and inter-elementary school sports were conducted in which over 4,000 boys and girls participated. In the Nilgiris district touring libraries were organized by the teachers' associations in centrally located villages. Associations in the Bellary and Ramnad districts evinced keen interest in arranging for inter-elementary school sports. A special feature of the year under report was that some of the members of the teachers' associations donated blood to the Madras Blood Bank. Some women teachers' associations conducted demonstration lessons in physical training and games. During the year under report 14,009 meetings of the teachers' associations were held.

Teachers' unions.—During the year under report there were 353 elementary school teachers' unions as against 419 in the previous year. Of these 313 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and 40 teachers in girls' schools. Under the auspices of these unions, the Taluk Teachers' Conference was convened and conducted during the year in the West Godavari district.

Teacher-managers' and managers' associations.—There were 79 teacher-managers' associations and 45 managers' associations during the year under report as against 87 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

6. *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—Teachers in local boards and Government schools were continued to be employed as postmasters in extra departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of schoolmasters increased from 519 to 583 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 13.8 as against 12.2 in the previous year.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. R. U. SAVOOR,

Director of Public Instruction.

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

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

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1 Walluvanad taluk, Mannarghat Village Panchayat.	4 Sivakasi-Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram (boys and girls).
2 Ponnani—Three selected amsams.	5 Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district).
3 Ernad—Selected amsams in East and West Ernad.	6 Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore district).

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT DO NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

1 Anakapalle.	4 Adoni.	7 Srivilliputtur.	10 Pollachi.
2 Kurnool.	5 Cuddapah.	8 Karaikudi.	
3 Bellary.	6 Mannargudi.	9 Devakottai.	

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles 120,166 (1941 census).				Percentage of scholars to total population.				
				Recognized institutions.		All institutions.		
Population as per census of 1941—				1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	
Males	..	..	24,557,143	Males	..	9.1	8.9	
Females	..	..	24,784,667	Females	..	4.9	4.8	
Total		..	49,341,810	Total		..	7.0	6.9

Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
1945.	1944.	Increase or decrease.	1945.	1944.	Increase or decrease.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

Universities	..	..	3	3	..	{ 1,245 * 11 † }	976	+280	{ (a) 480 (b) 776 }
<i>For Males.</i>									
Arts colleges ‡	..	..	60	60	..	23,468	20,461	+3,007	{ (a) 7,325 (b) 16,143 }
Professional colleges	..	..	12	11	+1	3,196	2,890	+306	(a) 3,196
High schools	..	..	444	425	+19	271,121	245,568	+25,553	{ (c) 222,850 (d) 48,271 }
Middle schools	..	..	177	169	+8	38,549	35,025	+3,524	{ (c) 24,675 (d) 13,874 }
Primary schools	..	..	31,849	32,228	-379	2,598,464	2,567,757	+30,707	(d) § 2,598,464
Special schools	..	..	457	463	-6	27,267	29,042	-1,755	
Total	..	..	32,999	33,356	-357	2,962,085	2,900,743	+61,342	

<i>For Females.</i>									
Arts colleges ‡	..	..	8	7	+1	1,301	1,106	+195	{ (a) 367 (b) 934 }
Professional colleges	..	..	4	4	..	186	159	+27	(a) 186
High schools	..	..	117	104	+13	40,351	35,103	+5,248	{ (c) 28,776 (d) 16,575 }
Middle schools	..	..	62	60	+2	9,071	8,055	+1,016	{ (c) 3,709 (d) 5,362 }
Primary schools	..	..	4,186	4,186	..	423,994	414,424	+9,570	(d) § 423,994
Special schools	..	..	128	121	+7	6,968	6,574	+394	
Total	..	..	4,500	4,482	+18	486,871	465,421	+21,450	

UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

For males	..	..	257	201	+56	9,512	6,656	+2,856	
For females	..	..	2	3	-1	99	325	-226	
Total	..	..	259	204	+55	9,611	6,981	+2,630	
Grand total	..	..	37,761	38,045	-284	3,450,828	3,374,121	+76,707	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (c) In Secondary stage.
(b) In Intermediate classes. (d) In Primary stage.

* Scholars residing in the Annamalai University only.

† Scholars undergoing Pandits' training in the Annamalai University.

‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.

§ Includes scholars in standards VI to VIII in Elementary schools.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.		Percentage of expenditure from		Cost per scholar to		Total cost per scholar.
	1944-45	1943-44	Government funds.	Local funds.	Government funds.	Local funds.	
Direction and Inspection	24,97,656	23,46,096	100.00	..	0.74	..	0.74
Universities	23,85,343	18,74,816	37.10	..	30.75	..	81.36
Miscellaneous	1,10,57,269	1,22,26,990	21.49	5.54	0.70	0.18	8.26
Total	1,59,40,268	1,64,47,902	36.13	3.85	1.69	0.18	4.70
Increase or decrease							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for Males.							
Arts colleges	37,74,914	35,16,202	19.09	0.32	29.24	0.50	153.10
Professional colleges	20,23,436	17,76,369	64.05	..	404.70	..	631.95
High schools	1,21,22,230	1,06,86,284	18.07	11.63	8.34	5.37	46.14
Middle schools	13,56,235	12,22,860	13.75	14.19	6.87	5.17	36.48
Primary schools	3,21,57,010	2,59,60,090	66.39	27.36	8.36	3.45	12.60
Special schools	45,69,183	31,75,418	42.50	0.45	73.28	0.77	172.41
Total	5,60,03,008	4,63,46,223	49.56	18.63	9.55	3.59	19.26
Institutions for Females.							
Arts colleges	4,87,574	3,66,818	30.99	1.40	118.00	6.30	380.70
Professional colleges	2,79,261	1,41,971	51.39	..	755.80	..	1,509.00
High schools	23,48,693	19,53,832	40.78	1.02	23.64	0.58	57.97
Middle schools	5,31,250	4,72,079	42.54	2.07	24.63	1.20	57.92
Primary schools	64,09,412	54,20,344	50.63	42.34	7.62	6.37	15.05
Special schools	11,61,386	11,04,761	73.19	0.02	121.70	0.03	166.27
Total	1,12,17,376	94,59,805	49.68	24.56	11.51	5.69	23.17
Grand total	8,31,60,652	7,22,53,930	47.01	16.60	11.53	4.07	24.52

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

1.—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	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science.*	6	1	1	38	3	49	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	3
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges	3	..	..	7	1	11	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	18	1	1	48	4	72	2	1	..	8	1	12
High schools	13	43	156	227	5	444	20	3	2	9	3	117
Middle schools	3	11	60	83	20	177	14	1	1	35	11	62
Primary schools	1,542	94	13,505	15,814	42	31,849	41	454	2,158	1,531	2	4,186
Total	1,558	1,000	13,721	16,124	67	32,470	75	458	2,161	1,655	16	4,365
Special schools—												
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	47	..	..	23	2	72	34	..	..	37	1	72
Engineering †	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	6	..	1	47	..	54	..	..	..	28	..	28
Commercial ‡	..	..	..	3	232	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for defectives	..	2	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for adults.	4	..	..	2	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	5	50	5	60	1	..	..	13	6	20
Total	66	3	6	137	245	457	35	..	..	81	7	123
Total Recognized Institutions	1,642	1,004	13,728	16,312	316	33,002	112	459	2,161	1,744	24	4,500
Unrecognized Institutions	..	..	..	..	257	257	..	..	..	..	2	2
Grand total of all Institutions	1,642	1,004	13,728	16,312	573	33,259	112	459	2,161	1,744	26	4,502

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

‡ Includes survey schools.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	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)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	4,346	4,093	829	101	80	67	418	411	80
Law ..	500	471	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,573	1,573	841	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	185	178	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	466	457	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	182	173	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	166	156	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,418	7,099	2,089	101	80	67	418	411	80
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ..	4,393	3,957	92	77,891	71,519	2,383	32,538	29,973	482
In Middle schools ..	564	536	..	10,817	9,584	182	3,065	2,699	22
In Primary schools ..	94,048	69,276	1,447	1,090,709	768,404	144	153,936	117,613	10
Total ..	98,975	73,769	1,539	1,169,417	849,507	2,709	189,539	150,285	514
In Art schools ..	147	147	..	..	..	..	20	14	..
In Medical schools ..	362	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and training schools ..	5,872	5,261	1,167	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools ..	267	241	207	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and industrial schools ..	959	461	9	58	45	..	..	..	..
In Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	2,431	2,091	2,431	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	38	1
In schools for adults ..	130	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other schools ..	..	..	..	238	175	18	..	..	..
Total ..	10,168	8,654	3,814	296	220	18	70	52	1
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	110,561	89,522	7,442	1,169,814	849,807	2,794	190,027	150,748	595
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for males ..	116,561	89,522	7,442	1,169,814	849,807	2,794	190,027	150,748	596

Educational Institutions for Males.

	Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
	Scholars on rolls on 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.				
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
19,575	18,239	5,238	273	249	130	24,718	23,072	6,344	1,437	
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	471	127	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,573	1,573	341	348	
70	66	35	..	..	..	255	242	159	22	
..	..	..	..	..	..	466	457	400	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	182	173	182	..	
65	56	26	..	..	..	65	56	26	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	166	156	86	..	
19,710	18,361	5,299	273	249	130	27,920	26,200	7,665	1,805	
155,223	133,679	9,181	1,106	1,070	124	271,121	240,198	12,202	20,747	
21,600	19,240	619	2,503	2,167	120	38,549	34,226	943	4,916	
1,267,087	969,349	4,746	2,684	2,052	..	2,598,464	1,926,694	6,347	753,007	
1,443,910	1,122,268	14,546	6,293	5,289	244	2,908,134	2,201,118	19,552	779,270	
16	15	..	..	..	..	183	176	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	362	362	..	53	
1,881	1,785	919	37	36	..	7,790	7,032	2,086	69	
..	..	..	..	..	..	267	241	207	..	
2,491	2,212	1,045	..	..	..	3,508	2,718	1,054	68	
344	343	29	8,066	6,846	7	8,410	7,189	36	331	
58	58	58	..	..	..	58	58	58	..	
145	130	..	..	..	..	2,576	2,221	2,431	..	
453	412	304	43	33	..	546	483	365	208	
59	53	48	136	103	..	325	247	48	16	
2,780	2,240	98	244	195	46	3,262	2,610	162	655	
8,227	7,198	2,561	8,526	7,213	53	27,237	23,837	6,447	1,402	
1,471,847	1,147,827	22,406	15,092	12,751	427	2,963,341	2,250,655	33,664	782,477	
..	..	..	9,512	6,138	557	9,512	6,138	557	1,164	
1,471,847	1,147,827	22,406	24,604	18,889	984	2,972,853	2,256,793	34,221	783,641	

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	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)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	286	271	142	..	..	..	28	27	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	60	57	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	346	328	183	..	..	..	28	27	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	7,915	7,063	420	697	622	8	889	799	19
In Middle Schools ..	1,974	1,621	24	173	148	..	313	284	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,343	4,241	212	177,507	125,484	20	69,854	53,248	..
Total ..	15,232	12,925	656	178,377	126,254	28	71,086	54,331	19
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,109	1,963	1,618	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for the Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	33	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,142	1,996	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	17,720	15,249	2,490	178,377	126,254	28	71,084	54,358	19
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all Institutions for females.	17,720	15,249	2,490	178,377	126,254	28	71,084	54,358	19
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females	134,281	104,771	9,932	1,348,191	976,061	2,822	261,111	205,106	614

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)
..	976	913	635	11	8	..	1,301	1,219	777	..
..	69	69	69	..	..	..	69	69	69	..
..	57	55	35	..	..	..	117	112	76	..
..	1,102	1,037	739	11	8	..	1,487	1,400	922	..
..	30,323	27,733	5,606	527	513	..	40,361	36,735	6,053	2,583
..	5,629	5,152	709	982	915	55	9,071	8,120	788	1,897
..	176,100	144,698	8,900	190	177	..	423,994	327,848	9,132	53,324
..	212,052	177,588	15,215	1,699	1,605	55	478,416	372,703	15,973	57,304
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,250	2,168	1,629	29	29	29	4,388	4,160	3,276	1
..	1,048	967	270	..	..	..	1,048	967	270	..
..	187	161	..	..	..	..	187	161	..	..
..	121	109	87	..	..	..	121	109	87	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	972	839	217	219	161	..	1,224	1,033	250	328
..	4,578	4,244	2,203	248	190	29	6,968	6,430	3,883	366
..	217,732	182,869	18,157	1,958	1,803	84	486,871	380,533	20,778	57,672
..	..	..	..	99	87	..	99	87	..	30
..	217,732	182,869	18,157	2,057	1,890	84	486,970	380,620	20,778	57,702
..	1,639,579	1,330,696	40,563	26,661	20,779	1,068	3,450,823	2,637,418	54,999	841,843

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,83,816 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.

	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.			Municipal funds.			Government funds.			Municipal funds.			Government funds.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and equipment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,29,930	..	..	3,45,496	1,04,688	8,90,114	2,313	9,898	2,324	36,561	5,331	56,427	8,84,800	2,24,034
Professional colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17,62,765	..	..	8,89,890	2,88,308	20,20,100	2,313	9,898	2,324	86,561	5,331	56,427	1,13,166	20,015

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	General.													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools (English) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19,14,175	..	..	91,234	6,218	20,11,627	1,04,79,067	86,79,840	16,90,090	30,06,169	1,20,711	2,39,75,877	1,14,01,961	29,218
Special.														
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,38,804	348	291	33,639	28,132	16,01,214	2,602	12,720	4,902	..	..	20,224	4,00,892	904
Total (Direct)	52,15,744	..	..	10,13,905	3,02,653	65,32,941	1,04,83,982	87,02,458	16,97,316	30,42,730	1,26,042	2,40,52,528	1,29,39,139	30,122

* Expenditure included under professional Colleges.

† Rates to expenditure on the Special Training Centre for Europeans which have no pupils of its own.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,83,81
 "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 expenditure from					
	Municipal funds.	Rees.	Other sources.	Total.	Rees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Rees.	Other sources.	Grand total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,238	..	..	..	..	2,00,238	
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,07,487	..	..	..	..	19,07,487	
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,78,404	3,95,057	1,28,349	2,06,172	11,90,295	23,98,277	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,24,590	39,526	5,753	24,70,546	16,37,693	51,78,108	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,10,719	4,34,583	1,34,102	26,76,718	28,27,938	90,84,110	
							Total (indirect)							

**UNIVERSITY AND
INTERMEDIATE
EDUCATION.**

Universities	..	..	..	..	..	9,01,600	5,98,943	23,85,343	..	..	..	8,84,800	..	..	9,01,600	5,98,943	23,85,343
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	19,14,891	2,07,847	23,46,272	..	..	..	21,311	21,311	..	22,96,448	3,89,177	33,04,124
Professional Colleges—																	
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,269	..	..	93,903	1,110	97,862
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,91,181	..	..	2,46,226	95,140	11,32,547
Education	..	..	..	..	..	6,055	16,558	29,930	..	..	..	1,74,783	..	..	23,789	16,558	2,15,130
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32,616	..	..	1,01,693	17,799	2,52,108
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,254	..	..	..	49,566	1,54,820
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,354	..	..	..	..	39,554
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	5,350	76,565	81,915	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,350	76,565	81,915
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	2,71,351	21,665	3,18,031	11,806	17,568	29,364	64,520	..	..	3,67,047	39,223	4,70,790
Total	..	..	..	..	..	30,98,747	9,21,578	51,56,491	11,806	38,869	50,675	29,01,244	9,898	2,324	40,36,146	12,84,081	61,88,098

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Special.

[illegible]

(c) No expenditure was given for the one unaided school.

(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.											
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)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																												
Arts Colleges 1,11,258 38,379 1,49,637 39,874																												
Professional Colleges—																												
Education 1,26,822 12,434 700 1,39,956 10,999																												
Medicine 5,700																												
Intermediate Colleges																												
Total 2,38,080 50,913 700 2,59,593 56,573																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																												
General.																												
High Schools 5,13,214 1,07,508 260 6,20,982 12,573 10,294 13,444 28,268 2,873 67,392 4,31,975																												
Middle Schools 1,28,435 14,583 300 1,43,318 1,960 5,454 6,532 2,825 2,825 20 14,881 96,507																												
Primary Schools 1,29,368 810 23 1,30,201 15,335 15,70,784 11,42,332 12 42,79,493 15,50,500																												
Total 7,71,017 1,22,901 553 8,94,501 15,79,008 15,80,472 11,61,538 31,105 3,823 43,61,766 20,78,991																												
Special.																												
Training Schools 4,72,328 11,202 790 4,81,320 2,68,664																												
Technical and Industrial Schools 24,561																												
Reformatory Schools 36,465																												
Schools for the Defectives 5,248																												
Other Schools 35,080 1,170 36,250 7,655																												
Total 5,07,408 12,372 790 5,20,570 3,42,623																												
Total (Direct) 13,16,505 1,86,086 2,073 17,04,664 15,79,008 15,86,472 11,68,149 34,903 3,873 43,72,405 24,78,187																												
Total (Direct) for Males 52,15,744 348 231 10,13,905 3,02,673 65,32,941 1,04,33,982 87,02,438 16,97,316 30,42,730 1,26,042 2,40,52,528 1,26,39,139 30,122																												
Grand Total (Direct) for all 67,32,249 348 291 11,99,991 3,04,726 82,37,605 1,20,62,990 1,02,89,930 28,05,465 30,77,633 1,29,915 2,84,24,933 1,54,17,336 30,122																												
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																												
Arts Colleges 87,948 1,98,025 3,25,847 1,451 1,451																												
Professional Colleges—																												
Education 4,296 21,265 38,500																												
Medicine 18,324 78,781 1,02,805																												
Intermediate Colleges																												
Total 1,10,508 2,96,071 4,95,152 1,451 1,451																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																												
General.																												
High Schools 7,28,139 4,66,185 18,38,399 995 32,925 33,920 9,57,762 19,234 13,444 8,64,910 5,09,243 23,48,593																												
Middle Schools 96,259 1,31,697 3,24,043 11,772 38,616 48,388 2,25,992 5,454 5,332 1,25,430 1,68,430 5,31,250																												
Primary Schools 1,18,458 3,30,372 19,99,389 379 379 32,43,262 15,70,784 11,42,332 1,19,280 3,31,704 64,09,412																												
Total 9,42,856 9,28,464 39,50,301 12,767 69,920 82,637 44,29,016 15,86,472 11,61,538 11,09,629 10,02,750 92,59,255																												
Special.																												
Training Schools 210 8,110 1,80,538 4,27,520 7,055 7,969 8,50,081 68,37,507 15,99,554 23,77,430 30,74,152 1,50,86,191																												
Technical and Industrial Schools 1,747 77,391 1,03,629 36,465 52 52 2,86,886 87,32,928 17,02,837 1,28,33,022 64,80,699 5,83,86,351																												
Reformatory Schools 52 6,581 11,881 91,87,511 13,36,989 1,55,09,740 93,08,837 6,80,72,461																												
Schools for the Defectives 27,861 17,636 53,182 855 4,596 5,451 42,765 29,886 92,232 94,883																												
Other Schools 210 37,770 2,52,144 6,32,747 914 78,426 92,107 55,73,700 15,86,472 11,68,359 13,26,804 15,63,041 1,12,17,376																												
Total (Direct) 210 10,91,134 14,78,869 50,48,200 13,681 78,426 92,107 68,37,507 15,99,554 23,77,430 30,74,152 1,50,86,191																												
Total (Direct) for Males 5,230 85,14,177 58,15,042 2,73,03,710 2,62,210 2,36,962 4,99,172 2,86,88,865 87,32,928 17,02,837 1,28,33,022 64,80,699 5,83,86,351																												
Grand Total (Direct) for all 5,440 96,05,311 72,93,711 3,23,51,910 2,75,891 3,14,388 5,91,279 3,42,12,565 1,03,19,400 23,71,106 1,41,58,826 80,43,740 6,06,06,727																												
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all 9,90,87,091 1,07,67,065 90,36,457 1,78,87,170 1,23,82,839 8,31,80,652																												

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

	Total population as per census of 1941.														
	School Education.														
	Hindus.														
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.														
	Indian Christians.														
	Scheduled classes.														
	Brahmins.														
	Non-Brahmins.														
	Total "other" columns (5) and (6).														
	Muslims.														
	Buddhists.														
	Pariahs.														
	Sikhs.														
	Others.														
	Total.														
	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.														
	Total number of pupils married.														
	Number of pupils married above age of 18.														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total population as per census of 1941.															
School Education.															
Primary—															
Class I	45	36,044	80,814	21,120	361,427	382,547	66,339	30	3	4	5,174	571,050	371,818	372	8
Class II	1,327	23,777	46,935	16,632	250,464	267,146	46,038	20	4	2	2,434	389,733	259,428	406	27
Class III	636	23,674	35,038	16,863	230,512	224,375	37,957	19	7	2	2,156	320,857	214,393	509	29
Class IV	656	18,837	28,249	17,095	190,048	207,143	31,954	15	7	3	1,608	288,177	186,952	669	44
Class V	619	19,355	25,971	18,604	186,544	205,148	28,724	21	1	4	1,542	281,386	177,941	862	56
Middle—															
Class VI	627	8,078	5,247	14,970	59,924	74,894	7,842	3	4	4	462	96,961	43,386	260	29
Class VII	663	6,304	3,765	14,295	44,550	58,845	5,372	4	3	3	416	75,275	29,778	341	75
Class VIII	449	5,511	2,994	14,541	38,802	53,343	4,597	7	2	..	401	67,304	25,829	504	173
High—															
Class IX	371	2,909	1,018	11,564	19,950	31,514	2,531	1	5	2	152	38,553	9,757	539	231
Class X	246	2,345	722	9,741	15,474	25,215	1,844	2	5	..	75	30,554	7,428	621	280
Class XI	217	1,960	533	9,826	12,678	22,004	1,547	..	3	1	64	26,319	5,877	850	535
Total ..	5,756	147,784	231,336	163,801	1,388,373	1,552,174	234,445	122	37	30	14,484	2,186,168	1,332,587	5,933	1,437
University and Intermediate Education.															
Intermediate classes—															
First year ..	43	865	90	3,591	4,043	7,634	495	..	..	..	8	9,135	2,775	275	231
Second year ..	31	497	92	2,734	2,867	5,601	379	..	1	..	20	6,824	1,972	346	316
Degree classes—															
Third year ..	16	388	26	1,787	1,281	3,068	161	..	..	..	11	3,870	863	267	217
Fourth year ..	4	407	39	1,493	1,051	2,544	142	..	1	..	10	3,047	752	355	308
Fifth year ..	2	25	1	251	107	358	10	..	..	..	..	396	50	54	44
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year ..	..	28	..	114	51	165	8	..	..	..	3	204	22	1	1
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	96	2,310	248	9,970	9,400	19,370	1,195	3	2	..	52	23,276	6,434	1,298	1,117
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	5,852	155,094	231,584	173,771	1,397,773	1,571,544	235,640	125	39	30	14,536	2,209,444	1,339,021	7,231	2,604
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions ..	..	109	304	430	1,705	2,135	5,754	..	..	..	76	8,378	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,852	155,203	231,888	174,201	1,399,478	1,573,679	241,394	125	39	30	14,612	2,217,822	1,339,021	7,231	2,604

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

	Hindus.										Total population as per Census of 1941.				
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Scheduled classes.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Total "other" columns (5) and (6).	Muslims, Madans.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Sikhs.		Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of pupils married.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
School Education.															
Primary—															
Class I	29	33,772	4,502	24,886	263,647	288,533	45,095	8	2	2	3,741	419,681	276,322	478	14
Do. II	1,316	22,570	23,631	18,749	155,995	174,744	28,880	13	6	1	1,633	252,314	161,374	559	20
Do. III	591	17,887	14,495	17,263	114,123	131,386	21,022	13	5	1	1,006	186,406	118,125	801	34
Do. IV	594	14,505	9,922	15,330	84,424	99,754	15,245	7	2	2	648	140,979	86,436	834	84
Do. V	655	12,533	6,961	14,335	67,598	81,933	12,024	2	3	3	500	115,614	68,053	1,060	174
Middle—															
Class VI	631	6,345	1,489	6,613	15,213	21,826	818	1	2	..	179	31,291	11,168	218	127
Do. VII	623	5,292	99	4,975	9,721	14,096	526	..	5	..	134	22,266	7,510	256	161
Do. VIII	498	4,645	838	3,722	7,187	10,909	402	1	6	..	112	17,406	5,636	301	222
High—															
Class IX	342	1,844	164	1,719	2,281	4,000	139	1	3	..	23	6,516	1,125	108	106
Do. X	246	1,296	71	1,204	1,463	2,676	102	..	3	..	24	4,418	841	96	95
Do. XI	149	905	46	809	992	1,801	74	1	2	..	10	2,988	528	98	88
Total	5,669	122,894	107,109	109,609	722,649	832,258	124,327	47	39	9	8,030	1,200,382	740,118	4,834	1,125
University and Intermediate Education.															
Intermediate classes—															
First year	22	393	12	251	376	627	22	..	..	..	2	1,078	203	23	22
Second year	15	307	9	197	265	462	23	..	..	..	..	816	117	31	27
Degree classes—															
Third year	10	154	1	113	108	221	12	..	..	..	..	398	62	21	18
Fourth year	10	150	4	94	90	184	9	..	..	..	..	357	60	28	23
Fifth year	..	4	..	9	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	2	2
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year	..	23	..	23	13	36	2	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
Seventh year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	1,031	26	637	867	1,554	63	..	..	..	2	2,738	443	105	92
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	5,726	123,925	107,135	110,296	723,516	833,812	124,395	47	39	9	8,032	1,203,120	740,561	4,939	1,217
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions	..	73	204	44	870	914	6	..	..	..	36	1,233	..	..	..
Grand total	5,726	123,998	107,339	110,340	724,386	834,726	124,401	47	39	9	8,068	1,204,353	740,561	4,939	1,217

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

	(1)	Hindus.					(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Scheduled classes.									
Schools.															
Art schools	..	..	10	45	106	16	3	1	..	..	..	181	2	3	3
Medical schools	..	..	7	157	133	5	7	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	..	1	1,580	1,450	3,682	516	489	..	..	..	24	7,722	6,536	2,061	1,730
Engineering and surveying schools	..	..	4	158	88	5	1	..	..	..	1	267	123	48	..
Technical and industrial schools	..	30	1,148	556	992	440	250	..	..	..	24	3,440	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	102	607	3,731	3,204	112	301	..	..	..	22	8,079	970	716	396
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	2	209	26	1,696	183	407	..	1	..	52	2,576	173	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	..	135	8	173	46	12	..	..	..	3	377	128	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	41	..	123	127	..	..	..	..	18	309	..	2	2
Other schools	..	..	139	1,350	1,223	15	161	..	..	1	46	2,935	2,247	63	48
Total	..	135	3,880	7,491	11,421	1,522	1,611	1	1	1	190	26,253	10,179	2,893	2,179
Colleges.															
Law	..	..	33	211	206	2	45	..	..	..	..	497	..	176	176
Medicine	..	49	179	353	567	5	72	..	..	..	5	1,230	187	68	68
Education	..	1	42	121	63	1	5	..	..	..	..	233	63	175	175
Engineering	..	7	58	122	188	9	49	..	..	..	33	466	150	37	37
Agriculture	..	..	12	68	79	7	16	..	..	..	..	182	97	40	40
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	..	..	6	101	50	4	4	..	..	..	1	166	163	25	25
Technology	..	..	4	42	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	65	..	17	8
Total	..	57	334	1,018	1,170	23	193	..	..	39	2,839	660	588	529	529
Grand total	..	192	4,214	8,509	12,591	1,550	1,804	1	1	1	229	29,092	10,839	3,431	2,708

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

	(1)	Hindus.						(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Scheduled Classes.	Muhammadans									
Schools.																
Art schools	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	..	5	22	18	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
Normal and Training schools	..	59	2,644	109	1,167	192	186	..	..	..	..	9	4,456	2,437	461	319
Technical and Industrial schools	..	37	739	56	236	25	2	..	..	..	..	22	1,116	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	84	104	36	101	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	331	..	17	12
Reformatory schools	..	..	13	4	152	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	2	155	7	75	42	3	..	1	..	..	5	290	28	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	276	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Other schools	..	1	..	661	576	25	..	..	..	1	11	1,551	936	..	34	10
Total	..	188	3,937	984	2,830	310	206	..	1	1	50	8,002	3,401	512	341	..
Colleges.																
Law	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Medicine	..	13	150	71	160	1	15	..	..	..	2	412	49	25	..	..
Education	..	8	68	24	35	..	4	..	..	..	..	139	17	19	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	21	219	96	195	1	20	..	..	..	2	554	66	44	..	..
Grand total	..	204	4,156	1,080	2,625	311	226	..	1	1	52	8,556	3,467	556	385	..
Grand total for men and women	..	396	8,370	9,589	15,116	1,861	2,030	1	2	2	281	37,948	14,306	3,987	3,093	..

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of Institutions.	Trained 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.	Other 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 ..	40	262	2,004	400	18	..	..	6	7	2,724	13	2,787
Local Board and Municipal ..	39	4,069	28,642	4,609	287	..	..	26	558	37,646	584	38,230
Aided ..	66	3,633	30,283	2,714	298	15	12	1,489	3,183	36,999	4,049	41,648
Unaided ..	6	44	151	9	2	..	..	5	4	212	9	221
Total ..	151	8,008	61,083	7,732	605	15	12	1,526	3,702	77,581	5,255	82,836
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ..	2	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	0	18	6	24
Local Board and Municipal ..	90	351	10	1	104	4	..	5	66	556	75	631
Aided ..	119	554	29	3	118	7	4	11	100	823	122	945
Unaided ..	16	41	..	..	16	..	..	1	13	73	14	87
Total ..	227	960	39	4	240	11	4	17	185	1,470	217	1,687
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ..	91	68	5	1	47	2	7	5	30	212	44	256
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,488	1,983	45	18	747	62	16	63	421	4,281	562	4,843
Aided ..	2,190	2,402	51	11	881	86	105	59	507	5,535	757	6,292
Unaided ..	12	19	2	..	6	..	..	..	4	39	4	43
Total ..	3,781	4,472	103	30	1,681	150	128	127	962	10,067	1,367	11,434
Grand total ..	4,159	13,440	61,227	7,766	2,526	176	144	1,670	4,849	89,118	6,839	95,957

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government ..	2	126	302	19	4	..	..	..	1	453	1	454
Local Board and Municipal ..	6	528	7,708	967	56	..	..	11	89	9,265	100	9,365
Aided ..	38	1,163	9,545	283	123	6	3	558	864	11,152	1,431	12,583
Unaided ..	..	10	175	1	2	..	..	..	6	188	6	194
Total ..	46	1,827	17,730	1,270	185	6	3	569	960	21,058	1,538	22,596
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	14	59	15	1	14	1	..	1	7	103	9	112
Local Board and Municipal ..	8	9	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided ..	37	228	43	2	30	1	..	..	1	18	2	20
Unaided ..	4	6	1	..	2	..	..	13	15	340	38	373
Total ..	58	302	63	3	48	10	6	14	28	474	58	532
High Schools.												
Government ..	94	701	25	..	46	3	..	10	24	866	37	903
Local Board and Municipal ..	20	68	1	..	18	1	..	8	6	102	10	112
Aided ..	400	846	64	10	112	37	29	41	105	1,432	212	1,644
Unaided ..	5	7	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	18	4	22
Total ..	519	1,117	94	10	178	41	30	54	138	1,918	263	2,181
Grand total ..	623	8,246	17,887	1,283	411	57	39	637	1,126	23,450	1,859	25,309

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total of Anglo-Indian and European population.		Males .. 19,074 Females .. 19,663 Total .. 38,737		Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European scholars at school to the population.		Males .. 31.7 Females .. 30.2 Total .. 31.0						
Classes of institutions.	(1)	Institutions. (2)	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1945. (3)	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa. (4)	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.* (5)	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from				
						Trained. (6)	Untrained. (7)	Government funds. (8)	Local funds. (9)	Fees. (10)	Other sources. (11)	Total expenditure. (12)
Institutions for Males.												
High schools.	14	8,531	384	578	194	33	1,43,249	..	4,24,630	1,61,248	7,29,127	
Middle schools ..	8	1,792	666	424	76	9	54,553	..	29,324	65,411	1,49,288	
Primary schools ..	8	992	392	128	48	7	27,034	..	15,578	34,667	77,279	
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 8,041	..	..	..	8,041	
Total ..	30	6,315	1,442	1,130	318	49	2,32,877	..	4,69,532	2,61,326	9,63,735	
Institutions for Females.												
High schools ..	20	4,419	817	980	249	55	1,48,504	..	2,11,933	1,22,473	4,82,910	
Middle schools.	13	2,084	651	432	109	18	68,382	..	44,602	79,805	1,92,789	
Primary schools ..	7	553	217	134	31	8	13,221	..	9,713	23,808	46,742	
Training schools ..	3	60	1	2	..	..	10,400	..	1,457	9,596	21,453	
Technical and Industrial schools ..	1	69	..	34	..	..	1,750	..	..	2,609	4,359	
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 20,520	..	..	..	20,520	
Total ..	44	7,185	1,686	1,582	389	81	2,62,777	..	2,67,705	2,38,291	7,68,773	
Grand total for all institutions ..	74	13,500	3,128	2,712	707	130	4,95,654	..	7,37,237	4,99,617	17,32,508	
Indirect Expenditure.												
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,081	..	..	..	19,081	
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,250	..	18,355	80,817	1,04,422	
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,74,091	..	6,24,077	5,63,910	15,62,078	
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,98,422	..	6,42,432	6,44,727	16,86,581	
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,94,076	..	13,79,669	11,44,344	34,18,089	

Expenditure on buildings spent by Public Works Department—Nil.

* Miscellaneous "includes:

(i) Boarding charges in hostels; (ii) Scholarships; and (iii) Expenditure on European School Examination charges.

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

† This expenditure relates to the European special subjects training centres which has no pupils of their own.

VIII.—Examination Results.

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GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Examinations.	Males.			Females.		
	Number of Examinees.			Number of Examinees.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1) Degree examinations.						
Arts and Science—						
M.Litt.	..	1	1	..	6	6
M.O.L.	..	3	3	..	..	..
D.Litt.	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ph.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	..	2	2	..	..	..
M.A. (Honours)	13	72	85	11	22	33
M.Sc.	15	10	25	..	..	..
B.A. (Honours)	106	184	290	16	6	22
B.Sc. (Honours)	100	35	135	11	1	12
B.A. (Pass)	1,109	3,188	4,288	161	421	582
B.Sc. (Pass)	833	981	1,814	41	54	95
B.O.L.	..	94	94	..	4	4
Law—						
Master of Law	..	14	14	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	170	66	236	2	2	4
Medicine—						
M.D.	..	19	19	..	9	9
M.B.B.S.	230	..	230	48	..	48
L.M.S.	..	15	15	..	3	3
M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	8	..	8	2	..	2
B.S.Sc.	1	..	1	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	..	..	13	..	13
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	23	..	23	..	..	..
Engineering—						
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	27	2	29	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	49	8	57	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	33	10	43	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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Examinations.	Males.			Females.		
	Number of Examinees.			Number of Examinees.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(2) Intermediate examinations.						
Intermediate in Arts..	5,352	8,146	13,498	1,975	3,145	5,120
Licentiate or Diploma Certificate in Teaching	704	1	705	410	..	410
Veterinary examinations ..	20	..	20	17	..	17
(3) School examinations.						
(a) On completion of High School Course—						
Matriculation ..	..	586	586	..	222	222
School Final, etc. ..	24,180	2,935	27,115	24,061	2,935	26,996
European High School Examination ..	176	4	180	145	2	147
Cambridge School Certificate ..	50	16	66	40	3	43
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—						
Cambridge Junior ..	73	..	73	55	..	55
European Middle ..	272	..	272	235	..	235
(c) On completion of Primary Course—						
Upper Primary ..	19,067	..	19,067	8,198	..	8,198
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—						
For Teacher's Certificate—						
Higher grade ..	4,975	..	4,975	2,908	..	2,908
At Art Schools.						
At Medical Schools ..	74	..	74	13	..	13
At Engineering Schools ..	22	539	561	14	317	331
At Technical and Industrial Schools ..	197	704	901	105	345	450
At Commercial Schools ..	126	5,727	5,853	59	2,583	2,642
At Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Punjab Areas.

Number of institutions and scholars.																				
Types of Institutions.	Government.				District Board.				Private.				Total.		Expenditure on institutions.			Number of teachers.		
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)			
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																				
For Males.																				
Arts Colleges	1	101	22	3,234	23	3,335	40,017	9,898	3,56,461	132,616	11,71,110	50,07,486	9,91,576	42	11	166	177			
Professional Colleges	1	77,851	98	45,631	257	124,674	1,456,806	11,71,110	9,91,576	1,456,806	11,71,110	50,07,486	9,91,576	42	11	166	177			
High Schools	156	10,817	52	10,149	112	20,966	2,13,887	173,251	76,35,492	2,13,887	173,251	76,35,492	76,35,492	66	3,520	2,051	42			
Middle Schools	60	10,817	52	10,149	112	20,966	2,13,887	173,251	76,35,492	2,13,887	173,251	76,35,492	76,35,492	66	3,520	2,051	42			
Primary Schools	1,461	86,700	13,505	1,080,709	14,727	1,109,702	2,33,43,312	74,92,100	3,41,99,143	2,33,43,312	74,92,100	3,41,99,143	3,41,99,143	2,728	32,169	41,557	987			
Training Schools	33	4,101	19	1,483	52	5,584	8,24,396	328	9,14,735	8,24,396	328	9,14,735	9,14,735	232	19	138	76,444			
Schools for adults	1	17	2	102	3	119	30,657	12,720	1,540	30,657	12,720	1,540	1,540	..	..	4	370			
Other schools	..	238	52	2,617	57	3,055	2,60,420	88,59,079	4,45,47,133	2,60,420	88,59,079	4,45,47,133	4,45,47,133	3,068	36,236	44,617	83,921			
Total	1,499	92,526	13,727	1,173,153	30,199	2,435,435	2,60,42,019	88,59,079	4,45,47,133	2,60,42,019	88,59,079	4,45,47,133	4,45,47,133	3,068	36,236	44,617	83,921			
For Females.																				
Arts Colleges	..	..	2	29	2	29	126	..	2,113	126	..	2,113	2,239	..	..	8	8			
Professional Colleges	..	..	2	29	2	29	126	..	2,113	126	..	2,113	2,239	..	..	8	8			
High Schools	..	697	17	3,220	24	5,325	1,67,174	10,791	1,86,806	1,67,174	10,791	1,86,806	3,64,771	78	84	185	297			
Middle Schools	..	173	11	1,077	16	1,512	35,837	5,454	61,588	35,837	5,454	61,588	1,02,649	27	12	115	115			
Primary Schools	24	2,028	2,158	111,901	3,314	291,526	14,08,533	15,68,241	2,70,799	14,08,533	15,68,241	2,70,799	32,47,573	78	5,893	4,845	10,316			
Training Schools	..	..	13	80	33	2,116	3,69,048	..	62,513	3,69,048	..	62,513	4,31,566	91	..	95	186			
Other schools	..	..	4	288	4	288	2,504	..	8,800	2,504	..	8,800	11,304	..	..	24	24			
Total	53	4,954	2,161	117,465	3,393	30,796	19,82,722	15,84,486	5,92,994	19,82,722	15,84,486	5,92,994	41,60,102	274	5,939	5,233	11,446			
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions	1,552	97,480	15,888	1,348,133	33,592	2,786,231	2,80,24,741	1,04,43,565	1,02,38,929	2,80,24,741	1,04,43,565	1,02,38,929	4,87,07,235	3,342	42,175	49,850	95,367			
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																				
For males	..	..	..	..	163	6,785	85	..	49,561	85	..	49,561	49,561	..	..	227	227			
For females	..	..	..	..	2	99	..	..	440	..	..	440	440	..	..	4	4			
Total	..	..	..	..	165	6,884	85	..	50,001	85	..	50,001	50,086	..	..	231	231			
Grand total for all Institutions	1,552	97,480	15,888	1,348,133	33,592	2,786,231	2,80,24,741	1,04,43,565	1,02,38,929	2,80,24,741	1,04,43,565	1,02,38,929	4,87,07,235	3,342	42,175	50,081	96,568			
* Includes scholars in the Pandit's Training Class of the Annamalai University.																				
† Includes night schools which are attended in the main by adults.																				

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* Includes scholars in the Pandits' Training Class of the Annamalai University.

† Includes night schools which are attended in the main by adults.