



REPORT ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1947-48

VOLUME I

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. Chief events of the year	1
II. The Madras Legislature	4
III. General statistics	5
IV. Personnel in the Department	6
V. Colleges	7
VI. Secondary schools for boys	8
VII. Elementary education	10
VIII. Special education	13
IX. Women's education	16
X. Anglo-Indian and European education	18
XI. Muslim education	18
XII. Education of the Harijans and other special classes	22
XIII. Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes	23
XIV. Education of the blind, the deaf and dumb and other defective children	26
XV. Private institutions	27
XVI. Books	27
XVII. Miscellaneous	29
Annexure	32

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

(1) General summary of educational institutions and scholars	33
(2) General summary of expenditure on education	34
(3) I. Classification of educational institutions	35
(4) II-A. Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions for males	36-37
(5) II-B. Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions for females	38-39
(6) III-A. Expenditure on education for males	40-43
(7) III-B. Expenditure on education for females	44-45
(8) IV-A. Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education	46
(9) IV-B. Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education	47
(10) V-A. Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education	48
(11) V-B. Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education	49
(12) VI-A. Men teachers	50
(13) VI-B. Women teachers	50
(14) VII. Anglo-Indian and European education	51
(15) VIII. Examination results	52-53
(16) IX. Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas	54

No. 1001-F-3/48.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

Dated 1st December 1948.

From

SRI D. S. REDDI, M.A. (Oxon),
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

[Subject—Report on Public Instruction—1947-48.]

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1947-48.

I.—CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Government sanctioned the raising of the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, to first grade providing instruction in Mathematics and Economics for the B.A. Degree course.

2. New courses of studies have been introduced in the following colleges :—

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry—B.A., Part III—Telugu.

Government Muslim College, Madras—Intermediate—Part II—Psychology.

Government Arts College, Kumbakonam—B.A., Part III—Tamil, B.Sc. Chemistry (Main), Intermediate, Part III—Psychology.

Government Victoria College, Palghat—B.A., Part III—Malayalam.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry—B.Ed.—Methods of teaching Telugu.

3. Government sanctioned the conversion of posts of Assistant Lecturers or Pandits in languages into gazetted posts in the Madras Educational Service in a few first grade colleges and in the Teachers' College, Sandapet.

4. Government took measures for the re-organization of secondary education in general and introduction of diversified courses in higher forms and created the necessary machinery for drafting the scheme and the syllabuses in the several subjects. They also appointed committees for the revision of the syllabus in Physical Education for boys' secondary schools and for incorporating the principles and practices of scouting, Junior Red Cross, road sense instruction, etc., in the curriculum of secondary schools.

5. The Regional Languages of the province were classified as the first language, one of like languages Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc., as the second language and English as the third language.

6. A liberal policy in the very general matter of opening new secondary schools and new classes or forms in the existing schools was adopted by Government undertaking to help managements in the matter of opening secondary schools in localities not adequately provided for, by promising grants in aid on full net cost basis besides equipment grant.

7. Rule 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code was so amended as to permit the payment of teaching grants to all local board secondary schools irrespective of their date of opening.

8. To better the service conditions of teachers in private schools the form of agreement to be entered into between teachers and managements was revised and given effect to from 7th November 1947.

9. For the purposes of grants-in-aid Government ordered the restriction of pay of headmasters in aided secondary schools to Government scales of pay, no matter whether the institution is run by Catholic or non-Catholic missions and irrespective of the nationality of the headmaster.

10. Government required the managements of aided secondary schools to adopt at least the revised scales of pay introduced for local body secondary schools and to this end they promised to raise the basis of assessment of grant under rule 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code from half to two-thirds net cost. The question of giving weightage to teachers with service has been left to the discretion of managements.

11. Government ordered that the headmaster of a school should be represented on the managing committee of the school or on the advisory committee of the school in case the constitution of the former has been waived.

12. The payment of dearness allowance and war allowance at full Government rates has been made obligatory on the part of managements and penal provision such as withdrawal of recognition, withholding of grant either in part or in full has been introduced in the Grant-in-aid Code to deal with schools which do not pay at the Government rate.

13. Though the number of instalments have been increased to ten, the Government have retained as a concession, the old procedure of reckoning fee income from eight instalments at standard rates for the purposes of teaching grants under rule 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code.

14. Government have laid down conditions of aid for schools preparing candidates for the "Visharad" and "Pracharak" Examinations in Hindustani conducted by the Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachar Sabha and have taken up for consideration ways and means of turning out 800 Hindustani teachers required for secondary schools.

15. Government approved the proposal of the Secondary Education Board to admit Pandits, Munshis, Weaving Instructors and others who have been whole-time teachers in recognized schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for at least three years, as "Private" candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination without the production of school records.

16. Supplementary candidates who withdraw from schools for satisfactory reasons during the course of their study in any year were permitted to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in that year as 'private' candidates.

17. Pupils were permitted to study the language previously taken by them, either at school or privately even in case they join a school where there is no provision for the study of that language.

18. The rules relating to the age-limit of pupils for admission to the S.S.L.C. Public Examination was amended delegating more powers to subordinate officers.

19. A Visual Education Board has been constituted to evaluate and grade the educational films. Printed lists of approved films are being maintained.

20. A scheme of Visual Education has been introduced and the managements of schools and colleges were authorized to collect nominal fees towards the expenses connected with the scheme. A minimum of eight shows in a year has been fixed.

21. Five new Basic Training Schools were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodabidri (South Kanara), Gandhigram (Mathurai) and Kilamoongiladi near Chidambaram.

22. Two posts of Basic Educational Officers in the Subordinate Educational Service and one post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools to supervise and guide the work of Basic Schools were created.

23. Two stores for the supply of necessary craft materials to Basic Schools were opened at Vinayasram and Perianaickenpalayam.

24. Surprise visits by the inspecting officers were ordered to be made to schools of doubtful existence or administration with a view to pull them up to the required standard of efficiency.

25. Government sanctioned an increase in the rate of teaching grants admissible to elementary and secondary grade trained teachers in aided elementary schools. They also introduced time scales of grant instead of fixed rate of grants with effect from 1st January 1947. The payment of dearness allowance at full Government rates with effect from 1st January 1948 was also ordered.

26. Provision has been made for the payment of a separate grant known as "Maintenance Grant" not exceeding fifteen per cent of the assessed grant towards the cost of maintenance of aided elementary schools.

27. In view of the unsatisfactory financial condition Government ordered the stoppage of provision of midday meals to poor children in the compulsory areas from 1st April 1947.

28. Candidates who have completed fifteen years of age on 1st April of the year in which the VIII Standard Public Examination is held have been permitted to appear as "private" candidates provided they had not studied in any school within a year of the date of their application for admission to the examination.

29. The emergency course of training for one year in the case of Secondary grade training was abolished, reviving the two years' course.

30. Stipends were sanctioned to students undergoing training in the Special schools for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb at Rentachintala and Palani-cottah with a view to have a supply of teachers for schools for the defectives to be opened in 1949-50.

31. The distinction between Mission and non-Mission managements in the matter of creating endowments have been removed.

32. The following amendments were made to the Madras Educational Rules:—

Rule 10-B. The use of buildings and furniture of schools under public management shall be free of rent for the conduct of the examinations approved by Government.

Rule 33. Restricting the admission of girls into secondary schools for boys and prohibiting admission of boys above 12 years of age into secondary schools for girls.

Rule 151. A foot-note was added for the purpose of the rule to include the expression of views which are calculated to bring into hatred, ridicule or contempt, the beliefs or practices of any religion within the school or outside, punishable as bad conduct.

33. Government sanctioned the opening of Central Libraries in the twenty-five firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work.

34. Government authorized the Director to grant loans to non-Muslim refugee students and trainees from Pakistan and to grant concessions such as exemption from the payment of arrears of school fees and examination fees and the production of transfer certificate or relieving certificate. Payment of a grant up to a maximum of Rs. 75 to each refugee student for the purchase of books, apparatus and stationery has also been authorized.

II.—MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

As in the preceding years questions concerning education loomed large in the discussions of the legislature and judging from the number and variety of questions discussed the interest evinced by the legislators in matters relating to education has been sustained. The discussions covered a large field of education as will be seen from the following selection of topics on which questions were asked both in the Assembly and the Council: the opening of new schools and colleges, rules governing the admission into

and distribution of seats in Government Colleges, introduction of basic scheme of education, the teaching of Hindustani in all high schools, agitation among the elementary school teachers for monthly grants, strike by teachers in the Mathurāi Municipal Schools, increased scales of pay of Pundits and Munshis, the number of students sent abroad for higher studies, the education of Muslims, particularly of the Mappillars, Post-war Schemes on education formulated by the Post-war Committee and the amount allocated to each of the schemes.

III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. *Numerical.*—The total number of public institutions including Oriental institutions as well as Anglo-Indian and European Schools recognized by this department further increased from 37,811 to 38,356 at the end of the year 1947-48, due to the opening of new colleges and schools. The strength in these institutions also increased from 3,989,685 in 1946-47 to 4,227,062 during the year under report. The increase in strength was in general, shared by all types of institutions and by elementary schools in particular. The number of strength of private unrecognized schools was 139 and 7,917 compared with 228 schools and 8,549 pupils last year. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Technical and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, Schools for Defectives, Schools for Adults, Schools for Physical Training, Nursery Schools, Basic Training Schools, etc., was 473 for men and 151 for women, as against 449 and 137 respectively last year, the increase in the number of schools being due to the opening of new institutions. The strength in them was 33,977 in male institutions and 9,087 in institutions for women compared with 29,856 and 8,531 respectively last year. The number of private and public institutions taken together increased by 505 and their strength also increased by 2,36,715 compared with 346 the increase in the number of institutions and 271,018 the increase in the strength last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 8.6 (11.1 in the case of males and 6.1 in the case of females) compared with 8.1 (10.4 in the case of males and 5.8 in the case of females) last year.

2. *Financial.*—The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 1,295.86 lakhs to Rs. 1,445.71 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 66 per cent and 34 per cent as against 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 1,057.54 lakhs to Rs. 1,169.20 lakhs and an increase also in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 238.32 lakhs to 276.51 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under building and equipment.

The budget estimate under Education for the year under report was Rs. 699.63 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 723.87 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 703.36 lakhs.

The total provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 37.22 lakhs and Rs. 913.23 lakhs compared with Rs. 28.30 lakhs and Rs. 654.46 lakhs respectively last year.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IV.—PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year under report Dr. S. R. U. Savor, Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, was on leave for a period of two months from 13th June to 12th August 1947 when I officiated in the post in the Madras Educational Service. Dr. Savor attained the age of superannuation on the 10th January 1948 and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from that date. From that date I have been officiating as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, in the Madras Educational Service.

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

- (1) His Sahib Sri C. D. Subrahmanya Chetti.
- (2) Sri U. Mangesh Rao.
- (3) „ K. V. Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar.
- (4) „ S. Venkatcharya.
- (5) „ A. Venkatasubba Rao.
- (6) „ V. Ramasubdra Rao.
- (7) „ A. K. Raman Menon.
- (8) „ N. Subbasacharya.
- (9) „ T. Subramanyam.
- (10) „ D. Sureshramayana.
- (11) „ K. Guruswami Reddiker.

Mr. G. H. Jansen, a permanent Lecturer in English, who was on other duty under the Government of India, resigned his appointment in the Madras Educational Service with effect from the 25th May 1947. The resignation of Jamab Muhammad Aslam Sahib Bahadur, Lecturer in English, was accepted with effect from the 1st October 1947.

Rao Bahadur Sri V. R. Ranganathan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was granted an extension of service for a period of one year with effect from the 10th November 1947. Sri P. R. Krishnarajam Ayyangar, officiating Principal, Government Breemen College, Tellicherry, was granted re-employment from the 15th December 1947 till the 1st June 1948. Sri M. Varada Ayyar, Additional Professor of Zoology and Sri V. Venkataratnam, Professor of History and Politics of the Presidency College, Madras, were re-employed in their respective posts till the 31st March 1948 and 7th April 1948 respectively. Sri G. L. Lebo, Divisional Inspector of Schools, who retired from service, was re-employed as a Special Officer for the conduct of the S.S.L.C. Public re-examination during the period from the 22nd March to 30th June 1947.

Sri D. Sambasivan Pillai, District Educational Officer, Tiruchirappalli, died on the 1st October 1947.

Lieut.-Col. M. Abdul Hamid, permanent Divisional Inspector of Schools continued to be on leave during the year.

The following officers of this department continued their higher studies overseas under the Government of India Overseas Scholarship Scheme during the year:—

- (1) Sri A. Srinivasan, permanent Laboratory Assistant.
- (2) „ S. Srinivasan, officiating Laboratory Assistant.

(3) Sri V. Kalyanaraman, permanent Laboratory Assistant and an approved probationer in the category of instructors.

(4) Sri P. Bhaktavatsal Patnaik, Lecturer in Mathematics.

(5) „ K. Kanakasabhapathi Pillai, Assistant Lecturer in History.

(6) „ C. Bhaskyakarla Rao, Lecturer in Natural Science.

(7) Mr. P. V. Abhur Rahman, officiating Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics.

(8) Sri B. Gopalakrishnayya, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry.

The undermentioned officers were recruited directly and appointed to officiate in the Madras Educational Service:—

(1) Sri V. Gopalan Nair, Lecturer in English.

(2) „ S. V. Chitti Babu, Lecturer in History.

(3) Mr. Mir Shabir Hussain, Lecturer in Mathematics.

Messrs. K. R. Manickam, T. R. Deenadayal and V. A. Maria Susai were recruited directly as District Educational Officers in the vacancies reserved for war service candidates and were posted for training under the District Educational Officers.

Sri A. R. Ramanathan, officiating Junior Instructor in Electrical Engineering, Sri T. N. Seshadri, officiating Lecturer in Physics, and Sri V. Kunhiraman Nair, officiating District Educational Officer, were on other duty in the Civil Aviation Directorate, Public Works Department, and Madras Jail Service, respectively.

V.—COLLEGES.

Due to the opening of two second-grade colleges and three first-grade colleges, viz., Raja Doraiswami Memorial College, Sivaganga, P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu, Osmania College, Kurnool, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karakudi, and Senthikumara Nadar's College, Virudumagar, the number of arts colleges for men increased from 43 to 48 during the year under report. There were 11 honours, 26 first-grade and 11 second-grade colleges compared with 10, 23 and 10, respectively, last year. The number of students reading in the honours and first-grade colleges increased from 25,222 to 28,413 and in the second-grade colleges from 3,558 to 3,945. As such, there was an increase of 3,578 pupils in enrolment in all the art colleges for men over that of last year. The strength in the honours classes rose from 1,439 to 1,554 comprising of 586 in the first year, 509 in the second year and 459 in the final year. The number of students taking post-graduate course increased from 276 to 292 during the year as shown below:—

Annamalai University	28
Presidency College, Madras	119
Government Muslim College, Madras	2
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	17
Loyola College, Madras	25
Christian College, Tambaram	44
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	25
Andhra University College of Arts	25
Andhra University College of Science	3
Andhra University Erskine College of Natural Science	4

The number of women reading in Arts Colleges for men increased from 1,691 to 1,829 during the year.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men decreased from 25 to 24 due to the reduction in the status of the Kerala Oriental College, Kadambazhipuram, to an elementary school. The total strength in these including the Oriental Section of the Annamalai University was 935 which comprised 535 in Sanskrit Colleges, 186 in Tamil Colleges and 214 in the Arabic Colleges compared with 576, 181 and 131, respectively, last year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 31 as against 27 in the previous year.

The number of Professional Colleges for men remained the same as in the last year, viz., 21. The total number of students in these colleges increased from 1,927 to 5,622 during the year under report. Of these, 288 scholars were in the Training Colleges, 1,983 in the Medical Colleges, 1,311 in the Engineering Colleges, 835 in the Law Colleges, 297 in the Veterinary College, 61 in the Forest College, 551 in the Agricultural Colleges and 290 in the Technological Colleges.

VI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

1. *General statistics.*—As many as seventy new schools have been opened during the year. They are—

- (1) Board Middle School, Kasibugga (Board).
- (2) " " Hirumandalam (Board).
- (3) " " Chipurupalle (Board).
- (4) Municipal High School, Vizagapatnam (Municipal).
- (5) Board Middle School, Anaparti (Board).
- (6) G.M.S. High School, Gundugolam (Private).
- (7) Board Middle School, Jannur (Board).
- (8) Z.N.M.L. Middle School, Perungonda (Private).
- (9) Government High School, Masulipatnam (Government).
- (10) Board High School, Marikonda (Board).
- (11) " " Katur (Board).
- (12) " " Yelanarru (Board).
- (13) Board Middle School, Akkur (Board).
- (14) " " Agiripalle (Board).
- (15) " " Palanata (Board).
- (16) " " Kanumole (Board).
- (17) " " Telaprole (Board).
- (18) " " Gudivada (Board).
- (19) Jai Hind Secondary School, Masulipatnam (Private).
- (20) Board Secondary School, Pidaguralla (Board).
- (21) Board Middle School, Chandole (Board).
- (22) Board High School, Owk (Board).
- (23) " " Kosgi (Board).
- (24) " " Siruguppa (Board).
- (25) St. Antony's Middle School, Adoni (Private).
- (26) Y.M.K. Middle School, Adoni (Private).
- (27) Board Middle School, Siddhavattam (Board).
- (28) Sri Ramakrishna Samai Middle School, Cuddapah (Private).
- (29) Board Middle School, Kurichedu (Board).
- (30) " " Kota (Board).
- (31) " " Podih (Board).
- (32) Tiruvotteeswarar High School, Vepery (Private).
- (33) St. Peter's High School, Madras (Private).

- (34) Hindu Union Committee High School, Choolai (Private).
- (35) Holy Name Middle School, Madras (Private).
- (36) Board High School, Walajabad (Board).
- (37) Board Middle School, Kalavai (Board).
- (38) " " Nagari (Board).
- (39) " " Karvetinagar (Board).
- (40) " " Aragonda (Board).
- (41) " " Palmaner (Board).
- (42) " " Piler (Board).
- (43) B.S. Kannan High School, Chittoor (Private).
- (44) Board High School, Valavanur (Board).
- (45) Gandhi Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai (Private).
- (46) Board Middle School, Pennadam (Board).
- (47) C.S.M. Middle School, Tranquebar (Private).
- (48) Municipal Middle School, Kumbakonam (Municipal).
- (49) Board Middle School, Thattiangarpet (Board).
- (50) M.M. Middle School, Tiruvarambar (Private).
- (51) Nehru Middle School, Pothanampatti (Private).
- (52) Union High School, Cumbum (Private).
- (53) M.S.V.V. Middle School, Pattiveeranampatti (Private).
- (54) Muslim High School, Thyangudi (Private).
- (55) Murgappa High School, Kallal (Private).
- (56) Somaundaram Middle School, Nannampatti (Private).
- (57) Sathakathum Secondary School, Kilakarai (Private).
- (58) Sri Visalakshi Kalasahai Middle School, A. Thekkur (Private).
- (59) L.M.C. Middle School, Erode (Private).
- (60) Bishop Onbegrampami Middle School, Tiruppur (Private).
- (61) M.M. Middle School, Ketti (Private).
- (62) St. Antony's Middle School, Thayval, Cannanore (Private).
- (63) Madrasathul Muzur Middle School, Chattram (Private).
- (64) Mounthaul Islam Middle School, Ponnani (Private).
- (65) Middle School, Chittancheri (Private).
- (66) " " Mullasserri (Private).
- (67) " " Keralasserri (Private).
- (68) St. Louis Middle School, Mundanaveli (Private).
- (69) Anandaswara High School, Ullal (Private).
- (70) Hindu High School, Shirwa (Private).

Consequently the number of secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 720 to 790 during the year. Many middle schools, by the opening of higher forms in them, became high schools. On account of these changes there were 619 high schools and 171 middle schools as against 542 and 178, respectively, last year. The total strength in all these schools was 418,697 as against 387,531 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in all these schools increased from 28,939 to 29,700 during the year.

2. *S.S.L.C. Scheme and Public Examination.*—The total number of candidates registered was 56,231 (50,601 boys and 5,630 girls) of whom 9,774 (5,711 S.S.L.C. and 4,063 Higher Elementary grade teachers) were private candidates. The number examined was 51,274 (48,707 boys and 2,567 girls) of whom 8,140 (4,558 S.S.L.C. and 3,582 Higher Elementary Grade teachers) were private candidates. The certificates of 53,991 candidates (48,429 boys and 5,562 girls) were completed including 8,102 (4,529 S.S.L.C. and 3,573 Higher Elementary Grade teachers) private candidates. The number of candidates, whose certificates were completed, increased by 11,396 over that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

being 1,311 as against 1,038 last year. The total number of candidates declared eligible for admission to the University courses of study was 26,116.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight children and dependants of persons, who served in the Second World War were admitted to the examination without payment of fees as against 1,469 last year.

Out of 626 schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in March 1948, 527 schools used the language of the Presidency as medium of instruction for non-language subjects in the Higher forms compared with 549 and 459, respectively, in 1947. Some of the private candidates also used the languages of the Presidency as medium for answering the non-language subjects. This shows a further increase in the number of candidates who answered the papers through the medium of any of the languages in the Presidency.

The number of teachers employed in secondary schools increased from 15,171 (including 308 women) to 17,351 (including 399 women). The number of trained teachers alone was 11,192 men and 312 women compared with 12,992 men and 251 women last year.

VII.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.—PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION— MASS EDUCATION POLICY—BASIC EDUCATION.

During the year there were 32,395 elementary schools for boys and 4,180 for girls compared with 31,975 for boys and 4,175 for girls last year. As such there was an increase of 427 schools over that of last year. The total strength in all these schools was 3,659,718 as against 2,558,635 in 1946-47. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 38,408 compared with 30,232 in the previous year. As against 482 feeder schools last year there were 467 in 1947-48. The number of single teacher schools decreased from 5,100 to 4,845 which is encouraging.

The following statement gives the distribution of pupils in the five standards of all elementary schools for the two years ending with 1947-48 :—

Year.	I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.
1946-47	1,262,430	733,731	546,938	427,838	377,431
1947-48	1,217,453	791,707	598,633	458,281	399,249

This shows that there has been an increase in the number of pupils under instruction in Standards I to V.

According to the departmental test of efficiency at least 25 per cent of the number of children in Standard I should be in Standard V. The table below gives the percentage of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I for the year under report and also for the preceding year :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1946-47	32.3	26.9
1947-48	33.1	29.1

There has been a steady progress in both the cases of boys and girls which is a noteworthy feature.

Progress of compulsory elementary education.—The aim to bring about 110,000 children under instruction during the year under report, according to plan was almost achieved. The intensive drive to eradicate illiteracy was carried on throughout the year with great vigour. This resulted in an increase in the percentage of general literacy. The progress was judged by the enrolment of children in elementary schools in general and that of children of Harijan and Muslima classes in particular.

Changes were introduced in the Elementary Education Act by constituting Taluk Advisory Committees. The power of imposing penalties on the guardians of defaulting pupils was transferred to the District Educational Officers from the Presidents of the District Boards and Commissioners of Municipal Councils. The officers have been empowered to enforce compulsion penalties imposed were found to be ineffective and children of school-age sent more strictly. Defects in the working of compulsion were noticed. The were found to be employed liberally by outside agencies.

Reviewing the entire position regarding the working of the compulsory elementary education the Government have decided not to extend the scheme in the next year.

Supply of free midday meals.—On a review of the finances of the Province, the Government found that it would not be possible to continue the supply of free midday meals and the scheme was, therefore, discontinued from the beginning of the year.

Boys' schools. The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 31,975 to 32,395. The number of schools under the management of Government and of local bodies increased from 1,620 and 14,760 to 1,665 and 14,848, respectively, while those under private management also increased from 15,595 to 15,882. The strength in all these rose from 2,969,590 to 3,127,643 during the year under report. The number of part-time and night schools was 52 in the year.

In the VIII Standard Public Examination held in April 1948, 11,286 pupils (8,399 boys and 2,887 girls) including 679 private candidates came out successful this year as against 10,703 pupils (7,818 boys and 2,885 girls) including 570 private candidates last year.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys during the year increased from 97,866 (including 7,439 untrained) to 103,208 of whom 6,770 were untrained teachers. The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of boys' schools was 218 of which 183 were for schools under private management.

During the year the number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above for boys was 3,764.

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

The year 1947-48 started with a total number of 1,312 schools as against a provision of 1,512 schools. During the year 19 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 58 schools was withdrawn by the Inspector on the recommendations of the Educational authorities. Thus the year closed with 1,273 schools. No additional provision was made by the Government during the year for opening of new schools.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils as on 31st March 1948 was 68,722 (as against 68,172 in the previous year). The average attendance was 51,976. The Harijan pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 9,287 (7,060 boys and 2,227 girls).

Staff.—The total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1,899 of whom 78 were secondary grade, 1,377 higher elementary grade, 95 lower elementary grade trained and 349 others. Sanction was accorded during the year for the employment of 58 additional teachers and provision was withdrawn in the case of one teacher as the attendance of pupils fell short of the required minimum.

Accommodation and equipment.—Government did not provide any grant for the construction of buildings and supply of equipment to these

schools, and hence the panchayat boards had to meet the expenditure connected with them from their own funds. As usual, the practice of transferring the equipment of a closed school to a newly opened school under a municipality was continued.

Teaching grants.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 8,64,500 for disbursement to panchayat schools as teaching grants and dearness allowance during the year under report. The work of disbursing grants continued to be attended to by the Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 5,21,461-15-0 as teaching grant and Rs. 3,31,908 10-0 as dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs. 21,393-15-0 paid to certain schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1947-48. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1947-48 was 1,099 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs. 8,64,500. There was no departure in the procedure followed in disbursing teaching grants.

Basic Education

Basic schools.—The steps taken towards the introduction of craft-centred basic education as the chief method of instruction in mass education continued to be pursued with great vigour. With the teachers of elementary schools returned in the Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam, 17 basic schools were organized in the compact area encircling that school. The teachers trained at Vinayashram were posted to basic schools opened in the tiruk selected for rural reconstruction. The syllabuses published by the Hindustani Talim Sangh for Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools were followed in entirety with the approval of the Government.

Basic Training Schools.—Five new Basic Training Schools were opened during the year, four for men and one for women. They are: Government Basic Training School, Cuddalore, Government Basic Training School, Palayad, Government Basic Training School, Moodibidri, Basic Training School, Keelamangilali and Basic Training School, Chinnalapatti, for women. The total number of basic training schools was 7 as against 2 last year. The total number of trainees in these schools was 241 men and 74 women. Special effort was taken for training the required staff for basic training schools. Seven graduate teachers were deputed to undergo basic training at Wardha. Twenty-eight school assistants in the training schools were re-trained in basic education at Perianaickenpalayam, with a view to converting a larger number of elementary schools into basic schools, as many as 69 teachers in elementary schools in addition to the above were re-trained. In the Basic Training School, community life was organized on democratic lines. Training in leadership and creation of a new order of society was given in these schools. Government sanctioned two posts of basic educational officers in the subordinate educational service, one for the Andhradesa and the other for Tamil Nad, with a view to helping the department in the organization, co-ordination and supervision of the basic training schools and basic schools in the Province. Another post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Basic Schools was created and the work of supervision of the basic schools was entrusted to him.

During the year two stores for the supply of materials like gut, cotton, takties, charbas, bows and other materials for basic schools were opened at Vinayashram and Perianaickenpalayam.

VIII—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

1. **Training Schools for Masters.**—During the year the emergency secondary grade course of training of twelve months' duration which was started in the previous year to meet the demand for a large number of better qualified teachers was abolished and the two years' course of training was revived. Three training schools, viz., Government Training School for Muslims, Guntur, Madrasa-Islamia Training School, Kurnool, St. Antony's Training School, Coonoor, and the Secondary training sections opened in the Board High School, Repalle, and The School, Srirangam, which were treated for the purposes of statistics as separate institutions were closed. Two new Training Schools, viz., Government Training School, Ootacamund, and St. Antony's Training School, Tanjore, were opened during the year. As a result of these changes the number of training schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75. Of these, 48 institutions were under Government management and the rest under private agencies. The total strength in Government Training Schools was 3,752 comprising 1,236 in the secondary grade and 2,516 in the elementary grade. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 2,961 including 612 in the secondary grade training classes.

T.S.L.C. Examination.—Under the sanction granted in G.Os. Nos. 1758, Education, dated 22nd November 1944, and 1386, Education, dated 11th September 1947, to the Higher Elementary Grade trained teachers to appear privately for secondary grade T.S.L.C. Examination, 31 candidates appeared for the examination.

The number of candidates examined for the Secondary and Elementary grades in the examination held in April 1948 was 1,007 (including 29 private candidates) and 10,695, respectively, of whom 744 (including 24 private candidates) in the Secondary grade and 6,650 in the Elementary grade were declared to have passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,070 and 10,519 examined and 1,140 and 6,492 passed.

One hundred and fifty-eight children and dependants of soldiers, who served in the last War, were admitted to the examination without payment of fees against 105 last year.

2. **Commercial Schools.**—The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 374 pupils including 139 girls. Two hundred and thirty unaided but approved commercial institutions were returned with a strength of 9,352 including 327 girls on rolls.

3. **Agricultural Schools.**—The only agricultural school, viz., The Ser-vadha Agricultural School, Mayanur, continued to work during the year with a strength of 62 pupils on rolls.

There were three farm labour schools intended for agricultural labourers and their children continued to work during the year under report. The report on agricultural education received from the Director of Agriculture on the working of these schools is given below:—

(a) **Central Farm, Coimbatore.**—The total strength of the school in all the five standards at the end of the year was 38 including 12 girls. The daily average attendance was 18. There were 14 pupils belonging to backward classes. The strength and attendance at the school remained stationary during the last two or three years and no appreciable change has been noticed in spite of compulsory education scheme. Since there is a basic school in the College Estate this may as well be amalgamated with that school. Of the nineteen students that attended the annual examination thirteen were promoted to the next higher classes.

(b) *Juvenile Farm Labour School, Anakapalle.*—There were 34 boys on rolls in this school during the year and they received training in various agricultural operations besides education in the three R's. Of the 34 boys that attended the final examination 30 were promoted to the next higher classes.

(c) *Farm School, Palur.*—The elementary school for juveniles was continued during the year. There were 43 boys and 6 girls on rolls at the beginning of the year. Twelve boys and one girl were admitted and eleven boys and two girls left the school during the year leaving a strength of 44 boys and 5 girls at the end of the year. Twenty-two boys and three girls were promoted to higher classes after the annual examination held in June 1948.

4. *Engineering Schools.*—The Subordinate Engineering class attached to the Engineering College, Guindy, which was the only recognized school, was closed during the year.

5. *Polytechnic and Industrial Schools.*—During the year Government formerly announced the schemes relating to the Polytechnics at Madras, Madhurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore and Vuyyuru and all the seven polytechnics which were inaugurated in the previous year, continued to function and they were in their second year during the period under review with a total strength of 1,811 pupils on rolls.

Government Industrial and Trade Schools.—Excluding the Polytechnic schools there were 6 industrial and trade schools including the industrial sections attached to jails and Borstals. The total strength in them was 955.

The Industrial schools at Bellary, Kozhikode and Mangalore continued also to be the centre for the training of demobilized personnel during the year.

Industrial schools under other managements.—There were 78 recognized Industrial Schools under private agencies. The number on rolls in these schools was 3,559 as against 3,119 last year.

An amount of Rs. 92,248 was distributed to these institutions in the form of maintenance grant (excluding capitation grant of Rs. 2,610) representing an average of Rs. 25.82 per pupil per annum. Further, a sum of Rs. 59,619 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 6,000 as building grant to the deserving schools. The teachers' training sections attached to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, The Setan School of Needle-work and Embroidery and Seva Sadan, Madras and St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Guntur, continued to work satisfactorily. There were 24 pupils including 11 women under training, all of whom received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per month. Of these, 18 including 11 women completed their training.

Scholarships.—Two scholarships were awarded, one for Sugar Technology and the other for Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the Andhra University, Waltair. Four scholarships for study in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, three in the Provincial Broadcasting Department, one in the Benares Hindu University and another in the Tata Institute of Science were also awarded by the department. Of the departmental officers who were deputed for training overseas during last year two returned to India during the period after the completion of training in their subjects.

Under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools, 60 scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding five years and ranging in value from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 11-12-0 per mensem were as usual awarded during the year to the pupils learning trades in

various aided industrial schools recognized by the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Technological Diploma Examination Board.—The Board met twice during the year to consider the results of the examination held under its auspices and also to discuss other subjects. The Board conducted for the first time the final Diploma Examination in Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Course for the students of the Annamalai University. The total number of candidates who appeared for the various examinations was 100 and the number declared to have passed was 30.

6. *Schools of Arts and Music.*—The Manual Training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was revived during the year and the total number of institutions under this category was five consisting of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Arts Masters' class and Manual Training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Municipal Art School, Kumbakonam and the Teachers' College of Music, Madras. The strength of all these institutions on 31st March 1948 was 279. It may be mentioned that the Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Sri D. P. Roy Choudhuri, M.B.E., served on the two committees constituted by the Government of India, one for judging the designs of new India postage stamps which the Government of India wanted to introduce and the other for the selection of six artists in India for the award of a grant of Rs. 2,500 to each. He was also commissioned in his private capacity by the Government of Madras to execute a bust of Mahatma Gandhi. The work which has been finished was highly appreciated by the Government and other distinguished visitors. It is proposed to make a number of replicas for sale to the public.

7. *Manual Training classes.*—One thousand three hundred and eighty-two institutions comprising 3 training colleges, 1 arts college, 79 training schools, 318 secondary schools, 976 elementary schools and 5 special schools had Manual Training classes attached to them. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 202,270 men and 45,882 women. Of these pupils, 16,375 men and 6,459 women were in the Manual Training classes attached to the training schools and colleges, 109,131 boys and 21,535 girls in those attached to secondary schools, 75,753 boys and 17,774 girls in those attached to elementary schools and 1,011 men and 84 women to those attached to special schools.

In the five Manual Training Centres attached to the European and Anglo-Indian Institutions at Egmore, Adyar, Kilpauk, Ootacamund and Ketti, the number of students under instruction was 658.

Seventeen different subjects were taught in Manual Training classes conducted in secondary schools, 22 in the training schools and 29 in the higher elementary and special schools.

8. *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 11,677 including 2,252 women of whom 7,412 were successful including 1,365 women. In their Order No. 755, Education, dated 16th April 1947, Government exempted the ex-service personnel from payment of examination fees for the examination held in April 1947.

Nine diplomas in Drawing and four in Commerce and 80 group certificates of which 56 were for Drawing, 31 for Needle-work and Dress-making, 5 in Banking, 3 for Book-keeping, 2 for Electrical Engineering and for each of Building Drawing, Surveying and Letter-press Printing were issued during the year under report.

9. *Oriental Institutions.*—The number of Sanskrit Colleges for men and women was 16 and 2 respectively. The total strength in the colleges for men including the Oriental Section of the Annamalai University was 535 including 19 women as against 576 of whom 18 were women last year. The strength in the two women's colleges was 33 compared with 48 last year.

The number of Tamil Colleges for men remained the same as last year, viz., 3. The total strength in these including the section attached to the Annamalai University was 186 including 12 women as against 181 of whom 9 were women last year.

There were 5 Arabic Colleges with a strength of 211 pupils as against 5 colleges with 131 pupils last year.

The number of advanced Sanskrit schools at the end of the year was 28 for boys and 3 for girls, the strength in the former being 1,878 including 160 girls and in the latter 300. There were four advanced Tamil schools with 228 boys and 14 girls compared with 194 boys and 14 girls in the previous year. The number of elementary Sanskrit schools for boys and girls was 27 which had on rolls 794 boys and 110 girls.

Sanskrit Entrance Examination.—Two hundred and sixty-six (including 16 women) were examined of whom 215 (including 13 women) were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study.

For the first time this year, two candidates applied simultaneously for the entrance test conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, and for the English part of the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University to qualify themselves for admission to the entrance test of Intermediate Examination, Group (D) of the Madras University. One of them was successful.

IX. WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

1. *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian women and girls, both public and private, increased from 4,503 to 4,528 during the year and their strength also increased from 560,226 to 593,602. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,492,853 as against 1,529,127 last year.

2. *Collegiate.*—Due to the opening of one second grade college, viz., Stella Maris College at Madras, the number of arts colleges for women increased from 7 to 8 during the year. The total strength in these colleges increased from 1,585 to 1,773. The five professional colleges continued to work with a strength of 333 pupils as against 261 last year. Four hundred and thirty-five women students were reading in the professional colleges for men of whom 395 were in the Medical Colleges, 19 in the Training Colleges, 11 in the Law Colleges, 8 in the Agricultural Colleges and 2 in the Engineering College, Guindy. In the two Sanskrit Colleges for women, there were 33 scholars as against 29 last year. The number of women reading in the Sanskrit Colleges for men during the year was 19 and in Tamil Colleges, the number was 12.

3. *Secondary Education.*—The following six secondary schools for girls were opened during the year:

(1) St. Joseph's Secondary School, Coimbatore (Private).

(2) St. Mary's Secondary School, Coimbatore (Private).

(3) Saraswati Middle School for Girls, Mathurai (Private).

(4) Mathur Kalya Nilayam Girls' Middle School, Coimbatore (Private).

(5) Madeliene Girls' High School, Mulki (Private).

(6) St. Joseph's Secondary School for Girls, Coondapoor (Private).

Two middle schools, viz., Sevasadanam Middle school for girls, Proddatur and Girls' Secondary School, Sherva, were closed and as the result of these changes the number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year was 185 as against 181 last year. A few middle schools were converted into high schools by opening higher forms. Of these 185 schools, 114 were high and 71 middle. The total strength in all these schools rose from 53,891 to 58,556 during the year. The number of girls reading in all the secondary schools for boys and girls was 85,533 compared with 80,403 last year. There was therefore an increase of 5,130 girls in the enrolment.

Five thousand five hundred and sixty-seven girl candidates (5,003 pupil candidates, 237 S.S.L.C. and 297 Higher Elementary grade teachers) appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and the certificates of 5,028 of these (3,153 who appeared through girls' schools and 1,875 through boys' schools) were completed. Of these, 2,293 and 847 respectively were declared eligible for university courses of study. Eighteen out of the S.S.L.C. private candidates and 28 out of the higher elementary grade teacher candidates were declared eligible for the university courses of studies.

The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for Indian girls further increased from 2,749 to 2,955 of whom 2,568 were trained as against 2,365 last year.

4. *Elementary Schools for Girls.*—The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly increased from 4,173 to 4,380 during the period under report, and there was a considerable increase in their strength from 495,495 (including 59,558 boys) to 523,105 (including 63,750 boys). The number of girls reading in the elementary schools for Indian boys also increased to 931,659 from 897,450 last year. In all the elementary schools for boys and girls, there were 1,391,014 girls under instruction compared with 1,333,387 in the previous year. The number of teachers in elementary schools for girls was 17,886 of whom 17,081 were trained compared with 17,311 and 16,318 respectively last year.

There were no part-time and night schools for girls during the year.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for girls during the year was 5 all of which were under private management.

5. *Special Education.*—The Valliammai Training School, Kulasekharapatnam, which was under closure from 1943 was revived during the year. Four new training schools for mistresses, viz., St. Theresa Training School, Mathurai, St. Mary's Training School, Salem, St. Vincent's Colony Training School, Kozhikode and St. Mary's Training School, Payyanur, under private management were opened during the year under report. The training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, and the St. Mary's Training School, Chingleput, were closed, with the result that the number of training schools specially intended for women increased from 82 to 85 of which 37 were under the management of Government and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government training schools for women decreased from 2,902 to 2,897 and that in the training schools under private management increased from 3,203 to 3,268 during 1947-48. Classified according to secondary and elementary grades, the number of pupil teachers in them was 960 and 5,145. In addition, 88 women were under training in the training schools for masters.

X.—ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The total number of Anglo-Indian and European schools including special schools decreased from 75 to 71 during the year. Of these, there were 16 high, 8 middle and 5 primary schools for boys and 21 high, 15 middle and 6 primary schools for girls as against 16, 8, 5 for boys and 21, 15, 7 for girls respectively in the previous year. The St. Stephen's Primary School, Pallavaram, was closed. The total strength of all these schools decreased from 14,117 to 13,674 during the year. All the three training schools continued to work with a strength of 63 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than Anglo-Indian and European in all these schools was 3,517 as against 3,295 in the last year. The total number of pupils belonging to Anglo-Indian and European communities reading in the Art and Professional Colleges for Indians was 216 compared with 258 last year. In the secondary schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 130 as against 218 in the previous year.

Two hundred and twenty-one boys and 167 girls appeared for the High School Examination of whom 169 boys and 136 girls were declared eligible for college course. For the Middle School Examination 301 boys and 364 girls were sent of whom 203 boys and 323 girls came out successful.

The post of Lecturer in Domestic Science was abolished in March 1948 and the centre attached to the post was closed down as a measure of economy.

The two Manual Training Centres at Madras and Ootacamund managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction. The Centre attached to Brecke's Memorial School, Ootacamund, and St. George's Home, Keeti, had 135 pupils under instruction as against 127 last year and at the Madras Centre there were 115 pupils compared with 131 in the previous year.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, continued to function. Consequent on the political changes in the country, the question of re-organizing the schools is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

The Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met thrice during the year under the presidency of the Hon'ble Minister of Education. Three meetings of the European School-Leaving Certificate Board were held during the year.

XI.—MUSLIM EDUCATION.

General statistics.—The number of public institutions intended for the Muslims further increased from 3,221 last year to 3,359 during the year and their strength from 32,012 to 406,163, the number of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was 111 with a strength of 6,393 pupils compared with 161 institutions and 6,305 pupils last year.

Collegiate.—There was an increase in the number of Muslim students reading in the Arts Colleges for Men and Women from 1,349 including 80 women, to 1,532 including 92 women during the year. The number of colleges specially intended for the community also increased from 2 to 3 due to the opening of the Osmania College, Kurnool. The strength in these colleges was 943 including 24 women. The Government College for Muslim Women at Madras which was opened last year continued to function with a total strength of 147 pupils as against 79 last year. The number of Arabic Colleges remained the same as last year, viz., five. The strength in them was 214 compared with 135 last year.

Secondary.—The number of secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls was 37 (28 for boys and 9 for girls) as against 31 (21 for boys and 10 for girls) in the previous year. The strength in them

was 8,384 in boys' schools and 1,367 in girls' schools as against 6,705 and 1,480 respectively last year. The total number of Muslim pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians further increased from 27,504 (25,363 boys and 2,141 girls) to 27,721 (25,353 boys and 2,368 girls) during the year under report.

Elementary.—There were 2,610 elementary schools for Muslim boys with 340,390 pupils on rolls compared with 2,604 schools with 264,759 pupils last year, while for Muslim girls there were 527 schools with 47,551 pupils as against 560 schools with 60,796 pupils on rolls in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for Muslims and non-Muslims, there were 295,950 (148,307 boys and 147,643 girls) as against 300,237 (212,873 boys and 147,364 girls) during the year under report.

Special.—The number of training schools intended for Muslim men decreased from 6 last year to 4 during the year under report, due to the closure of the Government Training Schools for Muslims, Guntur, and the Madras-i-Islamiyah Training School, Kurnool. The strength in all the training schools attended for this community was 128. As the result of the closure of the training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women, Royapettah, Madras, the total number of training schools for Muslim women decreased from 7 during 1946-47 to 6 during the year under report. The number of pupils undergoing training in these schools was 112. The total number of Muslim men and women undergoing training was 529 and 160 respectively as against 526 and 161 respectively last year.

The number of industrial schools for Muslims under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce remained the same as last year, viz., 5, with a strength of 231 on rolls.

MAPPILLA EDUCATION.

Boys' schools.

Malabar North.—Consequent on the opening of two new schools, one by the District Board and the other by an Aided agency, the total number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys increased from 170 to 172 during the year. But the number of pupils belonging to this community in the schools specially meant for them decreased to 48,205 when compared with 48,519 last year. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all schools in the district was 32,764 boys and 19,201 girls as against 32,504 boys and 19,242 girls in the previous year. The total number of teachers employed in the Mappilla Schools was 1,919 including 261 untrained teachers as against 1,898 including 290 untrained teachers last year.

The two secondary schools specially meant for these children continued to work with a total strength of 304 pupils on rolls as against 260 in the year 1946-47. The strength of Mappilla pupils in all the secondary schools for boys showed a rise from 1,013 in 1946-47 to 1,038 in the year under report.

During the year, the separate section and hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore, exclusively for the benefit of Mappillas, continued to exist with a strength of 51 as against 90 pupils last year. A few Mappilla candidates who sought admission to the Government Training Schools, Kozhicode and Badagara, were admitted into these schools.

As in the previous years, religious instruction in the majority of elementary schools specially intended for Mappillas was imparted by Mullahs outside the school hours.

As usual, trained Mappilla teachers continued to be employed in the Mappilla schools to give secular and religious instruction to the pupils in these schools.

Malabar South.—The number of elementary schools for Mappillas was 756 as against 752 last year. Five new schools were opened by the district Board under the expansion of compulsory elementary education scheme and one school under private management was closed during the year. The strength in these schools increased considerably from 86,602 (51,558 boys and 35,044 girls) in 1946-47 to 90,167 (53,877 boys and 36,290 girls) during the year under report. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of compulsion in a few selected areas. The number of Mappilla pupils alone under instruction in these schools was 45,905 boys and 21,116 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys in the district was 52,120 boys and 17,340 girls as against 49,816 boys and 32,277 girls last year. Out of the 3,005 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools, 2,726 were trained.

There were four secondary schools specially intended for Mappillas during the year against two in the previous year. The two new schools were: the Mounahul Ishero Secondary School at Ponnani and the Madrasathul Manar Secondary School at Chaliyam. The two were working as higher elementary schools till June 1947 when they were converted into secondary schools with Forms I to III. The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to function with Forms I to VI. In the high school at Marayur, Form V was opened in June 1947. The total number of pupils reading in all secondary schools in the district during the year was 1,906 boys and 74 girls as against 1,639 and 57 respectively last year. The number of pupils enjoying free scholarships sanctioned to Mappillas reading in secondary schools for boys was 17 as against 31 in the previous year.

The Government Training School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work in 1947-48 with eight elementary grade sections. The emergency grade training class opened in the previous year continued to work till July 1947 when it was abolished, reviving the two years' course of training. The number of Mappilla students in the school was 175 (including 1 in the secondary grade) as against 186 (including 9 in the secondary grade) last year. The two hostels attached to the Government Training School, Malappuram—one for the secondary school students and the other for the training school students—continued to work satisfactorily, with 122 and 106 boarders respectively. Religious instruction was as usual imparted by the instructors specially appointed for the purpose in accordance with the approved syllabus.

South Kanara.—There was an increase in the number of elementary schools for Mappilla boys in this district from 72 to 77 this year. The increase was due to the opening of four new schools under private management and the conversion of a general school run by the District Board at Kasaragod taluk into a Mappilla school. The strength in all these schools increased from 7,637 (4,665 boys and 2,972 girls) to 8,381 (5,009 boys and 3,372 girls) during the year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 4,634 boys and 3,149 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys was 43,973 (29,591 boys and 14,382 girls) as against 41,979 (28,353 boys and 13,626 girls) in the previous year.

The number of teachers employed in all Mappilla schools was 210, including 25 women and 185 men as against 215 including 35 untrained teachers last year.

During the period under report, the only secondary school for Mappilla boys at Kasaragod continued to work with an enrolment of 231 pupils (including 3 girls), the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 182 including 2 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the secondary schools for boys was 791, including 11 girls during the year.

Girls' schools.

Malabar.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls decreased from 113 to 132 during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 13,553 as against 11,829 last year. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district was 13,339 (7,391 girls and 5,948 boys) compared with 13,998 (8,150 girls and 5,848 boys) in 1946-47. The total number of Mappilla teachers employed in the elementary schools for Mappilla girls was 145 of whom 103 were women teachers and the rest men teachers. Of these, 141 were trained teachers. Religious instructors were continued to be employed on the staff of aided Mappilla Girls' Schools in the district for imparting religious instruction.

The Government Secondary and Training School for Mappilla Women, Tirur, continued to work with a strength of 226 pupils on rolls, of whom 150 were Mappilla girls. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all the girls' secondary schools in the district was 189. Besides, 78 girls were reading in the secondary schools for boys.

There was one elementary grade section specially intended for the community in the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Kozhikode, and one secondary grade section in the Government Secondary and Training School for Mappilla Women at Tirur. The number of Mappilla pupils in them was 53 as against 62 last year. Special facilities were available in the Government Secondary and Training School for Mappilla Women, Tirur, such as a hostel for Mappilla girls reading in the secondary school (the only one of its kind in the district), a large number of residential scholarships for Mappilla girls residing in that hostel, a higher percentage of free school places, the financial help rendered by the Tirur School Muslim Committee and the provision for religious instruction in the school.

The Special Assistant to the Inspectress continued to do work assigned to her in the field of elementary education. However, the post was found to be not very necessary and was abolished with effect from 1st May 1948.

Religious instruction was provided in the school and there was provision for the teaching of Arabic in the institution. As qualified women candidates to teach these subjects were not available, one unqualified religious instructor was appointed.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappillas was 12 as last year. The strength of pupils in these schools decreased from 959 (729 girls and 230 boys) to 920 (686 girls and 234 boys). The number of Mappilla pupils alone in all schools for girls in the district was 1,153 as against 1,197 last year. Thirteen teachers were employed in Mappilla girls' schools of whom ten were trained.

The only secondary school specially meant for Muslim girls, viz., the Government Muslim High School for Girls at Mangalore continued to work with a strength of 60 pupils on rolls as against 68 last year. The number of Muslim pupils alone in the institution was 42. The number of girls reading in all boys' schools was 7 and this shows that the community is not willing to send their girls to boys' schools particularly in the higher forms. Religious instruction was provided in the school.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE HARIJANS AND OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the Harijans rose from 4,573 to 5,800 and their strength from 321,522 to 396,243. The total number of Harijan pupils reading in all public institutions further increased to 418,091 from 135,700 in the last year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for these classes, there were 424,807 (including 111,833 girls) as against 417,319 (including 111,986 girls) last year. The strength of pupils at the V Standard stage in all the elementary schools for Indians was 36,098 compared with 35,241 pupils in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of Harijan pupils in Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges from 498 including 36 women to 676 including 56 women during the year. Likewise, the number of pupils of these classes in the boys' and girls' secondary schools in 1947-48 increased to 17,532 and 2,210 respectively compared with 14,000 and 1,763 in 1946-47, while in the special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 720 in boys' schools and 100 in girls' schools to 1,120 and 111 respectively. Nine hundred and fifty-one men and 333 women of these communities were under training in the Training Schools for Indians during the year as against 748 men and 349 women in 1946-47.

The tabular statement below furnishes figures regarding the admission of Harijan pupils in elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1946-47 and 1947-48:—

	Plains.		Agency.	
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for Harijans	16,463	14,913	174	192
Number of schools accessible to Harijan pupils ..	16,461	14,913	174	192
Number of schools in which Harijans were admitted freely	12,210	11,496	122	151
Number of schools held in inaccessible buildings ..	..	..	..	..
Number of Harijan pupils admitted in the schools not specially intended for them	124,031	128,500	792	844

The percentage of the number of schools in which Harijan pupils were freely admitted to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 74.1 in 1946-47 to 77.4 in 1947-48.

The disparity between the number of schools accessible to these classes and the number of schools in which they were freely admitted was mainly due to (i) proximity of schools intended for Harijans, (ii) non-existence of Harijan pupils in the school zones, (iii) existence of some schools specially intended for Muslims where Urdu is the medium of instruction and (iv) neglect of the educational and economic interests of Harijans by the prosperous communities in favour of the more spectacular and publicised temple entry events.

4 The number of Harijan pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 128,500 in the plains and 844 in the Agency areas during the year under report as against 124,031 in the plains and 792 in the Agency areas during the previous year. Thus, there was an increase in the total number of Harijan children admitted freely into schools which were not intended for them. Poverty and famine which made the pupils go to work in preference to education and migration to ghats along with their parents in search of labour and field work in some districts are some of the causes preventing a large attendance of Harijan pupils in schools.

The number of Harijan class teachers employed in schools not specially intended for these communities decreased from 1,701 to 1,653 in 1947-48.

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

There was no change in the policy of the department in regard to the starting and maintenance of schools. Efforts were, however, made to make the existing schools more efficient and to utilize the finances of the Government to greater advantage by closing inefficient schools and starting new ones in places where they were needed.

Secondary.—In G.O. Ms. No. 3963, Development, dated 14th July 1947, the Government sanctioned the conversion of the Government Labour School, Masulipatam, into a secondary school and accordingly Form IV was opened in the school during the year. Sri V. Rangarao Pantulu continued to be the honorary correspondent of the school. Pupils belonging to backward communities and caste Hindus were also admitted into the school. There were 353 pupils on rolls during the year under report, as against 284 in the previous year. Of these, 189 were Harijans, 13 Christians (converts from Harijans), 147 backward classes and caste Hindus and 4 Muslims. The Government Nandanur Secondary School for Boys, Chidambaram, continued to work under the control of the Collector of South Arcot with an enrolment of 140 boys.

Elementary.—At the beginning of the year there were 1,118 schools. Fifty-nine schools were newly started and 13 schools were closed. There were thus 1,191 schools working at the end of the year. All of them were day schools. The total number of children receiving education in all the elementary schools was 84,432, consisting of 55,944 boys and 28,488 girls as against 77,674 children, consisting of 50,538 boys and 27,911 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 2,469, of whom 2,462 were trained and 7 untrained. A sum of Rs. 1,06,918-3-5 was spent on the construction or repair to school buildings.

Midday meals. The supply of midday meals to pupils in all the labour schools in the Province was continued during the year. Midday meals were supplied in 1,173 out of 1,191 schools. In 957 schools, midday meals were supplied by contractors and in 216 schools by the headmasters. In the City of Madras, the Corporation arranged the supply of midday meals in 4 out of 5 schools. The scheme of supply of midday meals could not be extended to other labour schools, as most of them were started late in the year. In some of the districts, the contractors were unwilling to take up or renew contracts for the supply of meals at the rate of one rupee and nine pies per meal fixed by Government.

The number of Harijan pupils fed at the close of the year in the labour schools was 74,319 as against 71,541 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals in the schools was Rs. 11,45,703-11-3 as against Rs. 10,48,978 during the previous year. The health and attendance of the pupils in the labour schools in the Province have improved as the result of the supply of midday meals.

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

1. *Aboriginal and the Hill Tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency Tracts increased from 214 to 208 and their strength from 7,795 to 7,580. The only one girls' school intended for the children of these tribes continued

to function in the East Godavari Agency with a strength of 64 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all elementary schools in the Agency Tracts was 5,126 (3,315 boys and 1,811 girls) compared with 5,435 (3,038 boys and 2,397 girls) last year.

The number of schools specially meant for the needs of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district was 21 as against 22 last year which were all under the administrative control of the Collector of the district who was also the Special Chenchu Officer. They were, however, supervised and managed by the Forest department. They were located over and around the Nallamalais in the very heart of the reserve forest where the movable Chenchu *qudems* existed. As the *qudems* were small population centres, they failed to furnish an economic quota of attendance of 20 pupils per school and the departmental tests of efficiency were therefore relaxed in the case of these schools. There were 371 boys and 295 girls of these tribes as against 385 boys and 309 girls last year. The decrease was partly due to the closure of one school in the Sirepudi taluk. Besides, there were 88 boys and 33 girls of hill tribes in all types of schools not specially intended for them. Only one pupil of the hill tribes was studying in the Board Middle School, Peapalli. All the schools were located in thatched sheds owned by Government and the accommodation and equipment continued to be satisfactory. The Chenchu pupils evinced keen interest in handicrafts like leaf-plate stitching, rope and basket making, net weaving. As usual, the pupils were supplied with midday meal on all school working days and with free clothes, books and slates once a year. There was provision for the periodical medical inspection.

There were 75 schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris district in which 3,902 boys and 1,331 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils of these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiris district including the special schools for these tribes was 5,039 (4,454 boys and 1,585 girls) during the period under report.

In other districts also there were schools specially intended for the benefit of these tribes. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the whole Province was 191 and the total strength in them was 11,547 (8,032 boys and 3,515 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions including the special schools for these tribes was 18,093 (17,025 boys and 1,068 girls) as against 18,512 (13,381 boys and 5,131 girls) in the previous year.

2. *Criminal Tribes*.—During the year, 281 elementary schools exclusively created for the benefit of the children of criminal tribes were returned with a strength of 21,895 pupils including 8,115 girls.

The following extracts from the report received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police show the measures taken by the Police department for the advancement of criminal tribes in the field of elementary education:—

(a) *Madurai North*.—There were 57 schools, 61 for boys and 3 for girls under the Police Reclamation Scheme in this district. The strength in these schools was 2,738 as against 2,600 last year. Two supervisors exercised immediate control and supervision over all these schools. All the schools paid special attention to games and gardening.

(b) *Madurai South*.—One hundred and eighty-nine schools (183 for boys and 6 for girls) continued to work efficiently during the year under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme. The total strength in these schools was 9,815 boys and 5,819 girls as against 9,731 boys and 5,611 girls last year. The

number of Kallar pupils in them was 13,494 compared with 13,449 last year. Instruction in physical training exercises was imparted regularly in these schools. Village sports were conducted frequently to stimulate the interest of the pupils in games and physical training. With the aid of the boarding grants and scholarships granted by the Police department, twenty-five Kallar pupils were undergoing vocational training in printing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, general mechanism, etc., in the various institutions. Steps were taken both by the officers of the Education department and the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Police for Kallar Reclamation to ensure efficiency and proper attendance in the schools.

(c) *Ramnad*.—Kallar Reclamation in this district continued to consist in the maintenance of two elementary schools in the Srivilliputtur taluk—one at Mangapuram and the other at Chatrapatti. The strength in these schools was 155 of whom 91 were Kallar pupils. The schools were found to be in good working order. There were Cub packs in these schools. Spinning with "Thakkis", needlework, string work, paper cutting, basket making, fan making, book binding, etc., were taught to pupils of these schools in their spare hours.

(d) *Salem*.—The two schools for Koravas continued to function: one at Madathur and the other at Manvilandan—with a total strength of 126 pupils. The children of these schools were supplied with midday meals, clothing, books, etc., at Government cost. As usual, grants were given to the London Mission which was engaged in maintaining the school at Manvilandan and two boarding homes for the benefit of Korava community. There were two such boarding homes at Attur, one for boys and the other for girls. During their spare hours, the Korava boys and girls work in the Agricultural Farm attached to these institutions and learn farming.

(e) *Chittoor*.—The Yenadi Labour schools continued to be eleven during the year with a strength of 109 pupils. The three Sugali schools in the district continued to work satisfactorily with an enrolment of 137 pupils on rolls. These children were supplied with free midday meals, clothing and books.

(f) *Kurnool*.—The only school at Kollanakulametta near Panyam intended for the Sugalis, continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There was a strength of 39 pupils including 21 girls. The attendance was reported to be good. The school and the teachers' quarters were kept in good condition.

(g) *Anantapur*.—The four schools at Settipalle, Pedaballi, Narasimipalli and Venkatampalli were under the control of the Collector of Anantapur. The total strength in these schools was 175. The free supply of meals to the pupils tended to increase their attendance in the schools and also contributed to their better health.

(h) *Criminal Tribes Settlement*.—The number of schools in the Settlements continued to be six during the year. There were separate schools for boys and girls at Aziznagar Settlement. The schools at Aziznagar, Chintaledevi and Stuartpuram Settlements had eight standards and those at Siddhapuram, Siturigaram and Birugunta Reformatory Settlement had six standards. Sixth standard was opened at Siddhapuram Settlement only during 1917. The total strength of children in all these schools was 424. Midday meals were supplied to the children in all the Settlements, besides books, slates and clothing. All the schools maintained scout troops and girl guides.

Fourteen boys of notified tribe members belonging to the Aziznagar Settlement were studying in the various high schools outside the settlement.

One boy was doing his B.A. (Hons.) in the Annamalai University. One boy was undergoing teacher's training. One boy was studying in the Blind School at Poonamallee. Three boys were undergoing training in the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, and one boy of Siddhapuram appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

Two boys of Sitanagarām Settlement were studying in high schools and one boy was in the Intermediate class at the Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

One girl of Chintaladevi Settlement was studying in a high school, one boy and three girls were undergoing teacher's training in the Government Training School, Kanigiri.

Three of the notified tribes' girls from Stuartpuram Settlement, one from Sitanagarām Settlement, two from Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement and one from Chittoor district were selected to undergo training in Midwifery in the various hospitals in the Province.

The pupils who were studying outside the Settlements were given boarding grants and grants for the purchase of books and clothing to enable them to continue their studies.

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

The 14 schools reported last year continued to work during this year also for the benefit of the physically defective children. The Municipal Councils, viz., Coimbatore and Karaikudi, continued to run a deaf and dumb school each during the year. There were four schools for the blind, four for the deaf and dumb, five for lepers and one for the blind, deaf and dumb. For the purposes of statistics and classification, the Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah and the girls' section attached to the T.D.T.A. Blind School, Palamcottah, are as usual treated as girls' schools, though these are mixed schools. The following statement shows the strength of the schools:—

Name of the institution.	Strength as on			
	31st March 1947.		31st Mar. 1948.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 The Lutheran School for the Blind, Rentachintala.	20	17	16	18
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee	56	..	45	..
3 T.D.T.A. Blind (Boys) School, Palamcottah	35	..	23	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras	168	..	135	54
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	34	12	32	13
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi	11	4	11	5
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore	58	..	84	..
8 Deaf and Dumb (Girls) School, Palamcottah	38	55	62	39
9 T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palamcottah	..	27	..	37
10 Bethesda Leper School, Narasapur	27	14	32	18
11 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad	26	4	29	6
12 St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam	48	..	50	..
13 The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram	35	25	57	..
14 The Leper School, Bapatla	9	8	12	7
Total	546	166	588	196

In addition to the imparting of general education, the students were given vocational training in crafts like rattan work, weaving, tailoring, mat-making, carpentry, bee-keeping, gardening for boys and in the case of the blind, needle-work, and dress-making. Music was also taught in some schools. General education was imparted to the blind with

the approved text-books prepared according to the Braille Code and conforming to departmental standards. Articulation, speech training, arithmetic, history and geography, social adjustment and drawing were some of the subjects taught in schools intended for deaf and dumb children. Some of these schools were residential ones where children were given free boarding and lodging. Both out-door and in-door games formed special features of a number of these schools. As usual, provision of medical inspection of pupils was made. In Leper schools, the pupils were medically examined periodically.

XV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

One hundred and eighty-nine unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report with a total strength of 7,917 pupils compared with 228 schools with 8,519 pupils returned last year. As usual the district of Malabar had the majority of such schools which were classified as Arabic schools (138 schools with 6,273 pupils).

XVI. BOOKS.

1. *Connemara Public Library.*—The usefulness of the Connemara Public Library continued to be appreciated by the public. Apart from periodicals 1,186 books were added to the library, during the year, inclusive of 386 books purchased in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Two hundred and thirty-eight institutions sent their journals in exchange for Museum Bulletins. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 42,770-0-3 and the receipts were Rs. 494-11-0.

There was an increase in the number of readers who visited the library from 59,515 to 68,780 and the number of volumes consulted and borrowed from 178,545 to 206,340 and from 59,974 to 52,454, respectively. The number of new depositors during the year was 457.

2. *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—The number of visitors to this library was 3,054 and 4,538 works and manuscripts were consulted during the year as against 2,731 and 3,687, respectively, last year. Many distinguished visitors visited the library of whom mention may be made of the Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education. The number of books and manuscripts issued on loan to institutions and persons during the year was 61 compared with 88 last year. During the year 211 manuscripts were acquired as against 210 in the previous year. Only three manuscripts were got mended at the Madras Record Office, Chittoor. Four hundred and ninety-eight books which were sent to the Central Jail, Vellore, for binding in February 1948 were bound and received back. Crystals of para-dichlor benzene were placed in book racks and manuscripts and printed books were sprayed with para-nitrophenol to prevent their decay.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications for registration were received, of which 22 were registered. The registration fee realized was Rs. 1,600. The total number of registered publishers in 1947-48 was 283 as against 217 in the previous year.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 1,965 (832 for elementary schools and 1,133 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs. 12,650 was realized as scrutiny fees. One meeting of the Committee was held in February 1948 when, in addition to the new books, the books approved in 1942 and which had lost their approval by efflux of time in 1947, were also considered. In G.O. No. 2045, Education, dated 22nd September 1947, Government nominated 40 members to the Madras Text-Book Committee for a period of three years from 1st August 1947, and under

rule 8 of the rules relating to the Text-Book Committee, the Director of Public Instruction appointed 26 members to the Elementary Education Sub-Committee to deal with books relating to elementary schools. In their Order No. 2013, Education, dated 16th September 1947, Government recorded the report of the Text-Book Committee for the triennium ending with 31st March 1947. At the meeting held in February 1948, Government ordered the postponement by one year of the incorporation of the approved technical and scientific terms in text-books submitted by publishers for re-approval or fresh approval. They have been, however, permitted to attach to the copies of books sent, a printed glossary of technical and scientific terms occurring in the text, at the end of each book. They restricted the validity of the approval accorded at the meeting to one year, *i.e.*, for 1948-49. The receipts and charges under Text-Book Committee showed a surplus of Rs. 3,245 for the year under report.

Libraries.—The total number of public libraries under several managements was 1,619 compared with 1,544 last year. There were 232 registered libraries under private managements as against 201 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 1946-47 and 1947-48 is furnished below:—

	1946-47.	1947-48.
1 Number of Libraries under—		
(a) Government	1	2
(b) district boards and panchayats	1,119	1,209
(c) Municipalities	102	71
(d) Co-operative societies	47	46
(e) Private managements	235	291
Total	1,544	1,619
2 Number of books and journals available in the libraries	1,135,223	1,210,804
3 Number of persons who made use of these libraries	3,766,202	3,726,470
4 Total expenditure—	RS.	RS.
(a) From provincial funds	76,098	71,480
(b) From local boards funds	1,22,131	1,61,475
(c) From private funds	6,26,183	2,49,814
Total	8,24,417	4,82,769

The above figures show that there is an increase in the number of libraries and in the number of books and journals available in the libraries though there is a slight decrease in the number of persons who made use of these libraries.

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

Use of school libraries by the public.—The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during 1947-48 was 177 as against 148 in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of volumes used from 16,162 to 16,952. However, there was a decrease in the number of persons who made use of the libraries from 7,405 to 4,593 during the year under report. As usual, many of the officers have reported that the scheme is not meeting with good response obviously for the reasons that the school libraries contain books useful only for school use and not to their taste, that there is no suitable accommodation, that the prescribed hours are not suitable and that there are other public libraries in the vicinity containing books on various subjects.

Registration of books.—Two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight books and 799 periodicals were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act. There was an increase of only two books over that of the previous year, and an increase of 18 per cent was recorded in respect of periodicals. The total number of publications registered was 2,977 of which 2,228 were original publications, 666 re-editions and 83 translations. There was on the whole an increase of 9 per cent under "original publications" and a fall of 6 per cent under "Re-editions" and 16 per cent under "Translations." The City of Madras recorded an increase of 8 per cent over that of the previous year and as usual led other districts in this regard. The district of Krishna which had been occupying the second place for the past few years, sustained a fall of 30 per cent in its output giving place to Guntur which registered 100 per cent increase over that of the last year. Among other districts, those with an output of more than 100 publications to their credit are arranged in the descending order: South Kanara, Tanjore, Chingleput, Tiruchappalli and Mathurai. Malabar and Chittoor districts had an output ranging between 100 and 50 publications while the rest had less than 50 to their credit. The output in Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah was nil.

Under "Books", a decrease was observed in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Sanskrit languages while an increase was notified in the remaining language groups. There was an increase in the number of books in English on "Anthropology", "Art and Crafts" and "Engineering." An increase in the number of books on Science was observed during the year while a fall was noticed in respect of books on "Fiction."

Under the languages of the Province, there was an increase in the number of books on "Industry", "Medicine", "Music", "Nature Study", and "Miscellaneous." A fall of 32 per cent in respect of books on "Science" was recorded. No publication on "Anthropology", "Archæology", "Art and Crafts", "Commerce" and "Engineering" was registered during the year under review.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine (or 33 per cent of the total number of books registered) were designed for educational purposes as against 763 (or 34 per cent) last year.

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. Publications of objectionable nature were promptly taken to the notice of the Government for taking necessary action against them.

XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **Adult education.**—During the year under report, the night schools run by the Social League attached to the Presidency College, Madras, and the Adult Night School attached to the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam, remained closed for want of sufficient strength and attendance. The Adult Education Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to function with a strength of 47 pupils on rolls. The class was, as usual, conducted in the evenings by the students under training in the Teachers' College. Voluntary subscriptions were raised to meet the expenses connected with the class. The Adult Education Centre at G.L. Puram, East Godavari Agency, worked with a strength of 30 pupils on rolls. Besides, night schools were conducted for educating adults in certain villages in Mathurai. The number of adults that attended these schools was 247. The Adult Education classes attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College were run under the auspices of the Social Service League during 1947-48.

Young men from neighbouring cheri attended these classes between 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on working days of the college from July 1947 to May 1948, under a paid teacher. The average attendance was 12 and the students of the Training College visited the night school occasionally. A literacy class for eight illiterate girls was run for a term mainly as an experiment in quick literacy methods. The night school was closed down but the class for girls continued to exist.

2. *Physical education for men.*—As usual, the work of promoting physical education in all educational institutions was carried out by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education assisted by the four Regional Inspectors of Physical Education. Since the number of schools in the jurisdiction of each Regional Inspector of Physical Education was large, he could not inspect all the schools in the year. Under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, the Chief Inspector of Physical Education served as a member of the Executive Committee of the College Council of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. He was also appointed as a member of the Provincial National Council of the National Association of Physical Education and Recreation, India, and held one of the posts of the Vice-Presidents of the M.S.A.A.

The Regional Inspectors of Physical Education visited 220 secondary schools, 20 training schools, 4 special schools and 218 elementary schools, during the year and gave valuable guidance and instructions for the successful conduct of physical education activities. They also attended and organized district athletic association meetings, district inter-school sports meetings and conducted refresher courses for pupils under training. They helped the managements in the selection of candidates for deputation to undergo training in the Y.M.C.A. College for Leadership in the Physical Education course.

The problem of providing adequate playground in schools remained the same as last year. There are still a good number of institutions which have no playgrounds at all. Even those which have, have not sufficient play space.

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education at Saidapet continued to do useful work during the year and gave instructions in physical education to 17 candidates for the diploma, 90 for the Higher Grade and 34 for the Lower Grade certificate courses.

Government appointed a committee for the preparation of syllabus for pre-military training in schools during the year. A conference on Physical Education was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education in August 1947.

3. *Physical education for women.*—During the year the physical training classes for women was transferred to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, and there were 29 students on rolls. Consequent on the resignation Mrs. M. M. Buck in May 1948, the post of the Woman Specialist in Physical Education was held in abeyance and consequently there was no inspection of physical education work in girls' schools.

4. *Report on Rural Reconstruction.*—As the prosperity of the country depends on the improvement of rural conditions, the intensive rural reconstruction work which was started last year was pursued vigorously in the firkas selected for the purpose during the year under report. Government in their Order Ms. No. 2849, Education, dated 13th September 1948, constituted a Provincial Firka Development Board to formulate and frame schemes for speeding up intensive rural reconstruction work, improvement

of cottage industries and development of khadi in the firkas and centres selected. They generally approved the scheme outlined by that committee. Private institutions which were already engaged in rural reconstruction work, irrespective of the fact whether they were located within the selected firkas and centres or outside, were encouraged by extending grants in aid to them for the purposes of erection, enlargement of buildings and hostels or boarding houses for trainees and for the purchase of books and other materials. Government have also ordered that such institutions should be situated in rural areas and should engage in constructive work under any of the items enumerated by them, among which "Basic Education" and "Adult Education" also form part.

5. *Teachers' Associations, Managers' and Teacher-Managers' Associations.*—There were 2,271 elementary school teachers' associations during the year compared with 2,419 last year. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations was as usual compulsory for all teachers excepting those employed in distant places. The monthly association meetings enabled the teachers to improve their teaching methods and raise their general level of efficiency.

The teachers' association centres in the South Vizagapatnam, Mathurai and South Guntur districts conducted craft training classes in spinning during the year. In the teachers' association centres in the Krishna district, suggestions in regard to the introduction of the basic education and instructions for the opening of new schools in school-less centres were given. The Hon'ble Minister for Education delivered the valedictory address of the joint meetings of the teachers' associations of Madras. An excursion to the Hagari Farm was undertaken by the members of the teachers' association centre, Bellary, to study the "Grow More Food Campaign". Demonstration of games and handicrafts was included in the programme of some of the centres. Different educational problems such as reorganization of education, amalgamation of schools, the Junior Red Cross Societies, etc., were discussed at the centres in the Kurnool district. The members of the centre at Tanjore were taken on camp. Model programme for playday festivals and spinning classes were conducted in several teachers' association centres. During the year as many as 23,255 meetings of the teachers' associations were held.

Teachers' Unions.—During the year under report there were 328 elementary school teachers' unions.

Teacher-Managers' and Managers' Associations.—There were 74 teacher-managers' associations and 38 managers' associations during the year.

Teachers employed as postmasters.—Teachers in Government and Local Board schools continued to be employed as postmasters in extra-departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of school masters increased from 620 to 710 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 17.3 as against 14.6 last year.

General.—Service books and certified copies of them and inventories of valuable stocks were maintained in accordance with the rules during the period of the report.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. REDDI,
Director of Public Instruction.

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1 Viskhatnam.	14 Mayuram.
2 Eluru.	15 Mathurai (boys and girls).
3 Rajahmundry.	16 Dindigul.
4 Masulipatnam.	17 Virudunagar.
5 Proddatur.	18 Erode (boys and non-Muslim girls).
6 Hindupur.	19 Coimbatore (boys and girls).
7 Nellore.	20 Tiruppur.
8 Madras Corporation (boys and non-Muslim girls).	21 Tirunelveli.
9 Chingleput.	22 Cochin.
10 Kancheepuram.	23 Kozhikode.
11 Vellore.	24 Tellicherry.
12 Kumbakonam (boys and girls).	25 Vijayavada.
13 Nagapattinam.	26 Salem (boys and girls).
	27 Kakinada (boys and girls).

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

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

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles		125,394	Percentage of scholars to total population.			
Population as per the census of 1941—			Recognized Institutions		All Institutions	
			1946.	1947.	1946.	1947.
Males	24,557,143	Males	11.1	10.4	11.1	10.4
Females	24,784,667	Females	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.8
Total	49,341,810	Total	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.1

(1)	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars covered in columns (4).
	1946.	1947.	Increase or decrease (3)	1946.	1947.	Increase or decrease (3)	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	—	1,375	1,409	+34	(a) 554 (b) 725
For Males.							
Arts colleges †	71	68	-3	22,015	21,378	-637	(a) 1,357 (b) 1,778
Professional colleges	21	21	—	5,005	4,927	-78	(a) 5,005 (b) 4,927
High schools	637	540	-97	223,322	223,322	—	(a) 223,322 (b) 223,322
Middle schools	179	186	+7	87,555	88,511	+956	(a) 87,555 (b) 88,511
Primary schools	22,400	21,998	-402	2,123,140	2,061,071	-62,069	(a) 2,123,140 (b) 2,061,071
Special schools	473	449	-24	33,075	32,510	-565	(a) 33,075 (b) 32,510
Total	33,781	32,264	-1,517	2,524,000	2,400,246	-123,754	
For Females.							
Arts colleges †	10	8	-2	1,303	1,203	-100	(a) 1,303 (b) 1,203
Professional colleges	5	5	—	205	201	-4	(a) 205 (b) 201
High schools	165	148	-17	20,100	20,440	+340	(a) 20,100 (b) 20,440
Middle schools	50	62	+12	5,570	10,510	+4,940	(a) 5,570 (b) 10,510
Primary schools	4,187	4,180	-7	404,704	400,061	-4,643	(a) 404,704 (b) 400,061
Special schools	151	137	-14	2,505	2,025	-480	(a) 2,505 (b) 2,025
Total	4,574	4,542	-32	621,378	607,040	-14,338	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	189	227	+38	7,917	8,524	+607	
For Females	..	..	..	..	25	+25	
Total	189	227	+38	7,917	8,549	+632	
Grand total	24,257	24,296	+39	3,152,295	3,015,835	-136,460	

(a) In Graduate and Postgraduate classes.

(b) In Intermediate classes.

* Scholars reading in the Autonomous University only.

† Includes Oriental College.

‡ Includes scholars in Standard VI to VII of Government Schools.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.		Increase or decrease	Percentage of expenditure from					Cost per scholar to					Total cost per scholar
	1947-48.	1946-47.		Govt. funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.			
Direction and Inspection	38,09,702	31,35,236	+ 2,64,516	100.00	..	..	100.00	0.80	..	..	..	0.80		
Universities	18,44,808	39,21,816	- 20,77,008	84.75	..	0.70	14.55	38.09	..	..	0.31	6.64		
Miscellaneous	2,42,51,305	2,06,97,115	+ 35,54,290	31.84	6.95	23.15	38.06	1.92	0.40	1.83	2.18	5.73		
Total	2,94,95,925	2,77,54,187	+ 17,41,738	43.00	6.72	19.07	32.21	2.99	0.40	1.83	2.24	6.96		
Institutions for Males.														
Arts colleges	62,47,881	62,86,587	- 39,006	17.16	0.39	66.51	15.64	34.71	0.78	182.20	31.06	198.75		
Professional colleges	44,30,500	36,67,474	+ 7,63,026	74.81	..	18.47	6.72	639.00	..	187.80	57.38	854.18		
High schools	1,97,05,000	1,88,79,068	+ 8,25,932	17.88	9.90	61.76	11.40	9.11	4.54	31.47	5.84	50.96		
Middle schools	15,16,940	16,83,910	- 46,970	9.48	14.22	49.25	27.05	3.90	5.70	19.75	10.85	40.10		
Primary schools	5,55,10,508	4,82,55,972	+ 72,54,536	67.28	26.54	1.01	5.17	11.94	4.71	0.92	0.18	17.75		
Special schools	57,81,742	72,03,254	- 15,78,488	59.85	0.78	2.56	36.81	128.40	1.63	5.36	77.18	299.68		
Total	9,02,14,766	8,98,56,505	+ 1,03,48,001	52.70	17.46	19.41	10.43	13.96	4.63	5.14	2.77	26.50		
Institutions for Females.														
Arts colleges	7,85,737	6,84,286	+ 1,01,471	37.60	..	27.37	34.94	80.76	..	53.66	74.01	214.83		
Professional colleges	4,80,928	4,51,349	+ 29,579	45.04	..	16.81	27.55	285.80	..	105.20	235.20	639.20		
High schools	40,10,251	37,18,208	+ 3,22,043	39.25	1.43	37.65	22.57	27.34	1.17	27.04	16.25	72.00		
Middle schools	6,41,284	6,00,813	+ 40,471	40.36	2.36	27.97	23.42	31.07	1.62	18.75	15.70	67.04		
Primary schools	1,10,33,373	89,60,984	+ 20,62,409	53.26	40.35	1.70	4.69	11.21	8.50	0.86	0.99	21.06		
Special schools	18,88,905	15,60,787	+ 3,19,018	69.02	0.28	3.03	27.07	132.10	0.51	6.95	51.83	191.39		
Total	1,88,70,398	1,59,74,407	+ 28,94,001	50.35	24.04	11.91	13.50	15.81	7.52	3.73	4.22	31.28		
Grand total	14,48,70,889	12,95,84,189	+ 1,48,84,750	50.44	16.96	18.41	15.19	17.18	8.48	6.27	5.17	34.05		

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

Recognized Institutions.	For males.					For females.				
	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.
Universities	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Colleges—										
Arts and Science.*	5	1	1	48	2	60	2	..	6	8
Law	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Medicine	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1
Education	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	8	4
Engineering	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and second grade colleges	1	..	..	10	..	11	1	..	1	2
Total	25	1	1	63	2	92	4	..	11	16
Schools—General—										
High schools	18	52	232	332	3	637	35	5	7	117
Middle schools	2	13	64	89	11	179	17	2	1	36
Primary schools	1,665	979	13,989	16,798	89	32,400	44	536	2,125	1,484
Total	1,685	1,044	14,165	16,219	103	33,216	96	537	2,133	1,637
Schools—Special—										
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	48	..	..	27	..	75	37	..	51	96
Engineering †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial	13	1	2	46	..	62	..	..	20	29
Commercial ‡	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Reformatory	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Defective	..	2	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	..
Adults	2	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	1
Other schools	6	..	5	57	3	71	2	..	23	4
Total	77	4	7	145	240	473	39	..	107	151
Total Recognized Institutions	1,762	1,048	14,172	16,427	345	33,781	135	537	2,133	1,788
Unrecognized Institutions	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..
Grand total	1,762	1,048	14,172	16,427	445	33,881	135	537	2,133	1,788

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

11-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)	(10)
READING.									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	6,526	6,150	1,535	72	68	52	545	540	..
Law ..	597	584	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,983	1,972	371	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	216	213	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	855	737	515	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	584	580	247	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	178	171	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	64	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	297	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,268	10,717	3,153	72	68	52	545	540	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ..	5,977	6,572	345	131,724	109,936	2,764	42,396	34,028	613
In Middle schools ..	476	448	..	12,704	11,346	168	3,032	3,368	23
In Primary schools ..	123,866	98,432	3,087	1,350,966	1,157,075	360	174,612	187,864	30
Total ..	131,109	103,452	3,382	1,485,294	1,278,357	3,132	230,640	190,744	666
In Art schools ..	185	152	..	..	..	..	79	70	..
In Medical schools ..	367	359	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	8,798	7,654	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	2,799	1,915	299	111	96	45	99	85	..
In Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	244	46
In Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	1,543	1,429	1,553	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	60	26
In schools for adults ..	77	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	283	268	268	279	216	43	..	..	..
Total ..	14,062	11,894	3,818	381	312	91	613	548	70
Total for Recognised Institutions ..	156,439	124,003	10,163	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	231,698	200,892	736
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total ..	156,439	124,003	10,163	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	231,698	200,892	736

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Educational Institutions for Males.

	Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
	Scholars on rolls on 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)	(20)
26,030	23,554	7,571	120	99	114	33,293	30,441	9,872	1,860	
238	189	41	..	..	..	635	773	239	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983	1,972	371	396	
72	63	55	..	..	..	288	276	126	19	
466	406	402	..	..	..	1,311	1,143	917	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	551	530	247	8	
114	107	77	..	..	..	290	278	236	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	63	63	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	297	297	..	..	
26,910	24,349	8,146	120	99	114	38,916	35,773	11,470	2,296	
215,130	196,473	11,443	710	659	11	366,827	352,259	15,301	26,652	
19,892	17,532	1,019	1,119	1,033	16	27,823	33,621	1,166	4,216	
1,472,475	971,905	6,326	6,523	4,692	..	3,129,142	2,387,669	9,443	631,863	
1,707,497	1,185,910	18,793	8,152	6,376	27	3,552,792	2,772,639	26,009	661,766	
15	12	..	..	..	..	279	234	..	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	367	369	193	41	
2,961	2,755	1,136	..	..	..	11,759	10,409	2,617	86	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,431	2,371	1,274	..	..	..	5,440	4,467	1,581	..	
..	..	..	9,162	8,214	..	9,729	8,558	46	406	
62	60	60	..	..	..	62	60	60	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,563	1,429	1,553	..	
586	549	445	..	..	..	647	597	469	181	
..	..	..	247	180	..	324	248	..	3	
2,199	2,044	354	68	60	42	3,820	3,186	685	232	
9,254	8,396	3,388	9,067	8,454	42	23,977	20,642	7,064	1,384	
1,743,691	1,218,653	30,307	16,139	14,929	163	3,605,694	2,839,164	44,563	1,061,576	
..	..	..	7,917	6,972	130	7,017	6,872	180	504	
1,743,691	1,218,653	30,307	24,056	21,901	613	3,605,691	2,846,036	44,888	1,067,680	

II-B. Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average 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 ..	699	563	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	81	77	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	780	640	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ..	16,022	10,751	496	1,497	1,252	40	1,551	1,309	17
In Middle schools ..	2,007	1,720	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Primary schools ..	5,675	4,672	..	230,310	167,470	..	230,329	167,470	..
Total ..	20,707	17,173	509	231,957	168,316	134	231,957	168,316	134
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	2,897	2,725	2,034	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for the defective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	51	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,948	2,755	2,034	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in Recognized Institutions ..	24,405	20,580	2,971	231,957	168,316	134	231,957	168,316	134
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all institutions for females ..	24,405	20,580	2,971	231,957	168,316	134	231,957	168,316	134
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ..	180,844	146,583	13,121	1,717,704	1,137,443	3,429	1,717,704	1,137,443	3,429

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (10).
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1,127	1,050	725	..	..	..	..	1,806	1,813	917	..
167	167	167	..	..	..	..	167	167	167	..
95	90	86	..	..	..	..	174	167	90	..
1,390	1,297	988	..	..	..	..	2,139	2,037	1,174	..
89,830	36,933	6,134	900	300	..	..	89,100	36,933	6,134	900
6,982	6,301	306	..	..	..	..	6,982	6,301	306	..
200,213	147,788	17,444	174	115	..	..	200,213	147,788	17,444	174
245,705	215,320	23,884	474	315	..	..	245,705	215,320	23,884	474
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,271	2,106	2,272	..	..	..	..	2,271	2,106	2,272	..
972	852	345	..	..	..	..	972	852	345	..
364	361	306	..	..	..	..	364	361	306	..
137	118	152	..	..	..	..	137	118	152	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,488	5,375	3,375	425	325	7	7	6,488	5,375	3,375	425
255,476	215,320	23,884	900	315	7	7	255,476	215,320	23,884	900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
255,476	215,320	23,884	900	315	7	7	255,476	215,320	23,884	900
2,271	2,106	2,272	..	..	..	..	2,271	2,106	2,272	..
972	852	345	..	..	..	..	972	852	345	..
364	361	306	..	..	..	..	364	361	306	..
137	118	152	..	..	..	..	137	118	152	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,488	5,375	3,375	425	325	7	7	6,488	5,375	3,375	425
255,476	215,320	23,884	900	315	7	7	255,476	215,320	23,884	900

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III-A. Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditures on "Buildings" includes Rs. 6,37,548 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Expenditures on "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.			
	Total					Total					Total			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Government Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Other sources.	Total	Government Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Other sources.	Total	Government Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Other sources.	Total	Government Funds.	Board Funds.
Shiksha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anganwadis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,05,480	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,04,324	..
Professional Colleges—													..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,877	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,000	..
Vocational Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,065	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,867	28,31,947

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	General					Special					Total				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
High Schools	3,50,520			1,13,717	9,240	4,74,937	8,64,272	14,01,178	3,60,500	44,58,178	2,34,079	73,99,578	25,98,356		110
Madrasah Schools	8,666			8,666	8	17,332	87,214	96,578	1,17,100	3,04,408	27,618	6,04,956	70,014		
Primary Schools	23,19,045			39	8,817	23,27,901	1,16,67,059	1,27,30,045	59,07,856	10,087	3,81,881	2,68,72,417	2,64,70,087		
Total	26,67,545			1,22,409	1,225	28,17,778	1,24,90,135	1,42,30,391	34,75,354	47,79,509	2,68,578	8,48,70,446	2,68,48,483		110

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	General					Special					Total				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Art Schools	1,03,140					1,03,140									
Madrasah Schools	1,00,000					1,00,000									
Training Schools	10,35,196					10,35,196									
Engineering Schools															
Technical and Industrial Schools															
Commercial Schools															
Agricultural Schools															
Vocational Schools															
Schools for the Deaf															
Other Schools															
Total	12,38,336					12,38,336									
Total (District)	44,07,413					44,07,413									
Total (General and Special)	1,07,23,015					1,07,23,015									

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 6,37,548 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 Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—cont.					Unaided institutions.					Total expenditure from				
	Municipal		Other sources		Total	Fees		Total			Government funds		Board funds		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—															
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

General.

High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Special.

Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Blind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct and Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III-B.—Expenditure on education—Females.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,68,993 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels, (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.										District board and municipal institutions.				Aided institutions.
	Govern-ment funds.		Muni-cipal funds.		Board funds.		Other sources.		Fees.		Muni-cipal funds.		Other sources.		Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,036
Professional Colleges—															
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,678
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,800
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,564
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special.															
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct) for Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (Direct) for all	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

	Aided institutions—cont.										Unaided institutions.				Total expenditure from			
	Muni-cipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Govern-ment funds.		Board funds.		Muni-cipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.	

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

(1) Total population as per census of 1941.	Hindus.					(7) Muslims.	(8) Buddhists.	(9) Parseis.	(10) Sikhs.	(11) Others.	(12) Total.	(13) Number of pupils coming from rural areas.	(14) Total number of pupils.	(15) Number of pupils above the age of 18.
	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Harijans.	Brahmins.	Non-Brah- mins.									
19,074	996,511	4,023,098	17,298,774	1,924,406	642	211	253	3,04,174	24,557,143	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>														
Primary—														
Class I ..	97	53,211	98,592	22,237	403,497	16,248	104	99	16	7,614	401,645	572,062	187	71
Do. II ..	1,187	29,098	52,473	18,083	189,206	12,801	96	53	45	3,008	304,540	374,770	110	42
Do. III ..	738	28,529	66,821	18,168	138,504	22,852	91	141	34	2,018	372,306	394,243	70	129
Do. IV ..	588	19,360	80,136	16,140	500,890	11,157	42	140	49	1,538	380,110	119,840	182	27
Do. V ..	642	20,354	28,883	19,542	197,194	19,540	71	96	7	1,569	257,798	12,660	28	5
Middle—														
Class VI ..	459	12,108	9,493	19,719	120,888	10,551	85	37	13	529	173,882	65,885	187	32
Do. VII ..	516	9,816	6,076	16,974	82,909	7,498	58	30	8	518	103,883	46,878	380	90
Do. VIII ..	423	7,809	4,893	16,534	64,781	5,770	49	22	16	370	100,167	35,093	480	109
High—														
Class IX ..	405	3,852	1,871	13,980	31,851	3,508	37	9	90	213	55,251	12,914	562	217
Do. X ..	249	3,353	1,470	11,077	28,924	2,913	25	2	9	192	44,123	2,406	714	30
Do. XI ..	278	2,964	1,176	13,407	11,608	2,611	14	2	..	114	32,109	3,184	934	682
Total ..	5,357	185,851	301,393	186,761	1,844,752	114,944	372	631	222	17,803	2,658,339	1,885,064	3,794	1,414
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>														
Intermediate classes—														
First year ..	43	1,038	215	4,807	5,734	742	1	1	2	37	12,110	1,505	244	82
Second year ..	42	820	129	3,867	4,242	486	..	..	..	..	9,581	2,510	456	166
Degree classes—														
First year ..	23	596	67	2,290	1,891	233	..	..	..	11	4,951	106	82	47
Second year ..	18	410	55	1,878	1,836	175	..	..	..	..	4,167	320	160	98
Third year ..	1	42	8	203	130	12	..	..	..	..	396	..	7	4
Fourth year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifth year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—														
First year ..	..	41	11	97	75	4	..	..	..	..	228	11	10	6
Second year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	127	2,857	475	12,567	13,698	1,952	2	3	4	48	31,433	4,452	959	408
Number of scholars in recognized institutions ..	5,484	138,711	301,863	190,328	1,868,450	116,596	674	634	226	17,351	2,689,822	1,589,716	4,753	1,817
Number of scholars in unrecognized institu- tions ..	..	118	2	347	564	6,292	..	..	..	90	7,413	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,484	138,829	301,870	190,675	1,869,014	122,888	674	634	226	17,941	2,697,235	1,589,716	4,753	1,817

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

(1) Total population as per census of 1941.	Hindus.					(7) Muslims.	(8) Buddhists.	(9) Parseis.	(10) Sikhs.	(11) Others.	(12) Total.	(13) Number of pupils coming from rural areas.	(14) Total number of pupils.	(15) Number of pupils above the age of 18.
	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Harijans.	Brahmins.	Non-Brah- mins.									
19,074	996,511	4,023,098	17,298,774	1,924,406	642	211	253	3,04,174	24,557,143	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>														
Primary—														
Class I ..	25	38,701	63,596	26,608	321,900	55,426	61	67	9	4,047	510,130	400,653	142	..
Do. II ..	1,163	34,312	31,211	20,247	198,117	35,384	52	64	4	1,436	316,990	130,292	242	..
Do. III ..	778	22,040	23,161	20,822	133,611	24,280	40	149	3	1,309	236,173	161,781	364	..
Do. IV ..	664	17,905	11,904	15,438	92,924	16,594	27	126	1	652	156,285	113,747	468	..
Do. V ..	544	16,347	8,856	13,136	78,276	12,701	83	78	..	544	132,326	84,371	651	..
Middle—														
Class VI ..	529	9,000	1,992	8,172	46,287	4311	26	29	3	136	70,485	17,246	260	39
Do. VII ..	571	6,288	1,199	6,313	13,347	618	21	20	2	105	28,484	11,475	346	73
Do. VIII ..	408	5,774	1,060	4,944	9,364	437	8	21	10	94	22,150	7,446	344	106
High—														
Class IX ..	381	2,114	198	2,802	3,647	190	1	3	..	34	9,174	1,403	129	20
Do. X ..	293	1,722	167	1,954	2,917	130	3	1	..	47	6,624	1,039	120	30
Do. XI ..	159	1,360	89	1,524	1,783	117	1	..	..	23	5,006	679	93	24
Total ..	5,506	155,563	143,218	123,780	896,258	150,177	273	358	43	8,427	1,483,777	930,082	3,159	486
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>														
Intermediate classes—														
First year ..	14	394	20	414	471	32	1	1	1	1	1,349	196	..	..
Second year ..	19	354	12	280	363	36	..	..	..	..	1,065	392	..	..
Degree classes—														
First year ..	7	224	6	168	221	9	..	..	..	..	635	79	4	..
Second year ..	7	200	6	119	148	6	..	..	..	..	487	77	15	..
Third year ..	3	12	..	17	29	2	..	..	..	..	68	31	23	..
Fourth year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifth year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—														
First year ..	2	19	1	20	18	7	..	..	..	..	67	..	2	..
Second year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	52	1,203	45	1,018	1,250	92	2	2	1	1	3,666	775	83	49
Number of scholars in recognized institutions ..	5,557	156,766	143,203	124,778	897,503	150,269	275	560	44	8,428	1,487,443	930,837	3,242	535
Number of scholars in unrecognized institu- tions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,557	156,766	143,203	124,778	897,503	150,269	275	560	44	8,428	1,487,443	930,837	3,242	535

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Schools.	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Hartians.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Bikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars counting from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of age of 18 and above.
Art schools	..	31	35	186	16	7	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	8	180	129	..	9	..	..	..	..	326	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	..	2,230	1,931	5,918	951	529	..	15	..	97	11,673	7,219	2,458	1,921
Technical and industrial schools	..	50	1,265	881	2,116	758	341	..	..	25	5,440	15	8	8
Commercial schools	..	207	603	4,382	3,592	190	278	11	2	54	9,320	408	295	237
Agricultural schools	..	6	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	3	93	14	1,086	140	163	..	..	47	1,553	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	5	173	29	216	74	20	..	..	31	548	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	8	..	188	89	4	..	..	..	32	321	..	..	..
Other schools	..	34	163	1,366	1,794	141	34	..	2	45	3,599	..	..	..
Total	301	4,580	8,838	15,227	2,415	1,390	15	16	4	331	33,117	7,637	2,761	2,208
Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	57	353	360	20	34	..	..	..	..	824	58	292	292
Medical	..	41	234	371	752	35	150	..	..	1	1,586	..	..	..
Education	..	2	30	161	73	1	2	..	..	..	289	..	..	..
Engineering	..	12	123	345	703	39	78	..	3	3	1,309	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	29	178	282	36	..	..	..	..	548	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	19	133	125	12	9	..	..	..	237	..	..	..
Technology	..	3	29	99	143	1	..	1	..	1	290	158	10	19
Forestry	..	..	9	11	38	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	41	41
Total	68	530	1,650	2,476	144	315	5	1	3	5	5,187	501	382	382
Grand total	359	5,110	10,488	17,703	2,559	1,705	20	17	7	336	38,304	8,138	3,143	2,589

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Schools.	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Hartians.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Bikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars counting from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of age of 18 and above.
Art schools	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	..	2	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	..	59	3,578	363	1,772	327	149	1	..	4	6,254	1,667	412	313
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	676	61	163	57	4	..	..	11	972	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	134	151	41	79	1	..	..	..	..	406	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	17	28	363	14	22	..	..	20	364	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	6	125	9	64	26	..	..	..	14	236	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	1	3	75	1	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Other schools	..	1	314	900	359	78	16	32	80	7	2,368	..	..	..
Total	201	4,905	1,480	3,859	506	194	33	31	..	56	19,725	1,667	412	312
Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Medical	..	13	224	30	166	12	25	1	1	3	554	..	..	..
Education	..	7	35	44	41	9	8	..	..	1	195	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21	315	136	232	21	35	..	1	1	4	768	1,667	414	314
Grand total	222	5,190	1,618	3,591	527	229	33	32	1	60	11,493	1,667	414	314
Grand total for males and females	561	10,290	12,106	21,294	3,086	1,934	53	49	8	396	49,797	9,805	3,557	2,302

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle school.	Passed Primary school.	Other qualifications.	Possessing a degree.	Possessing no degree.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	36	308	2,558	351	7	1	..	15	18	3,260	20	3,280
Local Board and Municipal ..	11	4,530	34,638	4,100	298	0	..	432	976	43,667	1,417	45,084
Aided ..	37	4,218	33,845	3,177	152	10	26	1,936	2,883	41,424	4,855	46,279
Unaided ..	..	20	59	11	..	..	..	5	6	90	11	101
Total ..	84	9,071	71,100	7,729	457	20	26	2,388	3,878	88,441	6,312	94,753
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	1	18	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	15	6	21
Local Board and Municipal ..	172	571	9	9	207	17	20	14	114	968	165	1,133
Aided ..	127	528	24	5	144	11	14	18	112	828	154	982
Unaided ..	10	29	1	..	8	4	1	8	2	48	10	58
Total ..	310	1,138	35	14	362	32	35	35	234	1,859	335	2,194
High Schools.												
Government ..	107	114	14	2	64	7	2	9	39	301	57	358
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,618	2,890	65	21	952	102	125	40	758	5,476	1,031	6,507
Aided ..	2,410	3,169	116	18	1,141	273	244	114	842	6,864	1,473	8,327
Unaided ..	8	12	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	24	8	32
Total ..	4,148	6,115	195	41	2,131	384	374	169	1,642	12,655	2,569	15,224
Grand total ..	4,537	16,324	71,330	7,784	2,980	436	435	2,592	5,754	102,955	9,216	112,171

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government ..	2	125	493	17	1	..	..	2	3	638	5	643
Local Board and Municipal ..	30	888	9,287	882	44	..	..	76	156	11,076	232	11,308
Aided ..	12	1,684	11,995	385	76	6	5	570	470	14,102	1,060	15,162
Unaided ..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
Total ..	44	2,642	21,816	1,254	121	6	5	648	638	25,857	1,297	27,154
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	13	63	19	1	18	1	..	..	3	114	4	118
Local Board and Municipal ..	9	21	..	1	6	1	..	1	2	36	4	40
Aided ..	41	245	47	1	19	1	..	14	31	353	53	406
Unaided ..	10	29	1	..	6	4	1	8	2	48	10	58
Total ..	73	358	67	2	51	3	1	18	38	551	71	622
High Schools.												
Government ..	164	937	24	1	108	3	2	16	47	634	68	702
Local Board and Municipal ..	42	1,110	12	12	13	2	1	7	24	189	34	223
Aided ..	570	1,152	95	10	173	62	48	85	130	2,000	325	2,325
Unaided ..	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	2	17
Total ..	780	1,609	132	23	294	67	51	108	203	2,838	429	3,267
Grand total ..	897	4,609	22,015	1,259	466	86	58	774	879	29,246	1,797	31,043

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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 ..	36.4	Females ..	37.1	Total ..	36.7
Classes of institutions.		Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1944.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Trained.	Untrained.	Direct expenditure from		Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Institutions for Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
High schools.	18	4,142	583	1,016	205	30	1,16,660	..	2,27,019	1,52,069	4,95,739				
Middle schools ..	8	1,811	578	413	77	7	67,898	..	24,851	52,523	1,45,272				
Primary schools ..	5	499	226	125	25	5	20,673	..	6,351	22,215	49,239				
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,091	..	..	..	9,091				
Total ..	31	6,452	1,387	1,554	307	51	2,14,322	..	2,58,221	2,26,798	6,99,341				
Institutions for Females.															
High schools ..	21	4,478	793	1,314	236	56	2,03,717	..	2,04,100	1,89,733	5,97,550				
Middle schools.	15	2,636	849	620	128	27	97,538	..	51,752	71,282	2,20,572				
Primary schools ..	7	599	228	123	33	5	24,844	..	15,369	26,788	67,001				
Training schools ..	3	63	2	2	11	..	12,168	..	1,915	21,131	35,114				
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,274	..	..	..	6,274				
Total ..	46	7,776	1,872	2,068	408	88	3,44,541	..	2,73,036	3,08,934	9,26,511				
Grand total for all institutions	77	14,228	3,259	3,622	715	139	5,58,863	..	5,31,257	5,35,732	16,25,852				
Indirect Expenditure.															
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,932	..	..	..	20,932				
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,370	..	76,918	1,70,609	3,65,897				
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,01,346	..	5,15,178	7,16,874	17,33,398				
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,40,648	..	5,92,096	8,87,483	21,20,227				
Grand total (Direct and Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,99,511	..	11,23,353	14,23,215	37,46,079				

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.

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VIII.—*Examination Results.*

Examinations.	Males.				Females.			
	Number of Examinees.		Number passed.		Number of Examinees.		Number passed.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Degree examinations.								
Arts and Science—								
D. Litt.	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
M.Litt.	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
M.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	..	..	24	111	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Hons.)	..	..	27	135	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)	..	..	143	382	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Pass)	..	..	110	147	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pass)	..	..	2,132	5,443	..	..	..	..
B.O.L.	..	..	1,228	3,424	..	..	..	..
M.O.L.	..	..	98	99	..	..	..	..
Law—	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	..	..	224	332	..	..	..	..
Medicine—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.D.	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	..
M.B.B.S.	..	..	148	375	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
B.S.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Phar.)	..	..	7	22	..	..	..	..
Engineering—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	..	..	30	32	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	..	..	56	58	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	..	..	27	41	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Highways	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tele Communication	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Ed.	..	..	9	10	..	..	..	..
B.Ed. and B.T.	..	..	308	392	..	..	..	..

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IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.				Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
	Government.		Private.		District board.		Total.		In Government schools.		In District Board schools.	
	Institutions (2)	Scholars (3)	Institutions (6)	Scholars (7)	Institutions (4)	Scholars (5)	Institutions (8)	Scholars (9)	From Government funds (10)	From District Board funds (11)	From other sources (12)	Total expenditure (13)
(1)									RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.												
Arts Colleges	1	176	7	3,407	7	3,407	7	3,407	76,692	8,592,520	3,66,818	4,43,505
Professional Colleges	3	1,414	115	45,742	241	127,019	241	127,019	6,62,870	47,08,815	5,63,804	6,62,870
High Schools	1,001	73,825	33	7,679	71	14,966	112	14,966	1,12,223	1,57,321	5,63,804	8,33,448
Middle Schools	26	4,204	15	1,373	20,002	1,996,913	20,002	1,996,913	2,35,16,554	1,17,90,324	30,08,061	3,88,00,435
Primary Schools	1	26	58	2,831	59	2,831	59	2,831	14,88,695	1,09,960	1,09,960	15,98,655
Training Schools	1	26	58	2,831	59	2,831	59	2,831	44,638	1,27,90,070	87,92,569	4,55,52,698
Agricultural Schools	1	26	58	2,831	59	2,831	59	2,831	44,638	1,27,90,070	87,92,569	4,55,52,698
Schools for adults	1	26	58	2,831	59	2,831	59	2,831	44,638	1,27,90,070	87,92,569	4,55,52,698
Other schools	1	26	58	2,831	59	2,831	59	2,831	44,638	1,27,90,070	87,92,569	4,55,52,698
Total	1,031	79,645	9,629	9,82,424	20,421	2,151,115	20,421	2,151,115	2,60,69,459	1,27,90,070	87,92,569	4,55,52,698
For Females.												
Arts Colleges	3	454	17	3,343	22	4,015	22	4,015	1,64,668	19,800	2,29,163	4,15,631
Professional Colleges	26	2,561	920	104,216	2,561	284,737	2,561	284,737	1,995	11,074	12,369	12,369
High Schools	9	1,002	14	987	23	11,980	23	11,980	27,93,236	25,83,989	4,74,892	58,52,067
Middle Schools	1	26	1	21	1	21	1	21	3,17,019	66,208	66,208	3,83,227
Primary Schools	1	26	1	21	1	21	1	21	684	26,03,759	7,81,916	66,64,497
Training Schools	1	26	1	21	1	21	1	21	684	26,03,759	7,81,916	66,64,497
Agricultural Schools	1	26	1	21	1	21	1	21	684	26,03,759	7,81,916	66,64,497
Schools for adults	1	26	1	21	1	21	1	21	684	26,03,759	7,81,916	66,64,497
Other schools	1	26	1	21	1	21	1	21	684	26,03,759	7,81,916	66,64,497
Total	37	4,017	954	1,08,010	2,599	2,50,563	2,599	2,50,563	32,72,842	26,03,759	7,81,916	66,64,497
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions	1,068	83,662	10,583	1,091,034	23,020	2,441,678	23,020	2,441,678	3,02,48,901	1,53,94,409	95,74,485	5,52,17,195
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
For males	..	..	8	696	..	..	8	696	..	..	..	..
For females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	8	696	..	..	8	696	..	..	..	..
Grand total for all institutions	1,068	83,662	10,591	1,091,730	23,028	2,442,674	23,028	2,442,674	3,02,48,901	1,53,94,409	95,74,485	5,52,17,195
									2,675	36,174	41,889	50,738



EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 483, 22nd February 1949

Report on Public Instruction—1947-48—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1001-F/3/48,
dated 1st December 1948.

Order—No. 483, Education, dated 22nd February 1949.

Recorded.

2. There was an all-round increase in the enrolment of pupils and students in schools and colleges in the year under review as the following figures show :—

	1946-47.	1947-48.
Arts Colleges—		
Men	27,089	30,529
Women	3,276	3,602
Professional Colleges—		
Men	5,188	5,187
Women	688	768
Secondary Schools—		
Boys	358,595	388,997
Girls	82,830	88,256
Elementary Schools—		
Boys	2,122,698	2,259,734
Girls	1,333,387	1,391,014

3. The number of elementary schools rose by 427. In all standards of elementary schools, there was a steady increase in the number of pupils, girls as well as boys. The scheme of compulsory elementary education first introduced in 1945-46 worked satisfactorily and the aim to bring to school about 140,000 children during the year under review was almost achieved.

As a matter of policy, the gradual conversion of ordinary elementary schools into basic schools was decided on by Government. In addition to the two basic training schools that were already under Government, one at Perianaickenpalayam and the other at Vinayasaramam, five new Basic Training Schools were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodabidri, Kilamoongiladi and Chinnalapatti—the one at the last mentioned place being for women. Two posts of Basic Education Officers, one for the Tamil Nad and the other for the Andhra Desa, and a post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools were

4. In secondary schools, the language of the region concerned was made the first language instead of English which had that place thus far; and any one of the languages such as Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, was classified as the second language and English as the third language. In the matter of opening secondary schools in localities not adequately provided with such schools, grants-in-aid on full net cost basis apart from equipment grants were promised by Government. Seventy new secondary schools for boys and six secondary schools for girls were opened. Two middle schools for girls were closed. The abolition of selection for the Secondary-School Leaving Certificate Public Examination was ordered.

6. There were 48 Arts Colleges for men and 8 Arts Colleges for women as against 43 and 7, respectively, in the last year. The Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, was raised to the first grade. The number of Professional Colleges remained unaltered.

8. The number of Harijan pupils in every stage of instruction increased to a marked degree; the following are the figures :—

		1946-47.	1947-48.
Elementary schools		417,349	424,807
Colleges		498	676
Secondary schools		15,763	19,742
Special schools	(excluding		
training schools)		820	1,561
Training schools		1,097	1,284

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Public (Political) Department.

Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.

Press.

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IN EAST PAKISTAN.

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