

REPORT ON 29
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR
1947-48

VOLUME I

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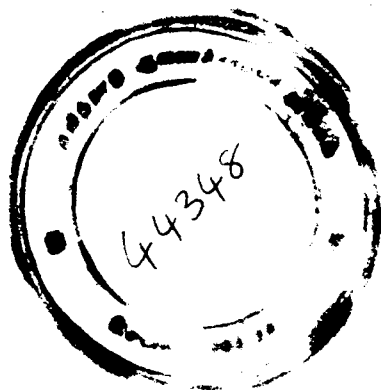
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No. 1001-F-3/48.

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.

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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.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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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, Saidapet.

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 the 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 Pundits, 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 Palamcottah 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 154. 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 Mathurai 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 Mappillas, 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 189 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 236,745 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 direct expenditure from Rs. 238.32 lakhs to Rs. 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. 726.87 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.

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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 14th 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) Sri Rao Sahib C. D. Subrahmanya Chetti.
- (2) Sri U. Mangesh Rao.
- (3) „ K. V. Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar.
- (4) „ S. Venkatacharya.
- (5) „ A. Venkatasubba Rao.
- (6) „ V. Ramachandra Rao.
- (7) „ V. K. Raman Menon.
- (8) „ N. Srinivasacharya.
- (9) „ T. Suryanarayana.
- (10) „ U. Satyanarayana.
- (11) „ K. Guruswami Reddiyar.

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 28th May 1947. The resignation of Janab Muhammad Aslam Sahib Bahadur, Lecturer in English, was accepted with effect from the 1st October 1947.

Sri Rao Bahadur 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. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, officiating Principal, Government Brennen 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. Venkataraman, 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. Lobo, 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. Sambasivam 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. Bhashyakarla Rao, Lecturer in Natural Science.

(7) Mr. P. V. Abdur Rahiman, 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 Doraisingam Memorial College, Sivaganga, P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu, Osmania College, Kurnool, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karaikudi, and Senthikumara Nadar's College, Virudhunagar, 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 Erakine 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 134, 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 4,927 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, 64 in the Forest College, 554 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) " Hiramandalam (Board).
- (3) " Chipurupalle (Board).
- (4) Municipal High School, Visakhapatnam (Municipal).
- (5) Board Middle School, Anaparti (Board).
- (6) S.M.S. High School, Gundugolam (Private).
- (7) Board Middle School, Jinnur (Board).
- (8) Z.N.V.R. Middle School, Penugonda (Private).
- (9) Government High School, Masulipatnam (Government).
- (10) Board High School, Manikonda (Board).
- (11) " Katur (Board).
- (12) " Yelamaru (Board).
- (13) Board Middle School, Akunur (Board).
- (14) " Agiripalle (Board).
- (15) " Palamata (Board).
- (16) " Kanumole (Board).
- (17) " Telaprole (Board).
- (18) " Gudivada (Board).
- (19) Jai Hind Secondary School, Masulipatnam (Private).
- (20) Board Secondary School, Piduguralla (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 Samaj Middle School, Cuddapah (Private).
- (29) Board Middle School, Kurichedu (Board).
- (30) " Kota (Board).
- (31) " Podili (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, Wallajahbad (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, Tiruvannainallur (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, Thathiengarpet (Board).
- (50) M.M. Middle School, Tiruvarambur (Private).
- (51) Nehru Middle School, Poothanampatte (Private).
- (52) Union High School, Cumbum (Private).
- (53) M.S.V.V. Middle School, Pattiveerampatti (Private).
- (54) Muslim High School, Ilayangudi (Private).
- (55) Murugappa High School, Kallal (Private).
- (56) Somasundaram Middle School, Nemathanpatte (Private).
- (57) Sathakathum Secondary School, Kilakarai (Private).
- (58) Sri Visalakshi Kalasalai Middle School, A. Thekkur (Private).
- (59) L.M.C. Middle School, Erode (Private).
- (60) Bishop Oubegramami Middle School, Tiruppur (Private).
- (61) M.M. Middle School, Ketti (Private).
- (62) St. Antony's Middle School, Thayyal, Cannanore (Private).
- (63) Madrasathul Manar Middle School, Chaliyam (Private).
- (64) Mounthaul Islam Middle School, Ponnani (Private).
- (65) Middle School, Chittlancheri (Private).
- (66) " Mullasserri (Private).
- (67) " Keralasserri (Private).
- (68) St. Louis Middle School, Mundamveli (Private).
- (69) Anandashrama 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 387,534 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 56,234 (50,604 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 54,274 (48,707 boys and 5,567 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

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 15,471 (including 308 women) to 17,354 (including 399 women). The number of trained teachers alone was 14,162 men and 342 women compared with 12,992 men and 254 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 4,173 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 3,650,748 as against 2,558,635 in 1946-47. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 36,108 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	II	III	IV	V
	Standard.	Standard.	Standard.	Standard.	Standard.
1946-47	1,202,430	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	33.4	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 140,000 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 Muslim 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 more strictly. Defects in the working of compulsion were noticed. The penalties imposed were found to be ineffective and children of school-age 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 2,960,590 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 7,339 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. 24,393-15-0 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 retrained 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 firkas selected for rural reconstruction. The syllabuses published by the Hindustani Talimi 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, Moodibidiri, Basic Training School, Keelamoongiladi, 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 244 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, taklies, charkas, 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-i-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 8,752 comprising 1,236 in the secondary grade and 7,516 in the elementary grade. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 2,961 including 642 in the secondary grade training classes.

T.S.L.C. Examination.—Under the concession granted in G.Os. Nos. 1758, Education, dated 22nd November 1944, and 1386, Education, dated 11th September 1945, 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 6,350 in the Elementary Grade were declared to have passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,679 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 Serindia 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 sanctioned the schemes relating to the Polytechnics at Madras, Mathurai, 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 1,844 pupils on rolls.

Government Industrial and Trade Schools.—Excluding the Polytechnic schools there were six 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 3,449 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 the

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 6,439 women were in the Manual Training classes attached to the training school and colleges, 109,131 boys and 21,585 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 14,677 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 36 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 214 pupils as against 5 colleges with 134 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 460 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 704 boys and 410 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 1,492,858 as against 1,528,427 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, 10 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 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) Girls' High School, Srirangam (Private).
- (2) R.C. Middle School, Karur (Private).
- (3) Saraswati Middle School for Girls, Mathurai (Private).
- (4) Mathar Kalvi 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, 144 were high and 41 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 4,180 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 931,650 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 16,348 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. Therese 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 3,208 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 74 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 14,147 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 3,547 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 246 compared with 258 last year. In the secondary schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 130 as against 248 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 Breeke's Memorial School, Ootacamund, and St. George's Home, Ketti, had 135 pupils under instruction as against 127 last year and at the Madras Centre there were 415 pupils compared with 431 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 3,339 during the year and their strength from 32,042 to 406,163, the number of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was 141 with a strength of 6,393 pupils compared with 164 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 47,554 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 390,237 (242,873 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 Madrasa-i-Islamiah Training School, Kurnool. The strength in all the training schools intended for this community was 428. As the result of the closure of the training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women, Royapetta, 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 164 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 470 to 472 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 1,949 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, Kozhikode 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 31,116 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys in the district was 52,120 boys and 33,340 girls as against 49,816 boys and 32,277 girls last year. Out of the 3,095 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools, 2,725 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 Mounathul Islam Secondary School at Ponnani and the Madrasthul 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 Morayur, 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 77 respectively last year. The number of pupils enjoying free scholarships sanctioned to Mappillas reading in secondary schools for boys was 47 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 4 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 13,974 (9,561 boys and 4,413 girls) as against 11,979 (8,331 boys and 3,648 girls) in the previous year.

The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla schools was 210, including 27 untrained teachers as compared with 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 143 to 132 during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 13,553 as against 14,829 last year. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district was 13,339 (7,394 girls and 5,945 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 4,873 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 448,091 from 435,700 in the last year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for these classes, there were 424,807 (including 144,833 girls) as against 417,349 (including 141,986 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 1,420 and 141 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 ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
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 77.1 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.

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 1,704 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. 3063, Development, dated 14th July 1947, the Government sanctioned the conversion of the Government Labour School, Masulipatnam, into a secondary school and accordingly Form IV was opened in the school during the year. Sri V. Ranjee Rao 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 Nandanar 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 1,148 schools. Fifty-nine schools were newly started and 13 schools were closed. There were thus 1,194 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 27,944 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 of 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 1,194 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 anna 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. 11,15,703-14-8 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 decreased 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 (3,815 boys and 1,311 girls) compared with 5,485 (3,038 boys and 1,447 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 *gudems* existed. As the *gudems* 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 374 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 Sirvel 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 1,384 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 6,039 (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 194 and the total strength in them was 11,347 (8,032 boys and 3,315 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 intended 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) *Mathurai North*.—There were 67 schools (64 for boys and 3 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The strength in these schools was 3,768 as against 3,853 last year. Two supervisors exercised immediate control and supervision over all these schools. All the schools paid special attention to games and gardening.

(b) *Mathurai 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 9,781 boys and 5,614 girls last year. The

number of Kallar pupils in them was 13,494 compared with 13,119 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 94 were Kallar pupils. The schools were found to be in good working order. There were Cub packs in these schools. Spinning with "Thaklis", 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 Manivilandan—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 Manivilandan 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 409 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 Kollamakulametta 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 Settippalle, Pelaballi, Narasampalli 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, Chintala-devi and Stuartpuram Settlements had eight standards and those at Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement had six standards. Sixth standard was opened at Siddhapuram Settlement only during 1947. 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 Sitanagaram 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 Sitanagaram 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, Rentschintala ..	20	17	16	18
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee ..	36	..	45	..
3 T.D.T.A. Blind (Boys) School, Palayamkottai ..	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, Palayamkottai ..	38	55	62	38
9 T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palayamkottai ..	..	27	..	37
10 Bethesda Leper School, Narasapur ..	27	14	32	18
11 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	26	4	29	6
12 St. Stanislaus Leper School, Kumbakonam ..	43	..	60	..
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-weaving, carpentry, bee-keeping, gardening for boys and in the case of girls other than 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 8,549 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 50,074 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 2,734 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 Chettiyar, 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 241 manuscripts were acquired as against 240 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. 4,600. 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. 3,246 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 ..	1,159	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	6,26,188	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 cent 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, Tiruchirappalli 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 "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".

language groups. There was an increase in the number of books in English on "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, 29 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 of 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 the 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 Visakhapatnam, 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 reorganisation 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 play-day 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 740 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.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1 Visakhapatnam.	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 Erpad taluk—Selected amsams in East and West Ernad.
- 4 Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore district).
- 5 Saidapet taluk.
- 6 Sivakasi taluk—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram Village Panchayats (boys and girls).

Area in square miles	126,166	Percentage of scholars to total population.			
		Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
		1948.	1947.	1948.	1947.
Population as per the census of 1941—					
Males	24,557,143	11.1	10.4	11.1	10.4
Females	24,784,667	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.8
Total	49,341,810	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.1

(1)	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1948.	1947.	Increase or decrease.	1948.	1947.	Increase or decrease.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	* 1,278	1,499	— 221	{(a) 555 (b) 723}
For males.							
Arts colleges †	71	68	+ 3	32,015	28,172	+ 3,843	{(a) 9,237 (b) 22,778}
Professional colleges	21	21	..	5,622	4,927	+ 695	(a) 5,622
High schools	637	560	+ 77	386,827	355,255	+ 31,572	{(c) 340,624 (d) 46,203}
Middle schools	179	186	— 7	37,823	38,311	— 488	{(c) 23,864 (d) 8,959}
Primary schools	32,400	31,980	+ 420	3,123,142	2,981,071	+ 167,071	(d) 3,123,142
Special schools	478	449	+ 24	33,977	32,510	+ 1,467	
Total	33,781	33,264	+ 517	3,624,406	3,420,246	+ 204,160	

For females.							
Arts colleges †	10	9	+ 1	1,806	1,688	+ 118	{(a) 473 (b) 1,323}
Professional colleges	5	5	..	388	261	+ 127	(a) 388
High schools	165	148	+ 17	56,100	50,440	+ 5,660	{(c) 37,213 (d) 18,887}
Middle schools	56	68	— 12	9,570	10,519	— 949	{(c) 3,436 (d) 6,134}
Primary schools	4,187	4,180	+ 7	523,704	496,061	+ 27,643	(d) 523,704
Special schools	151	137	+ 14	9,865	9,086	+ 779	
Total	4,574	4,547	+ 27	601,378	567,940	+ 33,438	

UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

For males	189	227	— 38	7,917	8,524	— 607	
For females	..	1	— 1	..	25	— 25	
Total	189	228	— 39	7,917	8,549	— 632	
Grand total	38,547	38,042	+ 505	4,234,979	3,998,234	+ 236,745	

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

* Scholars reading in the Annamalai University only.

† Includes Oriental Colleges.

‡ Includes scholars in Standards VI to VIII of elementary schools.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.		Percentage of expenditure from		Cost per scholar to		Total cost per scholar.
	1947-48.	1946-47.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Government funds.	Local funds.	
Directors and Inspection	33,99,752	31,35,236	100-00	..	0-80	..	0-80
Universities	18,44,808	39,21,816	84-75	..	38-09	..	44-94
Miscellaneous	2,42,51,365	2,06,97,115	31-84	6-95	1-32	0-40	5-73
Total	54,87,935	73,54,167	43-00	5-72	2-99	0-40	6-96
<i>Institutions for males.</i>							
Arts colleges	62,47,891	62,36,887	17-46	0-39	84-71	0-78	198-75
Professional colleges	44,30,500	36,87,474	74-81	..	639-00	..	854-18
High schools	1,97,08,000	1,88,79,068	17-38	3-90	9-11	4-54	50-96
Middle schools	15,16,940	15,63,910	9-48	14-22	3-80	5-70	40-10
Primary schools	5,55,19,503	4,82,55,972	67-23	26-54	11-94	4-71	17-75
Special schools	87,81,742	72,03,264	59-85	0-78	125-50	1-63	209-63
Total	9,68,04,566	8,63,56,565	52-70	17-46	18-96	4-63	26-50
<i>Institutions for females.</i>							
Arts colleges	7,85,757	6,34,236	37-69	..	80-76	..	214-33
Professional colleges	4,80,923	4,51,349	45-64	..	285-80	..	626-20
High schools	40,40,251	37,16,206	38-25	1-03	27-54	1-17	72-00
Middle schools	6,41,284	6,00,813	46-35	2-26	31-07	1-52	67-04
Primary schools	1,10,33,373	89,50,964	53-26	40-35	11-21	8-50	21-06
Special schools	18,88,805	15,69,787	69-02	0-28	132-10	0-51	191-39
Total	1,88,70,308	1,59,76,407	50-55	24-04	15-81	7-52	31-28
Grand total	14,46,70,889	12,95,86,139	50-44	15-96	17-18	5-43	34-06

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

1.—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.*	3	1	1	48	2	60	2	..	6	8
Law	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Medicine	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1
Education	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	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	15
Schools—General—										
High schools	18	52	232	832	3	637	35	5	7	165
Middle schools	2	18	64	89	11	179	17	2	1	36
Primary schools	1,665	979	18,869	15,798	89	32,400	44	530	2,125	1,484
Total	1,685	1,044	14,165	16,219	103	33,216	96	537	2,133	1,627
Schools—Special—										
Arts	8	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	48	..	..	27	..	75	37	..	51	88
Engineering †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial	13	1	2	46	..	62	..	..	29	29
Commercial †	..	..	..	3	230	233	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
Defective	..	2	..	10	..	12	..	..	2	2
Adults	2	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	1
Other schools	6	..	5	57	3	71	2	..	28	29
Total	77	4	7	145	240	478	39	..	107	151
Total, Recognized Institutions	1,787	1,049	14,173	16,427	345	33,761	139	537	2,133	1,755
Unrecognised institutions										
Grand total	1,787	1,049	14,173	16,430	534	33,973	139	537	2,133	1,755

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognised institutions also.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	0,526	6,150	1,535	72	68	52	545	540	..
Law ..	597	884	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,983	1,972	871	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	216	213	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	855	737	545	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	554	530	247	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	176	171	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	64	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	297	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,268	10,717	3,158	72	68	52	545	540	..
<i>School and special education.</i>									
In High schools ..	6,067	6,572	345	121,724	109,936	2,784	42,296	38,628	613
In Middle schools ..	476	448	..	12,704	11,346	108	8,632	8,262	22
In Primary schools ..	123,666	9,432	3,037	1,350,866	1,157,075	260	174,612	157,854	20
Total ..	131,109	103,452	3,382	1,485,294	1,278,357	3,152	220,540	199,744	655
In Art schools ..	185	152	..	..	..	..	79	70	..
In Medical schools ..	367	350	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	8,798	7,654	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	2,799	1,915	200	111	96	48	99	85	..
In Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	344	46
In Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	1,553	1,429	1,553	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for the defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	77	63	..	..	..	..	1	40	24
In other schools ..	283	262	946	270	216	43	..	..	..
Total ..	14,062	11,384	3,613	381	312	91	613	548	70
Total for Recognised Institutions ..	156,439	126,003	10,153	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	221,698	200,882	725
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total ..	156,439	126,003	10,153	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	221,698	200,882	72

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)
26,030	23,584	7,571	120	99	114	33,293	30,441	9,272	1,860
288	189	41	..	..	..	835	773	239	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983	1,972	371	395
72	63	55	..	..	..	288	276	126	19
456	406	402	..	..	..	1,311	1,143	917	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	554	530	247	8
114	107	77	..	..	..	290	278	235	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	63	63	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	297	297	..	..
26,910	24,349	8,146	120	99	114	38,915	35,773	11,470	2,295
215,130	196,478	11,448	710	650	11	386,827	362,259	15,201	26,652
19,892	17,532	1,919	1,119	1,033	16	37,823	33,621	1,165	4,205
1,472,475	971,906	6,326	6,523	4,693	..	3,123,142	2,387,959	9,643	931,835
1,707,497	1,185,910	18,793	8,353	6,373	27	3,552,792	2,773,839	26,009	962,746
15	12	..	..	..	..	279	234	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	367	359	193	41
2,961	2,755	1,135	..	..	..	11,759	10,409	2,547	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,431	2,371	1,274	..	..	..	5,440	4,467	1,531	..
..	..	..	3,352	3,214	..	9,726	8,558	46	406
62	60	60	..	..	..	62	60	60	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,553	1,429	1,553	..
586	548	445	..	..	..	647	597	469	161
..	..	..	247	180	..	324	243	..	3
3,199	2,648	354	68	60	42	3,820	3,166	635	332
9,254	8,394	3,268	9,667	8,454	42	33,977	29,542	7,084	1,535
1,743,661	1,218,653	30,297	12,139	14,929	133	3,625,694	2,839,154	44,563	966,576
..	..	..	7,917	6,372	130	7,917	6,372	130	504
1,743,661	1,218,653	30,297	26,066	21,301	313	3,633,601	2,845,526	44,693	967,080

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District board.			Municipal council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	660	568	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	81	77	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	750	640	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and special education.</i>									
In High schools ..	13,022	10,781	496	1,897	1,252	49	1,551	1,390	17
In Middle schools ..	2,007	1,720	14	80	85	72	521	468	..
In Primary schools ..	5,678	4,672	89	230,510	157,009	22	86,529	68,415	386
Total ..	20,707	17,178	599	231,987	158,346	134	88,601	70,282	403
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	2,897	2,728	2,181	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for the defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	51	39	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,948	2,767	2,187	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in Recognized Institutions ..	24,405	20,580	2,971	231,987	158,346	134	88,601	70,282	403
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all institutions for females ..	24,405	20,580	2,971	231,987	158,346	134	88,601	70,282	403
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ..	180,844	146,583	18,124	1,717,734	1,487,088	3,429	310,399	271,114	1,128

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
	Scholars on rolls on 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)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1,137	1,050	725	..	..	..	..	1,806	1,613	917	..
157	157	157	..	..	..	..	157	157	157	..
95	90	56	..	..	..	..	176	167	99	..
1,389	1,297	938	..	..	..	..	2,139	1,937	1,173	..
89,830	86,983	6,184	300	190	..	..	56,100	50,556	6,687	2,528
6,962	6,201	706	..	..	..	..	9,570	8,474	792	1,837
200,813	169,258	6,105	174	152	..	..	523,704	399,506	6,602	63,978
247,605	212,392	12,945	474	342	..	..	589,374	458,535	14,081	68,343
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,271	3,108	2,272	..	..	..	..	6,168	5,836	4,403	2
972	882	305	..	..	..	..	972	882	305	..
364	361	364	..	..	..	..	364	361	364	..
197	118	132	..	..	..	..	137	118	132	62
..	..	..	77	37	..	..	77	37	..	..
1,738	1,528	305	858	286	7	7	2,147	1,853	318	611
6,462	5,997	3,378	435	323	7	7	9,865	9,087	5,522	675
255,476	219,686	17,261	909	665	7	7	601,378	469,559	20,776	69,018
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
255,476	219,686	17,261	909	665	7	7	601,378	469,559	20,776	69,018
1,999,137	1,438,389	47,466	26,965	22,466	320	320	4,234,979	3,815,538	65,489	976,098

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

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 the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Government Institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Government Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Government Funds.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Direction	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection														
Building and equipment														
Miscellaneous														
Total (Indirect)														
UNIVERSITIES AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities														
Arts Colleges	5,85,190			8,57,559	1,842	13,94,621	4,773	4,520		61,729	9,365	80,337	15,68,489	
Professional Colleges—														
Law				88,309		88,309								
Medicine	8,30,734			3,61,706	48,634	12,41,124								
Education	2,12,064			22,272		2,34,336								
Engineering	9,59,728			1,50,000	21,561	11,31,289							9,877	
Agriculture	5,94,788			49,835		6,44,623							2,40,000	
Veterinary Science	2,32,748					2,32,748								
Technology	70,778			36,008	19,326	1,26,112								
Forestry	1,63,971			34,348		1,63,971							56,053	
Intermediate Colleges	30,750													
Total	36,30,761			16,00,062	91,413	53,22,236	4,773	4,520		61,729	9,365	80,337	23,33,347	

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.														
High schools	3,59,823			1,13,717	2,280	4,75,325	8,65,277	14,01,172	3,50,269	44,68,176	3,24,679	73,99,573	22,98,358	119
Middle schools	8,466			8,653	8	17,127	57,214	98,573	1,17,150	3,04,406	27,513	6,04,856	78,038	
Primary schools	23,10,648			39	5,637	23,25,384	1,15,67,629	1,27,26,645	20,07,835	16,927	3,53,381	2,66,72,417	2,34,70,087	
Total	26,87,442			1,22,409	7,925	28,17,776	1,24,90,120	1,42,26,390	24,75,254	47,79,509	7,08,573	3,46,76,846	2,58,46,483	110
Special.														
Art schools	1,03,566				3,232	1,06,798	1,420		1,930	114		3,464		
Medical schools	1,49,560			16,569		1,66,128								
Training schools	18,52,195			11,051	3,043	18,66,894							4,82,528	
Engineering schools														
Technical and Industrial schools	12,26,914			27,031	25,951	12,79,896	66,407		3,900	114		70,421	1,93,881	6,855
Commercial schools													2,539	
Agricultural schools													5,978	
Reformatory schools	9,67,654			3,495	48	9,71,197								
Schools for the defective														
Schools for adults													27,210	
Other schools														
Total	1,07,523			58,145	33,026	44,98,583	68,126	15,696	5,880	791	7,822	23,317	68,293	300
Total (Direct)	44,07,412			17,80,616	1,32,364	1,26,38,595	1,15,68,019	1,42,46,606	24,31,084	48,42,029	7,22,760	3,48,55,498	2,89,60,759	7,265
Total (Direct and Indirect)	1,07,25,615													

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 6,37,435 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

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

	Aided Institutions—cont.					Unaided Institutions.					Total expenditure from				
	Total					Total					Total				
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.		Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.		Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITIES AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—															
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20,009	4,59,231	46,213	5,81,506	71,17,760	2,816	2,816	59,69,381	4,520	20,009	49,87,457	15,11,822	1,25,23,189	2,65,389	18,41,808

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High schools	3,365	75,73,664	19,20,032	1,17,95,429	26,508	10,865	37,673	35,22,968	14,01,832	3,53,534	1,21,72,365	22,57,856	1,97,08,000	2,65,389	18,41,808
Middle schools	..	4,06,683	3,48,978	8,33,699	27,483	33,775	61,258	1,43,718	98,578	1,17,150	7,47,235	4,10,274	15,16,940	9,29,633	56,01,282
Primary schools	..	5,40,678	24,58,481	2,64,63,196	87	58,479	58,566	3,73,57,364	1,27,26,046	20,07,835	5,37,731	29,69,928	5,85,19,503	9,29,633	56,01,282
Total	3,365	85,21,025	47,21,441	3,00,92,324	54,378	1,03,119	1,57,497	4,10,24,045	1,42,26,500	24,78,519	1,34,77,321	56,38,068	7,87,44,443	9,29,633	56,01,282

Special.

Art schools	..	1,130	2,740	3,870	..	..	..	1,04,886	..	1,930	1,244	5,972	1,14,132	..	..
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49,560	..	..	16,568	..	1,66,128	..	..
Training schools	..	10,921	1,52,814	6,46,263	..	..	..	23,34,723	..	..	21,972	1,56,462	25,13,157	..	..
Engineering schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools	39,486	74,637	28,15,038	31,29,897	..	..	..	14,87,202	6,855	43,386	1,01,782	28,40,989	44,80,214	..	..
Commercial schools	..	7,654	3,231	13,424	40,562	18,013	58,575	2,539	..	..	48,216	21,244	71,999	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	6,543	..	12,521	..	..	..	5,978	..	..	6,543	..	12,521	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,67,684	..	..	3,495	..	9,71,197	..	..
Schools for the defective	..	288	13,384	40,882	..	..	..	27,210	..	..	851	13,384	41,445	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	29,768	1,74,296	2,66,047	..	757	757	1,74,115	15,996	..	23,768	1,94,166	4,10,045	..	..
Total	39,486	1,24,941	81,01,493	41,13,504	40,562	30,828	71,390	52,55,967	22,351	46,316	2,24,439	32,33,169	87,81,742	..	..
Total (Direct)	62,760	1,19,71,632	98,21,162	5,08,23,578	94,940	1,36,763	2,31,708	6,22,49,893	1,42,53,871	25,43,844	1,86,39,217	1,03,13,049	9,80,49,374	..	..
Total (Direct and Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,13,51,077	1,55,10,247	27,68,325	2,30,35,536	1,67,08,091	11,93,91,276	..	..

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.

(1) Boarding charges in hostels, (2) scholarships in

Government institutions.										District board and municipal institutions.				Aided institutions.													
Government funds.		Board funds.		Municipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Government funds.		Board funds.		Municipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Government funds.		Board funds.	
(1)	RS.	(3)	RS.	(5)	RS.	(4)	RS.	(6)	RS.	(8)	RS.	(7)	RS.	(9)	RS.	(10)	RS.	(11)	RS.	(12)	RS.	(13)	RS.	(14)	RS.		
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																											
Arts Colleges	..	2,21,477	..	..	83,825	..	3,05,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Professional Colleges	..	1,67,023	..	..	20,255	..	1,87,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Intermediate Colleges	..	11,514	..	..	3,587	..	15,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	4,00,014	..	..	1,07,617	..	5,07,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																											
General.																											
High schools	..	7,05,031	..	..	2,38,482	500	9,44,002	30,492	28,153	37,713	77,426	3,784	1,77,798	8,09,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Middle schools	..	1,37,910	..	..	22,404	..	1,60,314	13,650	7,615	6,878	8,740	37	36,254	1,45,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Primary schools	..	1,16,950	..	..	..	..	1,16,950	25,15,435	28,21,853	16,29,623	60	81,277	70,43,263	32,44,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	9,58,891	..	..	2,60,866	500	12,20,266	25,59,777	28,57,651	16,74,219	85,580	85,098	72,62,305	41,99,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Special.																											
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	486	6,45,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,35,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Training schools	..	6,44,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,726		
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Elementary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Schools for the defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other schools	..	6,274	..	..	..	..	6,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	6,50,851	..	..	696	486	6,52,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,52,891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total (Direct)	..	20,09,856	..	..	3,69,179	995	23,90,030	25,59,777	28,57,651	16,74,219	85,580	85,098	72,62,305	40,63,308	1,726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total (Direct) for Males	..	1,07,25,615	..	..	17,80,616	1,32,364	1,26,88,596	1,25,03,019	1,42,40,606	24,81,084	49,42,029	7,22,760	3,48,55,498	2,89,60,759	7,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand total (Direct) for all	..	1,37,35,471	..	..	21,49,795	1,83,359	1,50,18,625	1,51,22,796	1,71,04,257	41,55,303	49,27,589	8,07,858	4,21,17,803	3,39,29,067	8,991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

* No expenditure was shown on behalf of the one school in the returns received.

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

(1)	Hindus.										Total.	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Harijans.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parais.	Bikhs.	Others.				
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,074	998,511	4,028,098	17,298,774	1,924,406	642	211	253	3,04,174	24,557,143	..	..	..	..
<i>School education.</i>														
Primary—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	97	53,911	98,592	22,237	403,497	16,248	104	99	16	7,414	601,645	572,062	187	71
Do. II	1,137	28,938	53,473	18,083	189,206	13,901	96	53	45	9,008	306,950	374,770	100	42
Do. III	738	23,529	42,321	18,168	238,504	22,352	91	141	34	2,018	372,396	294,283	70	129
Do. IV	583	18,360	30,784	16,140	501,890	11,157	42	140	49	1,658	530,110	149,840	182	27
Do. V	542	20,354	28,883	19,432	197,194	19,540	71	96	7	1,569	287,798	12,569	28	6
Middle—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	459	12,108	9,493	19,719	120,898	10,551	85	37	13	529	173,882	68,585	187	32
Do. VII	516	7,316	6,076	18,974	62,909	7,498	58	30	3	518	103,898	46,878	860	90
Do. VIII	423	7,809	4,393	16,584	64,781	5,770	49	22	16	370	100,167	35,093	480	109
High—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IX	405	3,852	1,871	13,980	31,351	3,503	37	9	30	213	55,251	12,914	562	217
Do. X	249	3,363	1,479	13,977	23,924	2,913	25	2	9	192	44,123	9,006	714	30
Do. XI	273	2,964	1,176	13,407	11,608	2,611	14	2	..	114	32,169	8,184	934	662
Total	5,857	185,854	301,393	186,761	1,844,752	114,944	672	631	222	17,803	2,658,390	1,586,064	3,791	1,414
<i>University and intermediate education.</i>														
Intermediate classes—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First year	48	1,088	215	4,307	5,724	742	1	1	2	37	12,110	1,505	244	82
Second year	42	820	129	3,867	4,242	486	1	2	2	..	9,581	2,510	456	166
Degree classes—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third year	23	506	57	2,280	1,891	938	..	..	..	11	4,951	106	82	47
Fourth year	13	410	55	1,873	1,636	175	..	..	..	..	4,167	520	160	98
Fifth year	1	42	8	203	130	12	..	..	..	..	396	..	7	4
Post-graduate classes—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sixth year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	11	10	6
Seventh year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	127	2,857	475	12,567	13,698	1,652	2	3	4	43	31,433	4,652	959	403
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	5,484	188,711	301,868	190,328	1,853,450	116,506	674	684	226	17,851	2,689,822	1,589,716	4,753	1,817
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	118	2	347	564	632	..	..	..	90	7,418	..	..	..
Grand total	5,484	188,829	301,870	190,675	1,859,014	122,888	674	684	226	17,941	2,697,240	1,589,716	4,753	1,817

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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

(1)	Hindus.										Total.	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Harijans.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parais.	Bikhs.	Others.				
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,663	1,004,571	4,045,394	17,442,556	1,972,046	480	163	165	299,684	24,784,667	..	..	..	..
<i>School education.</i>														
Primary—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	95	38,701	63,536	26,608	321,400	55,426	61	67	9	4,047	510,130	400,953	142	9
Do. II	1,138	28,312	31,211	20,247	193,117	35,384	52	64	4	1,436	316,990	130,222	242	46
Do. III	773	23,040	23,161	20,922	133,611	24,260	40	149	3	1,309	226,173	161,781	364	42
Do. IV	664	17,905	11,904	15,438	92,924	16,594	27	126	1	652	156,236	113,747	468	49
Do. V	544	16,347	8,666	15,136	78,276	12,701	33	78	11	544	182,326	84,571	681	97
Middle—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	529	9,000	1,992	8,172	46,237	4,311	26	29	3	136	70,485	17,246	290	39
Do. VII	571	4,288	1,199	6,313	13,347	618	21	20	2	106	28,484	11,475	346	73
Do. VIII	468	5,774	1,080	4,944	9,334	437	8	21	10	94	22,180	7,446	344	106
High—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IX	381	2,114	193	2,602	3,647	199	1	3	..	34	9,174	1,403	120	20
Do. X	223	1,732	167	1,954	2,377	130	3	1	..	47	6,624	1,039	120	20
Do. XI	199	1,360	89	1,524	1,733	117	1	..	..	23	5,006	679	93	21
Total	5,505	155,563	143,213	123,760	896,253	150,177	273	558	43	8,427	1,483,777	980,062	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	36	31
Second year	19	354	12	280	363	36	..	..	..	..	1,065	392	..	..
Degree classes—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third year	7	224	6	168	221	9	..	..	..	..	635	79	4	16
Fourth year	3	200	6	119	148	2	..	..	..	..	487	31	23	..
Fifth year	..	12	..	17	29	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sixth year	2	19	1	20	18	7	..	..	..	..	67	..	2	2
Seventh 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	143,263	124,778	897,503	150,269	275	500	44	8,428	1,487,443	930,837	3,242	535
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	5,557	156,766	143,263	124,896	897,623	150,403	275	500	44	8,468	1,487,947	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.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Hartians.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18.
Art schools ..	..	31	35	186	76	7	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	..	8	180	120	..	9	..	..	..	..	326	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	2	2,230	1,931	5,918	951	529	..	15	..	97	11,673	7,219	2,458	1,961
Technical and industrial schools.	50	1,265	881	2,116	758	341	4	..	..	25	5,440	15	8	8
Commercial schools ..	207	603	4,332	3,492	190	278	11	1	2	54	9,320	403	295	237
Agricultural schools ..	..	6	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
Reformatory schools ..	3	93	14	1,088	140	168	..	..	..	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	1,386	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	2,206

Colleges.

Law ..	..	57	253	860	20	34	..	..	..	..	824	58	292	292
Medical ..	41	234	371	752	35	150	2	..	..	1	1,586	..	..	..
Education ..	2	30	161	73	1	2	..	..	..	..	269	..	..	..
Engineering ..	12	123	345	703	39	78	3	..	3	3	1,809	..	..	..
Agricultural ..	..	29	178	282	36	23	..	..	..	..	548	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	19	132	125	12	9	..	..	..	..	297	285	39	39
Technology ..	3	29	99	143	1	13	..	1	..	1	290	158	10	10
Forestry ..	..	9	11	38	..	6	..	..	..	..	61	..	41	41
Total ..	68	580	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	2,588

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.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Hartians.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Pariahs.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18.
Art schools ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	..	2	13	23	2	1	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	59	3,578	363	1,772	327	149	1	1	..	4	6,254	1,667	412	312
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	676	61	163	57	4	..	..	..	11	972	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	134	151	41	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	406	..	..	..
Reformatory schools ..	..	17	28	268	14	22	..	..	..	20	364	..	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	6	125	9	54	26	2	..	..	..	14	236	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	1	3	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Other schools ..	1	314	960	930	78	16	32	30	..	7	2,368	..	..	..
Total ..	201	4,865	1,480	3,359	506	194	33	31	..	56	10,725	1,667	412	312

Law ..	1	3	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Medical ..	13	224	89	186	12	25	..	1	1	3	554	..	2	2
Education ..	7	85	44	41	9	8	..	..	..	1	135	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21	315	188	232	21	35	..	1	1	4	768	1,667	414	314
Grand total ..	222	5,180	1,618	3,591	527	229	33	32	1	60	11,493	1,667	414	314
Grand total for males and females ..	581	10,290	12,106	21,294	3,086	1,934	53	49	8	396	49,797	9,805	3,557	2,902

Colleges.

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.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Primary schools.</i>												
Government ..	36	308	2,558	351	7	1	..	15	13	3,260	29	3,289
Local Board and Municipal ..	11	4,530	31,638	4,190	298	9	..	482	976	43,667	1,417	45,084
Aided ..	37	4,213	33,345	3,177	162	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
<i>Middle schools.</i>												
Government ..	1	10	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	13	112	828	154	982
Unaided ..	10	29	1	..	8	4	1	3	2	48	10	58
Total ..	310	1,138	35	14	362	32	35	35	234	1,859	385	2,194
<i>High schools.</i>												
Government ..	107	114	14	2	64	7	2	9	39	301	57	358
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,618	2,820	65	21	952	102	125	46	758	5,476	1,031	6,507
Aided ..	2,410	3,169	116	18	1,141	273	244	114	842	6,854	1,478	8,327
Unaided ..	8	12	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	24	8	32
Total ..	4,143	6,115	195	41	2,161	384	374	169	1,642	12,655	2,509	15,224
Grand total ..	4,587	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	833	9,287	832	44	..	..	76	156	11,076	232	11,308
Aided ..	12	1,634	11,995	335	76	6	5	570	479	14,102	1,060	15,162
Unaided ..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
Total ..	44	2,642	21,816	1,234	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	..	..	6	1	..	1	2	36	4	40
Aided ..	41	245	47	1	19	7	..	1	31	353	53	406
Unaided ..	10	29	1	..	8	4	1	14	2	48	10	58
Total ..	73	358	67	2	51	13	2	18	38	551	71	622
High schools.												
Government ..	164	337	24	1	108	3	2	16	47	634	68	702
Local Board and Municipal ..	42	110	12	12	13	2	..	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.

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European population.

Total of Anglo-Indian and European population.	Males ..	19,074	Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European scholars at school to the population.	Males ..	36.4
	Females ..	19,663		Females ..	37.1
	Total ..	38,737		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.*	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from				Total expenditure
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for males.											
High schools.	18	4,142	533	1,016	205	39	1,10,600	..	2,27,019	1,52,089	4,05,739
Middle schools ..	8	1,311	578	413	77	7	67,893	..	24,851	52,623	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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,091
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 9,091	..	..	..	6,99,341
Total ..	31	6,452	1,387	1,554	307	51	2,14,322	..	2,50,221	2,26,798	6,99,341
Institutions for females.											
High schools ..	21	4,478	793	1,314	236	50	2,03,717	..	2,04,100	1,89,733	5,97,550
Middle schools.	15	2,636	849	629	123	27	97,533	..	51,752	71,282	2,20,572
Primary schools ..	7	590	228	123	33	5	24,844	..	15,369	26,788	67,001
Training schools ..	3	63	2	2	11	..	12,168	..	1,815	21,131	35,114
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,274
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 6,274	..	..	..	9,26,511
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	..	5,15,173	7,16,874	17,33,393
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.

Degree examinations.

[illegible]

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES												
Courses—												
M. Com.	305	363	668	116	157	273	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. Com.	39		39	28		28						
B. Com. (Hons.)												
Technology—												
Master of Tech.	34	1	35	26	1	27						
Bachelor of Tech.												
B.Sc. (Tech.)												
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	81	3	84	72	3	75	2	2	1	1	1	1
B.Sc. (Agriculture)												
Veterinary—												
B.V.Sc.	11	9	20	5	3	8						
Intermediate examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts and Science	8,033	12,699	20,732	2,712	4,912	7,624	687	1,417	2,104	354	679	1,033
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	796	27	823	573	23	596	180	2	182	146	1	147
Veterinary examinations	38		38	29		29						
School examinations.												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation		1,471	1,471		376	376		135	135		65	65
School Final, etc.	41,101	*7,606	48,707	40,861	*7,568	48,429	5,033	*534	5,567	5,028	*534	5,562
European High School	221		221	169		169			167	136		136
Cambridge School Certificate	220		220	93		93						
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior	76		76	55		55			364	323		323
Anglo-Indian and European Middle	301		301	203		203						
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary	20,455	1,542	21,997	7,892	507	8,399	7,765	518	8,283	2,715	172	2,887
Lower Primary												
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teacher's Certificates—												
Higher	7,183		7,183	4,058		4,058	3,478		3,478	2,263		2,263
Vernacular												
At Art schools.												
Law Schools	72		72	42		42			6	3		3
Medical Schools	33	647	680	17	410	427		842	1,095	178	462	640
Engineering Schools	237	938	1,175	158	443	601	253	247	344	43	87	130
Technical and Industrial Schools	190	6,670	6,860	93	2,730	2,813	97					
Commercial Schools												
Agricultural Schools												
Other Schools												

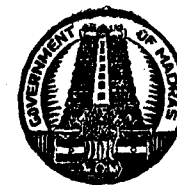
* Includes teacher-candidates also.

• Teachers teacher-candidates also.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

Types of institutions.	Government.					Private.					Expenditure on institutions.					Number of teachers.				
	Institutions.					Scholars.					From Government.					In Government schools.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																				
For males.																				
Arts Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Professional Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
High Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Middle Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Primary Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Training Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Technical Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Articulate Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Other schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Total	1,031	79,645	9,761	1,039,046	9,629	982,424	20,421	2,151,115	2,69,49,459	1,27,90,670	87,92,569	4,86,52,098	2,510	30,610	37,397	70,526	210	210	210	210
For females.																				
Arts Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Professional Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
High Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Middle Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Primary Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Training Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Technical Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Articulate Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Other schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Total	1,031	79,645	9,761	1,039,046	9,629	982,424	20,421	2,151,115	2,69,49,459	1,27,90,670	87,92,569	4,86,52,098	2,510	30,610	37,397	70,526	210	210	210	210
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																				
For males.																				
Arts Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Professional Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
High Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Middle Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Primary Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Training Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Technical Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Articulate Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Other schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Total	1,031	79,645	9,761	1,039,046	9,629	982,424	20,421	2,151,115	2,69,49,459	1,27,90,670	87,92,569	4,86,52,098	2,510	30,610	37,397	70,526	210	210	210	210
For females.																				
Arts Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Professional Colleges	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
High Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Middle Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Primary Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Training Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Technical Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Articulate Schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Other schools	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Total	1,031	79,645	9,761	1,039,046	9,629	982,424	20,421	2,151,115	2,69,49,459	1,27,90,670	87,92,569	4,86,52,098	2,510	30,610	37,397	70,526	210	210	210	210



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, dated 1st December 1948,
No. 1001-F-3/48.

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 Vinayasramam, five new Basic Training Schools were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodabidri, Kilamoongiladi and Chinna'apatti—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

sanctioned for work connected with basic education. Seventeen basic schools were organized in the area surrounding the Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam.

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.

5. The emergency course of training of the secondary grade of one year's duration which was opened in 1946-47 to remedy the acute shortage of teachers, was discontinued during the year. The number of training schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75 whereas that of training schools for mistresses rose from 82 to 85.

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.

7. The number of public institutions intended for Muslims rose to 3,399 (3,221). The increase in the number of Muslim students and pupils was particularly noticeable in the case of men and women in Arts Colleges, girls in secondary schools and boys in elementary schools.

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)

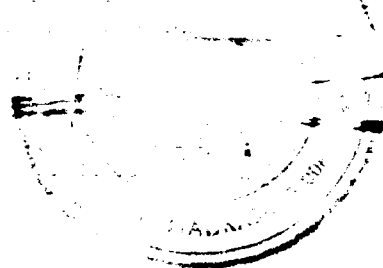
M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

" Public (Political) Department.

" Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.

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